Student Weekly Assessment
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Late for School

1. Michael was late for school. He put on his jeans and T-shirt. Then he searched through his sock drawer for two socks that matched. After putting on his socks, he ran downstairs and ate some cereal.

2. Mom looked at Michael and asked him if he forgot anything. He didn’t think so. His book bag was on the chair next to him and he had remembered to bring his baseball glove for practice after school. Then Michael looked down at his feet. Laughing, he ran back upstairs to get what he forgot.

S-1 Michael most likely forgot to —
A. bring his book
B. bring his baseball
C. put on his shoes
D. put on his socks

S-2 What is the setting of this story?
F. At home in the morning
G. At school around lunchtime
H. At home right before bedtime
J. On the bus in the morning
Sam wrote this story about his new puppy. He wants you to help him revise and edit his story. Read the story and think about some changes that Sam should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Max the Dog

(1) Yesterday my brother, Mike, and I went to the pound to pick out a new pet. (2) We found the most perfect brown puppy with white splotches all over him. (3) We named him Max. (4) At first Max chewed on everything he could get his paws on, including Mom’s favorite shoes! (5) My mom thought he was a huge pest. (6) She said if he didn’t stop, we’d have to give him back. (7) Luckily, we trained him and now he only chews on his toys. (8) Even Mom says he is a terrific pet!

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<td>Change <em>went</em> to <em>did go</em></td>
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Selection Tests
My Diary from Here to There

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1. Why do Amada’s parents decide to move to Los Angeles?
   A. Amada wants to see her grandmother more often.
   B. Amada’s mother thinks the weather will be better there.
   C. Amada wants to publish her journal there.
   D. Amada’s father plans to find work there.

2. Where does the family stay while Amada’s father is in Los Angeles?
   F. With some friends
   G. In their house in Juárez
   H. In a rented apartment
   J. With relatives in Mexicali

3. When Amada first learns about her family’s plan to move, she feels —
   A. worried
   B. excited
   C. relieved
   D. angry

4. Amada’s grandmother gives her a journal to —
   F. finish her homework assignments while traveling
   G. write letters to her family back in Mexico
   H. help her remember her language and culture
   J. practice English for school in California

GO ON
5 Why does the rest of the family stay behind while Amada’s father goes ahead to California?

A Amada’s mother wants the children to have more time to get used to the idea of moving.

B The mother and children have to wait to get green cards because they were not born in the United States.

C Nana does not yet know that the family is planning to move far away.

D Amada and her brothers have to finish the school year in Mexico.

6 From the details in this story, you can tell that Amada’s brothers are —

F serious and hardworking

G gentle and friendly

H naughty and lively

J sad and shy

7 Read this sentence from the story.

Mamá and Papá keep talking about all the opportunities we’ll have in California.

The word opportunities means —

A good chances

B interesting jobs

C new friends

D entertaining hobbies
8 Read this sentence from the story.

There is a man here in the fields named César Chávez, who speaks of unions, strikes, and boycotts.

The word union refers to a group of people who —
F come from many places
G join together as one
H enjoy each other’s company
J cannot find any work

9 Read this sentence.

Mexicali is right across the border from Calexico, California.

What does the word border mean?
A A line that divides two countries
B The capital of a country
C A dry, desert area
D A long road that connects many states
At the end of the story, why does Amada realize that she is stronger than she thought? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

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The Adventures of Ali Baba Bernstein

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1 Why does David Bernstein change his name to Ali Baba Bernstein?
   A He is tired of having the same name as so many other people.
   B He is the youngest David Bernstein at his party.
   C He is upset because his teacher keeps forgetting his name.
   D He wants a new library card.

3 David chooses the name Ali Baba from —
   A a TV show
   B his best friend
   C the telephone book
   D a library book

2 What is most unusual about David’s birthday party?
   F The guests all have the same name.
   G One guest is much older than David.
   H David’s mother serves an ice-cream cake.
   J David makes all the invitations himself.

4 The librarian suggests that David should read The Arabian Nights because —
   F she knows David likes stories from far away
   G the book has a pretty red cover
   H the title is on a list of books David’s teacher provided
   J David wants a book that is both fat and exciting
5 How do David’s parents feel when he asks to be called by a different name?
   A Relieved
   B Angry
   C Surprised
   D Sad

6 Where does David’s birthday party take place?
   F At a bowling alley
   G In his father’s office
   H At his apartment
   J In his classroom

7 Read this sentence from the story.
   Mr. and Mrs. Bernstein finally agreed, although both of them frequently forgot and called their son David.

   The word frequently means —
   A often
   B always
   C seldom
   D never
8  Read this sentence from the story.

“Honesty is the best policy, Ali Baba,” his father advised.

Which word means about the same as policy?

F  Word
G  Plan
H  Answer
J  Grade

9  Read this sentence.

In some places, children are given temporary names.

The word temporary means that the names will be —

A  liked by everybody
B  given by the parents
C  used for a short time
D  the same for boys and girls
10 How does the birthday party help David feel better about his name? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.
Kid Reporters at Work

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1 Read the diagram below and answer the question that follows.

United Nations
- Is a large organization
- Can work on several issues at once

World Children Organization
- Is a small organization
- Focuses on one issue

What information belongs on the blank line?
A Works to improve children’s rights
B Exhibits photographs of child soldiers
C Founded by two brothers
D Written by TFK reporter Martin Jacobs

2 According to the article, all TFK kid reporters must be good at —
F studying science
G interviewing people
H traveling to other countries
J speaking at conferences

3 In 2002, Terrence Cheromcka got the opportunity to cover the —
A Winter Olympic Games
B Washington State Science and Engineering Fair
C United Nations Special Session on Children
D Reporters’ Convention
4 By age 11, Andrew Hsu was working as a —
   F  scientist
   G  teacher
   H  reporter
   J  swimmer

5 Andrew Hsu and his brother started producing videos because they wanted to —
   A  persuade governments to open more schools
   B  provide education for children who had no teachers
   C  encourage children to come to the U.N. conference
   D  win a prize at the Science and Engineering Fair

6 According to the article, both Terrence Cheromcka and Andrew Hsu are —
   F  interested in sports
   G  upset about war
   H  experienced teachers
   J  very good at science

7 Read this sentence from the article.
   These enterprising kids are not professional journalists, but like adult reporters they still have to show they are qualified for the job.

   Which word means the opposite of the word enterprising?
   A  Noisy
   B  Surprising
   C  Stubborn
   D  Lazy
8 Read this sentence.

Young reporters must have persistence in tracking down a story.

The word persistence means —
F a pleasant personality
G determination to get what they want
H knowledge about many topics
J connections to important people

9 Read this sentence from the article.

The brothers started this venture in order to help improve the lives of children.

What does the word venture mean?
A Book
B Building
C Group
D Project
10. What are some ways in which Terrence and Martin are different? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.
The Astronaut and the Onion

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1. Where does Gloria meet the astronaut?
   A. In a grocery store
   B. At a space museum
   C. In the principal’s office
   D. At a movie theater

2. Just before Gloria meets Dr. Street, she —
   F. tosses an onion into the air
   G. bumps into a display of baby food
   H. buys a jar of spaghetti sauce
   J. sees a TV program about space

3. Dr. Street tells Gloria she should tame her fears by —
   A. being sensible and realizing what she cannot do
   B. looking up at space and thinking how big it is
   C. pretending that there is no danger in the world
   D. doing difficult things and succeeding

4. Which word best describes Dr. Street?
   F. Sad
   G. Impatient
   H. Silly
   J. Kind
5 Both Gloria and Dr. Street are —
   A shy
   B athletic
   C upset
   D afraid

6 What did Dr. Street like best about being an astronaut?
   F Being on TV
   G Traveling fast in a rocket
   H Working outside the space station
   J Visiting kids in classrooms

7 Read this sentence.
   “I can’t” is a sensible thing to say.
   The word sensible means having —
   A courage
   B patience
   C strong curiosity
   D good judgment
8 Read this sentence from the story.
I was paralyzed.
Which meaning from a dictionary best fits the word paralyzed?
F Curious about what will happen
G Unable to move
H Hopeful that someone will help
J Angry at oneself

9 Read this sentence from the story.
“But maybe I can’t!” I protested.
Which word means about the same as the word protested?
A Marched
B Waved
C Objected
D Wondered
10 What does Dr. Street teach Gloria about fear? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.
Because of Winn-Dixie

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1 Use the information in the chart to answer the question.

Miss Franny is sitting in her library. → Miss Franny looks up and sees a bear. → Miss Franny throws her book at the bear. →

Which of the following belongs in the empty box?

A Two men come and rescue Miss Franny.
B The bear takes the book and leaves.
C The bear tries to eat Miss Franny.
D Miss Franny runs up the stairs.

2 What happens right after Winn-Dixie stands on his hind legs and peeks through the library window?

F Miss Franny lets the dog into the library.
G Amanda Wilkinson marches into the library.
H Miss Franny Block falls off her chair.
J The narrator screams and runs outside.

3 When the narrator says that Winn-Dixie has “a large heart,” she means that Winn-Dixie —

A is a loving and gentle animal
B is a very large dog
C has the heart of a bear
D has a problem with his health
4 From the narrator’s behavior, the reader can tell that she is —
   F very old and tired
   G more interested in books than people
   H afraid of mosquitoes and bears
   J hoping to make friends with Miss Franny

5 How are Miss Franny and the narrator alike?
   A They both like palmetto trees.
   B They are both funny and tell jokes.
   C They are both lonely and like stories.
   D They have both read War and Peace.

6 When Amanda Wilkinson asks if dogs are allowed in the library, Miss Franny —
   F asks the narrator to take the dog outside
   G pretends not to hear the question
   H tells Amanda to come back another day
   J winks and smiles at the narrator

7 Read this sentence.
   I spent an hour in the library selecting my books.
   The word selecting means —
   A fixing
   B choosing
   C signing
   D returning
8 Read this sentence from the story.

“Are you **positive**?” she asked.

In this sentence, the word **positive** means —

- F pretty sure
- G very afraid
- H pleased and excited
- J totally certain

9 Read this sentence from the story.

But then I became aware of a very **peculiar** smell, a very strong smell.

Which word means about the same as the word **peculiar**?

- A Strange
- B Cheerful
- C Familiar
- D Pretty
10 When the narrator says that she sometimes feels friendless in a new town, why is this information important to the story? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.
My Brother Martin

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1. The author’s purpose in writing this selection was to —
   A. list Martin Luther King, Jr.’s most notable achievements
   B. persuade readers to visit Martin Luther King, Jr.’s childhood home
   C. tell readers about Martin Luther King, Jr.’s childhood
   D. teach readers how to play Martin Luther King, Jr.’s favorite games

2. The King children loosened the legs on the piano bench because they —
   F. liked to saw pieces of wood
   G. thought the piano bench was too tall
   H. needed wood for a school project
   J. wanted to avoid piano lessons

3. Because of the laws that treated black people unfairly, Martin’s father decided to —
   A. keep his children close to home
   B. explain the laws to his children
   C. move away from Atlanta
   D. give up his career as a minister

4. Which event first showed the King children that some people treated African Americans unfairly?
   F. They were kicked off a streetcar.
   G. Their white friends were not allowed to play with them.
   H. They were forced to sit in the balcony of a theater.
   J. Their piano teacher stopped giving them lessons.
5 Which event gave the King children hope for the future?
A Their mother told them that someday things would be better.
B The WHITES ONLY signs were removed from City Hall.
C Their mother started to become a successful musician.
D They saw local policemen treat their father with respect.

6 Martin’s father reacted to the unfair laws against black people by —
F pretending the laws did not exist
G telling his children to be quiet and safe
H becoming sad and angry
J speaking out against hatred and injustice

7 Read this sentence.
Our family avoided streetcars.
What does the word avoided mean?
A Liked very much
B Rode on
C Stayed away from
D Collected
8 Read this sentence.

A system called segregation sought to keep black people down.

The word segregation means —

F training people to work in certain jobs

G separating one group of people from others

H dividing a city into parts based on income

J living together happily in one common place

9 Read this sentence.

Certain places in our country had unfair laws.

The word unfair means —

A fair again

B very fair

C one who is fair

D not fair
10 How would this article be different if it were written by someone who did not know Martin Luther King, Jr.? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.
Mighty Jackie

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1  The author’s purpose for writing this selection was to —
   A  give information about a girl who became a pitcher
   B  explain how pitching styles have changed over time
   C  persuade more girls to take up the sport of baseball
   D  tell the life stories of Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig

2  What did Jackie Mitchell’s father do when she was a child?
   F  He told her only boys should play baseball.
   G  He helped her build her baseball skills.
   H  He did not notice her interest in baseball.
   J  He asked her to give up baseball.

3  Who taught Jackie to pitch?
   A  The boys in her neighborhood
   B  A player from the Brooklyn Dodgers
   C  Her older brothers
   D  The coach of her Little League team

4  Jackie Mitchell improved her pitching skills by —
   F  playing exhibition games
   G  going to baseball camp
   H  reading books about pitching
   J  practicing long hours
5 After Mitchell struck out both Ruth and Gehrig, the crowd —
A sat silently in the stands, shocked
B ignored her success and walked away
C stood with a roar, clapping and cheering
D booed her for striking out such big stars

6 At the end of the exhibition game, Jackie felt —
F proud that she had shown the world a girl could throw
G worried that she would never again be as successful as that day
H angry that so many people had not believed in her ability
J happy that she would finally be able to get a better coach

7 Read this sentence.
   "You throw like a girl!” was an insult.

   What does the word ______ mean?
A A funny comment
B A short explanation
C A friendly statement
D A hurtful remark
8  Read this sentence.
   Babe Ruth gaped when Jackie Mitchell struck him out.
   The word gaped means —
   F  stared with mouth open
   G  walked away quickly
   H  spoke in an angry way
   J  laughed out loud

9  Read this sentence.
   Mr. Mitchell tells stories about legendary baseball players.
   The word legendary means —
   A  very long
   B  well paid
   C  very famous
   D  not interesting
10 How was Jackie’s pitching different from what Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig expected? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.
Making a Splash

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1. Look at the web below and answer the question that follows.

Which of the following belongs in the empty oval?
A. Tennis
B. Baseball
C. Skiing
D. Biking

2. Rudy has no legs because he —
   F. had them amputated
   G. got hurt in a car accident
   H. was born without any legs
   J. lost them in a skiing accident

3. A prosthetist helps people to —
   A. learn to use wheelchairs
   B. adjust to new homes
   C. choose artificial legs
   D. train for the Olympics
4 When Rudy was ten years old, he —
   F decided to join a swim team
   G started coaching other disabled athletes
   H completed his first triathlon
   J moved to Bloomington, California

5 Which detail supports the idea that Rudy is a successful athlete?
   A He took swimming lessons after his operation.
   B He joined a local swim team before he was eight.
   C He has different kinds of artificial feet and legs.
   D He lives at a special training center in Colorado.

6 What is the purpose of the underwater cameras in the swimming pool where Rudy trains?
   F Creating pictures used to advertise the Olympics
   G Helping coaches train athletes to move better
   H Showing which swimmer won a very close race
   J Taking pictures to send to athletes’ families far away

7 Read this sentence from the article.
   Rudy didn’t let physical challenges get in the way of his dreams.
   What does the word challenges mean?
   A Difficult situations
   B Other athletes
   C Important lessons
   D Special skills
8  Read this sentence.

Feet made of carbon fiber are designed to bend and absorb shock.

The word designed means —
F purchased from another country
G built to look real
H known to last a long time
J made for a certain purpose

9  Read this sentence.

Swimmers learn to go the extra mile.

The phrase go the extra mile means —
A work extra hard
B make more money
C worry about losing
D travel one more mile
10 What personality traits have been most important for Rudy’s success as an athlete? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.
Wild Horses

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1 Look at the chart below and answer the question that follows.

More than two million wild horses roamed the West.  
Barbed wire fences were built on rangelands.

Wild horses lost access to food and water.  

Which of the following belongs in the empty box?

A  Congress acted to protect wild horses.
B  Local residents fed the wild mustangs.
C  Ranchers captured and tamed the mustangs.
D  Thousands of mustangs were killed.

2 Which word best describes Dayton Hyde?

F  Determined
G  Easygoing
H  Greedy
J  Humorous

3 Where were the wild mustangs when Hyde first saw them?

A  In pens waiting to be killed for pet food
B  On the range, starving to death in the cold
C  In government feedlots waiting to be adopted
D  On ranches being worked too hard in bad weather
4 Dayton Hyde moved the band of wild horses to —
   F a working ranch near Cheyenne
   G a special place in South Dakota
   H his family’s land in Michigan
   J a large national park in Oregon

5 Why did Dayton Hyde decide to move the horses?
   A He thought they looked miserable and hungry.
   B His uncle told him to do it.
   C He had always dreamed of wild horses.
   D The government told him to.

6 To make sure the wild horses did not wander into the neighbors’ wheat fields, Dayton Hyde had to —
   F train a lead horse
   G watch them constantly
   H move the horses to canyons
   J build miles of fences

7 Read this sentence from the article.
   Mustangs are descendants of the horses brought to America by Spanish explorers nearly five hundred years ago.
   What does the word descendants mean?
   A Owners
   B Relatives
   C Servants
   D Enemies
8 Read this sentence.

Dayton did not want the horses to feel threatened.

The word threatened means —
F special
G cold
H all alone
J in danger

9 Read this sentence.

The Western rangeland must be protected because it is fragile.

The word fragile means —
A beautiful
B easily damaged
C valuable
D often visited
10 What has the U.S. government done to protect wild horses? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

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BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.
Mystic Horse

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1. After the Pawnee harvested their crops each year, they —
   A. built new earth-lodge villages
   B. looked for herds of horses to tame
   C. traveled onto the plains to hunt buffalo
   D. gathered willow sticks to fight enemies

2. How can the reader tell that the old woman and her grandson own very little?
   F. They pick up scraps of food and discarded clothes.
   G. They live in a tipi made of animal hides.
   H. They are made fun of by the rest of the villagers.
   J. They live at the edge of the village.

3. Just after the boy finds the sickly horse, he —
   A. tells his grandmother they should take care of it
   B. jumps on the horse’s back to show the villagers
   C. covers the horse’s sores with mud
   D. tries to trade the horse for buffalo meat

4. When the other people first see the horse, they —
   F. try to steal it
   G. ignore it
   H. laugh at it
   J. help care for it
The boy first learns that the horse is special when it —
A  speaks to him
B  is cured by lightning
C  rushes into battle
D  suddenly falls

Which words best describe the boy?
F  Cowardly and weak
G  Quiet and determined
H  Shy and lazy
J  Jolly and friendly

Read this sentence.
The boy did not do what the mysterious horse told him to do.
What does the word mysterious mean?
A  Brown and black
B  From another country
C  Weak and sickly
D  Hard to explain
8 Read this sentence from the story.

He was terribly thin, with sores on his back.

Which word is a homophone for sores?

F Wounds
G Scars
H Bandages
J Soars

9 Read this sentence.

Guarding the village was a big responsibility.

Which word means about the same as the word responsibility?

A Job
B Worry
C Prize
D Idea
What is the main lesson or theme of this story? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.
When I Went to the Library

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1 In Cara’s view, who should share the blame for what happened at the library?
   A Nobody
   B Her father
   C Mr. Winston
   D Jake Lambert

2 Cara takes the snake into the library to —
   F find out what kind it is
   G hide it from her parents
   H show it to her friends
   J let it go free

3 Why is Mr. Winston upset when he sees the snake?
   A He is very afraid of snakes.
   B He warned Cara not to let the snake out of the box.
   C He likes snakes and does not want one to get lost in a building.
   D He knows that a cardboard box is not a good home for a snake.

4 When Mr. Winston sees the snake, he —
   F removes it from the box to examine it
   G finds a picture of the snake in a book
   H calls an ambulance to take the snake away
   J faints and breaks out in a rash
5 How does the snake escape?
   A There are many holes in the box.
   B Cara wants it to get some exercise.
   C Mr. Winston drops the box.
   D It is left overnight in the library.

6 If Cara shows that she is really sorry, her parents will let her —
   F watch her favorite TV show again
   G go back to the library
   H get another snake from Jake Lambert
   J visit Mr. Winston in the hospital

7 Read this sentence.
   Cara has to write a genuine apology.
   What does the word genuine mean?
   A Truly felt
   B Cleverly written
   C Arriving on time
   D Barely polite
8 Read this sentence.

Jake Lambert says that the snake is perfectly harmless.

What does harmless mean?

F Very unusual
G Friendly
H Causing no injury
J Interesting

9 Read this sentence from the story.

I told my parents something that I didn’t get a chance to remind you about before the ambulance took you away.

Which words from the sentence help the reader understand what ambulance means?

A told my parents
B didn’t get a chance
C to remind you about
D took you away
10 What kind of person is Cara? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.
Dear Mrs. LaRue

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1. At the end of the story, what will Ike most likely need to do to keep Mrs. LaRue happy?
   A. Continue to act the same way
   B. Start doing chores around the house
   C. Go back to obedience school
   D. Stop stealing food and bothering cats

2. Ike writes letters to Mrs. LaRue because he wants her to —
   F. know where he is
   G. see how much he is learning
   H. feel sorry for him
   J. know how happy he is

3. What can the reader conclude about Ike’s experience at the canine academy?
   A. He does not understand what the teachers want him to do.
   B. He is being badly mistreated by the mean guards.
   C. He is a star pupil because he is so intelligent.
   D. He is stubborn and refuses to learn his lessons.

4. What did Ike do just before Mrs. LaRue sent him away to school?
   F. Tore her good coat
   G. Ate some chicken pie
   H. Ran away from home
   J. Chased the neighbor’s cats

GO ON
5 Mrs. LaRue sends Ike a card after he tells her that he —
   A lost his typewriter
   B is very sick
   C is being good
   D refuses to roll over

6 When Ike sees Mrs. LaRue cross the street without looking, he —
   F rolls through traffic to save her
   G barks to warn her of danger
   H waves to get her attention
   J tells a police officer to stop her

7 Read this sentence.
   Ike signs the letter, “Your misunderstood friend.”
   What does the word misunderstood mean?
   A Full of understanding
   B Understood wrongly
   C One who understands
   D Understood again
8 Read this sentence.

Mrs. LaRue sends her dog to obedience school.

What does obedience mean?
F Making a mess
G Following the rules
H Changing one’s mind
J Being confused

9 Read this sentence from the story.

Apparently she neglected to look both ways before stepping out into traffic.

Which word means about the same as the word neglected?
A Remembered
B Wanted
C Failed
D Thought
10 How do Ike and Mrs. LaRue get back together? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

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BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.
Words Add Up to Success

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1. Look at the chart below and answer the question that follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fact</th>
<th>Opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaime Escalante was a math teacher in East Los Angeles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which sentence from the article belongs in the empty box?
A. He carried a meat cleaver and apple into his classroom.
B. They came in without supplies, with nothing.
C. You are the best, you are our hope for the future.
D. About 80 percent of Escalante’s students passed the test.

2. Why did Jaime Escalante wear a chef’s hat to school one day?
F. He came to school right from his other job.
G. He needed to teach a cooking class.
H. He wanted his students to plan a costume party.
J. He wanted to capture his students’ attention.

