

Test Booklet

Subject: LA, Grade: 04
CST 4th Grade Reading Set 1

Student name: _____

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Read these two passages about changes. Think about how the passages are alike and how they are different.

The Purest Heart

A Story from China



1 In a forest in China, there lived a snake. The snake had a beautiful garden of flowers. One day the snake caught Chow Wing gathering the snake's flowers for his three daughters. The snake was angry. "Chow Wing," he hissed, "you must give me one of your daughters as a wife." Frightened, the man agreed.

2 At home, Chow Wing grew sick with worry. He could neither eat nor sleep.

3 "Please eat, Father," said his eldest daughter, Hua.

4 "I am too worried," he said. "Hua, will you marry the snake and save us?"

5 "You cannot ask me to marry a snake, Father!" said Hua, laughing. "He is so ugly, and I am beautiful. Everyone says so."

6 Next he turned to Fung, his middle daughter. "Fung, will you marry the snake?"

7 "Dearest Father," said Fung, sighing deeply. "This snake is so harsh. I cannot!"

8 The youngest daughter, Tao, stepped forward. "I will marry the snake," she said.

9 In the forest some days later, sweet Tao married the snake. She became a good wife, cleaning and cooking and always being kind and respectful to her husband.

10 One scorching summer afternoon, Tao returned from collecting water to find the snake dying from thirst. Quickly she plunged him into the cool water that she had brought. Before her eyes, he began to grow and change. When he had completed this change, he was a strong and handsome young man!

11 "Tao," he said. "A spell changed me into an ugly snake, but your love and kindness changed me back into my real self."

12 The happy couple visited Chow Wing, Hua, and Fung. How amazed they were! The sisters also felt pangs of envy, now that Tao was married to such a fine young man. Deep in their hearts, though, they knew that she was the one of pure heart, the only one who could have broken the evil spell.

Kapapitoe and the Lizard
A Story from Indonesia



1 In an Indonesian jungle lived an old woman who had raised a lizard as if he were her son. One day the lizard said, "Please go to the house of seven sisters. Ask if one of the sisters will marry me."

2 The old woman went to the seven single sisters' house and asked the oldest to marry the lizard. The young woman laughed, saying, "Who would marry a lizard?"

3 Each day for a week, the old woman returned with bridal gifts and the marriage offer. One by one, six of the seven sisters refused. Finally she came to the youngest sister, Kapapitoe. "I will marry him," she said. A week later, the old woman returned with the bridal gifts and the lizard in a basket.

4 The six older sisters were cruel to Kapapitoe's lizard husband. After working in the jungle all day, they would clean their feet on his scaly back. As the planting feast of Ta Datoe approached, they said to him, "You may not go to this feast, for you are an ugly lizard." Kapapitoe was kind to her husband and hated the way her sisters treated him. As the youngest, though, she had no power over them.

5 The day before the feast, the lizard asked his wife to carry him into the jungle. There he used his long, slashing tail to cut trees and grass until he had cleared a field for planting. "There, now they will surely let me go to the planting feast tomorrow!" he said to Kapapitoe. Remaining cruel, the six sisters told him he was too revolting to be seen in their company.

6 On the day of the feast, Kapapitoe was ready to go to the river and wash. "Please take me to the river with you," said her husband, and so she did. The lizard went into the water. When he came out, he was a handsome young man dressed in fine clothes!

7 At the feast everyone asked, "Who is that handsome man with Kapapitoe?"

8 The old woman smiled and said, "It is her husband."

9 Oh, how jealous those six sisters were! They tried time and time again to steal Kapapitoe's husband from her, but he loved only his wife.

1 These passages are best described as

- A modern-day science fiction stories.
- B fables about animals who learn a lesson.
- C myths that explain how things began.
- D fairy tales from two different countries.

2 Read this sentence from “Kapapitoe and the Lizard.”

Remaining cruel, the six sisters told him he was too revolting to be seen in their company.

Which word is a synonym for revolting?

- A cheerful
- B disgusting
- C wonderful
- D cruel

3 In “Kapapitoe and the Lizard,” how did Kapapitoe’s six sisters show how much they disliked and disrespected the lizard?

- A They would not give him any food to eat or water to drink.
- B They told Kapapitoe that she must leave their home with him.
- C They cleaned their dirty feet by wiping them on his rough skin.
- D They made him work hard all day, every day, in the jungle.

4 *Both* the snake and the lizard change into men when they

- A are in water.
- B see water.
- C drink water.
- D say “water.”

Read these four passages about Kauai. Think about how the passages are alike and how they are different.

Kauai Island

SAMPLE A

KAUAI is the fourth largest island in Hawaii. Hawaii became the 50th state in 1959. Hawaii consists of eight major islands, in addition to more than a hundred smaller ones, and is located in the middle of the North Pacific Ocean. Kauai, located northwest of Oahu, is called the Garden Island. It was formed by volcanic activity and has many mountains and canyons. Because of its dramatic beauty, it has been used as a setting for motion pictures such as South Pacific, King Kong, and Jurassic Park. Crops produced on Kauai include sugar cane, coffee, tropical fruits, and taro root, from which the Hawaiian dish poi is made. Kauai was an independent royal land until it became a part of the kingdom of Hawaii in 1810.

SAMPLE B

June 25, 1999

I had an amazing experience on the northern shore of Kauai today. We swam with Pacific Green Sea Turtles. They are called honu in Hawaii and are a symbol of knowledge and long life. A special guide took us to the protective reefs where the turtles spend time. Under her guidance, we learned how to use the snorkeling equipment that allowed us to be underwater and breathe air from above through a tube. But snorkeling wasn't all she knew about! She was a marine biologist, so she knew all about the creatures of the ocean. She led us safely through our adventure and told us many interesting things about what we saw. When I saw the first turtle, my heart was pounding. I was so excited! We were not allowed to touch them, but it was enough just to be near these gentle and graceful creatures. We swam among thousands of colorful fish, and we saw octopuses and eels. What a special day!

SAMPLE C

The Unique Beauty of Hawaii's Garden Island

Kauai offers some of the most spectacular scenery in the world and many ways to enjoy it.

Waimea Canyon is known as the Grand Canyon of the Pacific. You can view it from the lookout or explore its tropical wonders up close.