3. If a student was late to Escalante’s class, the student had to —
A. sit on a tiny chair
B. take an extra test
C. put on a silly hat
D. leave the classroom
4 Escalante got his students to work harder by —
   F showing them movies when they did well
   G using real-life examples of why math is important
   H telling them they were no good at anything
   J promising to send them to schools in other states

5 What detail best supports the idea that Escalante was a good teacher?
   A He would nudge students with a little red pillow.
   B Many of the students at Garfield didn’t care about education.
   C The film *Stand and Deliver* was a box office hit.
   D Many of his students passed an advanced math test.

6 What happened soon after Escalante’s students took the advanced test?
   F Some of them tried out for a movie called *Stand and Deliver*.
   G The people in charge of the test thought the students had cheated.
   H A movie director heard about the students and their teacher.
   J The students received thousands of dollars for their hard work.

7 Read this sentence from the article.
   He had to find a way to **interact** with his students.
   What does the word **interact** mean?
   A Get involved with
   B Earn respect from
   C Understand the problems of
   D Have fun with
8 Read this sentence.

Sometimes reading a book can motivate a student.

The word motivate means —
F use powerful words
G help someone understand
H move to take action
J make possible

9 Read this sentence from the article.

They knew the definition of hard work and now, success.

Which word means about the same thing as the word definition?
A Spelling
B Position
C Meaning
D Reward
How did Escalante’s students change from the time when he first met them? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.
Ranita, The Frog Princess

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1 Look at the chart below and answer the question that follows.

Felipe refuses to kiss the frog, even though he promised he would.

↓

Pepe kisses the frog because he promised to obey Felipe.

↓

The Mayan Princess marries Pepe.

Which of the following belongs in the empty box?

A. It is okay to change your mind.
B. People should marry for money rather than love.
C. Wild animals need to be free.
D. People who keep their promises are rewarded.

2 Which word best describes Felipe?

F. Cruel
G. Honest
H. Generous
J. Humorous

3 Ranita wants Felipe to kiss her because she wants to —

A. break the evil spell
B. meet new people
C. punish Vieja Sabia
D. turn him into a frog

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Grade 4 • Unit 3 • Week 4
4 Which detail shows that this story is a fairy tale?

F Pepe is Felipe’s mistreated servant.
G Ranita turns back into a princess.
H Vieja Sabia is a wise old woman.
J The story takes place in Mexico.

5 When the Viceroy learns of Felipe’s promise, he —

A sneers at Ranita
B offers to take his son’s place
C puts a fly in Felipe’s soup bowl
D orders Pepe to set a place for Ranita

6 Why does Ranita call Pepe a prince?

F Pepe is really the Viceroy’s son.
G Pepe is a good man.
H Ranita does not know what the word prince means.
J Ranita wants Pepe to help her escape.

7 Read this sentence from the play.

I am famished.

The word ___ means —

A angry
B tired
C hungry
D unhappy
8. Which word best completes the analogy?

Wise is to foolish as cranky is to —

- F. humble
- G. poor
- H. sneaky
- J. pleasant

9. Which word best completes the analogy?

Oath is to promise as commotion is to —

- A. fuss
- B. silence
- C. feast
- D. discussion

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10 How is what happens to Felipe similar to what happened to Ranita? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.
**Me and Uncle Romie**

*Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.*

1. Where did Uncle Romie live when he was growing up?
   - A  Harlem
   - B  Chicago
   - C  The Caribbean
   - D  North Carolina

2. Why does James go to spend some time in New York?
   - F  James has always wanted to spend time with his uncle.
   - G  James is tired of summers at home in North Carolina.
   - H  James’s mother needs rest because she is expecting twins.
   - J  James’s parents want him to get art lessons from his uncle.

3. In James’s view, how is New York different from North Carolina?
   - A  It is hot in the summer.
   - B  It has many tall buildings.
   - C  The kids there are unfriendly.
   - D  The food there does not taste good.

4. What happens after James visits Romie’s art studio?
   - F  James starts to help Romie in the studio.
   - G  Romie decides to go to North Carolina.
   - H  James and Romie become friends.
   - J  Aunt Nanette has to go away for a while.
5 How does James change during the story?
A He happily goes to New York, but he ends up wishing he had stayed home.
B He does not appreciate his parents at first, but then he really misses them.
C At first he thinks his uncle is a great artist, but then he is disappointed by his uncle's works.
D At first he is nervous about meeting Uncle Romie, but then he gets to like him.

6 Why does Uncle Romie stay hidden away in his studio?
F He is getting ready for a big show.
G He is very shy.
H He does not like children.
J He is planning a surprise party.

7 Read this sentence from the story.
“Uncle Romie is a collage artist,” Aunt Nanette explained.
What does the word *collage* mean?
A A work in which different materials are pasted on a flat surface
B An activity in which old paintings are cut up and recycled
C A description of an artist who copies the works of others
D An artwork in which the artist paints scenes on large walls
8 Read this sentence from the story.

Swarms of people rushed by.

What does the word **swarms** mean?

F Nests

G Large groups

H Neat lines

J Slow-moving buses

9 Read this sentence.

James sees chickens and roosters **strutting** across the yard.

What does **strutting** mean?

A Running in many directions

B Walking nervously

C Flying rapidly

D Walking proudly
10 In what ways are James and Uncle Romie alike? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

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The Cricket in Times Square

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1 Where is the cricket at the beginning of this story?
   A In a picnic basket on a train
   B At a train station in Connecticut
   C At a subway station in Times Square
   D Out on the streets of New York City

2 What was Harry Cat doing just before he met Chester the cricket?
   F Looking for food
   G Singing to Tucker
   H Telling a story
   J Having a picnic

3 Tucker Mouse is not afraid of Harry Cat because Harry —
   A prefers to eat vegetables
   B has no teeth
   C is his best friend
   D gets fed by his owner

4 Which sentence best expresses a theme of this story?
   F Animals are nicer in the country than in the city.
   G If you run away from home, you will be sorry.
   H Creatures that seem very different can be friends.
   J Everyone gets tired of the same, familiar old things.
5 What is the most likely reason Chester is afraid of Times Square?
   A He is not used to big buildings and loud noises.
   B Every time he goes out, a person tries to capture him.
   C He has heard scary tales of the city from the birds.
   D Tucker has warned him never to leave his pile of dirt.

6 Why does Chester decide to stay in New York?
   F He does not know how to get home.
   G He likes Tucker better than his friends back home.
   H He wants to eat liverwurst every day from now on.
   J He wants to teach the animals how to make music.

7 Read this sentence from the story.
   Next to scrounging, eavesdropping on human beings was what he enjoyed most.
   What does the word eavesdropping mean?
   A Talking loudly
   B Listening secretly
   C Hiding food
   D Acting polite
8 Read this sentence from the story.

“Very logical,” said Tucker Mouse, munching with his cheeks full.

The word logical means —

F wanting more of something
G kind and caring
H showing correct thinking
J bold and brave

9 Read this sentence.

Tucker’s nest was a jumble of papers and other objects.

The word jumble means —

A mess
B shelf
C piece
D drain
How does Tucker Mouse try to help Chester? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.
The Life and Times of the Ant

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1 How are ants different from most other insects?
   A They are social.
   B They are weak.
   C They have no enemies.
   D They have good sight.

2 The floors of ant chambers are slanted to —
   F store more food
   G keep heat in
   H help water drain off
   J make the ground slippery

3 The job of a nurse ant is to —
   A help sick ants get better
   B dig new tunnels and chambers
   C keep strange ants out of the nest
   D take care of the larvae

4 When ants find food, they lead other ants to the food by —
   F leaving a scent trail
   G digging a tunnel to it
   H kissing other ants
   J making a squeaky sound

GO ON
5. Ants first appeared on Earth at the time of —
   A. the dinosaurs
   B. Charles Darwin
   C. the Aborigines
   D. Chinese farmers

6. The main purpose of an ant nest is to —
   F. keep moisture away from ants’ bodies
   G. grow food for all of the ants
   H. be a place to keep dirt
   J. provide a safe place for eggs

7. Read this sentence from the article.
   As ants bring up dirt, they recycle ___________ that help plants grow.
   The word nutrients comes from a Latin root that means —
   A. swim
   B. metal
   C. road
   D. feed
8 Read this sentence.

Successful teams need good communication.

The word communication means —

F building houses
G sharing information
H working hard
J traveling far

9 Read this sentence from the article.

She investigates it with her antennae.

The word investigates means —

A pushes slowly
B tears apart
C examines carefully
D buries deeply
How do ants make their homes? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.
The Power of Oil

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1 Look at the chart below and answer the question that follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clues</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author tells what oil is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author lists the uses of oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author tells how much oil Americans use each year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author outlines alternatives to oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the following belongs in the empty box?

A To entertain readers with stories about oil
B To compare oil and other kinds of fuel
C To persuade people to use more oil
D To inform readers about the uses of oil

2 Oil was formed long ago from —
   F fuels such as gasoline
   G broken rocks
   H buried plants and animals
   J water from large lakes

3 To get power from most fuels, the fuels are —
   A colored
   B burned
   C added to water
   D mixed with plants

GO ON
4 Which country uses the most oil?
   F Japan
   G Russia
   H France
   J The United States

5 The main use of oil is for —
   A heating homes
   B transportation
   C making electricity
   D business

6 Hybrid cars are powered by gasoline and —
   F electricity
   G oil
   H corn
   J natural gas

7 Read this sentence from the article.
   Over the ages those remains decayed.
   What does the word decayed mean?
   A Grew
   B Disappeared
   C Rotted
   D Froze
8 Read this sentence from the article.

They turned into a mighty black brew that we use to make fuels.

The word fuels means —
F small homes
G energy sources
H types of food
J cars and trucks

9 Read this sentence.

People in countries all over the globe use oil.

Which word means about the same as globe?
A Map
B Place
C World
D Time
10 What are some of the problems of depending on oil? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

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BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.
Ima and the Great Texas Ostrich Race

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1. What can the reader tell about Ima from this story?
   A. She never obeys her father.
   B. She is shy and has no friends.
   C. She likes to talk about herself.
   D. She does not know how to ride.

2. Ima’s father probably gives her the ostrich because —
   F. she has always wanted an ostrich
   G. he wants to give her an unusual present
   H. he wants her to have an animal to race
   J. her brothers already have ostriches

3. When Ima first sees the ostrich, she feels —
   A. surprised
   B. embarrassed
   C. worried
   D. relieved

4. How do Ima’s brothers feel when they see the ostrich?
   F. They are jealous.
   G. They want to race it.
   H. They feel sorry for Ima.
   J. They think it looks silly.
5 What happens the first time Ima tries to ride the ostrich?

A  The ostrich escapes and runs down Main Street.

B  The ostrich throws her off and she lands in the sand.

C  The wranglers hold on to the ostrich for the entire ride.

D  The ostrich rolls around, but Ima stays on like syrup.

6 Which sentence states a theme of this story?

F  Wild animals should be set free.

G  Even powerful politicians have problems.

H  When you have courage, you can do amazing things.

J  People working together can achieve more than people working alone.

7 Read this sentence from the story.
I jumped with anticipation.

What does the word anticipation mean?

A  Looking forward to something

B  A feeling of pride

C  Showing off in public

D  Putting together a plan
8 Read this sentence.

Papa handed Ima the reins and released the bird.

What does the word released mean?

F Petted
G Gave an order to
H Watched
J Let go

9 Read this sentence from the story.

He whirled his slender brown neck around like a wrangler lassoing a heifer.

Which word means about the same as the word slender?

A Bare
B Long
C Strong
D Thin
10 What kind of person is Ima? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.
My Brothers’ Flying Machine

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1 Look at the chart below and answer the question that follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clues</th>
<th>Author’s Perspective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When the “bat” broke, Will and Orv fixed it together.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will made more bats and Orv was his constant helper.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some people mistook the brothers for twins even though they did not look alike.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will and Orv worked side by side and even thought of ideas together.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the following belongs in the empty box?

A The Wright brothers had a lot of good luck.
B The Wright brothers were very close.
C The Wright brothers were messy.
D The Wright brothers were very brave.

2 This story is narrated by —

F Will
G Orv
H the boys’ mother
J the boys’ sister

3 Where did the brothers go to test their first powered aircraft?

A Dayton, Ohio
B St. James, Florida
C San Diego, California
D Kitty Hawk, North Carolina
4 Which detail supports the idea that the Wright brothers were clever inventors?

F They did not understand why the little “bats” worked better than the big “bats.”

G Will built kites that he sold to his friends at school.

H Their printing press made from junk worked, although the printer couldn’t figure out how.

J Instead of continuing with school, the brothers ran a bicycle shop, repairing bicycles.

5 When the brothers’ first aircraft was not successful, they decided to —

A ask their sister for advice

B send to the Smithsonian for information

C make a smaller craft

D build it bigger

6 How did the brothers decide who would pilot their airplane on its first flight?

F They had a fight.

G They flipped a coin.

H They asked an expert.

J They asked their sister.

7 Read this sentence.

A printer from the great city of Denver came to visit.

The word printer means —

A filled with print

B before print

C one who prints

D without print
8 Read this sentence.

Orv and Will read newspapers with headlines about flying machines.

What does the word headlines mean?

F Columns
G Titles
H Descriptions
J Articles

9 Read this sentence.

They knew that a bicycle is unstable by itself.

What does the word unstable mean?

A Not steady
B Breakable
C Not useful
D Expensive
How did the Wright brothers change the world? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.
A Walk in the Desert

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1. How do many desert animals get water?
   A. They dig underground wells.
   B. They store water in burrows.
   C. They drink from lakes.
   D. They eat desert plants.

2. Wood rats build large nests in order to protect themselves from —
   F. cold nights
   G. pack rats
   H. predators
   J. sudden storms

3. An elf owl is about the same size as a —
   A. coyote
   B. woodpecker
   C. jackrabbit
   D. scorpion

4. Jackrabbits’ long ears help them to —
   F. build homes
   G. run fast
   H. find food
   J. stay cool
5 Which of these is a nocturnal animal?
   A Kit fox
   B Grasshopper
   C Lizard
   D Roadrunner

6 Which desert animal is poisonous?
   F Coyote
   G Coral snake
   H Gila monster
   J Horned lizard

7 Read this sentence from the article.
   Deserts have a very dry climate.
   What does the word climate mean?
   A The most common animal
   B The shape of the land
   C The number of people
   D The average weather
8 Read this sentence from the article.

They spin silken webs among cactus spines.

The word silken means —
F tough and hard
G thin and sharp
H soft and shiny
J sticky and wet

9 Read this sentence from the article.

Scorpions often lurk in crevices or under rocks during the day.

The word lurk means —
A find prey
B lie hidden
C make noise
D sleep soundly
10 How do plants and animals in the desert depend on one another? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.
1 Look at the chart below and answer the question that follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Someone needs to make Snake behave.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quail is afraid of Snake.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard is afraid of Snake.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owl is afraid of Snake.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the following belongs in the empty box?

A Coyote volunteers to teach Snake a lesson.
B Desert Woman takes away Snake’s rattle.
C The animals make a trap for Snake.
D Desert Woman creates a roadrunner.

2 Snake can best be described as —

F sneaky and cowardly
G noisy and entertaining
H angry and threatening
J shy and graceful

3 Who are the elders in the story?

A Brave people who fight enemies
B Wise people who support fairness
C Old people who love animals
D Magic people who control nature
4 Why doesn’t Roadrunner want to be king of the road?

F He thinks people should be able to use the road freely.

G He believes that Desert Woman owns the road.

H He thinks that Owl would be a better king of the road.

J He believes Snake should be king after he learns his lesson.

5 Roadrunner teaches Snake a lesson by —

A hissing louder than Snake

B moving faster than Snake

C running away from Snake

D throwing Snake into a hole

6 What will Roadrunner most likely do in the future?

F Make a nest high in a tree

G Continue to guard the road

H Use his dancing to make money

J Make friends with Snake

7 Read this sentence.

Desert Woman is convinced that she has done the right thing.

Which word from a thesaurus is a synonym for convinced?

A Uncertain

B Proud

C Sure

D Amazed
8  Read this sentence from the story.
   “He will be agile and fast,” she answered.
   The word agile means —
   F noisy and free
   G friendly and helpful
   H strong and powerful
   J quick and graceful

9  Read this sentence from the story.
   “Now we can visit our neighbors in peace and go to our cornfields without fear!” the elders proclaimed.
   Which word from a thesaurus is a synonym for proclaimed?
   A Hoped
   B Wondered
   C Announced
   D Whispered
10 What is the theme of this story? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.
Animals Come Home to Our National Parks

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1. What is the main idea of this article?
   A. Park rangers are trying to protect human visitors from dangerous animals.
   B. National parks are working to restore their ecosystems.
   C. It is foolish to return an animal once it has left a park.
   D. No one knows why certain animals are reappearing in our national parks.

2. By the 1970s, the wolves of Yellowstone National Park had —
   F. taken over the entire park
   G. hurt the balance of the park
   H. started fighting with the bears
   J. disappeared from the park

3. When elk munch on trees and bushes, they —
   A. cause native plants to die out
   B. allow more sunlight into a park
   C. turn green forests into deserts
   D. destroy the foods of small animals

4. According to this article, the ecosystems of our national parks have changed mostly because of —
   F. new plants
   G. weather conditions
   H. human activities
   J. too many elk
5 How does researcher Jennifer Murrow study elk in Great Smoky Mountains National Park?
   A She follows the elk on foot.
   B She sets up cameras in trees.
   C She sets traps for elk.
   D She uses special radio collars.

6 In the 1800s, large numbers of wolves in the West died because they —
   F could not find enough food
   G got caught in wildfires
   H were hunted by settlers
   J became ill from diseases

7 Read this sentence from the article.
   Researchers have been studying the relocated elks' progress.
   What does the word relocated mean?
   A Remembered after a long time
   B Moved to a new place
   C Helped to become healthy
   D Separated from a group
8  Read this sentence.
   The elk had completed a long journey.
Which word means about the same as journey?
   F  Plane
   G  View
   H  Road
   J  Trip

9  Read this sentence from the article.
   Ten million elk once roamed all over North America.
   The word roamed means —
   A  moved around
   B  stayed in one place
   C  moved fast
   D  hid from enemies
10. What happened to the ecosystem when certain animals returned to our national parks? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

__________________________________________________________________________
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At Home in the Coral Reef

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1 What recent change in oceans is making it hard for coral to grow?
   A More dirty water from factories and other human activities is poisoning the coral.
   B Populations of fish that feed on coral are increasing and eating too many young coral.
   C The sandy places that young coral need to survive are being used by more tourists.
   D The trees that young coral depend on for shade are being cut down for buildings.

2 How is a lagoon different from the open ocean?
   F The water is cleaner.
   G There are no plants.
   H The water is calmer.
   J There are no fish.

3 What is the main way that divers hurt coral?
   A They frighten baby coral away with their flippers.
   B Germs from their feet make the baby coral sick.
   C They step on the coral and break it.
   D Their body heat warms the water around the reefs.

4 What are coral polyps?
   F The little hairs that cover baby coral
   G Zillions of tiny animals that form reefs
   H Large fish that live near the bottom of the ocean
   J Long roots that grow from mangrove trees

GO ON
5 The author suggests that people can help coral mainly by —
A building more aquariums
B keeping the oceans clean
C catching more large fish
D creating artificial reefs

6 What is a main idea of this article?
F As reefs disappear, other animals thrive.
G Coral spend their entire lives in one location.
H It is easier to destroy a reef than to create one.
J Scientists do not understand how reefs form.

7 Read this sentence from the article.
We all use water on our farms, in our suburbs, and in our cities.
What does the word suburb mean?
A A person’s home
B A building where people work
C An area where only wild animals live
D A community outside a city
8 Read this sentence.

The partnership between polyps and plants help coral form into reefs.

The word partnership means —
F when a person works alone
G a scientific project
H when groups work together
J a boat with friends

9 Read this sentence.

A giant current runs through the deep water of the ocean.

Which meaning of current best fits the way it is used in this sentence?
A still water
B flowing water
C up to date
D polluted water
How do plants and animals in coral reefs cooperate? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.
Adelina’s Whales

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1  Look at the chart below and answer the question that follows.

Grandfather’s boat was nudged by a huge gray whale;

Grandfather and his partner got ready to be thrown into the water;

For an hour the whale glided beside them;

Which of the following belongs in the empty box?

A  Grandfather and his partner caught many fish.
B  The whale blew water at the men and then left.
C  Grandfather and his partner tried to catch the whale.
D  A team of scientists appeared in another boat.

2  Adelina goes to the beach every day after school in January to —

   F  collect shells
   G  swim in the lagoon
   H  watch whales
   J  catch fish

3  The whales go to Laguna San Ignacio once a year to —

   A  hibernate for the winter
   B  hide from people
   C  eat mangroves
   D  give birth to their babies

GO ON
4 A whale’s flat tail is called a —
   F fin
   G fluke
   H blowhole
   J hammerhead

5 After Grandfather’s encounter with the whale, what began to happen?
   A The whales moved to another lagoon.
   B People stopped fishing in the lagoon.
   C Scientists started coming to Laguna San Ignacio.
   D The gray whales stopped talking in rumbles and clicks.

6 How does Adelina feel about living in Laguna San Ignacio?
   F She feels lonely because so few people live there.
   G She gets bored because there are no malls or theaters.
   H She feels lucky because the gray whales come there.
   J She becomes confused because two worlds join there.

7 Read this sentence.
   The whales raise their massive heads out of the water.
   What does the word massive mean?
   A Small
   B Friendly
   C Smart
   D Huge
8 Read this sentence.
Adelina’s grandfather had an encounter with a whale.
The word **encounter** means —
F hunt
G meeting
H struggle
J conversation

9 Read this sentence.
The whale **dove** below them and surfaced again on the opposite side of the boat.
What meaning of dove best fits the way it is used in this sentence?
A A bird related to the pigeon
B A person who favors peace over war
C Plunged downward into the water
D Entered deeply into an activity
10 What are some ways that the whales might remain part of Adelina’s life in the future? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.
Leah’s Pony

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1 What causes the hard times on the farm?
   A There is too much hot, dry weather.
   B Leah’s father loses his job.
   C Some people from Oregon try to steal it.
   D Leah’s mother gets sick.

2 Which sentence expresses a theme of this story?
   F Some problems are just too big to solve.
   G Children should be protected from difficult facts.
   H When times are hard, people need help from strong leaders.
   J People can get through hard times by working together.

3 Why is there an auction at the farm?
   A Papa is trying to earn money to buy back Leah’s pony.
   B Papa borrowed money and cannot pay back the bank.
   C Papa is trying to earn money to buy a farm somewhere else.
   D Papa lent money to some neighbors and they can’t repay it.

4 Leah tries to help her parents by —
   F selling her pony
   G making clothes for her family
   H baking coffee cake every Saturday
   J going to work at Mr. B.’s store

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5 What happens at the auction?
   A Leah’s family loses all their possessions.
   B Leah buys her father’s tractor for five hundred dollars.
   C The man from the bank cancels the auction.
   D The neighbors buy everything and give it back to Leah’s family.

6 What will most likely happen next?
   F Leah’s family will stay on their farm and times will get better.
   G Leah’s father will get a new job and the family will have money again.
   H Mr. B. will give Leah more money so that she can buy a new pony.
   J Leah will have to move away and leave her parents behind.