Speaking of exploring, Koke'e State Park has over four thousand acres and 45 miles of trails. The amazing variety of sights in this park even includes California redwood forests! Of course, this is in addition to an abundance of tropical flora and fauna.

The NaPali Coast is one of the most amazing stretches of coastline on the planet. You have to see it to believe it!

SAMPLE D

Hawaiian Shave Ice

A special treat enjoyed by children in the Hawaiian Islands on warm, sunny afternoons is shave ice flavored with delicious fruit syrup.

Shave ice comes in many tasty fruit flavors. Do you think you'll have trouble choosing just one? Then select our Rainbow Shave Ice! You can taste many flavors at once. You might even want to try a Super Shave Ice, which comes complete with a scoop of creamy vanilla ice cream at the bottom!

**Come to Kalima's on Kauai
and enjoy this refreshing tropical treat today!**

5 Read this sentence from Sample A.

Crops produced on Kauai include sugar cane, coffee, tropical fruits, and taro root, from which the Hawaiian dish poi is made.

In which sentence does the word dish have the same meaning that it has in the sentence above?

- A** Mountain climbing is not exactly my dish.
- B** Her favorite dish is mashed potatoes with garlic.
- C** Connor accidentally broke the dish he made in art class.
- D** Jasmine's family has replaced its cable television service with a dish.

6 Read this part of a sentence from Sample B.

Under her guidance, we learned how to use the snorkeling equipment . . .

The root word in guidance means

- A** to be interested.
- B** to work quickly.
- C** to give direction.
- D** to try again.

7 Which samples tell about things you might eat in Hawaii?

- A** Samples A and B
- B** Samples B and C
- C** Samples A and D
- D** Samples B and D

8 Which fact about Sample B helps you know that it is a journal entry instead of a letter?

- A It has a date at the beginning.
- B It doesn't have a greeting or closing.
- C It has only one paragraph.
- D It doesn't have pictures or illustrations.

9 You can tell from the title of Sample C that the author is *probably* going to

- A tell about a news event.
- B describe a place.
- C persuade you to buy something.
- D teach you how to make a craft.

10 Information in *all* of the samples supports the idea that

- A Kauai has lovely state parks.
- B swimming is a popular pastime on Kauai.
- C Kauai is an enjoyable place to visit.
- D many crops are grown on Kauai.

11 All of the samples tell about what a beautiful island Kauai is *except*

- A Sample A.
- B Sample B.
- C Sample C.
- D Sample D.

12 The first sentence in Sample B is the topic sentence. After reading this sentence, you can tell that this sample will most likely tell about

- A why the writer went to Kauai.
- B when the writer is going home.
- C what the writer did that day.
- D which island the writer will visit next.

Read these two tales about luck. Think about how the stories are alike and how they are different.

A Tip o' the Hat

A Tale from Ireland

1 Times were hard for Grady O'Hara's family in Donegal, Ireland. For months they had lived on porridge alone. One day Maggie O'Hara said to her husband, "Grady, you must find work before we all starve."

2 Grady traveled many miles, yet he found no work. Weary, he rested against a hill covered in soft green clover. As he dozed, Grady began to hear music. It seemed to be coming from within the hill. Parting the clover, Grady discovered a cave opening just big enough to squeeze his body through. The wee cave was full of fairies. This was good, for in Ireland fairies must give a gift to a human who finds them.



3 The fairies offered Grady a fine iron pot. "Placed over fire," said their leader, "it instantly fills with food. Go now, but tell no one of your luck."

4 Grady headed home, but darkness soon fell. He came to a farmhouse and asked the owners if he could stay there overnight. The Hanahans, who lived there, said he could stay, but a few potatoes were all they had for dinner. Well, Grady's hunger was as fierce as a lion's. He couldn't help showing off his new pot. They all enjoyed a grand dinner, and Grady went to bed with a full stomach.

5 The next morning, Grady went home. He wanted to show his family the pot and to feed everyone a great meal. When he put the pot over the fire, though, nothing happened. Looking closely, Grady realized that it was not the same pot! As he had slept soundly, the Hanahans had traded their pot for his.

6 Grady went to the fairies, and they agreed to trick the Hanahans. The fairies gave Grady an ugly green hat and sent him back to the farm. There, before going to bed, he boasted that the hat was very special. Sure enough, they took it from him.

7 As they tipped it over to look inside, several fairies jumped out and began playing ear-piercing music. The Hanahans held their hands over their ears.

8 “They won’t stop playing until you give me back my pot,” said Grady.

9 Grady went home with his hat and his pot. He held a fantastic feast for his family and all the neighbors. None of them overstayed their welcome, though. They all had heard what happened when Grady tipped his hat!

The Lucky Cloak

A Tale from Italy

1 Signor Luna and his son, Antonio, lived in a small town in Italy. One day, the old man decided that Antonio should go out into the world and seek his fortune. Calling his son to him, he presented a battered old cloak with one small pocket.

2 “How can this old cloak help me?” asked Antonio.

3 “You’ll see,” said his father. “Put it on and reach into the pocket.”

4 Antonio did so, and out came a silver coin. “A coin will appear whenever you need one,” Signor Luna said, “but that is not all. Button the cloak now.”

5 When Antonio buttoned the cloak’s last button, he instantly became invisible! With the cloak and his father’s good wishes, the young man went on his way.



6 After walking what seemed like a very long distance, Antonio entered a small town with two cafés on the cobblestone street. Antonio saw a pretty young woman in one of them, sitting alone.

7 “May I join you, Signorina?” he asked with a polite little bow.

8 “No,” she said, “for I can see by your tattered cloak that you are a poor man. I fear that you cannot afford to buy your meal.”

9 Antonio’s pride was injured. To repair the damage, he pulled out a coin and told the girl about the special pocket. Of course, she invited him to sit at her table.

10 With coins pulled from the cloak, Antonio bought a fine dinner for the young woman and himself. After they had eaten, she began to complain of the cold. He took his cloak and placed it upon her shoulders. How puzzled he was when she held it tightly around herself and said, “Now this cloak belongs to me!”

11 Thinking quickly, Antonio said, “Wait! I’ll show you something even more wonderful about that cloak. You will be truly amazed.” With some hesitation, she removed the cloak and handed it back to Antonio.