7 Read this sentence.
   The old truck was overflowing with household goods.
   What does the word overflowing mean in this sentence?
   A The goods in the truck were soaked with water.
   B The owners of the truck were showing off.
   C The truck was packed too full of objects.
   D The driver of the truck was about to crash.
8 Read this sentence.

The pony’s coat glistened.

Which meaning from a dictionary best fits the word glistened?
F  Became tangled
G  Shone brightly
H  Changed color
J  Got dusty

9 Read this sentence.

Leah’s pony was sturdy.

Which word means about the same as sturdy?
A  Friendly
B  Scared
C  Gentle
D  Strong
10 What made Leah decide to sell her pony? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.
The Gold Rush Game

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1  Look at the chart below and answer the question that follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is an earthquake.</td>
<td>Mr. Wong falls into the river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The river current is strong.</td>
<td>Eric and Matt cannot pull Mr. Wong out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric pulls down a tree branch.</td>
<td>The branch lowers to Mr. Wong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Wong gets out of the water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the following belongs in the empty box?
A  The branch breaks.
B  Eric and Matt release the branch.
C  Mr. Wong climbs up the tree branch.
D  Eric and Matt pull up on the branch.

2  Why do Eric’s parents buy him the Gold Rush game?
F  There might be another Gold Rush someday.
G  Eric is studying the Gold Rush in school.
H  Eric loves computer games about the past.
J  The event is part of his family history.

3  How can the reader tell that this story is science fiction?
A  It tells about people who find gold in streams.
B  It is about two kids who play a game.
C  It shows characters who travel back in time.
D  It relates events that happen in the future.
4 How does Eric change by the end of the story?

F At first he is disobedient, but then he becomes obedient.

G At first he is silly, but then he gets serious.

H At first he is afraid of Mr. Wong, but then he begins to care about the man.

J At first he is not very interested in family history, but then he is excited by it.

6 How do Eric’s parents probably feel when Eric gives them Wong Daido’s chop?

F Amazed and puzzled about where Eric got it

G Relieved that they have finally found this valuable object

H Angry that their son has taken something that does not belong to him

J Pleased that the computer game was as good as they had hoped

5 What is the most likely reason the first prospector guesses that Eric and Matt are not from around there?

A They are young.

B They speak English.

C Their clothes are different.

D They are looking for a Chinese man.

7 Read this sentence from the story.

Eric felt a wave of disappointment, then suddenly reached into his pocket.

What does the word disappointment mean?

A Someone who is disappointed

B The state of being disappointed

C Before being disappointed

D Without feeling disappointed
8 Read this sentence.

Eric gets annoyed when Matt dares him to press the button on the computer.

Which word means about the same as annoyed?
F Bothered
G Scared
H Silly
J Excited

9 Read this sentence from the story.

He moved the pan in a circular motion, so that water sloshed out with some of the sand.

Which word means about the same as circular?
A Round
B Jerky
C Sudden
D Downward
10 How does Eric know that Wong Daido’s dream came true? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.
1. How did Dolores Huerta get started as a community leader?
   A. She was a college graduate who couldn’t get a job.
   B. She was a farmworker who could not afford housing.
   C. She went to a rally in California led by Chávez.
   D. She felt upset about hungry children in her school.

2. Dolores Huerta believes that the secret to bringing about change is —
   F. getting an education
   G. taking responsibility
   H. getting a house
   J. forming a company

3. Which of the following is an opinion in the article?
   A. Dolores Huerta is an important leader in the Latino community.
   B. She became active in 1955, when she helped to form the Community Service Organization (CSO).
   C. She is the mother of 11 children, and she has 20 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.
   D. Today, she is the president of the Dolores Huerta Foundation.
4. The National Farm Workers Service Center helped many workers who had no homes by —
   F. giving families money to rent homes
   G. forcing banks to lend money to workers
   H. building thousands of houses and apartments
   J. asking large companies for free housing

5. How did Huerta help many farmworkers who did not know English?
   A. She worked as an official translator.
   B. She taught English classes at night to adults.
   C. She supported giving driver’s license exams in Spanish.
   D. She stopped organizing people and went to college.

6. How were Dolores Huerta and César Chávez alike?
   F. Both fought for the rights of farmworkers.
   G. Both pushed to change voting laws in California.
   H. Both taught in the public schools.
   J. Both formed foundations to teach future leaders.

7. Read this sentence from the article.
   She has spent the last few decades helping farmworkers.

   The word decade comes from a root that means —
   A. teach
   B. live
   C. ten
   D. hundred
8 Read this sentence.
   She helped transform the lives of farmworkers.
   Which word means about the same as transform?
   F Write about
   G Change
   H Understand
   J Pay for

9 Read this sentence from the article.
   Without these laws, Huerta argued, people’s rights would be violated.
   What does the word violated mean?
   A Helped or improved
   B Demonstrated or showed
   C Ignored or forgotten
   D Broken or damaged
10 What kind of person is Dolores Huerta? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.
Snowflake Bentley

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1 Look at the chart below and answer the question that follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Willie reads about a special camera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His mom knew it would make him happy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His parents spent their savings to buy it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the following belongs on the blank line?
A  Willie’s parents knew that he would be famous someday.
B  Willie’s parents both cared very much for their son.
C  Willie’s parents had a lot of money.
D  Willie’s parents were very curious about snowflakes.

2 Which word best describes Willie?
F  Thoughtful
G  Patient
H  Athletic
J  Sad

3 What did Wilson Bentley’s town build to honor him?
A  A flagpole
B  A school
C  A park
D  A monument
4. What happened to show that Willie was successful?
   - F  He became rich from his photographs of snowflakes.
   - G  He found treasures buried in the snow of Vermont.
   - H  Children came to his slide shows of snowflake photographs.
   - J  Other scientists raised money so he could publish his pictures.

5. Which was the best sign that Willie would grow up to be a scientist?
   - A  He grew up in Vermont.
   - B  He enjoyed snowstorms.
   - C  He thought snow was as beautiful as butterflies.
   - D  He spent hours studying snow crystals with a microscope.

6. What did Willie discover about snowflakes?
   - F  No two snowflakes are exactly alike.
   - G  When a snowflake melts, it leaves a clear print behind.
   - H  If he drew quickly, he could copy details of a snowflake.
   - J  Each branch of a snowflake has a different shape and pattern.

7. Read this sentence.
   Willie had to slide the snowflake onto the black tray and take its picture.
   Which meaning of slide best fits the way it is used in this sentence?
   - A  Something found in a playground
   - B  A glass plate used with a microscope
   - C  To pass or push onto another place
   - D  Something used to watch a show

GO ON
8  Read this sentence.
   He had to work fast or the snowflake would evaporate.
   What does the word evaporate mean?
   F  Disappear
   G  Get dirty
   H  Become hard
   J  Stop falling

9  Read this sentence from the article.
   Artists and designers used the photographs to inspire their own work.
   Which word means about the same as inspire?
   A  Confuse
   B  Finish
   C  Influence
   D  Sell
10 How did Bentley share with others what snowflakes looked like? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.
How Ben Franklin Stole the Lightning

Use this selection to answer questions 1–10.

1 Which of these did Ben Franklin invent?
   A The kite
   B The light bulb
   C The fireplace
   D The glass armonica

2 Ben Franklin invented bifocals so that people could see —
   F in dark rooms
   G up close and far away
   H underwater
   J during severe storms

3 According to the author of this article, Ben Franklin’s most important discovery was a way to —
   A keep lightning from burning down buildings
   B heat rooms more quickly and using less wood
   C keep sailors healthy during long sea voyages
   D speed up travel across the Atlantic

4 What is the main idea of this article?
   F Ben Franklin was a curious boy.
   G Ben Franklin was honored by the people of France.
   H Ben Franklin learned a lot about electricity.
   J Ben Franklin helped people with his inventions.
5 Ben Franklin’s experiment with the kite and the key proved that lightning —
A is not really dangerous
B is pure electricity
C can be used to heat houses
D can be put out with water

6 What was one of Ben Franklin’s ideas about health?
F It is dangerous to sweat.
G Too much fresh air makes people catch colds.
H It is healthful to drink lots of water.
J Resting as much as possible is good for you.

7 Read this sentence.
When thunderstorms were brewing, people would ring the church bells for all they were worth.

What does the idiom for all they were worth mean in this sentence?
A The people rang the bells as hard as they could.
B The bells were expensive.
C The people rang bells and everything around them.
D The bells were even louder than the thunderstorms.
8  Read this sentence from the article.

Here’s the part of the story where Ben’s practice from thinking up all those inventions came in so handy.

What does the idiom “came in so handy” mean in this sentence?

F  Ben Franklin practiced with his hands.
G  Ben Franklin’s inventions became famous.
H  Ben Franklin taught others how to invent.
J  Ben Franklin’s practice helped him later.

9  Read this sentence.

He wrote almanacs that gave hilarious advice.

The word hilarious means —

A  funny
B  wise
C  surprising
D  useful
10 What is the author’s view of Ben Franklin? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.
Weekly Assessment
Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
Tomorrow

Teresa was wide awake again as she lay in bed. She was listening to the adults talk in the next room. She had been doing this for the last two nights, since she first overheard them talking in these low, urgent voices.

Teresa did not understand everything she heard. If the adults had been talking in English, she would have understood even less. But, like her family, they had come from across the border to live in the United States. They all came in search of opportunities for work in the United States. Many of them spoke very little English, so they spoke to each other in Spanish. They were talking about something called a union. Teresa was not sure what unions were, but she knew that a union could make their lives better. She had heard workers in the fields talk about how a union could help them.
Tonight, a stranger named Mr. Ramirez was doing most of the talking. Teresa did not know who he was. She had heard someone say that he had become a citizen of the United States. Teresa had heard her parents use that word. When they spoke the word citizen, there was always hope and longing in their voices. In the next room, Mr. Ramirez was talking about a strike. Teresa knew what that was. It meant that everyone would stop working until they got things they wanted. Mr. Ramirez talked about other strikes. He said that some strikes had been successful, while others had not. He also said that some strikes went on for a long time.

He answered a few questions, then started talking about something else. Now he was speaking about a boycott. Teresa was glad when she heard someone ask what a boycott was. Mr. Ramirez explained that if there was a strike, the public would be asked to stop buying melons. Teresa’s father and many of their friends had jobs picking melons.

Mr. Ramirez answered a few more questions. Then Teresa could tell the meeting was coming to an end. Finally, Mr. Ramirez said that all the workers were going to vote on whether there would be a strike. He told them to think about everything he had said, because tomorrow was going to be a very important day.

After everyone left, Teresa lay in bed. She was unable to fall asleep. She was thinking about tomorrow.
1 Why does Mr. Ramirez say that tomorrow is “a very important day”?

A Teresa will become a citizen.
B Teresa will start going to school.
C The workers will decide if they will strike.
D The workers will pick a new crop of melons.

2 In paragraph 2, the word **border** means —

F a bridge over a body of water
G a line that separates two nations
H a person who lives in two countries
J the distance between two points on a map

3 In paragraph 3, the word **citizen** means —

A member of a country
B the job a person has
C a worker on a farm
D the place where a person lives

4 Why do the adults in the story talk to each other in “low, urgent voices”?

F They are planning a surprise party for Teresa.
G They do not want anyone to hear them speaking Spanish.
H They want Teresa to hear what they are talking about.
J They are excited and nervous as they make important decisions.

5 Read this dictionary entry.

**boycott** (boiˈkot) n. a planned and organized refusal to do something [from the English land agent Captain Charles Boycott (1832–1897). When he denied farmers’ requests to lower rents in Ireland, they refused to have anything to do with him.]

The reader can tell that the word **boycott** in paragraph 4 comes from a —

A town in England
B rank in the army
C town in Ireland
D man named Boycott
6  In paragraph 2, what does the word **opportunities** mean?
   
   F  Places
   G  People
   H  Chances
   J  Countries

7  Mr. Ramirez is most likely a man who —
   
   A  belongs to the union
   B  pays the workers
   C  works for the government
   D  wants to buy melons

8  Why is Teresa glad when someone asks what a boycott is?
   
   F  She does not know the word and now it will be explained.
   G  She wants to see if Mr. Ramirez knows what the word means.
   H  She thinks she knows the word and wants to see whether she is right.
   J  She has just made a noise and thinks the adults might see her.

9  Why is Teresa having trouble going to sleep? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
DIRECTIONS
Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer on your answer document.

Kyra wrote this essay about her vacation. She wants you to help her revise and edit her essay. Read the essay and think about some changes that Kyra should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

First Day of Vacation

(1) As our plane landed in Orlando, we saw sandy beaches from the window. (2) We rented a car and drove to the hotel. (3) The hotel had two pools and a lake with a dok. (4) I put on my blue bathing suit with the pink band. (5) Then my brother and I had to make a decision (6) Did we want to swim in a lake or a pool. (7) We chose the lake. (8) Tomorrow, we will probably choose a pool. (9) What a great vacation this will be?
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

F Change *two* to *too*
G Insert a comma after *had*
H Change *dok* to *dock*
J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

A Change *put* to *puts*
B Change the period to a question mark
C Change *band* to *bannd*
D Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

F Change *Then* to *then*
G Add a comma at the end of the sentence
H Add a period at the end of the sentence
J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

A Change *we* to *they*
B Change *or* to *and*
C Change the period to a question mark
D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 9?

F Change *What* to *When*
G Change the question mark to an exclamation mark
H Change *will be* to *was*
J Make no change

BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.
### Student Evaluation Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tested Skills</th>
<th>Number Correct</th>
<th>Percent Correct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reading Comprehension:</strong> Make Inferences, 1, 4, 7, 8</td>
<td>/4</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Answer: Make Inferences, 9</td>
<td>/3</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vocabulary Strategies:</strong> Context Clues, 2, 3, 6; Dictionary: Word Origins, 5</td>
<td>/4</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spelling:</strong> Words with Short Vowels, 10, 11</td>
<td>/2</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage:</strong> Sentences, 12, 13; Sentence Punctuation, 14</td>
<td>/3</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Weekly Test Score</strong></td>
<td>/16</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- Reading Comprehension
- Vocabulary Strategies
- Spelling
- Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
It was Saturday, but Mike woke up feeling sad. He thought, “My parents’ policy is to give me all the work to do—just because I’m the oldest. All day today, I am going to have to watch Sally, Sandra, and my baby brother Robby. Robby and the twins are lucky. They’ll be able to do anything they want today. I’ll have a million things to do. I’d rather be the youngest.”

Mike took a long time dressing and brushing his teeth. In this way, he could put off doing his chores for a little while. It seemed that his parents regarded him as a worker, not as a child in need of some fun. He looked longingly at his kite and baseball glove. He would not be using them today.

That morning, he helped his mother wash the breakfast dishes. The baby had made a huge mess, so the floor had to be swept. The twins weren’t much help because they ran around the kitchen, slipping and sliding in the crumbs. Every time Mike had several piles of crumbs gathered up, the girls would come running through and scatter all of the piles everywhere. Then
he had to start again. Finally, Mike’s mother told Sally and Sandra to go out back and play. At least then Mike was able to sweep up all the crumbs.

After what seemed like forever, Mike was finished cleaning the kitchen. Then his father wanted him to help rake an ocean of leaves. If only a cyclone would blow away all the leaves in the yard! Mike and his father worked on the lawn for nearly two hours.

After lunch, Mike finally had time to ride his bicycle down the road to visit his friend Elena. She had called earlier and asked if he wanted to come see her. Elena didn’t have any chores to do today.

Mike told her how he felt about being the oldest child in his family. Elena laughed and said, “You’re silly! I’m the youngest in my family, and my brother and sister tease me. I wish I were the oldest.”

Mike thought about what Elena said. At first he was curious about why anyone would want to be an oldest child. Then he remembered that he was frequently allowed to do special things. His parents gave him permission to stay up later than his brother and sisters. They also allowed him to go to special places with his friends while the others had to stay home. Maybe being the oldest wasn’t so bad after all.
1. Read the diagram below to answer the following question.

Which of these goes in the empty oval?
A. Feels sorry for himself
B. Likes to make a big mess
C. Doesn’t listen to other people
D. Wants more responsibility

2. Where is Mike at the beginning of the story?
F. In the kitchen
G. In his bedroom
H. At Elena’s house
J. In his backyard

3. Which word means the same as frequently in paragraph 7?
A. Once
B. Never
C. Often
D. Then

4. Mike takes a long time brushing his teeth because he is —
F. feeling tired from working so hard
G. going to a party at Elena’s
H. making his parents feel sorry for him
J. trying to put off doing his chores

Page 4
5 How is Elena different from Mike?
   A She does not listen to her parents.
   B She wishes she were the oldest child.
   C She has many chores to do every Saturday.
   D She does not have brothers or sisters.

6 In paragraph 1, the word policy means almost the same as —
   F plan
   G child
   H day
   J lesson

7 What does the word several mean in paragraph 3?
   A Slow and careful
   B Neat and tidy
   C Extremely large
   D Quite a few

8 In paragraph 7, the word curious means —
   F explaining that
   G crying about
   H proving that
   J wondering about

9 How does Mike change by the end of the story? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

_________________________________________________________________________

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DIRECTIONS
Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer on your answer document.

Melanie wrote this story about two sisters. She wants you to review the story. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements that Melanie should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

The Camping Trip

(1) Every summer, Erica and Tamra go camping for a week with their father. (2) This year they are camping in the woods. (3) Bring their dog and their cat. (4) The dog and the cat. (5) During the day, the sisters swim and hike. (6) They also go fishing. (7) At night, they sit around a campfire and watch the flames. (8) They tell funny stories, and sing goofy songs. (9) At the end of the week, Erica, Tamra, and their father go home. (10) As they pull into the driveway, Dad says, “I really enjoyed that braik from work.”
10 What is the BEST way to rewrite sentence 3?
   F Bring their dog and their cat to the woods.
   G Erica and Tamra bring their dog and their cat.
   H Bring their dog and their cat to go camping.
   J Their dog and their cat they bring.

11 What is the BEST way to rewrite sentence 4?
   A Erica and Tamra’s dog and cat.
   B The black dog and the yellow cat.
   C On the camping trip, the dog and the cat.
   D The dog and the cat like to run.

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?
   F Change sit to sitting
   G Insert a comma after campfire
   H Change flaims to flames
   J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 8?
   A Insert a comma after tell
   B Take out the comma after stories
   C Change the period to a question mark
   D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 10?
   F Change they to them
   G Change says to say
   H Change braik to break
   J Make no change

BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.
# Student Evaluation Chart

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Date ____________________________

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
The name Thomas Edison has come to stand for inventions that greatly helped people. A look at his early life shows that even when he was young he liked to make things.

Edison was born in 1847. His mother had been a teacher. Instead of sending Thomas to school, she educated him at home. Judging by what he eventually accomplished, she did a very good job.

As a boy, Edison loved to read science books. The books made him ask questions. He wanted to know how things worked. He started to build models of things. He built a working sawmill. He also built a working train engine. Both models ran on steam.
The clever, young Edison was far from lazy. He was a very enterprising boy. He was always ready to start a new business venture. His father had a farm. Edison raised vegetables and sold them in town. When he was 12, he sold food and newspapers on trains. Then, to help his business grow, he had other people sell things for him.

As a teen, the creative Edison started his own newspaper, which he called the *Weekly Herald*. At this time, he began to have problems with his hearing. As he grew older, his hearing would become worse and worse. Later in life, he had a lot of trouble hearing people unless they shouted. However, these problems did not stop him from constantly trying to improve the world around him.

When he was 15 years old, Tom saved a boy’s life by pulling him out of the path of a train. The boy’s father was a telegraph operator. As a reward for saving his son, the man taught Tom how to operate a telegraph. Edison kept at it and worked hard, and his persistence paid off. He got jobs working as a telegraph operator, sending and receiving messages.

Working as a telegraph operator was another learning opportunity for Edison. He sent and received messages from people all over the country. This experience helped him learn a great deal about what was going on in the world. He also took the opportunity to learn all about the telegraph and how it worked. As he started doing his own experiments with telegraph equipment, he identified ways to make it work better.

Later, he moved to Boston. He started making improvements to the telegraph. The hard-working boy had grown into a busy young man whose inventions, such as an early movie camera, would later change the world.
1. Read the diagram below to answer the following question.

![Diagram: sawmill and train engine with categories Different and Alike]

Which of these belongs in the center space?

A. Bought from store  
B. Sold to make money  
C. Described in a book  
D. Ran on steam

2. How was Edison’s education different from the education of most other children?

F. Edison did not attend school as other children did.  
G. Edison took harder classes than other children did.  
H. Edison got extra help from his teachers after school.  
J. Edison was younger than most children when he started.

3. As Thomas Edison got older, he had more trouble with —

A. reading books  
B. earning money  
C. his hearing  
D. learning new things

4. Both as a child and as an adult, Thomas Edison —

F. liked history more than science  
G. often forgot to do things  
H. was always building things  
J. often got into accidents
5 In paragraph 4, which words help the reader understand what venture means?
   A young and boy
   B a new business
   C food and newspapers
   D other people

7 Which word means about the same as persistence in paragraph 6?
   A Determination
   B Curiosity
   C Generosity
   D Courage

6 Which word from the article means the opposite of enterprising in paragraph 4?
   F clever
   G young
   H lazy
   J creative

8 In paragraph 7, the word identified means —
   F recognized
   G allowed
   H believed
   J welcomed

9 How can the reader tell that Edison was hard-working all through his life? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.
Simone wrote this essay about summer days. She wants you to help her revise and edit her essay. Read the essay and think about some changes that Simone should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Swimming or Reading

(1) I watched the news, and I heard that this whole week will be very hot. (2) On summer days when it’s almost too hot to breathe, everyone from my school goes to the public swimming pool. (3) I don’t really like hot days. (4) My brother likes to tease that I am a sad polar bear, longing for the snow. (5) He and I like swimming but we like reading more. (6) We often go to the library on hot days and we read two books each time we go. (7) I like mysteries, and my brother likes adventure stories. (8) How happy I will be when the cool fall days begin!
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
   F Change *breathe* to *breathe*
   G Change *goes* to *go*
   H Change the period to a question mark
   J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   A Change *tease* to *teese*
   B Insert a comma after *brother*
   C Change *am* to *be*
   D Make no change.

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?
   F Change *He* to *Him*
   G Change *I* to *Me*
   H Insert a comma after *swimming*
   J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?
   A Insert a comma after *days*
   B Change *and* to *but*
   C Change *we* to *us*
   D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?
   F Add a comma after *like*
   G Take out the comma after *mysteries*
   H Change the period to an exclamation mark
   J Make no change
### Student Evaluation Chart

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Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
They were three weeks into their mission when it happened. A loud crash shook the spaceship. Then the entire ship went dark as it lost power. Minutes before, they had been gliding smoothly forward. Now their speed was getting slower and slower. Soon the sleek spaceship was little more than a hulk of metal floating in endless space.

Parker called a meeting to talk about their situation. “We’ve been hit by a meteor,” he told Haley. “It punched a hole in our main fuel tank. We’ve lost all the fuel from that tank. We cannot operate the ship. We’re paralyzed.”
“That’s not our only problem,” Haley reported. “We also have an electrical short. That’s why we lost power. I’ve restored power, but we have no communications. We can’t call for help.”