12 “The best thing about this cloak is that when you button it—” Suddenly, Antonio was nowhere to be seen! He had disappeared. Unseen, he slipped away, glad to have regained the cloak and to have gained some valuable wisdom.

13 Read this sentence from “A Tip o’ the Hat.”

Parting the clover, Grady discovered a cave opening just big enough to squeeze his body through.

In which sentence does the word squeeze have the same meaning that it has in the sentence above?

- A** If you get frightened, just squeeze my hand.
- B** I hope I can squeeze my car into that parking spot.
- C** You must squeeze a lot of lemons to make good lemonade.
- D** I have to squeeze every penny if I want to afford that vacation.

14 Which phrase from “A Tip o’ the Hat” is a simile?

- A** on porridge alone
- B** as fierce as a lion’s
- C** with a full stomach
- D** an ugly green hat

15 In “A Tip o’ the Hat,” which of these really could have happened?

- A** The cave was full of fairies.
- B** The fairies agreed to trick the Hanahans.
- C** The fairies offered Grady a fine iron pot.
- D** As he dozed, Grady began to hear music.

16 In *both* stories, the main character learns

- A** to ask for help when he needs it.
- B** that magic cannot solve problems.
- C** to be careful about the people he trusts.
- D** that it is important to have one best friend.

17 In what way are Grady and Antonio different?

- A** Grady wears fancy clothes, but Antonio dresses in shabby rags.
- B** Grady has a wife and family, but Antonio is a young man starting out on his own.
- C** Grady is very funny and likes to tell jokes, and Antonio is a very serious person.
- D** Grady is shy and likes to live on a farm, and Antonio is a friendly town man.

18 In the “Lucky Cloak,” which of these could not really have happened?

- A** Antonio became invisible.
- B** Antonio saw a woman sitting alone.
- C** Antonio walked a long distance.
- D** Antonio’s father gave him an old cloak.

19 Read this sentence from “The Lucky Cloak.”

“No,” she said, “for I can see by your tattered cloak that you are a poor man.”

What do the words a poor man mean in this sentence?

- A** a bad man
- B** a small man
- C** a man of low quality
- D** a man with little money

Read these four passages about avocados. Think about how the passages are alike and how they are different.

Avocados

SAMPLE A

av-o-ca-do (ă'-və-kă'dō, ăv') *n., pl. -dos*. 1. An American tree, native to tropical regions, which bears an edible fruit that is enjoyed alone or in dishes such as salads. 2. This tree's fruit is oval or pear-shaped and has leathery green, purple, or black skin, soft yellow-green flesh, and a large pit. 3. A dull green color. [The American Spanish changed the Nahuatl (language of the Aztecs) word *ahuacatl* to *aguacate*.]

SAMPLE B

Guacamole is a Mexican dipping or topping sauce. It doesn't stay fresh very long, so just make what you need for the day. You will need two or three ripe avocados, depending on how much you want to make. A ripe avocado feels slightly soft.

First, cut the avocados in half, remove the pits, and scoop out the inside of the fruit pulp into a bowl. Then mash the pulp with a fork. You don't have to make it smooth. You should still have some small chunks of avocado. Next, mix in a tablespoon of lemon or lime juice and a tablespoon of chopped fresh cilantro for each avocado you're using. (For example, if you're using two avocados, add two tablespoons of juice and two tablespoons of cilantro.) Add a little salt too.

The other ingredients that you add depend on what you like. You might want to add mild chopped green chiles that come in a can. If you like food that is hot and spicy, you can add chopped fresh jalapeno peppers. Some people enjoy adding things like chopped green onions, diced fresh tomatoes, garlic, or hot pepper sauce.



After adding the ingredients of your choice, bring out a bowl of tortilla chips and start dipping!

SAMPLE C

·Avocado

Common name for the tree *Persea americana*, a type of laurel tree. It is native to tropical America. Its fruit, of the same name, has a thick, rough, greenish skin. It is a drupe fruit, or stone fruit, meaning that it is fleshy inside and contains a single large, hard pit. (Other examples of drupe fruits are cherries, peaches, and plums.) An avocado is similar to a pear in size and shape. When avocado flesh is ripe, it has a creamy texture, like firm butter, and a faintly nutlike flavor. It contains 10 to 20 percent oil. In addition to this high fat content, avocados are also a good source of protein.



In the United States, avocados are often eaten in salads and sandwiches. In Latin America, avocados are often an ingredient in soups and sauces. There are many avocado trees grown in the southern United States.

SAMPLE D

RAMONA'S PRODUCE CENTRAL

announces

**Welcome to Summer
Fruit and Vegetable Sale!**



Special of the Week: Avocados

Regular Price: \$1.19 per avocado

This week, you can purchase these delicious avocados for only 60¢ apiece! Buy ten, and the cost goes down to 50¢ apiece! That's only \$5.00 for ten avocados!

Think of all the salads, sandwiches, and guacamole you can make and enjoy. Come to Ramona's today!

-
- 20** When making guacamole, what should you do right after you mash the avocado?
- A** warm up a bowl of tortilla chips
 - B** add lime or lemon juice
 - C** remove the pits from the mixture
 - D** mix in a cup of sour cream
- 21** When mashing avocados for guacamole, you should
- A** always add plenty of hot pepper sauce for flavor.
 - B** turn the mixture into a liquid by using an electric blender.
 - C** use a fork and leave the mixture somewhat chunky.
 - D** crush the mixture for a long time, until it is smooth.
- 22** Based on information in the four samples, all of the following words can be used to describe avocado skin *except*
- A** thick.
 - B** spicy.
 - C** leathery.
 - D** rough.
- 23** Based on information in the four samples, the word avocado can mean all of these except a
- A** tree.
 - B** fruit.
 - C** nut.
 - D** color.

The Tail Trade

A Story of the Maliseet Indians

1 Long ago, when the world was new, Beaver had a long, thin tail. He loved to dive, but his long tail didn't help him get to the bottom of the pond fast enough. He couldn't use his tail to slap the mud into place when he built a dam.

2 One day, Muskrat swam by. Beaver noticed Muskrat's broad, flat tail. He realized it would be perfect for diving and building dams. At the same time, Muskrat gazed enviously at Beaver's tail. Muskrat loved to swim fast, and his broad, flat tail dragged in the water and slowed him down. He thought it would be better to have Beaver's tail. So Muskrat said, "Beaver, I would do anything to have a tail like yours."