“We haven’t lost the fuel in our spare tank,” said Parker. “Let’s try to get to the nearest base. The spare tank doesn’t have a lot of fuel, but I think we have enough to make it.”

“I don’t think we should do that,” protested Haley. She knew Parker might be unhappy if she complained, but this seemed too important not to say. “The electrical short might have affected the spare tank. If there’s still a short, turning on the engine could cause an explosion.”

“I’m not sure we have much choice,” Parker answered. “We can’t just sit here.”

“No, we can’t,” Haley agreed. “But we need to think first and be sensible about this. Starting the engine is risky. When we don’t report in, they’ll send a rescue ship. Let’s wait.”

“We do have to be sensible,” replied Parker. “But we also need to be realistic. We’re floating in space. We’re off course. Let’s say they do send a rescue ship. By the time it gets to our last location, we could be halfway to the end of the universe. We’ll test for an electrical short before we turn on the engine.”

“What if we don’t find the short because our equipment isn’t working?” said Haley. “We’ll think it’s safe to turn on the engine. If it isn’t, we’ll have a much bigger problem than being off course.”

Parker thought it over and then said, “I’ve made my decision. We’re going to use the spare tank.”

An hour later, each astronaut waited anxiously as Parker turned on the engine. There was a loud hum and a crackle . . . then fuel started flowing from the spare tank. They turned the ship and headed for the base.
1 Who is Parker?
   A The mechanic in charge of the engines
   B The commander of the nearest base
   C The officer in charge of the spaceship
   D The crew leader back on Earth

2 What caused the ship to lose power?
   F An order from the base
   G A strike from a meteor
   H An explosion in the main fuel tank
   J A collision with another rocket

3 Which sentence best describes Parker?
   A He is easily frightened.
   B He finds it hard to make decisions.
   C He doesn’t think before he acts.
   D He has confidence in himself.

4 In paragraph 1, what does the word endless mean?
   F Going on forever
   G Just before the end
   H No longer existing
   J A person who stops something

5 Which definition from a dictionary fits the way spare is used in paragraph 4?
   A Not the main one; extra
   B Thin or lean
   C Having no work or duties
   D Lacking; not enough

6 Which word from the story means the opposite of protested in paragraph 5?
   F complained
   G waited
   H thought
   J agreed
7 Why do Parker and Haley wait an hour before using the spare tank?
A They continue to argue about what to do.
B They don’t know how to use the spare fuel tank.
C They run tests to see if there is still an electrical short.
D They decide to wait for the rescue ship to come and get them.

8 Which word means the same as sensible in paragraph 7?
F Smart
G Quick
H Brave
J Helpful

9 What kind of person is Haley? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.
Running Late

(1) Ava overslept today. (2) She caught the bus on time. (3) Because she was running late she climbed onto the bus without homework. (4) After the bus dropped her off at school, she called her mother. (5) Ava’s mother had to drive to the school and drop off Ava’s report. (6) Ava thanked her mother. (7) Then she gave a sigh of relief and hurried off to class. (8) After she thought about what had happened Ava decided that she would not oversleep again.
10 What is the BEST way to combine sentences 1 and 2?
   F Although, Ava overslept today she caught the bus on time.
   G Although Ava overslept today she caught the bus on time.
   H Although Ava overslept today she, caught the bus on time.
   J Although Ava overslept today, she caught the bus on time.

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   A Insert a comma after Because
   B Insert a comma after late
   C Change climbed to climed
   D Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?
   F Insert a comma after mother
   G Change dryve to drive
   H Insert a comma after school
   J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?
   A Change she to her
   B Change sye to sigh
   C Insert a comma after relief
   D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 8?
   F Change what to which
   G Insert a comma after happened
   H Change decided to decides
   J Make no change
## Grade 4 • Unit 1 • Week 4
### Student Evaluation Chart

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Student Name ________________________________

Date ________________________________

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
Looking It Up at the Library

1. When Julie’s teacher, Mr. Carr, told the class they would have to write research reports during their winter break, everyone groaned. It was as if everyone had the same thought at the same time. Their winter break had just been totally ruined. Then Mr. Carr said that they could write their reports on any topic they chose. Again, it was as if everyone had the same thought. The students started selecting easy topics that they knew would not take much time to research. Mr. Carr silently nodded as he wrote down each topic.

2. For some reason, Julie was positive that there was something Mr. Carr wasn’t telling them about this assignment. When it was her turn to pick a topic, she picked something more advanced than anything anyone else had named. Around her, many students laughed. With a topic like this, she was giving herself even more work on her winter break! How peculiar was that?
Maybe the other students were right. Julie spent most of her break in the library, and she had a bad cold. On the first visit, she needed a lot of help from the librarian. She snuffled into a tissue as she asked where she could find books on her topic. The librarian gave her a list that had much more on it than books. It consisted of everything from old letters and maps to out-of-print newspapers. There were information sources that Julie had never seen before.

At first Julie needed help doing her research, but by her last visit to the library she knew exactly where to find everything she needed. She was amazed at how much she now knew about using the library. She was even finding new sources of information all on her own!

When Mr. Carr gave back the reports, he asked Julie to stay after class. “You are the only one in class who understood the real purpose of this assignment,” he said, smiling. “I knew people were choosing easy topics. I didn’t say anything because I did not really care what people wrote about. I wanted the class to learn how to do research. You did yourself a real favor when you picked a hard topic. I can see by your report that you did a lot of research. Now you will always know how to use the library. And, by the way, you wrote the best paper in the class!”

1. When do the students in Mr. Carr’s class groan?
   A. After Mr. Carr tells them they have to write reports
   B. After Mr. Carr tells them they can pick their topics
   C. After Mr. Carr starts silently writing down the topics
   D. After Julie picks an advanced topic

2. Julie picks a hard topic just after she realizes that —
   F. Mr. Carr isn’t telling the class something
   G. she can find information by herself in the library
   H. the students in class are laughing at her
   J. Mr. Carr says they have to write research reports
3 Why does Mr. Carr give the assignment?
   A He thinks kids get into trouble if they have too much free time.
   B He wants to give students a chance to earn extra credit in his class.
   C He thinks his students need to improve their writing skills.
   D He wants students to learn how to do independent research.

4 Just after Mr. Carr tells Julie the real purpose of the assignment, he —
   F gives back the reports
   G asks Julie to stay after class
   H tells Julie that she wrote the best paper
   J warns Julie that her research topic is too difficult

5 In paragraph 1, the word selecting means —
   A writing
   B choosing
   C discussing
   D researching

6 What is the connotation of the word advanced in paragraph 2?
   F Special
   G Strong
   H Difficult
   J Creative
7 What does the word peculiar mean in paragraph 2?
   A  Smart
   B  Wrong
   C  Brave
   D  Strange

8 In paragraph 2, the word positive suggests that Julie feels —
   F  worried
   G  suspicious
   H  very sure
   J  curious

9 What will Julie be able to do in the future as a result of her experience with the report? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
First Day of School

(1) It was Alfred’s first day at his new school, and his goal was to make some new friends. (2) At lunchtime, he chose a table by the door, sat down, and unwrapped his sandwich. (3) Before long a boy came up he asked if he could sit with Alfred. (4) They started talking, Alfred realized they would get along. (5) Still friends one year later. (6) Alfred and Dennis do everything together.
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
   F Change It was to It were
   G Take out the comma after school
   H Change gole to goal
   J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
   A Change choase to chose
   B Take out the comma after door
   C Change the period to a question mark
   D Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   F Insert a comma after up
   G Change asked to asking
   H Put a period after up and capitalize he
   J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   A Take out the comma after talking
   B Add the word and after the comma
   C Change get to getting
   D Make no change

14 What is the BEST way to revise sentence 5?
   F One year later still friends.
   G One year later, they are still friends.
   H Friends are still one year later.
   J Still friends one year later at school.
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Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
Standing Up to Segregation

Rosa Parks was a black woman who helped start the civil rights movement in a very simple way. She refused to give up her seat on a bus just because of her skin color.

That was in 1955, when segregation was a way of life in the American South. Under segregation, black people could not go to the same hospitals or restaurants as white people. They could not use the same water fountains. Black children did not attend the same schools or use the same playgrounds as white children.

Segregation also meant that black people had to ride in the back of public buses. In Montgomery, Alabama, even if a black person was seated in the back of the bus, he or she had to give up that seat if the front seats...
were taken and a white person wanted to sit down. Black people followed these rules every day. But one day, Rosa Parks refused. When she refused to give up her seat to a white man, she was arrested.

Such unfair treatment of black people had been going on for hundreds of years. It began when their ancestors were forced into slavery. Some people saw the injustice of segregation. Others did not. There were numerous challenges in court, but Southern states did not change the laws.

The bus driver had ordered Rosa Parks to give up her seat. The official charge against her was “refusing to obey orders of bus driver.” Parks’s challenge was not meant to result in a court case. That day on the bus, the other riders probably had little idea that they were watching history being made. They were unsuspecting about what Parks’s actions would lead to. After she was arrested, black leaders in Montgomery organized a boycott of the city bus system. The boycott was led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

For 382 days, black people refused to ride the Montgomery city buses. They found other ways to get to work and school. They walked and rode bicycles. They rode with people who had cars. As the boycott went on, it grew bigger. Finally, the United States Supreme Court said that segregated seating on city buses was against the Constitution.

Rosa Parks continued her civil rights work for the rest of her life. She became a well-known activist who spoke out for the rights of African Americans. In 1999, she was awarded a Congressional Gold Medal of Honor, the highest award given by the government of the United States.
1 In paragraph 2, the author wants to —
   A persuade the reader to boycott local buses
   B explain the history of slavery in the United States
   C entertain the reader with stories about Parks's life
   D give the reader an idea of what segregation was like

4 The author probably wrote this article to —
   F teach people how to ride a public bus
   G entertain readers with a fictional story
   H inform people about the Montgomery bus boycott
   J persuade the reader to visit Montgomery, Alabama

2 What does the title of this article suggest about Rosa Parks?
   F She fought segregation.
   G She deserved to be arrested.
   H She respected segregation.
   J She always obeyed the law.

5 In paragraph 2, the word segregation means a system of —
   A helping people get education
   B separating people into groups
   C treating people with respect
   D putting people in jail

3 What happened right after Rosa Parks got arrested?
   A The United States Supreme Court approved segregation.
   B Dr. Martin Luther King rode a Montgomery city bus.
   C Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat.
   D There was a boycott against the city bus system.

6 In paragraph 4, the word unfair means —
   F not fair
   G fair again
   H always fair
   J fair enough
7 Which word means the opposite of numerous in paragraph 4?
A Few
B Many
C Public
D Private

8 In paragraph 4, the word injustice means —
F a person who makes things fair
G in a just or fair way
H a lack of fairness
J more fair than before

9 Why did the author include details about slavery in an article about segregation? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

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Robin wrote this story about a girl taking a trip. Robin wants you to help her revise and edit her story. Read the story and think about some changes that Robin should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

**In the City**

(1) On Presidents’ day, Ruth and her mother decided to take a trip into the city. (2) On the train from Connecticut, they studied a magazine called *Day Trips to New York City*, which included a subway map. (3) They were planning to visit the American Museum of Natural History, which was open 363 days a year, including this Monday, a holiday. (4) Ruth and her mother wanted to watch the show “cosmic collisions” in the Hayden Planetarium of the museum. (5) Ruth wanted to see images of the Milky Way, and her mother wanted to hear her favorite actor, Robert Redford, narrate the show. (6) When they were leaving Grand Central Station, a friendly police officer explained that they were taking the incorrect route to the museum.
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
   F Change Presidents’ to presidents’
   G Change day to Day
   H Change mother to Mother
   J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
   A Change Connecticut to connecticut
   B Change Day Trips to New York City to day trips to New York City
   C Change subway to subway
   D Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   F Change American Museum of Natural History to American museum of natural history
   G Change Monday to monday
   H Change holiday to Holiday
   J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   A Change “cosmic collisions” to “Cosmic Collisions”
   B Change Planetarium to planetarium
   C Change museum to Museum
   D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?
   F Change Grand Central Station to Grand central station
   G Change police officer to Police Officer
   H Change incorrect to incorrect
   J Make no change

Be sure you have recorded all of your answers on the answer document.
## Student Evaluation Chart

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<tr>
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Student Name ____________________________________

Date ________________________________

Weekly Assessment

Tested Skills and Strategies

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
Swing and a...

1. It was Gordon Dixon’s first day on the baseball team. That, by itself, made him nervous. But today his team was facing Billy Fallon, the best pitcher in the league. Fallon’s fast ball was legendary. Gordon’s team had never won a game against him.

2. As the game began, it seemed that this day would be no different. Fallon struck out the first three players on Gordon’s team. But in the second inning, their first batter managed to get on base with a single. The next player hit another single. Now they had two players on base!

3. Fallon struck out the next two batters. Then Gordon was up. This was his chance to really help the team, but there already were two outs. He felt the pressure. He knew that if Fallon struck him out, the inning would be over.

4. “You don’t stand a chance,” the catcher muttered as Gordon walked up to the plate. Gordon knew the catcher was trying to make him nervous. Even so, it seemed as though the catcher had read his mind. Gordon didn’t think he could ever hit Fallon’s fast pitches, but he was sure going to try. He decided that he would ignore the catcher’s insult and put all of his attention...
on the ball. He swung the bat a few times to loosen up. Then he squared his shoulders, lifted his chin, and faced the pitcher. Fallon’s first pitch came so fast that Gordon flinched. He hadn’t even seen the ball. Standing on the mound, Fallon gave him a self-satisfied smile.

“Doesn’t look like it’s going to happen,” the catcher said, snickering behind Gordon.

The second pitch blazed by so fast that it was in the catcher’s glove almost before Gordon knew that Fallon had thrown the ball. The fielders on the other team moved in from the outfield. There was no need to play this batter deep. He wasn’t going to hit the ball. Even if he did manage to hit it, the ball wasn’t going very far. With Fallon pitching, he wouldn’t even know where the ball was.

Gordon barely saw the third pitch, but something told him to swing hard. He felt the bat connect with the ball. Everyone gaped with wide eyes and open mouths as the ball sailed over the fence.

Gordon had hit a home run! The score was three to zero! It was the best his team had ever done against Billy Fallon.

When the inning was over, Fallon walked up to him.

“That was a fluke!” he hissed.

“Maybe it was,” Gordon admitted. “But the next time you face me, you won’t be so sure of yourself.”

This time, it was Billy Fallon who flinched.
1 Why does the author include the details of the catcher snickering, Billy Fallon smiling, and the players in the field moving in after Gordon’s second strike?

A To show that the players on the other team are getting nervous
B To prove that the author knows a lot about baseball
C To show that the players on the other team feel bad for Gordon
D To suggest that players on the other team think Gordon will strike out

2 The author probably wrote this story to —

F persuade people to play baseball
G inform the reader about how to pitch
H teach readers about the history of baseball
J entertain the reader with a story about sports

3 This story is written in a way that makes the reader care most about —

A Gordon Dixon
B Gordon’s teammates
C Billy Fallon
D The catcher

4 In paragraph 1, the word **legendary** means —

F accidental
G famous
H speedy
J playful

5 In paragraph 4, what does the word **muttered** mean?

A Looked closely
B Shouted clearly
C Sang in a high voice
D Spoke in a quiet voice

6 Which word means about the same as **snickering** in paragraph 5?

F Asking
G Talking
H Laughing
J Whispering
7 What does the word **gaped** mean in paragraph 7?
A  Walked slowly  
B  Ran away in fear  
C  Stared in wonder  
D  Listened carefully

8 At the end of the story, the author says that Billy Fallon “flinched” to show that —
F  Gordon got a lucky hit  
G  Gordon’s team won the game  
H  Billy is not as sure of himself as he was before  
J  Billy cannot wait to pitch against Gordon’s team again

9 Why does the author use baseball words and expressions in the story? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

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Kevin wrote this report about feeding birds. He wants you to help him revise and edit his report. Read the report and think about some changes that Kevin should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Feed the Birds

(1) A great hobby that does not cost a lot of money is feeding birds.
(2) You can take a chance on this hobby whether you live in the country a town, or a city. (3) The first step is to buy or build a feeder. (4) You can make a simple feeder out of a pine cone, an empty milk carton, or an empty roll from some paper towels. (5) Recycling household trash into a feeder is a fun project for many child. (6) Hang the completed feeder from a tree and buy some bird seed. (7) You can choose to make your own bird food by mixing sunflower seeds, millet, and cracked corn. (8) Then get ready to take a photo of the birds that come to snack a quick snack!
10. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
   F. Change chance to shance
   G. Insert a comma after country
   H. Change or to but
   J. Make no change

11. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?
   A. Change feeder to feeders
   B. Insert a comma after fun
   C. Change child to children
   D. Make no change

12. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?
   F. Change Hang to Hangs
   G. Change tree to trees
   H. Change the period to a question mark
   J. Make no change

13. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?
   A. Change shoose to choose
   B. Insert a comma after by
   C. Take out the comma after seeds
   D. Make no change

14. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 8?
   F. Change photo to foto
   G. Change birds to Birds
   H. Change snatch to snatch
   J. Make no change
Grade 4 • Unit 2 • Week 2

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Student Name ______________________________

Date ______________________________

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
Sometimes a name can tell a lot about a person. Take Billy Quick of High Point, North Carolina. His name is right on the money. The man is as fast as lightning! Billy Quick is a runner and cyclist. He has been setting records for almost 20 years.

Billy Quick is also a celebrity in the world of the Special Olympics. He has competed in the Special Olympics over many years. In 2000, Quick received the Special Olympics Male Athlete of the Year Award.

Special Olympics is an organization that runs athletic events for people with mental disabilities. Founded in 1968, Special Olympics now exists in almost 200 countries all over the world. Thanks to Special Olympics, individuals learn to overcome challenges. They learn to compete, and they learn to win.

When Billy Quick was a little boy, a lot of people told him what he could not do. But Billy was determined. He wanted to shine the spotlight on what he could do. He liked to run, and he soon realized he could run fast and far.
In 1990, Billy entered the U.S. Marine Corps Mini-Marathon. He finished in fourth place. The following year, he won the race. Since then, he has entered many famous marathons. These include the ones in New York City and Boston. A marathon is 26 miles long. Billy’s fastest time is 3 hours 10 minutes. This is just one hour longer than the fastest time ever!

Billy has also bicycled for long distances. In 1995, he rode over 3,000 miles from Los Angeles, California, to Washington, D.C. In 2000, he joined in Face of America. Riders rode on old railroads that had been turned into biking trails. Quick loved riding through beautiful parks and mountains. He also enjoyed meeting friendly people along the way.

Billy Quick is more than just a gifted athlete. He is a warm and friendly person. He has brought many other people into the Special Olympics program. Grateful for the help he has received from coaches and teachers, Quick uses his fame to help others.

He also wants to remind the world that people have varied abilities. He says, “You might be able to outread me, but I can outrun you!”

1 What is the main idea of paragraph 1?
   A. There are many different kinds of names.
   B. Billy Quick comes from High Point, North Carolina.
   C. New records are often set in running and cycling.
   D. Billy Quick’s name fits him because he is very fast.

2 What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
   F. Special Olympics helps disabled people all over the world.
   G. Special Olympics was founded in 1968.
   H. Individuals with mental disabilities face special challenges.
   J. All over the world, there are many different exciting athletic events.
3 Which detail supports the idea that Billy Quick is determined?
   A He is both a runner and a cyclist.
   B He ignored people who focused on what he could not do.
   C He enjoyed the beautiful places he saw while biking.
   D He met many friendly people when he was in Face of America.

4 What is the main idea of paragraph 7?
   F Billy Quick has received help from teachers and coaches.
   G Billy Quick has brought others into Special Olympics.
   H Billy Quick is a gifted athlete who runs and rides bikes.
   J Billy Quick is a caring person who uses fame to help others.

5 What does the phrase “right on the money” mean in paragraph 1?
   A Dangerous; risky
   B On target; accurate
   C Surprising; shocking
   D Very expensive; costly

6 What does the word challenges mean in paragraph 3?
   F Problems
   G Races
   H Crowds
   J Countries
7 What does the phrase “shine the spotlight on” mean in paragraph 4?
A Remember
B Change to
C Focus on
D Become famous for

8 In paragraph 8, the word varied means —
F unusual
G important
H helpful
J different

9 What details support the idea that Billy Quick is a special person? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

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The New Zoo

(1) While zoos in many cities continue to shrink because of money problems, our zoo is getting bigger! (2) Our city zoo will soon have new dwelling places for its animals. (3) This month, the zoo will build bigger cages for the elephants, tigers, wolfs, giraffes, and monkeys. (4) Next month, the zoo will add a new barnyard for the ducks and gooses to protect them from foxes. (5) At the end of the year, the zoo will build new pens for the deers, the sheep, and the goats. (6) Although the zoo will be bigger, it will not sprawl beyond the grounds. (7) The changes are well designed, and the results will be beautiful. (8) Give your family a trill, and plan a trip to the zoo when it reopens this summer!
Student Name ____________________________

10  What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
   F  Change *cities* to *citys*
   G  Change *shrink* to *srink*
   H  Change the exclamation mark to a question mark
   J  Make no change

11  What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   A  Change *will build* to *building*
   B  Change *wolfs* to *wolves*
   C  Change *monkeys* to *monkies*
   D  Make no change

12  What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   F  Change *ducks* to *duckes*
   G  Change *gooses* to *geese*
   H  Change *will add* to *adding*
   J  Make no change

13  What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?
   A  Change *deers* to *deer*
   B  Change *sheep* to *sheeps*
   C  Change the period to a question mark
   D  Make no change

14  What change, if any, should be made in sentence 8?
   F  Change *trill* to *thrill*
   G  Change *plan* to *planning*
   H  Change the exclamation mark to a question mark
   J  Make no change

BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.
Grade 4 • Unit 2 • Week 3
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<td><strong>Spelling:</strong> <em>Words with 3-Letter Blends, 10, 14</em></td>
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Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
Long ago, the ancestors of the horse roamed all over North and South America. These early horses were much smaller than the horses we are familiar with today. They died out about 8,000 to 10,000 years ago, although no one is sure why. Scientists guess that they might have died from disease. It is also possible that predators killed them.

When the Spanish arrived in the 1500s, they introduced horses back into the Americas. The Native Americans living here at the time had never seen horses. However, some Native Americans quickly formed a close relationship with the horse. They became highly skilled riders. They also created new breeds of horses.

Sometimes tamed horses escaped and returned to their wild way of life. Back in nature, they found other horses. These horses stayed together and formed herds. With few predators and plenty of land, the herds grew larger. By the early 1900s, more than two million wild horses, known as mustangs, roamed the western parts of North America.
Then things began to change. The balance between people and nature is often fragile. When people want land that is being used by animals, the people often get it, but the animals pay the price. That is exactly what happened with the wild horses. As people spread westward, they took more land. At first there was enough space for everyone. After a while, however, wild horses were in danger of losing the land they lived on. Their habitat was threatened. People wanted the land for ranches and farms. People also killed wild horses. They used the meat for pet food and for other purposes.

By the early 1970s, fewer than 20,000 mustangs remained in the western United States. Some people began to think that these creatures would become extinct. In 1971, the United States government passed a law to protect the country’s wild horses.

This law seems to have given the horses a sanctuary. The mustangs have shown their adaptability to habitat changes. As a result, there are now about 47,000 wild horses in the western United States. These horses are the descendants of horses that belonged to Spanish explorers, Native Americans, and cowboys.

Many people have seen these horses thundering across the land, their bodies glistening and shining in the sun. It does not take much coaxing or convincing for most people to agree that the West would be a different place if it did not have its mustangs.

1. Read the diagram below to answer the following question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>These early horses died out thousands of years ago.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which cause belongs in the empty box?

A. Ancestors of the horse starved to death.
B. Ancestors of the horse became ill.
C. Ancestors of the horse returned to Spain.
D. Ancestors of the horse were driven out by larger horses.
2 What happened when Native Americans first saw horses?
   F They used them for food.
   G They became highly skilled riders.
   H They took the horses’ habitat away.
   J They returned them to the wild.

3 What happened when people spread westward in the 1900s?
   A Wild horses lost their homes.
   B People tried to put wild horses in zoos.
   C Wild horses got sick from tame horses.
   D People lived peacefully with wild horses.

4 Which sentence from the article supports the idea that wild horses were in danger of becoming extinct?
   F The balance between people and nature is often fragile.
   G People wanted the land for ranches and farms.
   H By the early 1970s, fewer than 20,000 mustangs remained in the western United States.
   J The mustangs have shown their adaptability to habitat changes.

5 In paragraph 4, which words help the reader understand what habitat means?
   A people and nature
   B after a while
   C in danger
   D the land they lived on
6 Which word means the opposite of fragile in paragraph 4?
   F Strong
   G Beautiful
   H Confusing
   J Perfect

7 What does the word threatened mean in paragraph 4?
   A Warned
   B Protected
   C Put in danger
   D Controlled by the government

8 In paragraph 6, the word sanctuary means —
   F new owner
   G serious problem
   H fresh food
   J safe place

9 What was the effect of the law passed in 1971 to protect wild horses? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

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DIRECTIONS
Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer on your answer document.

Michelle wrote this book report. She wants you to help her revise and edit her report. Read the report and think about some changes that Michelle should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

The New Book by Mary Gage

(1) Writer Mary Gages latest book is a fantasy set in the imaginary kingdom of Harth. (2) The book is titled The Last Guard of Harth, and it tells the adventures of a girl named Rinka. (3) Rinka first appeared in a short story called “Rinka of Harth,” which won a national award for best fantasy. (4) Those of you who have read the story know that Rinka is a smart young girl who longs to leave her quiet home and become a hero. (5) In the new novel, her dream comes true when she spies an enemy army approaching Harth and warns the king. (6) The enemies plans are clever, but under Rinka’s leadership, Harth wins the war.
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
   F Change Gages to Gage’s
   G Change is to are
   H Change latest to most late
   J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
   A Change is to being
   B Underline The Last Guard of Harth
   C Change tells to tell
   D Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   F Take out the quotation marks
   G Change which to it
   H Change aword to award
   J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   A Change smart to smarrt
   B Change longs to long
   C Change the period to a question mark
   D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?
   F Change enemies to enemies’
   G Change are to is
   H Change Rinka’s to Rinkas
   J Make no change

BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.
### Grade 4 • Unit 2 • Week 4

**Student Evaluation Chart**

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Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- Reading Comprehension
- Vocabulary Strategies
- Spelling
- Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
Running Deer sat on the hill under the countless stars that lit the night sky of the Great Plains. He was a Lakota Sioux, and his people were a powerful nation. But the settlers were coming. With them would come their mysterious need for land. It was a need that could never be satisfied. No matter how much land these people had, they still wanted more.

The settlers had started in the east, taking land as they spread west. It was Native American land, but the settlers had loosened the natives’ hold on it and had taken what they wanted. To the east, Native American land was now just a patchwork—a little here, a little there.

At first Running Deer had listened to the stories with amazement. In the midst of so much land, how could these people always want more? Then his amazement had turned to anger. Now it was great sadness. The settlers had reached the eastern edge of the Great Plains. What would happen now?
As leader of the Lakota Sioux, it was Running Deer’s responsibility to make the right decision for his people. Running Deer had heard about a group of Native Americans to the east called the Algonquins. At first, they had welcomed the settlers. The settlers had promised that they could keep their land. Then the settlers broke their promise, took the land, and made the Algonquins leave. Now the settlers were building a town with big wooden houses on this land. They were putting up fences. They had rules about who could use the land and what they could do with it. The Native Americans who had lived there had been pushed west.

Running Deer was willing to fight for Sioux land. He would stay on his horse for days if that would help. But would it? There were so many settlers, and they had better weapons. Was it better to give up their land so that the Sioux might live in peace, or was it better to fight for what was theirs? What if, by fighting, they lost everything?

Tomorrow was the great council, when all the Sioux chiefs would talk this over. Sitting here tonight, Running Deer did not know what the council would decide. But he did know that, for his people, life would never be the same.

1. Read the diagram below to answer the following question.

![Diagram]

Which of these goes in the empty box?

A Native Americans drove the settlers back east.
B Settlers became friends with the Lakota Sioux.
C Native American land was now a patchwork.
D Settlers built houses for the Native Americans.
2 Running Deer feels that he is —
   F smarter than the settlers
   G strong enough to defeat the settlers
   H responsible for his people
   J free to do as he chooses

3 What happened just after the Algonquins welcomed the settlers?
   A The settlers left the area.
   B The settlers made promises.
   C The settlers took down their fences.
   D The settlers attacked them.

4 Why were many Native Americans pushed toward the West?
   F The settlers took over their lands in the East.
   G Native Americans wanted to visit the West.
   H The wooden houses were not big enough.
   J The settlers enjoyed living in the Great Plains.

5 In paragraph 1, the word mysterious means —
   A unfair
   B strange
   C common
   D comfortable

6 In paragraph 3, the word midst means —
   F area
   G sign
   H name
   J middle
7 Which word is pronounced the same as the word right in paragraph 4?
A  Wrong
B  Fair
C  Law
D  Write
DIRECTIONS
Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer on your answer document.

Donny wrote this letter to his former teacher. He wants you to help him revise and edit the letter. Read the letter and think about some changes that Donny should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Wall Art

(1) Dear Mrs. Hughes

(2) I can hardly wait to see you on Thursday when we meet for lunch at Joe’s Cafe. (3) We have had such an exciting week. (4) The students at Sunrise Central School started an art project about important people from Texas. (5) They voted to paint a large picture on the buildings back wall. (6) Ms. Tam, the schools art teacher, headed the project and helped the boys and girls gather supplies. (7) When the picture was finished, parents agreed that the young artists had done a wonderfull job. (8) People from all over the neighborhood came to admire their beautiful work.

Your friend,

Donny Rawls
10  What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
   F  Change Dear to dear  
   G  Remove the period after Mrs  
   H  Add a comma after Hughes  
   J  Make no change

11  What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
   A  Change hardly to hardly  
   B  Insert a comma after Thursday  
   C  Change Joe’s to Joes  
   D  Make no change

12  What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   F  Change students to students’  
   G  Change started to starting  
   H  Change Sunrise Central School to Sunrise central school  
   J  Make no change

13  What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?
   A  Change Ms. to MS  
   B  Change schools to school’s  
   C  Change boys to boy’s  
   D  Make no change

14  What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?
   F  Change parents to parents’  
   G  Change artists to artist’s  
   H  Change wonderfull to wonderful  
   J  Make no change
# Grade 4 • Unit 2 • Week 5

## Student Evaluation Chart

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<th>Tested Skills</th>
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<td><strong>Short Answer:</strong> Sequence, 9</td>
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<td><strong>Vocabulary Strategies:</strong></td>
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<td>Context Clues, 5, 6, 8; Homophones, 7</td>
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<td><strong>Spelling:</strong> Words with Suffixes, 11, 14</td>
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<td>Punctuation in Letters, 10; Plurals and Possessives, 12, 13</td>
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<td><strong>Total Weekly Test Score</strong></td>
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</table>
Student Name ________________________________

Date ________________________________

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
Howard had been counting the weekdays until today, the first day of the big pet festival. His snake, Sadie, was going to be in the festival. He could barely contain his excitement as he laid her in a cardboard box and left the box by the front door. As he and his mother were about to leave, their next door neighbor, Mrs. Brent, rang the doorbell. Howard wondered why Mrs. Brent had to show up at their door just as they were leaving.

Mrs. Brent was always nervous, and being around her made Howard nervous. Deciding that this was an ideal time to get a glass of juice, he left his mother and Mrs. Brent talking by the door.

As Howard returned from the kitchen, he peeked at Sadie’s box. It was empty! Then he saw movement out of the corner of his eye. Sadie had gotten out of her box and had slithered straight toward Mrs. Brent!

Howard rushed forward, but Mrs. Brent felt something on her foot and looked down. “Oh my goodness, a snake!” she screamed.
“Do not worry, Mrs. Brent. She is harmless,” Howard said, scooping Sadie up.

“No snake is harmless,” said Mrs. Brent. “Have I been bitten? Should we call an ambulance and go to the hospital?”

Howard knew that Sadie would not hurt Mrs. Brent, but he saw that her fear was genuine. She really thought Sadie was dangerous.

“Everything is all right,” Howard’s mother assured her. “Howard, please apologize to Mrs. Brent.”

Howard was not sure why he should apologize, but one look at his mother told him he had better do it. “I am sorry, Mrs. Brent,” he said. “I think Sadie just wanted to say hello.”

“How in the world does a snake say hello?” Mrs. Brent asked as she stepped closer to the door.

By curling around you, Howard thought to himself. But he decided it would be better if he did not say that to Mrs. Brent.

1. Why does Howard get a glass of juice when Mrs. Brent arrives?
   A. He knows that she does not like snakes.
   B. He knows his mother wants to talk to Mrs. Brent in private.
   C. He does not feel comfortable around her.
   D. He is nervous about how Sadie will do at the pet festival.

2. How does Howard feel when he sees Sadie heading for Mrs. Brent?
   F. Afraid that Sadie will bite Mrs. Brent
   G. Nervous that his mother will see the snake
   H. Afraid that Sadie will disappear forever
   J. Worried that Mrs. Brent will get upset
3 How does Howard feel after Mrs. Brent asks about the ambulance?
   A He feels sorry that she really is afraid.
   B He is angry at her for disliking his pet.
   C He laughs at her silly ideas about snakes.
   D He thinks she is pretending to be scared.

4 What is the most likely reason that Howard’s mother tells him to apologize to Mrs. Brent?
   F She told Howard not to take Sadie to the festival.
   G She thinks Howard let Sadie go on purpose.
   H She thinks an apology will make Mrs. Brent feel better.
   J She is angry at Howard for leaving the room when Mrs Brent came.

5 In paragraph 3, the word slithered means —
   A climbed with difficulty
   B moved by sliding along
   C jumped all of a sudden
   D fell with a loud noise

6 In paragraph 6, the word harmless means —
   F not dangerous
   G something that hurts
   H without teeth
   J less intelligent
7 Which words in paragraph 6 help the reader understand the meaning of ambulance?
A  No snake
B  said Mrs. Brent
C  been bitten
D  go to the hospital

8 Which word means the same as genuine in paragraph 7?
F  Small
G  Real
H  Sensible
J  Hidden

9 Why does Howard keep his thoughts to himself at the end of the story? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

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Emilia wrote this story. She wants you to help her revise and edit her story. Read the story and think about some changes that Emilia should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Thanksgiving

(1) On Thanksgiving, José asked his mother if he could help her prepare the meal. (2) "Sure, she said, "you can help me make stuffing for the turkey."
(3) After they finished the herb stuffing, José’s mother said, “Now we will peel and chop the turnips.”
(4) Just before Aunt Jessica, Uncle Carlos, and the cousins came, Mom said, “José, take off that dirty shirt and put on a clean one. (5) José protested that his clothes were clean enough. (6) “José,” said Mom sternly, “on special occasions like today you need to look your best.” (7) Then she smiled and said, “That goes for me, too. (8) Before everyone is arriving, I will change my dress and put on my pearl earrings.”
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
   F Insert quotation marks after Sure,
   G Change she to She
   H Change turkey to tirkey
   J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   A Change herb to hirb
   B Change Now to now
   C Change ternips to turnips
   D Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   F Take out the comma after Jessica
   G Change dirty to derty
   H Add quotation marks after one
   J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?
   A Take out the quotation marks after José,
   B Change stirnly to sternly
   C Capitalize on
   D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 8?
   A Take out the quotation marks after José,
   B Change stirnly to sternly
   C Capitalize on
   D Make no change
## Student Evaluation Chart

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<tr>
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<td>Short Answer: <em>Make Inferences, 9</em></td>
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<td><strong>Spelling:</strong> <em>r-Controlled Vowels, er, ir, ur, 11, 13</em></td>
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<td><strong>Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage:</strong> <em>Punctuation in Dialogue, 10, 12; Action Verbs, 14</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Weekly Test Score</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- Reading Comprehension
- Vocabulary Strategies
- Spelling
- Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
Josh was the first to admit that things were not going perfectly with Boomer. But he knew that Boomer would do a lot better if only he were given a chance.

Maybe Boomer wasn’t the best when it came to obedience. But couldn’t any dog learn to obey? That’s what Josh believed. Yet Boomer simply wouldn’t listen to Josh’s father when he told him to get down.

It wasn’t Boomer’s fault that he didn’t know how big he was. He was just being friendly when he leaped on Josh’s father and sat in his lap. However, Josh’s dad did not see it that way.
Making things worse, no one else in the house was on Boomer’s side. Everyone in the family already seemed to have forgotten that they had gotten Boomer from the pound. He had probably been neglected by his first owner. And who knew what he had endured at the pound? In fact, Josh was sure that he kept jumping onto his father’s lap because he was trying to show how much he appreciated his new home.

Josh felt that Boomer was misunderstood. He just needed a little time to learn a few things. The problem was, Josh’s father was running out of patience. Yesterday morning, he had threatened to send Boomer back to the pound. Josh thought he was bluffing, but what if he wasn’t? The risks were too great, and Josh was growing desperate.

Josh knew that he could teach Boomer to listen to his father. He certainly could teach him not to jump onto his father’s chair. He just needed a little more time. Unfortunately, last night Boomer had done it again. As soon as Josh’s father sat down, Boomer raced over to him and leaped onto his lap. When Josh’s father told him to get down, Boomer just licked his hand. That’s when Josh was given three days to solve the problem.

Now Josh stood in the living room next to his father’s chair as Boomer busily sniffed around.

“Sit, Boom!” Josh said. Boomer immediately trotted over and settled down comfortably in front of Josh.

“Good dog!” Boomer wagged his tail.

“Now, you have to learn something,” Josh told Boomer. “And trust me on this—it might be the most important thing you’ve ever had to learn. Are you ready?”

Boomer barked once and stared eagerly at Josh.

“Here we go,” Josh said to himself, thinking about how important this moment was for both of them.
1 Why are things “not going perfectly” with Boomer?
   A Josh’s father is afraid of Boomer.
   B Boomer is bothering Josh’s father.
   C Josh does not want to keep Boomer.
   D Boomer keeps barking at Josh’s father.

4 What did Boomer most likely do yesterday morning?
   F Refused to sit for Josh’s father
   G Tried to run away
   H Went to dog school
   J Jumped onto Josh’s father’s lap

2 Josh thinks that Boomer acts the way he does because he —
   F likes his new home
   G doesn’t like Josh’s father
   H misses the other dogs at the pound
   J is often hungry

5 In paragraph 2, the word obedience means —
   A following orders
   B finding a home
   C being healthy and strong
   D feeling happy

3 How does Boomer’s behavior make Josh feel?
   A Scared
   B Worried
   C Impatient
   D Proud

6 In paragraph 4, what does the word neglected mean?
   F Fed well
   G Trained
   H Not cared for
   J Completely spoiled
7 The word misunderstood in paragraph 5 means —
A understood again  
B understood well  
C understood before  
D understood wrongly

8 In paragraph 5, the word desperate means —
F in a bad mood  
G very confident  
H confused by something  
J willing to do anything

9 What does Josh mean when he tells Boomer that he is about to teach him “the most important thing” that he will ever learn? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
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At the Museum

(1) Bill’s father took him to a museum. (2) They looked at the dinosaurs first because dinosaurs is Bill’s favorite animals. (3) After studying the dinosaurs for an our, they had a picnic lunch in the courtyard. (4) The rapper of Bill’s sandwich blew away, but he ran after it and tossed it in the trash. (5) Then they went to look at rocks and gems. (6) Without a doubt, the most beautiful of all the gems were a giant red ruby. (7) Later, on their way home, Bill say that he wanted to go back to the museum next month.
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
   F Change *looked* to *look*
   G Change *is* to *are*
   H Change *Bill’s* to *Bills’*
   J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   A Change *our* to *hour*
   B Change *they* to *he*
   C Change *had* to will *have*
   D Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   F Change *rapper* to *wrapper*
   G Change *ran* to *runs*
   H Change *tossed* to *toss*
   J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?
   A Change *doubt* to *dout*
   B Change *gems* to *gem’s*
   C Change *were* to *was*
   D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?
   F Take out the comma after *home*
   G Change *museum* to *Museum*
   H Change *say* to *said*
   J Make no change

BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.
# Student Evaluation Chart

**Grade 4 • Unit 3 • Week 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tested Skills</th>
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<td><strong>Short Answer:</strong> <em>Draw Conclusions, 9</em></td>
<td>/3</td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Vocabulary Strategies:</strong> <em>Context Clues, 5, 6, 8; Prefixes, 7</em></td>
<td>/4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Spelling:</strong> <em>Silent Letters, 11, 12</em></td>
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<td><strong>Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage:</strong> <em>Subject-Verb Agreement, 10, 13; Verb Tenses, 14</em></td>
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</table>
Weekly Assessment
TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
When Columbus sailed across the Atlantic Ocean with three vessels in August of 1492, he was setting off into the unknown. During this period, people did not know as much about Earth and its oceans as they do now. Columbus was looking for a way to reach Asia by sailing west. He thought he could sail straight there. He did not know that there was a huge body of land blocking his path. The voyage went on much longer than anyone had originally conceived. Some of the sailors were unhappy and anxious when they did not see land for weeks. Columbus had to motivate them to keep going.

Columbus spent time recording the details of his trip because he knew his records would be valuable for future journeys. After a while, the men on the ship began to dismiss the importance of documenting the voyage. They just wanted to reach land!
It must have been very difficult to be a sailor on one of those ships. As they sailed farther and farther west without spotting land, Columbus probably heard a lot of grumbling. Although some sailors kept faith in their captain, others probably questioned their decision to join Columbus. However, they were on one of the most important explorations in history.

A sailor finally spotted land on October 12, 1492. It was not Asia, but instead an island in the chain we know as the Bahamas. The land was beautiful, and the indigenous people of the islands were friendly and peaceful. (The definition of indigenous is “local” or “belonging to a region.”) Sadly, Columbus did not interact fairly with these people.

Columbus’s voyage was one of the bravest trips ever taken. Columbus was also one of the world’s greatest navigators. Although Indians lived in America long before he arrived, Columbus deserves credit for establishing a route between Europe and the Americas at a time when this was a huge achievement.

Read the diagram below to answer the following question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fact</th>
<th>Opinion</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sadly, Columbus did not interact fairly with these people.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which sentence from the article belongs in the **Fact** box?

A  Columbus was looking for a way to reach Asia by sailing west.

B  It must have been very difficult to be a sailor on one of those ships.

C  However, they were on one of the most important explorations in history.

D  Columbus’s voyage was one of the bravest trips ever taken.
2 Which sentence from the article is an opinion?

F  He did not know that there was a huge body of land blocking his path.

G  Columbus was also one of the world’s greatest navigators.

H  A sailor finally spotted land on October 12, 1492.

J  It was not Asia, but instead an island in the chain we know as the Bahamas.

4 Columbus recorded the details of his trip because he wanted to —

F  keep his sailors informed

G  write a book

H  help future sailors

J  prove he had been to America

3 What is the main idea of paragraph 2?

A  Columbus’s voyage was much longer than expected.

B  Columbus was sailing west instead of east.

C  Columbus’s crew was unhappy being at sea so long.

D  Columbus had to motivate his crew.

5 What does the word **conceived** mean in paragraph 2?

A  Complained

B  Created

C  Spent

D  Thought
6 What does the word motivate mean in paragraph 2?
   F Question
   G Encourage
   H Bet
   J Pay

7 In paragraph 3, the word dismiss means —
   A increase
   B write about
   C share
   D get rid of

8 In paragraph 5, the word interact means —
   F someone who acts
   G act badly
   H act with
   J act before

9 How was Columbus’s voyage different from what he had expected? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

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DIRECTIONS
Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer on your answer document.

Stacey wrote this restaurant review. She wants you to help her revise and edit the review. Read the review and think about some changes that Stacey should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

The River Restaurant

(1) A great new restaurant has open in an unusual spot, at the center of an old bridge. (2) After enjoying a meal there last night, I’m certain that this restaurant will be a success. (3) The duck with orange was delicious, and I loved the ginger cake. (4) My only complaint is that the chef didn’t add quite enough spice to the vegetable dish. (5) I knew I wasn’t the only happy customer because all around me people praising the food!
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
  F Change open to opened
  G Change center to senter
  H Change bridge to brige
  J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
  A Change I’m to Im
  B Change certain to certain
  C Change will be to being
  D Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
  F Change oranje to orange
  G Change was to were
  H Change loved to loves
  J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
  A Change is to are
  B Insert a comma after that
  C Change didn’t to didn’t
  D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?
  F Change wasn’t to was’nt
  G Insert a comma after because
  H Change praising to were praising
  J Make no change
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<td><strong>Spelling:</strong> Words with Soft c and g, 11, 12</td>
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<td><strong>Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage:</strong> Main and Helping Verbs, 10, 14; Punctuation in Contractions, 13</td>
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Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
It was the first day of rehearsal for the school play. Mr. Woods, whose specialty was acting, informed the students that they were going to learn a new way to show what kind of person they were playing.

“Tommy,” he said, “in the play, you’re famished. How are you going to show that?”

Tommy shouted, “I’m starving!”

“That is one way to do it,” laughed Mr. Woods, “but can you demonstrate hunger for us without actually saying that you are hungry?”

Tommy scratched his head and thought for a moment about what he should do. Then he turned to Linda, licked his lips, and said, “That apple you’re holding looks really good!”

“Excellent!” said Mr. Woods. “I got that message loud and clear!”

Mr. Woods turned to Linda. “Linda, in the play, your character is exasperated. Can you show us that?”
“I wish I could, but I have no clue what that word means!” cried Linda, throwing up her hands and stamping her foot.

“That was great!” said Mr. Woods. “See? You can show the audience something without talking about it. You don’t have to name it at all. Billy, do you want to help us out and go next?”

“No!” Billy snorted. “I don’t want to help! I don’t even want to be here! Can I leave?”

Everyone was silent while Mr. Woods gazed at Billy. Then he turned to the others and said, “Billy just showed us two different emotions. Does anybody know what those emotions are?”

“Not wanting to help was pretty selfish,” said Tony.

“And wanting to leave was being cranky,” Kim added.