3 "Is that so?" replied Beaver. "I was just admiring your tail. Why don't we trade?"

4 Muskrat eagerly agreed, and they exchanged tails right then and there. Muskrat couldn't wait to try his new long, thin tail. He was pleased as could be when he shot across the pond with great speed. Then he watched as Beaver showed off his new tricks. Beaver easily dove to the bottom of the pond with his new broad, flat tail. He gathered some mud, swam up, and with a loud smack! slapped it onto his dam. When he felt danger was nearby, a loud smack! would be heard as Beaver slapped his tail on the water. It was his way of warning others to keep away.

5 Muskrat was jealous. He had never even dreamed of the clever ways Beaver had thought to use the broad, flat tail. Muskrat went to Beaver and said, "I want my tail back!" Beaver wasn't about to give it up. His only answer was a loud smack!

6 Muskrat knew better than to ask again. To this day, Beaver still has the broad, flat tail he got from Muskrat, and Muskrat has the long, thin one he got from Beaver.

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Monkey Gets the Last Laugh

A Story from Brazil

1 Long ago, Monkey loved to play tricks. He'd pull Rabbit's ears or yank Cat's tail and then hoot and holler until his belly hurt. All the animals were tired of being laughed at. They were fed up with Monkey's tricks.

2 One day, while Monkey was taking a nap, several animals rolled a big stone onto his tail. Monkey yanked and pulled, trying to get his tail free. At last, he gave such a hard jerk that his tail broke off!

3 Cat grabbed the tail and scurried away. Monkey knew he needed his tail to climb trees. He chased after Cat and begged, "Please give me my tail back. I'll do whatever you ask."

4 Cat thought about it and replied, "I'll give it to you, if you'll get me some milk from Cow."

5 So Monkey went to Cow and asked, "Cow, please give me some milk, so I can give it to Cat, so she'll give me my tail back."

6 Cow thought about it and replied, "I'll give it to you, if you'll get me some grass from the farmer."

7 So Monkey went to the farmer and begged, "Farmer, please give me some grass, so I can give it to Cow, so she'll give me some milk, so I can give it to Cat, so she'll give me my tail back."

8 The farmer thought about it and replied, “I’ll give it to you, if you’ll get me some rain from the cloud.”

9 So Monkey went to the cloud and asked, “Cloud, please give me some rain, so I can give it to the farmer, so he’ll give me some grass, so I can give it to Cow, so she’ll give me some milk, so I can give it to Cat, so she’ll give me my tail back.”

10 The cloud thought about it and replied, “I’ll give it to you, if you’ll get me some water from the river.”

11 So Monkey went to the river and asked, “River, please give me some water, so I can give it to the cloud, so he’ll give me some rain, so I can give it to the farmer, so he’ll give me some grass, so I can give it to Cow, so she’ll give me some milk, so I can give it to Cat, so she’ll give me my tail back.”

12 The river thought about it and replied, “Help yourself. I have plenty of water to spare.”

13 Monkey thanked the river again and again. Then he brought some water to the cloud, and the cloud gave him rain. He brought the rain to the farmer, who gave him grass. He brought the grass to Cow, who gave him milk, and he brought the milk to Cat, who gave him his tail back.

14 Monkey was overjoyed! Although he no longer plays tricks on the other animals, you can still hear him hooting and hollering in the jungle. Monkey’s laughing because he’s *so* happy to have his tail back.

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24 Which word is a *synonym* for overjoyed?

- A** thrilled
- B** astounded
- C** humbled
- D** interested

25 What is the main event in “The Tail Trade”?

- A** Beaver builds a dam with his tail.
- B** Muskrat and Beaver exchange tails.
- C** Muskrat and Beaver try out their new tails.
- D** Beaver slaps his tail to warn of danger.

26 Read this sentence from paragraph 12 of “Monkey Gets the Last Laugh.”

“I have plenty of water to spare.”

What is the meaning of to spare as used in the sentence above?

- A** to treat with mercy
- B** to save
- C** to give
- D** to avoid using

27 How do Muskrat and Monkey feel at the end of the stories?

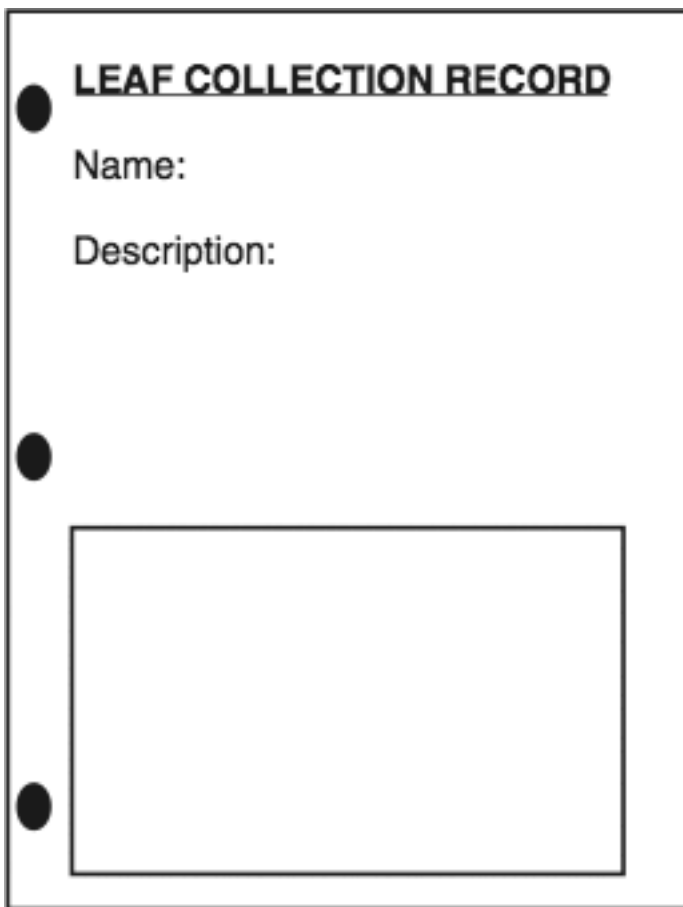
- A** Muskrat is cranky, and Monkey is panicked.
- B** Muskrat is cautious, and Monkey is spiteful.
- C** Muskrat is dazzled, and Monkey is confident.
- D** Muskrat is regretful, and Monkey is glad.