“Right on both counts!” Mr. Woods agreed. “That’s the kind of person Billy is playing! Judy, are you still backstage? Front and center, please.”

Judy was sweeping backstage, in her usual, graceful way. Then, she stepped forward carrying a broom and a pan. When she reached the front of the stage, there was a sudden commotion as she dropped everything. She bent down to pick up the fallen items, but she lost her balance and tumbled to the ground in a heap. Then she tried to pick up the pan, but it flew out of her hands and sailed into the air.

“She’s clumsy!” everyone yelled as they laughed at Judy’s actions.

“Perfect!” said Mr. Woods. He was very pleased. “I think this is going to be the best play we have ever done!”
1. Mr. Woods has gathered the students together to —
   A. see if students know their lines for the school play
   B. show off his own acting skills
   C. find out who wants to be in a play
   D. help students learn a new way of acting

4. Mr. Woods wants the students to understand that they can —
   F. work together instead of trying to show off
   G. practice their scenes until acting looks easy
   H. show an emotion without talking about it
   J. make up new lines if they forget their parts

2. In paragraph 15, what does the word **commotion** mean?
   F. Quiet cheer
   G. Noisy activity
   H. Light applause
   J. Frightened gasp

5. Which word from the passage means the same as **famished** in paragraph 2?
   A. clear
   B. perfect
   C. informed
   D. starving

3. From paragraph 16, clumsy is to graceful as **cranky** is to —
   A. upset
   B. cheerful
   C. hard-working
   D. embarrassed

6. From paragraph 7, exasperated is to pleased as **selfish** is to —
   F. mean
   G. greedy
   H. generous
   J. patient
7 Why is everyone silent after Billy asks if he can leave?
   A They are waiting for Judy to finish sweeping.
   B He has acted so well, they think he really wants to leave.
   C They are waiting for the next student to step forward and act.
   D He has asked them all to be quiet while he plays his part.

8 Why does Mr. Woods say that he thinks this will be the best play the school has ever done?
   F He has hired professional actors to act along with the students.
   G It is the first day of rehearsal, and the students already are acting well.
   H The play is exciting, and the students are eager to perform it.
   J It is the end of rehearsal, and he wants the students to feel happy.

9 What is a theme of this story? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

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Page 5
Jill wrote this story about twin sisters. She wants you to help her revise and edit her story. Read the story and think about some changes that Jill should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Twins

(1) The twins Martha and Dana look alike but behave differently. (2) Martha is the kind of girl who always wears dresses, but Dana usually wears pants with patches. (3) Martha feels happiest when she is helping her neighbor take care of her twin babys. (4) Dana seem more content playing computer games involving alien armies attacking Earth. (5) The twins’ parents is proud of their daughters and enjoy the girls’ many differences.
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
   F Change twins to twin’s
   G Change look to looks
   H Insert a comma after alike
   J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
   A Change is to are
   B Change dresses to dress’s
   C Change patchs to patches
   D Make no change.

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   F Change feels to feel
   G Insert a comma after happiest
   H Change babys to babies
   J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   A Change seem to seems
   B Change armies to armys
   C Change the period to a question mark
   D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?
   F Change parents to parentes
   G Change is to are
   H Insert a comma after daughters
   J Make no change
### Grade 4 • Unit 3 • Week 4

#### Student Evaluation Chart

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Weekly Assessment

Tested Skills and Strategies

- Reading Comprehension
- Vocabulary Strategies
- Spelling
- Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
As Wayne approached the gallery with a bundle under his arm, he saw a crowd of people in front of one of the downtown skyscrapers near the gallery. He smelled fresh food cooking and assumed that there was a big event at the famous barbecue restaurant next door. As he passed the skyscraper, an enormous car pulled to the curb. The man who stepped out of the car walked over to Wayne.

“Wayne Heston, is that you?” the man asked. It was Don Lombard. He and Wayne had gone to art school together. “I haven’t seen you in years! How are you?”

“Not bad,” Wayne answered. “I know that you have been doing very well.”

“I’ll say! I’m here to show my latest statue. It’s in the lobby of this building,” Don said, indicating the skyscraper. “My statues are in buildings all over town. They are calling this one my most glorious work!” Don leaned closer to Wayne, as if he were about to tell him a secret. “They’re right! It is glorious! They just keep getting better and better.”

“You must be happy,” Wayne said.

“I am!” Don answered. “What about you?”

“I’m on my way to a gallery now.”
Don noticed the bundle under Wayne’s arm. He flicked at the brown paper that covered it.

“Still doing collage?” he asked.

“Yes, I am.”

“Maybe you should try working on something bigger. Something that will get you noticed. It might make you famous,” Don laughed.

“It might,” Wayne answered quietly. “You never know what can make someone famous.”

“Come back later,” Don suggested. “If I’m not too busy, I can introduce you to some people who can help you.”

“Thank you,” Wayne said quietly.

“Well, it’s been great to see you,” Don said with a big smile. “But I’ve got to get inside. My public is waiting for my grand entrance.”

Don turned and soon was strutting into the building, followed by swarms of people.

With the street empty, Wayne continued on his way. As he entered the gallery, the owner rushed over to him.

“Wayne, good to see you!” She looked at the bundle. “Is this your new collage?”

“Yes,” said Wayne. “It might be my best one yet.”

“I can’t wait to see it!” exclaimed the smiling gallery owner. “And congratulations on being named Best Artist of the Year last week.”

Wayne smiled warmly. “Thank you.”

1 What happens after Don goes inside?
   A he is named Best Artist
   B Wayne get rid of his collage
   C he learns that Wayne is named Best Artist.
   D Wayne goes into his own gallery

2 In paragraph 16, the word *strutting* means —
   F rushing nervously
   G walking proudly
   H looking eagerly
   J sneaking quietly
3. Read the information in the web about the character Don Lombard.

Rides in an enormous car  
Says his work is glorious

Makes a grand entrance  
Is followed by swarms of people

Which of these goes in the empty oval?

A. Is tired of public attention
B. Thinks Wayne is a better artist
C. Is surprised by his own success
D. Likes to show off

4. Which statement best describes Wayne?

F. He does not like to talk about himself.
G. He thinks he is the best artist in the city.
H. He wishes he could be more successful.
J. He wants to start making a different kind of art.

5. Don offers to introduce Wayne to people who can help him because —

A. Don admires Wayne’s art
B. Wayne has begged Don for help
C. Don thinks he is more important than Wayne
D. Wayne acts as if he does not remember Don
6 Which word means almost the same as **swarms** in paragraph 16?
   - F Ideas
   - G Crowds
   - H Memories
   - J Collections

8 In paragraph 4, the word **glorious** means —
   - F famous
   - G pretty
   - H difficult
   - J wonderful

7 In paragraph 1, the word **skyscrapers** means —
   - A people who wash windows
   - B fast cars
   - C tall buildings
   - D threatening clouds

9 How are Wayne and Don alike, and how are they different? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

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Page 5
DIRECTIONS
Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer on your answer document.

Dexter wrote this story. He wants you to help him revise and edit his story. Read the story and think about some changes that Dexter should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Lyle’s Sunday

(1) Last Sunday, Lyle’s mother took him to Sam’s house after breakfast. (2) Lyle’s mom said, “I have driven here so often I think I could do it wearing a blindfold.” (3) Lyle and Sam watched a football game on television and then threwed a ball back and forth in the backyard. (4) At 5:00 o’clock, Lyle’s mother ringed the doorbell, and it was time to leave. (5) Lyle and his mother goed to the pet store and bought a fish, a fishbowl, and some fish food. (6) Then they drove home and put the fish on top of the bookcase in Lyle’s bedroom.
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
   F Change mom to Mom
   G Change driven to drived
   H Change blinefold to blindfold
   J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   A Insert a comma after television
   B Change threwed to threw
   C Change backyard to bakyard
   D Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   F Change leave to leeve
   G Change ringed to rang
   H Change was to were
   J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?
   A Change goed to went
   B Change bought to buyed
   C Take out the comma after fish
   D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?
   F Change put to putted
   G Change bookcase to book case
   H Change Lyle’s to Lyles
   J Make no change
# Student Evaluation Chart

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Date ________________________________

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
Visitors in the Woods

1 Gwen and her father were spending the day in the big state park a few miles from their house. Each time they saw an animal, Gwen’s father would stop and lower his voice while they watched it. Now, as they rounded a curve in the trail, they heard a scuffling sound in the woods.

2 Then, about 100 feet ahead, a deer and her fawn cautiously stepped onto the trail. Gwen’s father immediately put his hand on her shoulder to prevent her from taking another step. “Look!” her father whispered.

3 “They are beautiful!” Gwen said softly.

4 The mother deer froze in her tracks and stared at them, almost as if she were eavesdropping and following their conversation. She also was paying close attention to her baby.

5 Gwen took a step toward the deer, but her father’s voice halted her in her tracks. “Keep your distance, Gwen.” He continued speaking softly. “If you get too close, you’ll scare them and they will run away.”

6 Gwen knew that her father’s warning was sensible and logical, but she still wanted a better look at the deer. Would it really make a difference if she went a little closer? She was thinking of taking just one more step.
when she noticed that she was about to walk right on top of a jumble of twigs. The noise from that would surely frighten the deer. Gwen stayed right where she was.

Just then, Russell Dyser and his son Keith appeared on the trail behind them. Russell was an acquaintance of Gwen’s father. They both worked for the same company. Gwen noticed that Russell and Keith were talking loudly. The mother deer watched them carefully and moved closer to her baby.

“Sshhh,” Gwen’s father warned. “You’ll frighten the deer.”

“So what?” Russell answered scornfully. He rolled his eyes at Gwen’s father. “Look, there are a lot of people in the park today. It’s better to scare the deer away than have them on the trail while we’re hiking.” He spoke so loudly that Gwen thought he was deliberately trying to frighten the deer.

Sure enough, the mother bounded into the dense woods with the fawn at her heels. With her eyes full of longing, Gwen gazed after them wistfully. They had been so much fun to watch.

Russell and his son were completely unaffected by the departure of the deer. “They should be more careful when people are on the trail,” Russell said.

“No,” replied Gwen’s father. “It’s the other way around. The animals live here. We are the visitors.”

1 What lesson about being in the woods does Gwen learn from her father?

A  It is not important to spend time in nature.

B  People can make as much noise as they want to.

C  People should respect the animals that live there.

D  It is not important to stay on trails or obey park rules.

2 What lesson about being in the woods does Keith learn from his father?

F  Animals are beautiful and interesting.

G  Animals should not go near people’s houses.

H  People are more important than animals.

J  People should be quiet when they meet animals.
3 Which new title would be best for this story?
   A “Nature’s Guests”
   B “Watch Out!”
   C “Baby Animals”
   D “Friendly Neighbors”

4 Which word best describes Russell Dyser?
   F Timid
   G Rude
   H Jolly
   J Gentle

5 In paragraph 4, what does the word eavesdropping mean?
   A Telling stories
   B Ignoring someone
   C Listening secretly
   D Interrupting someone

6 Which word in paragraph 6 helps the reader understand the meaning of logical?
   F sensible
   G wanted
   H noticed
   J jumble

7 In paragraph 7, the word acquaintance means someone who —
   A tries to hurt someone else
   B is a best friend of someone
   C respects someone else
   D is known to someone

8 In paragraph 9, the word scornfully means —
   F carefully
   G with fear
   H responsibly
   J without respect
9 How do Gwen’s ideas about how to act toward the deer change during the story? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.
Ahmed wrote this story. He wants you to help him revise and edit it. Read the story and think about some changes that Ahmed should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

**Sneaking Sandwiches**

(1) My brother loves ice cream, and yesterday she ripped open the box of ice-cream sandwiches Mom was saving for dessert. (2) When Mom caught him tasteing the ice cream, she tapped him on the shoulder. (3) Jamal was scared, and his face showed how they felt. (4) Jamal and Mom discussed an appropriate punishment, and then Jamal walked to the grocery store. (5) He used his own money to buy a new carton of ice-cream sandwiches. (6) That night when I passed around the ice cream, Jamal announced that he would skip dessert.
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
   F Change she to he
   G Change ripped to riped
   H Change Mom to mom
   J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
   A Change tasteing to tasting
   B Change she to they
   C Change the period to a question mark
   D Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   F Change was to were
   G Change his to her
   H Change they to he
   J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   A Change discused to discussed
   B Change walked to walks
   C Change grocery store to Grocery Store
   D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?
   F Change i to I
   G Change he to she
   H Take out the comma after ice cream
   J Make no change

BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.
# Student Evaluation Chart

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Date ______________________________

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
Ants are interesting creatures that have been around since prehistoric times. Their unique appearance makes them look different from other insects.

Ants have three main parts to their bodies: the head, the trunk, and the rear. The head contains jaws, eyes, and antennae. An ant’s jaw moves from side to side, not up and down. Ants use their jaws to hold food and fight enemies. They might also use their jaws to dig through soil or cut through wood as they build nests.

Ants’ eyes are made up of many lenses. If you look closely at an ant’s eye, you will see that it is like many different eyes put together. This helps ants see movement very well.

The antennae on ants’ heads are very sensitive. These antennae are tools of smell, taste, touch, and communication. When they are out in the world, ants are almost always moving their antennae. They use them to sense smells, learn about food, and touch other ants. Sometimes a solitary ant goes out alone and investigates food in a new location. Its antennae help it smell the food in this unfamiliar territory. It will then touch other ants with its antennae to tell them where to find the food.
Ants have six legs connected to their trunks. Each leg has nine parts and a sharp claw on the end of it. As an ant walks over a surface, its claw grabs hold of the surface. That is how an ant can climb trees and walk upside-down on leaves. Ants also use their front claws to dig through soil or create tunnels.

The rear of the ant contains the poison sac. Stinging is one way that ants defend themselves against predators. If you have ever felt the burning sting of an ant, you will have learned the painful lesson that this is a very good method of defense!

Ants survive by going out in groups and looking for food. Like an astronomer searching for a distant star, these ants continue until they find what they are looking for. Then they take the food back to the colony. Ants can lift up to 20 times their body weight. This is about the same as you lifting something that weighs 1,600 pounds!

Ants use their antennae to help them taste the moist, delicious bits of food that people leave behind. When they eat, their bodies absorb the nutrients. Then, the next day, they will begin their search for food all over again.

1. How much weight can ants lift?
   A. Their own body weight
   B. Up to 20 times their body weight
   C. Up to 1,600 pounds
   D. The weight of a human being

2. Ants use their claws to —
   F. tell other ants where to find food
   G. defend themselves against predators
   H. climb trees and walk on leaves
   J. absorb nutrients into their bodies
3  Look at the web of information from “Life As an Ant.”

Located on the head of the ant

Moves from side to side

Holds food

Fights enemies

Which of these belongs in the empty oval?

A  Trunk
B  Rear
C  Antenna
D  Jaw

4  What is the main idea of this article?

F  Ants have three body parts.
G  Ants live in groups.
H  Ants are interesting creatures.
J  Ants work hard for food.

5  In paragraph 1, what does the word prehistoric mean?

A  Before history was written down
B  Someone who writes what happened
C  Things that happen again and again
D  History that is not true
6 In paragraph 4, the word communication comes from a Latin root that means —
F absorbing food
G finding a place to live
H fighting enemies
J sharing information

8 The word astronomer in paragraph 7 comes from the Greek root meaning —
F food
G far
H star
J group

7 Which word in paragraph 4 helps the reader understand what solitary means?
A world
B moving
C alone
D food

9 How does the author use description to make this article interesting? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.
DIRECTIONS
Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer on your answer sheet.

Erin wrote this story. She wants you to help her revise and edit it. Read the story and think about some changes that Erin should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Muddy Boots

(1) Betty and her brother Jared wake up early one Saturday, and they decide to go for a walk in a field. (2) The field is muddy, so mud gets all over their boots. (3) Jared carries his boots out back and rinses them off with the hose. (4) Betty, who’s lazier than her brother, sticks her muddy boots in the back of the closet. (5) Then her sits down cozily on the sofa. (6) Their mother finds the muddy boots and calls Jared and Betty into the kitchen. (7) “Don’t blame he,” says Betty, “because I’m the one who put them there!”
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
   F Change Saturday to saturday
   G Change they to them
   H Change decide to decides
   J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   A Change carrys to carries
   B Insert a comma after back
   C Change them to they
   D Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   F Change who’s to whos’
   G Change lazier to lazier
   H Change sticks to stick
   J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?
   A Change her to she
   B Change sits to sit
   C Change cozily to cozyly
   D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?
   F Change Don’t to Don’t
   G Change he to him
   H Change I’m to Im
   J Make no change
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| Short answer: *Description, 9* | /3 | % |
| **Vocabulary Strategies:**  
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| **Spelling:**  
  *Changing y to i, 11, 12* | /2 | % |
| **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage:**  
  *Types of Pronouns, 10; Using Subject and Object Pronouns, 13, 14* | /3 | % |
| **Total Weekly Test Score** | /16 | % |
Student Name __________________________

Date __________________________

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
Coal-burning power plants cause air pollution on Earth. Today, people all over the globe use nuclear energy to make electrical power. Most people would agree that nuclear energy is a useful way to provide a good source of electricity.

We have come a long way since nuclear energy was first used in the middle of the 1900s, more than 50 years ago. Since then, we have learned how to control both the atom and nuclear energy better. In years to come, we may learn even more ways to control these forces.

Many groups have formed to speak out in favor of nuclear energy. They include actors, athletes, and other famous people who strongly believe in the benefits of using nuclear energy. But some people still question its safety.

One argument against using nuclear energy is that it could have negative effects on the environment. It might, if we are not careful. But think about this: nuclear energy saves natural resources. Nuclear energy gives us more heat and power than other fuels give us. For example, uranium is one material used to create nuclear energy. Coal is a natural resource. One pound of uranium can produce more energy than we can get from three million pounds of coal.
of coal. So, using nuclear energy is better than burning other fuels to get heat and power. In addition, burning fuels like coal or oil causes air pollution. Using uranium to make electricity does not.

There still is one problem with nuclear energy that we have yet to solve. What do we do with the uranium when it no longer can be used to make electricity? Uranium gives off radiation, or dangerous energy waves, for a long time after it is removed from a reactor. It takes thousands of years before this nuclear material is fully decayed. When all the uranium has wasted away, it is safe. Until then, nuclear material must be handled with care. However, this writer believes that we will find a safe way to store nuclear material that we no longer need.

Indeed, we have little choice. We will not have huge amounts of natural resources like coal and oil forever. So we must find other ways to get the energy we need. Once we solve the small problem mentioned above, more and more people will share the same vision of how we will get the energy we need in years to come. Nuclear power is the key to the future!

1 What is the purpose of the first paragraph of this article?
   A To ask readers to think about their feelings about nuclear power
   B To begin the article with an amusing story about a power failure
   C To introduce the idea that nuclear power is the key to the future
   D To give the basic facts about how nuclear power works

2 The author included paragraph 3 in this article to —
   F explain how nuclear material decays
   G discuss safe ways to store nuclear material
   H present a common argument against nuclear power
   J prove that nuclear power is a better source of energy than oil
3 The purpose of the illustration in this article is to —
   A show that nuclear power plants do not hurt the environment
   B prove that using uranium to produce electricity does not work
   C show that coal-burning power plants cause air pollution
   D prove that burning coal is a safe way to produce electricity

4 Why did the author write this article?
   F To entertain readers with a good story about nuclear energy
   G To alert readers to the dangers of nuclear energy
   H To inform readers about the safest ways to store nuclear energy
   J To persuade readers that nuclear power can meet our energy needs

5 In paragraph 1, the word globe means —
   A ball
   B map
   C land
   D world

6 In paragraph 1, the word electrical means —
   F without electricity
   G someone who works with electricity
   H powered by electricity
   J in the days before electricity
7 In paragraph 4, what does the word **fuels** mean?  
A Sources of heat and power  
B Places where power is produced  
C People who believe in nuclear energy  
D Materials used to build homes

8 Which words in paragraph 5 help the reader understand the meaning of **decayed**?  
F **still is one problem**  
G **gives off radiation**  
H **dangerous energy waves**  
J **wasted away**

9 Why does the author repeat the title in the last sentence of the article?  
Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.
DIRECTIONS
Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer on your answer sheet.

Brad wrote this report. He wants you to help him revise and edit it. Read the report and think about some changes that Brad should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Sea Gulls

(1) A group of gulls sits on the dock over the river. (2) They is white and gray with bright yellow beaks. (3) Gulls often called sea gulls eat fish and crabs. (4) Another favorite kind of food for the gull is garbage. (5) There are many different types of gulls, ranging from about a foot in size to about three feet. (6) The large white-headed gull has one of the longest life spans. (7) It live for almost 50 years!
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
   F Change group to groop
   G Change sits to sitting
   H Change river to River
   J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
   A Change They to they
   B Change is to are
   C Change the period to a question mark
   D Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   F Insert parenthesis around eat fish and crabs
   G Change sea gulls eat to sea gulls eats
   H Insert parentheses around often called sea gulls
   J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   A Change fewd to food
   B Change gull to Gull
   C Change is to are
   D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?
   F Change It to She
   G Change live to lives
   H Change the exclamation point to a question mark
   J Make no change

BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.
# Grade 4 • Unit 4 • Week 3

## Student Evaluation Chart

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Date ________________________________

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
Liam and the Sand Castle Contest

1. Last summer, Liam’s family went to visit his cousins in Galveston. Liam loved the visit except for one thing. His cousins were all very good at sports. No matter what game they played, Liam was always the loser. He lost at baseball and at running. He lost at kicking a ball into a goal, and he lost when he raced his cousins in the pool. Everyone encouraged Liam by saying that someday he would be a winner. But somehow he doubted it.

2. One day Liam and his family packed up the car and headed to the beach. Liam was filled with anticipation that day. At least there would be no contests. He couldn’t wait to have a great time.

3. As the family was setting up, Cousin Paige shouted, “Look at that!”

4. Liam glanced in the direction she was pointing. Enormous brown shapes rose into the air. Beside them, kids knelt in the sand, digging.

5. “It’s the Sand Castle Contest!” yelled Uncle Mike. “I forgot it was this weekend. You kids are in for quite a treat!”

6. The kids stopped what they were doing to go look at the creations. There were castles, of course, but other shapes as well. There were long mermaids with shells in their tails. There was a truck with big wheels. Someone had made a Texas longhorn.
A tall woman with a name tag came up to greet them. “There’s a kids’ contest a little way down the shore,” she announced. “Most people have already gotten started, but there’s still time. We even have some extra shovels and buckets for people who need them.”

The cousins looked at each other. Even Liam nodded his head. They raced down to the kids’ section and grabbed some tools. Then his cousins paused, scratching their heads and looking lost. Liam got right to work digging and scooping. He made a giant sea turtle.

The afternoon got hotter and hotter. His cousins paused to cool off in the ocean, but Liam kept going. Uncle Mike gave him plenty of cold juice and water and lent him a baseball cap.

Suddenly, a whistle blew! The contest was over.

The judges liked Cousin Paige’s monkey. They laughed at Cousin Donnie’s space monster. Then they saw Liam’s turtle. They circled around it, examining the smooth shell and pointed head. One judge sighed, “It’s almost perfect. If it only had all four flippers!”

Uncle Mike snorted. “Why, anyone can see that this turtle is perfect and complete. You can’t see that last flipper because she’s using it to dig a hole to bury her eggs. Honestly, people!”

On the way home that night, the van was a little heavier. It held Liam’s first prize, a giant sand shovel with the day’s date. Amazed and happy, Liam looked out the window all the way home.

1 How does Liam feel as the family heads to the beach?
   A Worried
   B Sad
   C Relaxed
   D Disappointed

2 Which word best completes the analogy? Stopped is to paused as glanced is to —
   F ran
   G laughed
   H turned
   J looked

Page 3
3 How does Liam react differently from his cousins when he is invited to make a sand castle?

A He gets an idea right away.
B He doesn’t want to work as hard.
C He is more afraid of failing.
D He would rather swim in the ocean.

4 Why is Liam amazed at the end?

F He is surprised that Uncle Mike stood up for him.
G He did not realize there was a prize.
H He did not care about his turtle very much.
J He is not used to winning anything.

5 The word encouraged in paragraph 1 means —

A told somebody the rules
B tried to make someone feel better
C bragged about winning something
D scolded a person for not trying hard enough

6 Why does Uncle Mike yell when he sees the sand castles?

F He never knew people made them on this beach.
G He is angry that the contest will get in his way.
H He is excited that the kids can watch the contest.
J He is planning to join in the contest.
7 In paragraph 2, the word anticipation means a feeling of —
   A being very tired
   B wishing not to do something
   C knowing you’re the best
   D looking forward to something

8 Which word best completes the analogy? Winner is to loser as enormous is to —
   F tiny
   G dry
   H huge
   J flat

9 What kind of person is Uncle Mike? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.
Marie wrote this journal entry. She wants you to help her revise and edit it. Read the entry and think about some changes that Marie should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Science Reports

(1) This week in Ms. Gunderson's class, we have been listening to science reports. (2) We heard five reports yesterday, and we heard Kathy's report today. (3) She did her's research on the computer at her best friend Tom's house. (4) She learned that giant pandas can eat 84 pounds of bamboo in just one day! (5) Tom's report was about the animals that live near his grandmother's house. (6) He recorded the noises that some of these animals make at night!
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
   F Change *Gundersons* to *Gunderson’s*
   G Change *have* to *has*
   H Change *listening* to *listened*
   J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
   A Change *We* to *Us*
   B Change *Kathy’s* to *Kathys*
   C Change the period to a question mark
   D Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   F Change *her’s* to *her*
   G Change *Tom’s* to *Toms*
   H Change *house* to *House*
   J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   A Change *learned* to *learn*
   B Change *pounds* to *pounds*
   C Change *day* to *Day*
   D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?
   F Change *He* to *Him*
   G Change *noyses* to *noises*
   H Change *make* to *makes*
   J Make no change

BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.
### Student Evaluation Chart

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Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
People have dreamed of flying almost from the first moment they saw birds in the air. More than 2,000 years ago, people in China made kites. A kite is basically a glider. Gliders do not have engines. They rise into the air and stay up by riding wind currents. Eventually, people in China built kites big enough to carry people into the air. This allowed people to fly, but it was not truly flying. True flying would require controlling the flight.

In the late 1800s, people began to build gliders that could be partially controlled. However, these gliders were unstable in the air. A strong wind could send them crashing to the ground. Pilots often lost control of them, and people were hurt. To achieve controlled flight, people needed to develop a flying machine that had an engine and could be operated by a pilot.

Suppose you could take a trip back in time to the year 1899. Two brothers, Orville and Wilbur Wright, are starting to build gliders. They have worked hard and finally feel that they can control a flying machine in the air. They have designed and built their very own engine and airplane. Now it is time to lift and put their engine into place. After hoisting the engine onto the airplane, the inventors are ready to try it out.

Now jump ahead a few years to 1903. In Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, Wilbur and Orville are on a beach with their airplane, which they have
named the *Flyer*. The airplane’s wings are made of wood and covered with cotton cloth. The plane has two wooden propellers and a wingspan that measures 40 feet, 4 inches. The pilot lies in the middle of the lower wing and steers the plane by moving his hips, which are attached to the plane’s controls.

With Orville as the pilot, the *Flyer* takes off and travels 120 feet at about 30 miles an hour! The flight lasts about 12 seconds. That sounds like almost nothing compared with today’s flights, but it has never been done before. Orville Wright is the first person to fly an engine-driven, heavier-than-air machine! With this flight, the Wright brothers make headlines — and history.

The people watching must have applauded loudly and enthusiastically. As much as people wanted to fly, there were some who thought it simply could not be done. Now there was solid evidence! The Wright brothers’ achievement assured people that heavier-than-air machines could take off and stay in the air. They also could land where and when people wanted them to land. Humans finally had realized their ancient dream of controlled flight.

1. What was the main way the Wright Brothers’ flying machine was different from a glider?
   A. It could carry people.
   B. It could fly a long distance.
   C. It had kites attached.
   D. It had an engine.

2. In paragraph 2, the word *unstable* means —
   F. strong
   G. very quiet
   H. large
   J. not steady
3  Look at the web of information about gliders in “Flying High.”

Which of these belongs on the blank line?
A  Gliders needed improvements.
B  Gliders were fun to ride in.
C  Gliders did not work at all.
D  Gliders were safer than airplanes.

4  In the author’s view, why did people care so much when they saw the Flyer fly for the first time?
  
F  The Wright brothers were very popular people.
G  The Flyer traveled a long distance.
H  People had always known it could be done.
J  People have always dreamed of flight.

5  In paragraph 3, hoisting means —
A  Buying
B  Lifting
C  Showing
D  Losing
6 The author probably included the illustration in this article to —
   F show how airplanes have changed
   G interest readers in taking an airplane trip
   H teach people how to draw pictures of airplanes
   J encourage people to collect pictures of airplanes

7 In paragraph 3, what does the word inventors mean?
   A Persons who invent things
   B Able to be invented
   C Things that have been invented
   D invented before

8 In paragraph 6, the word assured means —
   F allowed
   G amazed
   H proved to
   J explained to

9 How does the author view Orville and Wilbur Wright’s work? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.
The Gift

(1) Its my grandmother’s birthday next weekend, so I went to the craft fair to get her a present. (2) I saw a beautiful blue and pink shawl, and I asked the seller how much it cost. (3) She said, “It usually costs $20.50, but you’re price is just $15.00.” (4) That was more than I planned to spend, but I thought about how much my grandmother would love this gift. (5) I paid the woman, and she wrapped the present in pink paper. (6) I love the craft fair, and I will go there in September when I need a gift for Mom.
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
   F  Change Its to It's
   G  Change grandmother’s to grandmothers
   H  Change her to she
   J  Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
   A  Change saw to seen
   B  Change shaul to shawl
   C  Change it to its
   D  Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   F  Change She to Her
   G  Change costs to cost
   H  Change you’re to your
   J  Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   A  Take out the comma after spend
   B  Change thought to thought
   C  Change grandmother to Grandmother
   D  Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?
   F  Change I to me
   G  Change there to they’re
   H  Change September to september
   J  Make no change
## Grade 4 • Unit 4 • Week 5

### Student Evaluation Chart

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Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
A Giant Star

1. Did you know that the sun is really a star? It is a giant star at the center of our solar system. The sun is a large ball made of many kinds of gases. It gives light and heat to the planets that spin around it and make up our solar system.

2. The sun rises in the eastern sky each morning. It swallows up the creepy, eerie darkness from the night before. It chases away the moon and stars that lurk in the night sky. The shimmer and sparkle of sunlight mark the beginning of a new day. At the end of the day, the sun sets in the western sky. Then, night returns and the stars can be seen in the dark sky overhead.

3. Without the sun, there would be no life on Earth as we know it. There would be no spiders spinning their silken webs. There would be no elephants lumbering their enormous bodies across vast stretches of land.

4. All living things need the sun to survive. Plants use sunlight to make food. While doing this, they give off oxygen. Animals and people eat plants and breathe in oxygen. They breathe out carbon dioxide. Plants use carbon dioxide, energy from sunlight, and water to make more food.

5. People, animals, and plants are not the only things that depend on the sun. Earth’s climate and temperature depend on the sun, too.

6. The temperature of a place on Earth depends on the position of the sun. It is cooler in the morning when the sun is lower in the sky. As the sun
rises, it becomes hotter. Then it cools down as the sun sets. Places near the equator are hot because the sun shines almost directly overhead at noon. Places near the North Pole and South Pole are cold because the sun does not rise high in the sky in either place.

Every 365 days, Earth makes a trip around the sun. For six months, the northern half of Earth faces the sun. This causes spring and summer in that part of the world. For six months, the northern half of Earth points away from the sun. This causes fall and winter in that part of the world.

As you can see, the sun controls many things on Earth. It controls the food that we eat and the air that we breathe. Without the sun, nothing would be able to stay alive.

1 What is the main idea of paragraph 4?
   A The sun is a large ball made of many gases.
   B Living things on Earth need the sun to survive.
   C The sun is a star at the center of our solar system.
   D Animals and people eat plants and breathe in oxygen.

2 When plants make food, they give off —
   F carbon dioxide
   G light
   H oxygen
   J heat
3 Places near the equator are hot because —
A half of Earth faces away from the sun
B the sun is almost directly overhead at noon
C planets spin around the sun in our solar system
D the sun does not rise high in the sky there

4 What is the main idea of this article?
F The sun controls many things on Earth.
G Plants can make their own food.
H Without the sun, there would be no animals.
J Humans survive in hot and cold temperatures.

5 In paragraph 2, which word helps the reader understand what shimmer means?
A sky
B moon
C sparkle
D overhead

6 In paragraph 2, the word eerie means almost the same as —
F fresh
G new
H dark
J strange
7 In paragraph 3, the word **lumbering** means —
   A  sending signals
   B  moving slowly and heavily
   C  looking for food across the land
   D  living together in herds

8 In paragraph 5, which word helps the reader understand the meaning of **climate**?
   F  plants
   G  depend
   H  sun
   J  temperature

9 Why is the sun a very important star? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

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________________________________________________________________________
Jasmine wrote this paragraph. She wants you to help her revise and edit her paragraph. Read the paragraph and think about some changes that Jasmine should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Summer Evening

(1) The hungry man went to a local restaurant to get some diner.
(2) He went through the line and put some Italian foods on his tray cluttered.
(3) Then he purchased a large drink in a plastic cup. (4) After he finished eating, he drove his newly car to the park to meet his friend. (5) The friend said “Let’s play a round of mini-golf before it gets dark!”
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
   F Change *hungry man* to *man hungry*
   G Change *went* to *goed*
   H Change *diner* to *dinner*
   J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   A Change *he* to *him*
   B Change *purchased* to *purchasing*
   C Change *plastic* to *plastick*
   D Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   F Take out the comma after *eating*
   G Change *newly* to *new*  
   H Change *park* to *Park* 
   J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
   A Insert a comma after *line*
   B Change *Italian foods* to *italian foods*
   C Change *tray cluttered* to *cluttered tray*
   D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?
   F Insert a comma after *friend*
   G Insert a comma after *said*
   H Change *Let’s* to *Lets*
   J Make no change
## Grade 4 • Unit 5 • Week 1

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Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
Read this selection. Then answer the questions that follow it.

What Did She Want?

1 Dan studied the tracks on the ground. For the third night in a row, the adult bear had returned. Was she here because she was just looking for an easy meal? Or was she here because of the cub locked in the pen? If that was the reason, what did she want with the cub?

2 Dan thought about the cub. He knew there was a lot the cub could learn from an adult bear. He did not want to disturb or interfere with the bears getting to know each other. But the cub had been brought in injured. As the cub’s guardian, Dan had a responsibility to make sure that the cub was safe. Perhaps he had been hurt by this very bear. On the other hand, what if the adult were friendly? She could teach the cub things he had to learn if he went to live in the wilderness. Dan decided it was worth taking a chance. He would let the adult bear near the cub. But he would be ready for trouble, just in case this turned out to be a mistake.

3 That night, Dan waited in the shadows near the pen. In his hand was a big flashlight. If the adult bear tried to hurt the cub, he would try to scare her off with the light. If that did not work, he had a loud horn with him. He thought that the sudden noise from the horn would drive her away.
Dan did not have to wait very long. Soon there was a rustling in the woods. Then the adult proclaimed her presence with a low growl and emerged from behind a tree. She was agile and healthy. Dan hoped she would scare easily.

As soon as the cub heard her growl, he perked up and started toward the fence in an awkward run. When the two bears met at the fence, the adult stood and put her front paws against it. The cub tried to do the same, but tottered and fell forward. The adult bear snorted. Dan was not sure what the snort meant. Then the cub stuck his nose through the fence in a friendly greeting. How would the adult respond? Dan’s heart raced. He raised the flashlight and the horn, ready to act.

The adult leaned forward and gently rubbed her nose against the cub. Dan lowered the flashlight. Everything was going to be fine.

1. Which word best describes Dan?
   A. Responsible
   B. Shy
   C. Friendly
   D. Lazy

2. Dan thinks that the adult bear might help the cub learn to —
   F. get out of its pen
   G. trust human beings
   H. eat some food
   J. live in the wilderness
3 Look at the chart of information from the story.

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<td>An adult bear keeps visiting an injured cub.</td>
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<td>Dan wonders if the bear can help the cub.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dan fears that the bear might hurt the cub.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dan knows the cub has a lot to learn.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Which of these belongs on the blank lines?

A. Dan decides to chase the bear away.
B. Dan moves the cub to a safer spot.
C. Dan allows the adult bear near the cub.
D. Dan lets the cub out of the cage.

4 If the adult bear tries to hurt the cub, Dan plans to —

F. jump up and down
G. throw a flashlight at her
H. slam the door of the cub’s pen
J. scare her with a light and a horn

5 Which word means the same as **proclaimed** in paragraph 4?

A. Hid
B. Waited
C. Escaped
D. Announced
6 In paragraph 2, the word interfere means —
   F  get in the way
   G  watch closely
   H  study facts about
   J  forget quickly

8 Which word from a thesaurus means the same as awkward in paragraph 5?
   F  Raw
   G  Clumsy
   H  Rude
   J  Difficult

7 Which word from a thesaurus means the same as guardian in paragraph 2?
   A  Hunter
   B  Enemy
   C  Explorer
   D  Protector

9 How is Dan’s problem solved at the end of the story? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.
Paul wrote this paragraph about a painting. He wants you to help him revise and edit the paragraph. Read the paragraph and think about some changes that Paul should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) I bought a poster at the museum that shows a famous painting.
(2) There is a large, beautiful tree in the painting. (3) The tree has brightly colored leaves and an thick trunk. (4) It stands tall above a wide, green, sparkling river. (5) A orange sun is setting over the mountains. (6) The sky in the painting is pure blue except for an fluffy cloud.
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
   F Change a to an
   G Change shows to show
   H Change faymous to famous
   J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   A Change has to have
   B Change leaves to leafs
   C Change an to a
   D Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   F Take out the comma after wide
   G Change river to rivver
   H Change the period to an exclamation mark
   J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?
   A Change A to An
   B Change is to are
   C Change setting to setted
   D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?
   F Change The to the
   G Change is to are
   H Change an to a
   J Make no change

BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.
Grade 4 • Unit 5 • Week 2
Student Evaluation Chart

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Weekly Assessment
TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
A national park is a special area set aside by a country. It protects plants and animals. It also protects natural beauty. People who visit a national park can take a journey through nature.

The world’s first national park was created in the United States in 1872. That year, President Ulysses S. Grant signed the law that set up Yellowstone National Park.

How did this come about? During the 1800s, trappers and hunters came back with tales of wonderful sights they had seen out west. They told stories of pools of hot water. They described a hill made of black glass. They spoke of columns of water bursting from the ground.

Some people did not believe these strange tales. So, in 1870, a group of men set out to see if the stories were true. They were amazed by the land’s beauty. They decided to try to protect this special location so everyone could enjoy it. The men wrote newspaper stories. They gave speeches and met with government officials. Yellowstone National Park came into being thanks to their hard work.
The park got its name from the yellow rocks found in the river that runs through it. Most of the park is in the northwest corner of Wyoming. Parts of the park also are in Montana and Idaho.

Yellowstone is a very popular park. It is famous for its geysers. These hot-water springs erupt and throw heated water and steam into the air. The park’s most famous geyser is called Old Faithful. It erupts about every 40 to 70 minutes.

Yellowstone also is known for its wildlife. Most of its animals have wandered and roamed the park for many years. There are black bears, grizzly bears, and deer. Moose, bison, bighorn sheep, and mountain lions live there, too. Many kinds of fish can be found in the park’s rivers and streams. In addition, more than 275 kinds of birds can be seen in the park.

If we want to be able to enjoy our national parks for a long time, we have to do what we can to keep them beautiful and wild. We must preserve the balance of nature. Park visitors can help by making sure they do not hurt or disturb animals or plants. Also, people should not leave trash in the parks. If all visitors do their part, people will be able to enjoy Yellowstone and other parks like it for a long time to come.

1 What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
   A Yellowstone was the world’s first national park.
   B There are many different animals in Yellowstone.
   C Ulysses S. Grant was President in 1872.
   D Yellowstone is the most beautiful park in the world.

2 Who first came back with tales of Yellowstone?
   F President Grant
   G People traveling on vacation
   H Trappers and hunters
   J People trying to protect plants and animals
3. The park got its name from —
   A. rocks in the river
   B. a geyser
   C. wildlife in the forest
   D. a glass hill

4. What is the main idea of paragraph 8?
   F. Many people visit our national parks each year.
   G. We must protect our national parks.
   H. People in the future will still visit Yellowstone.
   J. Today, Yellowstone is full of trash.

5. What is the meaning of the word natural in paragraph 1?
   A. Someone who studies nature
   B. Related to nature
   C. Not from nature
   D. Against nature

6. Which word means about the same as journey in paragraph 1?
   F. Place
   G. Rest
   H. Trip
   J. Guide
7. In paragraph 4, the word **location** comes from a Latin root that means —
   A. place  
   B. animal  
   C. water  
   D. story  

8. Which word in paragraph 7 helps the reader understand the meaning of **roamed**?
   F. known  
   G. wandered  
   H. years  
   J. found  

9. What details does the author include to show that Yellowstone is a special place? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.
DIRECTIONS
Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer on your answer sheet.

Samantha wrote this paragraph about a trip. She wants you to help her revise and edit the paragraph. Read the paragraph and think about some changes that Samantha should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Planning a Trip

(1) Last week, Anne Chee saw that there was a sale on airfare to Arizona. (2) She called to buy a discount ticket right away. (3) “Excuse me can you travel late at night?” the airline employee asked her over the phone. (4) “Oh, that would be even gooder!” Anne answered. (5) The tickets for late flights were even cheaper than the tickets for flights that departed earlier in the day.
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
   F Change Anne to anne
   G Change saw to seen
   H Change airfair to airfare
   J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
   A Change She to They
   B Change discount to discount
   C Change the period to a question mark
   D Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   F Insert a comma after Excuse me
   G Change late to lately
   H Change her to she
   J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   A Take out the comma after Oh
   B Change gooder to better
   C Insert quotation marks after answered
   D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?
   F Change were to was
   G Change cheap to cheaper
   H Change departed to departing
   J Make no change
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Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- Reading Comprehension
- Vocabulary Strategies
- Spelling
- Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
Read this selection. Then answer the questions that follow it.

The Coral Reef

Some people think a coral reef is a large rock under the surface of the water, but that is not true. Unlike a rock, coral is a living thing. It also is brittle. Many people are not aware of just how easy it is to break coral. Many people also are not aware that when they break a piece of live coral, they kill it. Over time, if many pieces of coral are broken off a reef, the entire reef may eventually die.

Many coral reefs have fish near them. The fish and the reef form a partnership. They work together as a team. Fish get a great deal from swimming near a reef because plants growing on the reef are food for the fish. The reef also provides the fish with a home.

Swimming near a coral reef is fun. It is exciting to explore the reef, and it is interesting to study the coral. Some coral is very pretty. Some coral looks like it might be something from another planet. When some people swim near a reef, they like to drift with the current and enjoy the colorful fish.
Sometimes it can be hard to decide what to look at first. The coral and the fish both are spectacular and beautiful.

There are two different types of people who visit a coral reef. The first group is made up of people who do not know the proper behavior when they arrive at a reef. They think it is all right to break off pieces of the reef so they can take home some coral. They think it is all right to stand on the reef, too. However, standing on a reef can hurt the coral. It can also hurt the person who stands on it. A person standing on or touching a reef can get cut or scratched on the coral, just like getting scratched on a sharp rock. Because coral is alive, sometimes these cuts and scratches can be very serious.

The second group is made up of people who take the time to learn how to behave near the reef. These people learn what they can do on the reef. They also learn what they should not do. They make sure that both they and the coral will stay safe. It would be wonderful if everyone took the time to do this. It would help us all be able to enjoy coral reefs for a long time to come.

1. How are coral reefs and rocks different?
   A. Coral is alive.
   B. Rocks are under the water.
   C. Coral does not break.
   D. Rocks can cut people.

2. According to the article, how are coral and fish alike?
   F. Both can swim.
   G. Both are brittle.
   H. Both drift with the current.
   J. Both are beautiful.
3 Many fish live near coral reefs because —
   A they need to break off pieces of coral
   B the coral is colorful and pretty
   C they eat plants growing on the reefs
   D people like to see the reefs

4 Coral reefs will last for a long time if —
   F fish stop swimming near coral reefs
   G people are careful around coral reefs
   H plants stop growing on coral reefs
   J more pieces are broken off coral reefs

5 In paragraph 1, which words help the reader understand the meaning of brittle?
   A people think a coral reef
   B a living thing
   C unlike a rock
   D easy it is to break

6 In paragraph 1, the word eventually means —
   F very soon
   G without a doubt
   H after a while
   J in an awful way
7. In paragraph 2, which word helps the reader understand the meaning of partnership?
   A. team
   B. deal
   C. plants
   D. home

8. Which meaning of current best fits the way it is used in paragraph 3?
   F. Of the present time
   G. The direction in which water flows
   H. Commonly used or accepted
   J. The flow of electricity

9. How are the two types of people who visit coral reefs different? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

   ___________________________________________
   ___________________________________________
   ___________________________________________
   ___________________________________________
A New Snack

(1) The Morehouse Company has just introduced a new cheddar cracker. (2) Tell your local grocer to be sure to stock this tasty treat. (3) It is the deliciousest cracker on the market today. (4) It has a special ingredient which makes people love it. (5) The special ingredient is red pepper. (6) Everyone thinks this snack will be even popular than Morehouse Bacon Crackers.
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
   F  Change has to have
   G  Change introduced to introducing
   H  Change cheddar to cheddar
   J  Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
   A  Change your to you’re
   B  Change grocor to grocer
   C  Change the period to a question mark
   D  Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   F  Change It is to Its
   G  Change deliciousest to most delicious
   H  Change cracker to crackers
   J  Make no change

13 What is the BEST way to combine sentences 4 and 5?
   A  It has a special ingredient, red pepper, which makes people love it.
   B  It has special ingredient red pepper, which makes people love it.
   C  A special ingredient makes people love it which is red pepper.
   D  It has a red pepper special ingredient which makes people love it.