Make Your Own Leaf Collection Record

It's fun to collect things. Some kids collect coins, shells, or stamps. One thing that is easy and free to collect is leaves. Leaves come in many shapes and colors. Every type of tree has its own special leaf. Willows have narrow leaves with edges like little saws. Maple leaves have many sharp points, and oak leaves have many rounded tips.

Now you can use your drawing or word processing program to start a Leaf Collection Record Book.

1. Open a new file in your word processing program.
2. Type "LEAF COLLECTION RECORD" and center it on the top of the page. Make it bold and underline it.
3. Type "Name:" and then press ENTER about three times. You will put the names of the trees you collect leaves from here.
4. Now type "Description:" and press ENTER about ten times. This is where you will describe the tree that had the leaf. Be sure to leave plenty of room.
5. Click the square tool. Make a box for your leaf. This is where you will show the leaves you collect.
6. Print enough pages to begin your book.



7. Save the file with a name such as *Leaf Record*. You may need to print more pages later!
8. Punch holes in the left side of the pages, and put them in a three-ring binder, or tie them together with string.

LEAF COLLECTION RECORD

Name: California Sycamore

Description: The light green sycamore leaves have five points. The sycamore tree has fruit that looks like prickly little balls. Wood from the sycamore is used to make furniture.



9. There are two ways to put leaves in the box:

- Draw a picture of the leaf.
- Paste a real leaf in the center of the box.

Happy collecting!

28 A leaf you find might be from an oak tree if it

- A** is narrow.
- B** has edges like saws.
- C** has rounded tips.
- D** is pointed at the tips.

29 Which of these is an opinion in this passage?

- A** It's fun to collect things.
- B** Some kids collect coins, shells, or stamps.
- C** Leaves come in many shapes and colors.
- D** Every type of tree has its own special leaf.

30 In Step 7, why is it important to name the file?

- A** so that you can find it later
- B** because it is the name of a book
- C** to help you decide what to do next
- D** to remind you to finish your work

31 What must you know in order to fill out a leaf record?

- A** who planted the tree
- B** when the leaf fell off the tree
- C** what kind of tree the leaf came from
- D** where the tree was planted

32 How is this passage organized?

- A** It gives a series of steps in a process.
- B** It states a cause and then gives effects.
- C** It tells how things are alike and different.
- D** It makes a statement and then gives reasons it is true.

33 Which of these books would be most useful to someone starting a leaf collection?

- A** Build Your Own Tree House
- B** The Great American Apple Tree
- C** The Encyclopedia of Trees
- D** Christmas Tree Tales

34 Read this sentence from the passage.

Every type of tree has its own special leaf.

Another word for special is

- A** colorful.
- B** beautiful.
- C** valuable.
- D** unique.

Tim and Jim's Race

An African Folktale¹



1 Tim and Jim Turtle were brothers who lived along the banks of a deep, muddy river. They looked so much alike that no one could tell them apart. Once in a while even Mama Turtle had trouble! “Tim, pick up your toys,” she’d say to Jim, and, “Jim, wash your hands for dinner,” she’d say to Tim.

2 Like most little turtles, Tim and Jim were sometimes mischievous. One day Tim Turtle saw the big gray hippopotamus in the water. “Let’s play a trick on Henry Hippo,” he said eagerly.

3 “What?” cried Jim. “Henry Hippo is so big and strong, and we’re just little turtles. What kind of a trick could we possibly play on him?”

4 Tim laughed. “Just do as I say.” He whispered something into Jim’s ear, and then Jim quickly disappeared under the water.

5 Tim called to the hippopotamus, saying, “I am such a fast swimmer. No one can swim faster than I can!”

6 “Is that you talking, Little One?” asked the hippo. “You think you are so fast in the water?”

7 “That’s right, and I can prove it. I will race you,” replied Tim.

8 The hippopotamus laughed. “That’s absurd! What a silly idea! I am a much faster swimmer than you are!”

9 “We will see. The first one to the other side of the river wins!” said Tim. He ducked under the water as Henry Hippo started swimming. Tim knew that he could never swim as fast as Henry. But that did not matter. Jim had already swum to the other side and was waiting there.

10 When Henry Hippo reached the other side, his eyes grew wide. “This cannot be!” he said to Jim. “How did you get here so fast? You must give me another chance. We must race back to the other side and I know I’ll beat you this time.”

11 Jim readily agreed, and he ducked down under the water as the hippopotamus began swimming back. When Henry reached the opposite shore, there was Tim sitting on a rock, waiting for him.

12 “I didn’t think it was true, but you are right,” said Henry Hippo. “You are faster than I am! I will never doubt you again, Little One.”

13 Henry Hippo wandered back into the jungle, amazed. Jim returned and joined his brother. They both laughed and laughed over the trick they had played. This time their mama, however, was not so easily fooled. “Jim,” she said, “I know it was you who left your toys lying around. And Tim, your hands are still dirty. Now go wash up for dinner.”

¹ This story is a retelling of an African folktale.

35 Read these sentences from “Tim and Jim’s Race.”

That’s absurd! What a silly idea!

In these sentences, absurd means

- A** annoying.
- B** insulting.
- C** foolish.
- D** possible.

36 Read this sentence from “Tim and Jim’s Race.”

When Henry Hippo reached the other side, his eyes grew wide.

When the author says that Henry’s “eyes grew wide,” she means that Henry

- A** was tired.
- B** was trying to see better.
- C** was surprised.
- D** was afraid of something.

37 Read this sentence from “Tim and Jim’s Race.”

No one can swim faster than I can!

In this sentence, the author is using

- A** a simile.
- B** hyperbole.
- C** a metaphor.
- D** rhyme.

38 The turtles in the story are

- A** stingy.
- B** tricky.
- C** lazy.
- D** brave.

Maria Martinez – Potter

by Sue Massey



1 Maria Martinez is remembered today as the maker of beautiful pottery. Her pottery is in museums all over the world. The pots she made are black with shiny designs on them.

2 Maria Martinez was a Tewa Native American. She was born around 1881. Maria lived in San Ildefonso, New Mexico.

3 As a young woman, Maria was known for the fine pots she made. Maria and the other village women made pots for their families. They also sold pots to visitors. Compared to the pots made by the other women, young Maria's were lovely. But they were not outstanding. They were not the pots that would make the name Maria Martinez known around the world.

4 In 1908, special visitors came to Maria's village. The visitors were archaeologists. They were looking for remains of early Native-American life. The visitors had been digging near Maria's village. During the dig, they had found broken bits of pottery. The pots had belonged to a group of Native Americans who had lived there seven hundred years before. The visitors' finds influenced Maria's art. They also changed her life.

5 One of the archaeologists showed Maria the pieces of broken pots. They were thinner than the pots Maria was making. They had an odd, shiny black finish. He asked Maria if she could make such a pot. He wanted it to be just like a seven-hundred-year-old pot. Maria said she would try.

6 Maria's husband, Julian, helped her. First they had to find a way to make the wall of the pot thinner. Maria knew that the clay she was using would not work. A thin pot made out of that clay would crack when it was fired. Maria mixed different amounts of clay, sand, and water. At last, she discovered a mix that would not crack.

7 Maria and Julian then had to find out how the shiny black finish had been made. They discovered that it took two steps.

8 First, Maria began by polishing the dried clay surface of the pot. She used a smooth stone as her polishing tool. It was slow work. Then, when the pot was polished, she placed it in a fire that was built in a certain way. The fire and ashes worked their magic on the pot. Its finish was now shiny and black.

9 Maria and Julian had discovered the secrets of the early pottery makers. The search for the secrets had excited Maria. She was eager to make more pots in the old way. And she did. For more than seventy years, Maria stayed in her village making pots.

10 Maria produced many pots in her lifetime. Under Maria's direction her son and grandson also learned how to make beautiful pots. They are keeping the old ways alive just as Maria had done before them.

“Maria Martinez — Potter” by Sue Massey from ROUGH AND READY. Copyright © 1985 by Scott, Foresman and Company. Reprinted by permission of Pearson Education, Inc.

39 Read this sentence from the passage.

A thin pot made out of that clay would crack when it was fired.

In which sentence below is fired used with the same meaning as in the sentence above?

- A** The teenager got fired from his job for being late.
- B** The team was fired up after their big win.
- C** The astronaut fired the engines at liftoff.
- D** The chef fired the pizza in a hot oven.

40 Which step did Maria take last to create a new, shiny pot?

- A** She polished the dried surface.
- B** She glued the broken pieces.
- C** She placed it into the fire.
- D** She mixed clay and other items.

41 What would have most likely happened if the archaeologists had not come to Maria's village?

- A** Maria would still have become famous.
- B** Maria would have discovered the old pots herself.
- C** Maria would have continued making regular pots.
- D** Maria's family would not have continued making pottery.

42 Which of the following *best* describes how this passage is organized?

- A** sequential order
- B** compare and contrast
- C** proposition and support
- D** cause and effect

Using the Computer to Search the Library Catalog

To find Internet information quickly and easily, look at the computer screen and ask yourself these questions:

1 HOW DO I WANT TO SEARCH?

Click on the arrow that points down.

- ◆ Choose **Keywords in Title** if you cannot remember the whole title but you know a word that is in the title.
- ◆ Choose **Keywords in Author** if you know who wrote the book but you do not know the author's whole name.
- ◆ Choose **Keywords in Subject** if you know what the book is about but you do not remember the title or the name of the author.

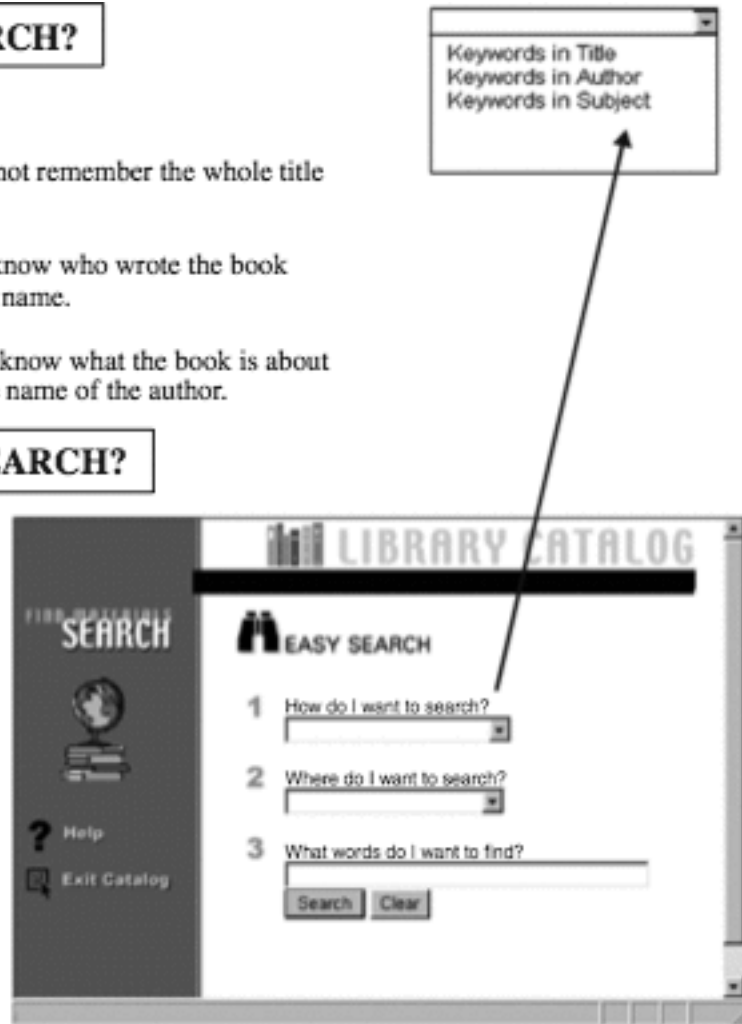
2 WHERE DO I WANT TO SEARCH?

Click on the arrow that points down.

- ◆ Choose Main Library, Second Street Branch, Little Valley Branch, Eagle Park Branch, or All Branches.

3 WHAT WORDS DO I WANT TO FIND?

- ◆ If you selected **Keywords in Title** in Step 1, type in a word or words that you remember from the title of the book you are looking for.
- ◆ If you selected **Keywords in Author** in Step 1, type the last name followed by the first name. You may search by the name of the author (*the person who wrote the book*) or the illustrator (*the person who drew the pictures in the book*).
- ◆ If you selected **Keywords in Subject** in Step 1, type a word that tells what the story is about (for example, type: *tigers, detective, carnival, or dinosaurs*).



- 43** If students are working on reports about the life cycle of bats, by which category should students search?
- A** by book title
 - B** by author's name
 - C** by subject
 - D** by illustrator's name
- 44** When students have entered information in the three Easy Search screen boxes, which button should they click to continue?
- A** Help
 - B** Exit Catalog
 - C** Search
 - D** Clear
- 45** Which category should students use to find information about caring for horses?
- A** title
 - B** author
 - C** illustrator
 - D** subject

- 46** Read this sentence from the passage.

Choose **Keywords in Author** if you know who wrote the book but you do not know the author's whole name.

Which thesaurus entry gives the meaning of choose as it is used in the sentence above?

- A** separate, set aside
- B** select, pick
- C** like, favor
- D** want, crave

Subject: SUBMARINES**SAMPLE A:**

The first submarine was made in 1620. A Dutchman named Cornelis von Drebbel had an idea. He took a rowboat and covered it with oil-soaked leather. Twelve men sat inside the boat. They moved the boat under the water with oars that stuck out the sides. It couldn't go far, but it was still considered a success.

SAMPLE B:

sub-ma-rine (suhb-muh-reen): *Noun*; A ship that can travel both on the surface and under the water. Submarines are able to operate at various depths and over considerable distances. "Sub" means under. "Marine" means water. Often called a "sub" and used in the navy. |

SAMPLE C:

Submarines are underwater boats. They are best known as part of the navy's fleet. Submarines, however, have many different uses. They help put in pipelines and cables for oil rigs. They also help scientific researchers learn what life is like underwater. Sometimes submarines even help people explore shipwrecks like the Titanic. How will submarines be used in the future? There is enough food in the sea to feed much of the world. Scientists believe that someday submarines will be used on underwater farms. The crops on these farms may be seafood and plants like oysters, clams, and seaweed. Another future possibility is creating a submarine train. Cargo tanks could be transported underwater instead of on railroad tracks. Tourist submarines are another possibility. People could travel by submarine to see the wonders that live under the sea.

Resources:

Carlisle, Norman and Madelyn Carlisle. *About Submarines*. Chicago: Melmont Publishers, 1969. Norman, C.J. *Submarines*. London: Franklin Watts Ltd., 1986.

SAMPLE D:

Submersibles are miniature submarines. Some carry a crew of up to four people. Others are “robots” controlled by a larger ship on the surface of the water. Submersibles have a variety of uses. Some check oil pipelines and cables. Others are used for scientific research. Submersibles often have grab arms. These arms are used for taking samples, or they can carry special lights and cameras for exploring.

SAMPLE E:

OWN YOUR VERY OWN SUBMARINE!

This is the toy you have been waiting for!
It floats on top of the water; then—with just a flip of the switch—
it fills with water and sinks to the bottom!
Use it in the pool! The bathtub!
Send it out to look for enemy subs or
go deep diving for exotic fish and other creatures.
Your very own SUBMARINE toy is

Yours this week for ONLY \$9.99!

A special price here at UNLIMITED TOYS!

Stop in and get your SUB today!

- 47** The root word in subterranean is *terra*, which in Latin means “earth” or “ground.” Subterranean must be something
- A** made out of dirt or soil.
 - B** planted in the ground.
 - C** under the earth or ground.
 - D** on a beach or riverbank.
- 48** One difference between submarines and submersibles is that
- A** submarines are able to move underwater.
 - B** submersibles are able to carry people inside.
 - C** submersibles are able to do work underwater.
 - D** submarines are larger than submersibles.

49 Read this sentence from Sample D.

Some check oil pipelines and cables.

As used in Sample D, the word check means

- A** to stop or hold something back.
- B** a bill at a restaurant.
- C** to inspect.
- D** a form of payment.

50 The most important information missing from Sample E is the

- A** size of the toy.
- B** toy's battery size.
- C** color of the toy.
- D** store's street address.

Read these four passages. Then answer the questions that follow.

SAMPLE A

bam-boo (bām-bōō´) *n., pl. -boos.* 1. A tall, fast-growing, tree-like grass with a stiff stem; found in jungles and other areas. 2. Such a plant's woody, hard stem, used in arts and crafts; building furniture, houses, boats, and bridges; and making useful items such as paper, fishing poles, and strong rope. [Malay *bambu*]



SAMPLE B:

3C Stanton Examiner LIFESTYLE Section March 24, 2003

Bamboo Show Full of Good Ideas
by Arielle Nandina

SANTA TERESA — Last weekend I attended an interesting event at the Civic Center. It was the Bamboo Expo. I suggest that anyone who likes to learn about new things should attend next weekend. It's your last chance.

I didn't think I would enjoy it much, but I really did. I never dreamed that so many things could be made from bamboo.

In countries such as China, Japan, and India, people have used bamboo in many ways for thousands of years. One display at the Expo was set up as a bamboo hut, like many found in Southeast Asia. The walls were bamboo. The roof was covered with bamboo leaves. The pipes bringing water into the house and out into the fields were bamboo. So were the cooking pot, drinking cups, shoes, floor mat, raft, fishing rod, and traps. Even the bed was made of bamboo.

I also learned that it isn't just pandas that eat tender bamboo shoots. The shoots are eaten with rice by millions of people in Asia.

Here in the U.S., we're just getting to know bamboo. We're starting to realize how useful this light but strong plant can be. I'll never think of bamboo in the same way again. Now I'll see it in my home, thanks to what I bought at the show.

Check it out! There are about 100 booths. There's much to see, buy, and learn.

SAMPLE C:



Bamboo Flutes from Around the World

Bamboo is used all over the world to make flutes with the sweetest tones of all. Its long, hollow shape is just right for a flute. You too can make lovely music to delight and charm your friends.

Although flutes are our specialty, we also carry:

- bamboo panpipes from the Andes mountain system of South America
- painted bamboo rainsticks from the South Pacific—a hollow bamboo stem closed at both ends, containing seeds that sound like falling rain when the stick is moved in a certain way
- many other musical instruments—and CDs—from around the world!

Shalimar Music is located across from the Broadway Movie Theater
in downtown Greenville.

We are open Mon.—Sat., 9 am—6 pm; and Sun., 10 am—5 pm.

SAMPLE D:

From:lupegreen@eony.com

To: 7emily7@strea.net

Subject: pandas at the zoo

Sent: 04/02/03 7:16 pm

Hi, Em! I want to tell you about my trip to the zoo on Saturday. I had so much fun! I went with my parents, my brother, and my cousins. The best part of our zoo visit was seeing two giant pandas. They are SO cute that I wished I could pet their fur. I spent a half hour watching them.

As you probably know, pandas LOVE bamboo. It's just about the only thing they eat. There were tons of bamboo in their zoo home. It was all around them. One panda decided the ONLY bamboo she wanted was the piece that the other panda was eating, so she went over to steal it! They whined and had a little fight, but then the second panda seemed to just give it up. Maybe she knew that there were abundant bamboo pieces for both.

Anyway, I have to do my math homework. Bye for now!

Lupe

51 Why might bamboo be an important plant for humans?

- A** It grows in jungles.
- B** It is preferred by pandas.
- C** It has many different uses.
- D** It is featured in an exhibit.

52 All of the samples mention items that can be made from bamboo except

- A** Sample A.
- B** Sample B.
- C** Sample C.
- D** Sample D.

53 Which of these is an opinion expressed in Sample B?

- A** The event at the Civic Center is interesting.
- B** Millions of people in Asia eat bamboo shoots with rice.
- C** One display at the Bamboo Expo is set up as a hut.
- D** There are about 100 booths at the Bamboo Expo.

54 Read this excerpt from Sample C.

Although flutes are our specialty, we also carry . . .

The reader can tell that a specialty is

- A** the main product.
- B** a substitute item.
- C** something added to a service.
- D** an item from a foreign country.

55 Read this sentence from Sample D.

Maybe she knew that there were abundant bamboo pieces for both.

Which word is a *synonym* for abundant?

- A** plentiful
- B** few
- C** tasty
- D** poor

How Elephant Got a Long Trunk



1 Long ago, Elephant walked around the jungle, curious to see what was happening. She went up every hill and into every valley. She stopped at every watering hole, even though it was hard for her to kneel down on her thick legs for a drink. At that time all elephants had short noses.

2 Lion said, “One day you will poke that little nose of yours somewhere it doesn’t belong.” Elephant just laughed and went on her way.

3 Before long Elephant came to a rocky cliff with a crack in the rocks. It looked like a little cave. “How interesting!” she thought and wondered what might be inside. “I’ll just take a little peek,” thought Elephant. She pressed her face against the rocks and tried to look in, but it was too dark to see anything.

4 “Maybe if I get a little closer,” she thought, pushing her face deeper and deeper into the crack. But it was no use. She still couldn’t see anything. “Oh well, there’s probably nothing in there anyway,” she thought. Elephant tried to move, but she couldn’t back up. Her nose was stuck.

5 “Oh dear,” she cried, pulling as hard as she could, but her nose would not come out. She pulled and pulled some more, stretching her nose longer and longer. After hours of tugging, her nose finally popped out, and she was free! Elephant reached up and rubbed her sore nose. Imagine what she found! Her nose was all stretched out. In fact, it hung nearly to the ground!

6 After that, Elephant did not stick her nose into any more cracks. She liked her long nose, though, especially at the watering hole where she no longer had to bend down to take a drink. From then on, all elephants have had long trunks, which remind them not to stick their noses into places too tight to fit.

Why Crow Caws



1 Long, long ago the first animals could not make any sound. Then Earth decided to give each beast of the land a voice. She gave Bear a growl, Mouse a squeak, and Wolf a howl.

2 Sky also decided to give voices to the creatures of the air. “I will first watch the birds,” he said, “and then I will give each one a special sound.”

3 Sky watched Crow, who seemed always busy, always looking around to see what was happening. One minute Crow was flying over the forest. Then he was studying something in a field. Later he was watching other animals. It seemed that Crow was always searching for something interesting to watch.

4 After weeks of studying the many different kinds of birds, Sky began to give each one a sound. “Canary shall have a sweet, beautiful song,” Sky said. “And to Bluebird, I will give a pretty whistle.”

5 Next it was Crow’s turn, but Sky couldn’t find him anywhere. He was not in the trees of the forest, and he was not flying over the plain. “Where could he be?” Sky wondered.

6 When Sky finally found Crow, he had gotten tangled in a hunter’s net. Because he could not make a sound yet, Crow could not call for help. All he could do was try to fight his way out, yet every movement he made got him more and more stuck.

7 “You’re always looking for something interesting, but this time you found trouble,” scolded Sky as he freed Crow from the net. “I know what sound you need.” Sky gave Crow a loud, sharp “Caw!” From then on, if ever again Crow got into trouble, he could call for help.

56 When Lion spoke to Elephant, Elephant was

- A** crying.
- B** unafraid.
- C** angry.
- D** tired.

57 Read this sentence from “Why Crow Caws.”

When Sky finally found Crow, he had gotten tangled in a hunter’s net.

What is the meaning of the word tangled as used in the sentence above?

- A** trapped
- B** argued
- C** confused state
- D** disorganized

58 In *both* of these passages, the main characters are only able to get something after first

- A** getting themselves into trouble.
- B** performing brave deeds that help others.
- C** understanding the meaning of life.
- D** trying to solve a problem.

59 *Both* Elephant and Crow gained something because they were

- A** gentle.
- B** brave.
- C** smart.
- D** curious.

60 The readers can tell these stories are fables because

- A** fables often have animal characters that talk and act like people.
- B** fables often tell a supernatural tale.
- C** fables often use a variety of characters to tell a true story.
- D** fables often have a happy ending.

61 Double click here to edit, then replace this text with your own question

- A** Replace this text with your first answer
- B** Replace this text with your second answer
- C** Replace this text with your third answer
- D** Replace this text with your fourth answer