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?
   F  Change thinks to think
   G  Change will be to being
   H  Change popular to more popular
   J  Make no change
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<td><strong>Total Weekly Test Score</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Student Name ____________________________

Date ________________________________

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
Many people are surprised when they learn that whales are not fish. Even though they live mainly in the water, whales are mammals, as are dogs, apes, and people.

The blue whale is the largest animal that has ever lived. This massive creature can grow to 100 feet long and can weigh more than 150 tons.

The ancestors of whales lived on land and, like many other mammals, had four legs. In fact, early whales looked like small dogs. Then, for some reason, they started going into the ocean. Perhaps they were looking for food or trying to escape from enemies. At some point, whales dove into the ocean and stayed there. After they moved into the sea, their bodies slowly changed. Over millions of years, their front legs became flippers and their back legs vanished.

The whales we know today are unique sea creatures. One way in which they are different from many sea animals is that they do not lay eggs in the water. Instead, whales give birth to live young. Mothers feed their babies...
with milk from their bodies. Babies stay with their mothers for several months before they go off on their own. Whales also are warm-blooded; their body temperature is always about the same. Most sea creatures are cold-blooded, which means that their body temperature changes as the temperature of the water around them changes. In addition, whales have lungs and breathe air. They can stay underwater for a long time, but they must come to the surface to breathe.

People have hunted whales since early times, when they killed them for their oil and meat. Whale oil was used for cooking and as fuel for lamps. Until the 1970s, whale oil and parts of whales were used to make glue, soap, cosmetics, and medicines.

Enormous numbers of whales were killed during much of the 1900s. In fact, scientists began to think that some types of whales might be wiped off the planet. Finally, in the second half of the twentieth century, politicians heard the angry rumbling and open protests of people who wanted to save whales. Many countries now forbid the hunting of whales for commercial purposes.

Even so, whales still face danger when they encounter people. Being around humans can be risky. They often become tangled in fishing nets meant for other sea creatures. Also, in some places, whales still are hunted for scientific research. Illegal hunting is yet another problem. So, while people are acting to help save whales, we also remain one of the biggest threats to these magnificent creatures.

1. Whales must come to the surface of the ocean to —
   A. get warm
   B. find food
   C. escape from enemies
   D. breathe air

2. In paragraph 2, the word **massive** means —
   F. fast
   G. ancient
   H. huge
   J. intelligent

Page 3
3 Look at the chart of information from the story.

Ancestors of whales lived on land.

Early whales began going into the ocean, and stayed there.

Which of these belongs in the empty box?

A Whales looked like dogs.
B Whales escaped from enemies.
C Whales developed flippers.
D Whales became fish.

4 What happens after a baby whale is born?

F It stays with its mother for several months.
G It goes off on its own right away.
H It stays underwater for the first year.
J It lays some eggs.

5 During the second half of the twentieth century —

A blue whales grew to be a 100 feet long and 150 tons
B countries forbade hunting whales for commercial use
C the whales’ back legs vanished from their bodies
D politicians were getting tired of the angry protests
6 Which definition of dove best fits the way it is used in paragraph 3?
   F Jumped into water
   G A small bird
   H Something that stands for peace
   J A person who wants peace

8 In paragraph 7, the word encounter means —
   F help
   G hunt
   H meet
   J save

7 In paragraph 4, the word unique means —
   A scary
   B friendly
   C unusual
   D uninteresting

9 What happened before the hunting of whales for commercial purposes was forbidden? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

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________________________________________________________________________
DIRECTIONS
Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer on your answer sheet.

Tomas wrote this story. He wants you to help him revise and edit the story. Read the story and think about some changes that Tomas should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Out in the Canoe

(1) Last week I went out in my uncle’s canoe. (2) We put our little vessel in the back of Uncle Barney’s truck and drove to the Mill River. (3) As we paddled up the river, we stayed away from the deep channal where the bigger boats go. (4) We were heading to an island. (5) The island was deserted. (6) We rested and ate our picnic lunch of sandwiches, apples, and brownies. (7) We rested in the warm sunlight. (8) It was the best afternoon I had all spring!
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
   F Change *vessle* to *vessel*
   G Insert a comma after *truck*
   H Change *River* to *river*
   J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   A Change *stayed* to *staying*
   B Change *channal* to *channel*
   C Change *bigger* to *more big*
   D Make no change

12 What is the BEST way to combine sentences 4 and 5?
   F We were heading to an island, a deserted.
   G We were heading to a deserted island.
   H We were heading to an island deserted.
   J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 8?
   A Change *was* to *were*
   B Change *best* to *goodest*
   C Change *had* to *have*
   D Make no change

14 What is the BEST way to combine sentences 6 and 7?
   F We rested in the sunlight, and the sunlight was warm, and ate our picnic lunch of sandwiches, apples, and brownies.
   G We rested and ate our picnic lunch of sandwiches, apples, and brownies in the warm sunlight.
   H We rested in the warm sunlight and ate our picnic lunch of sandwiches, apples, and brownies.
   J Make no change

BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.
## Student Evaluation Chart

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<td>Short answer: Sequence, 9</td>
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Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
Saturday morning finally came. The world glistened in the bright sunshine, but Elena did not go outside to play. Instead, she cleared all of the items off the desk in her room. She was ready to start building a new cage for the class hamsters. Earlier that week, the students in Elena’s class had volunteered for different assignments that would make the classroom nicer. Elena knew that it was hard for Charlie and Maude to see out of their cardboard box. She volunteered to build a cage for them.

Last night, she spent an hour drawing plans for the cage. Today, she spent lots of time studying the plans. Finally, it was time to start the work. She marked the lengths of wood and screen she would need. Next, she would go outside and cut all the pieces she would need for the cage. She looked at the lines and realized she had a big problem. She was unable to cut the round openings she wanted for a door. Her large saw would not work. How could she carry out her project without the right tools?

Elena studied the wood and tried to figure out how to solve her problem. Suddenly, she thought of her neighbor, Mr. Tomaso. His workshop was overflowing with every kind of tool you could ever need. He was also very
generous. Elena was sure he would help her if she asked. The sensible thing to do was to go see him.

4 Elena gathered her plans and materials and walked to Mr. Tomaso’s house at the end of the street. As soon as Mr. Tomaso heard her problem, he agreed to help her. Pushing a button on the arm of his electric wheelchair, he led the way to his workshop.

5 A few minutes later, they were working side by side. First, Mr. Tomaso showed Elena how to use the jigsaw safely. They worked together to cut out a door for Charlie and Maude’s new cage. Then, Elena and Mr. Tomaso used a sanding tool to smooth the edges of the wood. Next, Elena used staples to attach the screen to the sides of the cage. Before Elena knew it, the job was completed. Charlie and Maude’s new home would be a sturdy wooden cage instead of a floppy cardboard box.

6 “We certainly make a good team,” said Elena. “But now I have another problem. How will I haul this big cage back home?”

7 “That’s easy,” said Mr. Tomaso, smiling. “I’ll balance it across the arms of my wheelchair. Then we’ll roll down the street to your house!”

1 Which step does Elena do first?
A Draws plans
B Finds the right tools
C Measures the wood
D Talks to Mr. Tomaso

2 Elena’s main problem is that she does not have —
F a plan to build the cage
G enough time to build the cage
H the right tools to build the cage
J the wood to build the cage
3 Look at the chart of information from the story.

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<tr>
<td>Elena’s classroom needs to look nicer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students volunteer for assignments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The class has two pet hamsters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They cannot see out of their box.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Solution</th>
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<tr>
<td>___________________</td>
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</table>

Which of these belongs on the blank line?

A  Elena buys some pet hamsters.
B  Elena volunteers to build a cage.
C  Elena does not go outside to play.
D  Elena takes Charlie and Maude home

4 How does Elena solve her problem?

F  She goes to a hardware store.
G  She makes a cage out of a cardboard box.
H  She finds what she needs in her workshop.
J  She gets help from a neighbor.

5 In paragraph 1, the word glistened means —

A  shined
B  turned
C  slept
D  called
6. Which dictionary definition of *item* fits the way it is used in paragraph 1?
   - F. A hint
   - G. Anything on a list
   - H. A news story
   - J. A thing or object

7. In paragraph 3, the word *overflowing* means —
   - A. very full
   - B. missing
   - C. sold out
   - D. hiding

8. In paragraph 5, the word *sturdy* means —
   - F. cheap
   - G. small
   - H. strong
   - J. old

9. What problem does Elena have at the end of the story, and how will it be solved? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.
DIRECTIONS
Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer on your answer sheet.

Dana wrote this story about breakfast. She wants you to help her revise and edit the story. Read the story and think about some changes that Dana should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Saturday Breakfast

(1) On Saturdays, Melissa and her family enjoy a big breakfast with eggs, fruit, and muffins. (2) They all agree that a delicious breakfast is a good start to the day. (3) Sometimes Melissa’s father cooks some bacon, too. (4) He says to prepare it good, you need a grill. (5) Next week Melissa’s mother is going to bake pumpkin muffins. (6) Everyone hopes that they’ll taste well.
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

F Change Saturdays to saturdays
G Take out the comma after eggs
H Change muffons to muffins
J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

A Change They to Them
B Change delicious to deliciouser
C Change good to well
D Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

F Change Melissa’s to Melissas
G Change cooks to cook
H Change bacin to bacon
J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

A Change good to well
B Take out the comma after good
C Change need to needs
D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

F Change hopes to hoping
G Change they’ll to they’ll
H Change well to good
J Make no change
## Student Evaluation Chart

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tested Skills</th>
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Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- Reading Comprehension
- Vocabulary Strategies
- Spelling
- Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
Big Bob Benton was well known among the prospectors. They said that where Big Bob went, gold followed. When he heard that, Bob got annoyed. He kicked around dirt with his boot. Any real prospector knew that gold did not follow you. You had to hunt for it, and it took a lot of hard work to find it. It also took a lot of luck. Sure, he had struck it rich three times. But he did not give up at the first disappointment, like a lot of other prospectors. And he worked tirelessly on all of his gold claims. Other prospectors would start out with big plans to strike it rich, then quit when they didn’t find gold in a few days. Bob was always prepared to work hard when he started a claim.

Now he was going out a fourth time, and there were murmurings among the prospectors of following him. People wanted to set up diggings next to his new claim. Bob knew this, so he took an exhausting circular route high into the mountains to avoid other prospectors. He steered his horse every which way for hours. Finally, he decided it was time to head for the mountain slope that was his real destination.
He had just started to cross a stream when he heard a twig snap. And there was Jokin’ Joe, the one prospector Big Bob respected and admired.

“Howdy,” Joe said, greeting him with an outstretched hand. “Find gold yet?”

“Nope,” Bob answered, wondering what Joe was doing here.

“Too bad. I figured that if I followed you, you would lead me right to it,” said Joe.

“I thought you were a better man than that,” Bob replied.

“Just jokin’,” Joe assured him. “That was a reference to the talk going around town. We both know what people are saying about following you. I am a better man than that. I’m going to try my luck on the other side of the mountain and leave this side to you. Good hunting!”

Big Bob remained still until Jokin’ Joe had vanished around a curve up the mountain. When he was sure he was alone again, he got back on his horse. He was about to continue when something caught his eye. Next to the stream, a flash of yellow glinted in the sun. He got off his horse, scooped up what appeared to be a pebble, and found himself holding a shiny gold nugget.

1 Why does Big Bob feel bothered when the other prospectors say that gold follows him?
   A It makes him sound greedy.
   B They are ignoring all his hard work.
   C It means they will try to steal his gold.
   D They are hinting that he will not find gold again.

2 Why does Bob take a long route high into the mountains?
   F His map is old and confusing.
   G His horse is very afraid of wild animals.
   H He does not know where he is going.
   J He does not want anyone to follow him.
3 Why does Joe say he is following Bob?
A He knows that this is an easy way to find gold.
B He is making a joke about other prospectors.
C He hopes Bob will invite him to share his claim.
D He is trying to get Bob to give up his search for gold.

4 Bob does not continue up the mountain after Joe leaves because —
F his horse needs to eat and rest
G he is waiting for Joe to come back
H he sees something shiny near the stream
J the stream is his final destination

5 In paragraph 1, the word annoyed means —
A proud
B hopeful
C upset
D jealous

6 In paragraph 1, the word disappointment means —
F not disappointed
G someone who disappoints
H disappointed again
J an act that disappoints
7 In paragraph 4, what does the word **outstretched** mean?
   A  Held forward
   B  Hidden behind his back
   C  Wrapped in a bandage
   D  Moving back and forth

8 In paragraph 8, what does the word **reference** mean?
   F  A person who remembers facts
   G  Someone who repeats everything
   H  Something that is not fair
   J  A statement that mentions something else

9 How is Jokin’ Joe part of the reason Big Bob finds gold at the end of the story? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
A Cinderella Musical

(1) On Wednesday evening, the Centerbrook Drama Club will put on a show. (2) It’s a good musical called “Glass slippers.” (3) It is based on the old fairy tail, “Cinderella.” (4) Kelly Ing plays Cinderella, and Joey Natal plays the prints she marries. (5) Both stars act well, but Kelly sings more beautiful than Joey.
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
   F  Change evening to Evening
   G  Change Drama Club to drama club
   H  Change put to putting
   J  Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
   A  Change It’s to Its
   B  Change good to well
   C  Change slippers to Slippers
   D  Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   F  Change It to They
   G  Change tail to tale
   H  Change Cinderella to cinderella
   J  Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   A  Change prints to prince
   B  Take out the comma after Cinderella
   C  Change marries to marry
   D  Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?
   F  Take out the comma after well
   G  Change sings to sing
   H  Change beautiful to beautifully
   J  Make no change
# Student Evaluation Chart

## Tested Skills

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<th>Tested Skills</th>
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<td><strong>Short answer:</strong> <em>Cause and Effect, 9</em></td>
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<td><strong>Vocabulary Strategies:</strong> <em>Context Clues, 5, 7; Suffixes, 6, 8</em></td>
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<td><strong>Spelling:</strong> <em>Homophones, 12, 13</em></td>
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<td><strong>Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage:</strong> <em>Punctuation and Capitalization, 10, 11; Comparing with Adverbs, 14</em></td>
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<tr>
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</table>
Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- Reading Comprehension
- Vocabulary Strategies
- Spelling
- Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
Have you ever heard anyone say that something is “the real McCoy”? That means it is the “real thing.” When you want “the real McCoy,” you are saying that you want something good. This saying came about because of Elijah McCoy. He was an amazing inventor.

Elijah McCoy was born in Canada in 1843. His parents were former slaves. They had fled Kentucky for Canada.

When Elijah was three years old, his family moved back to the United States and settled in Michigan. Elijah’s parents knew he was very smart. He liked working with engines. They wanted him to get a good education, so he studied engineering in Scotland. He was 15 years old at the time.

He returned to the United States to look for a job in his field. He dreamed of being in charge of a powerful train. Unfortunately, the only job he could get was feeding wood into train furnaces. He also oiled the engine, the wheels, and many other train parts. He didn’t mind performing these tasks. Working around trains was great. If he hadn’t found a job, he was willing to donate his time and work as a volunteer.

Like all machines, train parts have to be oiled to prevent overheating. In the middle of the 1800s, train parts had to be stopped whenever they needed oiling. This oiling had to be done by hand, and it had to take place several times a day. All of this oiling was very boring. A lot of time and money was wasted because of these “oil stops.” Moreover, if too much oil
McCoy knew there had to be a way to feed oil to a machine while it was still running. McCoy began thinking about how to transform the way train parts were oiled. He made the most of his training. After a few years, he was able to identify and solve the problems of engine lubrication and overheating. He invented the first locomotive lubricator. It was ready in June 1872.

McCoy’s invention was fairly simple. He made a small cup with a valve attached to it. Oil dripped slowly from the cup onto the surface of moving parts. He showed railroad workers how to use the cups.

McCoy’s invention proved to be very useful. The cups were being used everywhere. When a worker saw a new piece of machinery, they would ask if it was a “real McCoy.” Soon, people everywhere were using this saying.

Over the next four decades of his life, Elijah McCoy continued to be a very active inventor. With hard work, he obtained over 50 patents for his creations. His first invention, however, proved to be his most famous.

McCoy didn’t think he was special in any way. Until his death in 1929, he encouraged young people to use their imaginations to solve problems. Everyone should be grateful for the work of Elijah McCoy.

1. McCoy created an invention that —
   A. dripped oil on moving parts
   B. removed the need for any oil on a train
   C. made oil stops much shorter
   D. used oil instead of wood in furnaces

2. In paragraph 4, what does the word **volunteer** mean?
   F. A person who works without pay
   G. The engine in a train
   H. A person who drives a train
   J. The oil used to lubricate train parts
Look at the chart of information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fact</th>
<th>Opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elijah McCoy was born in Canada in 1843.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of these belongs in the empty box?

A This saying came about because of Elijah McCoy.
B He was an amazing inventor.
C McCoy returned to the United States.
D He studied engineering in Scotland.

Which sentence can be verified as a fact?

F Working around trains is great.
G McCoy’s first job was unfortunate.
H Oiling parts by hand was boring.
J McCoy fed wood into train furnaces.

In paragraph 6, the word transform comes from a Latin root that means —

A learn
B show
C change
D explain
6 Train parts have to be oiled mainly so they will —
   F work faster
   G cost less
   H not overheat
   J be quieter

7 In paragraph 9, the word active means —
   A rich
   B proud
   C slow
   D busy

8 The word decades in paragraph 9 comes from a Greek root that means —
   F fame
   G work
   H ten
   J light

9 What sentence in the last two paragraphs is an example of an opinion? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

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______________________________________________________________________________
DIRECTIONS
Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer on your answer sheet.

Devon wrote this story about a friend. She wants you to help her revise and edit the story. Read the story and think about some changes that Devon should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

When Ling Left

(1) When Ling left, she did not say anything to none of us. (2) The day before she moved, she sat silently at her desk. (3) Her friends hadn’t never seen her so quiet. (4) Usually she talked nonnstop! (5) The change in her didn’t make sense to nobody. (6) The day after Ling moved, everyone in class finally understood. (7) They were too discouraged to say anything.
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
   F Take out the comma after left
   G Change anything to nothing
   H Change none to any
   J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   A Change hadn’t never to had never
   B Change seen to saw
   C Change quiet to quietly
   D Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   F Change she to her
   G Change nonnstop to nonstop
   H Change the exclamation mark to a question mark
   J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?
   A Change her to him
   B Change didn’t to didn’t’
   C Change nobody to anybody
   D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?
   F Change were to was
   G Change discouraged to discouraged
   H Change anything to nothing
   J Make no change

BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.
# Student Evaluation Chart

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<tr>
<td>Short answer: Fact and Opinion, 9</td>
<td>/3</td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Vocabulary Strategies:</strong> Context Clues, 2, 7; Latin, Greek, and Other Linguistic Roots, 5, 8</td>
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<td><strong>Spelling:</strong> Words with Prefixes, 12, 14</td>
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<td><strong>Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage:</strong> Negatives, 10, 13; Correcting Double Negatives, 11</td>
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Student Name ________________________________

Date ________________________________

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
There are several kinds of precipitation. Two common forms are rain and snow. Rain is precipitation made of drops of water. These drops start out so small that you would need to magnify them with a microscope to see them. In the clouds, they get bigger until they are the size of raindrops that you can see without any help.

Rain is part of a cycle. This cycle begins when water from Earth’s surface begins to evaporate. This water usually comes from oceans, rivers, and lakes. When the water turns into vapor, it rises into the sky and forms clouds of liquid droplets. Eventually, the drops fall back to the surface as rain. Much of the rain falls in oceans, rivers, and lakes. Then the process begins again.

In the clouds, some of the water vapor may freeze, forming tiny snow crystals. The crystals may stick together and form snowflakes. A snowflake consists of up to 100 snow crystals stuck together. If the temperature is right, this precipitation falls as snow instead of rain. Snow is a major source of water in many places. In spring, melting snow feeds rivers and streams, especially in mountain areas.
Precipitation provides us with water and cleans the air. However, too much precipitation can have negative effects. Too much rain can cause floods. These floods can destroy property and put lives at risk. Towns and cities that experience bad flooding often have big problems. People cannot drive on the roads or walk on the streets. These problems usually are solved after the water drains away. But outside of cities they may last a lot longer. Heavy rainfall can damage crops and speed up the loss of soil. These problems are not always solved when the water drains away.

Snow sometimes encourages people to be creative. Snow can be pretty, and it may inspire poems and pictures. But too much snow can be a serious problem. A heavy snowfall can block roads and bring entire cities to a complete stop. One technique that helps people get around in deep snow is using snowshoes. However, most people who live in cities do not have snowshoes.

Heavy snow and strong winds can combine to create a blizzard. In a blizzard, roads close, schools shut down, and airports cancel flights. Anyone who has seen a blizzard knows just how powerful these storms are. The cold, the wind, and the snow together can be dangerous and cause big problems. Going out in a blizzard if you do not have to would be foolish and risky.

1. A person who owns snowshoes is most likely someone who —
   A. writes poems
   B. lives in the country
   C. acts foolishly
   D. works at an airport

2. In paragraph 1, the word magnify means to —
   F. make things look bigger
   G. change into a liquid
   H. make things more colorful
   J. change into a solid
3 What will happen after a winter when little snow falls?
   A Rivers and streams will have less water.
   B There will be great loss of soil.
   C Mountain roads will be blocked.
   D The air will be cleaner.

5 From the information in this article, what can the reader conclude about floods?
   A They happen every year.
   B They can cause a lot of damage.
   C They make airports close.
   D They happen only in the mountains.

4 What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
   F Rain happens only when the temperature is right.
   G Much of our rain falls in oceans, rivers, and lakes.
   H Rain is created by a cycle that keeps repeating itself.
   J Most rain starts as water from oceans, rivers, and lakes.

6 Which meaning of **negative** best fits the way it is used in paragraph 4?
   F Bad or harmful
   G Less than zero
   H A way of saying “no”
   J An image on film
7 In paragraph 5, the word **inspire** means —
   A  ruin or destroy
   B  let people know about
   C  share or read
   D  help to create

8 Which word means about the same as **technique** in paragraph 5?
   F  Method
   G  Shoe
   H  Idea
   J  City

9 Why should people avoid going out in a blizzard? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________
Jade wrote this book report. She wants you to help her revise and edit the book report. Read the book report and think about some changes that Jade should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Book Report

(1) This report is about a collection of short stories by Brandon Yee.

(2) A cute story in the book is called A Good Day for Balloons. (3) It is the tale of a rabbit named Howard who is sorrowfull because he isn’t a bird.

(4) His best friend, a grumpy turtle named Gus, asks, “Do you really want to fly, Howard? (5) When Howard nods, Gus ties some balloons to Howard’s tail. (6) Joyfully, Howard floats a few feet up into the air. (7) When he is back at the ground, Howard decides he is happy being a rabbit.
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
   F Change A to An
   G Change called to calling
   H Put quotation marks around A Good Day for Balloons
   J Make no change

11 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
   A Change sorrowfull to sorrowful
   B Change he to him
   C Change isn’t to isn’t not
   D Make no change

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?
   F Change grumpy turtle to Grumpy Turtle
   G Take out the comma after asks
   H Insert quotation marks after the question mark
   J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?
   A Change Joyfully to Joyfully
   B Change feet to foots
   C Change into to onto
   D Make no change

14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?
   F Change is to are
   G Change at to on
   H Change decides to decide
   J Make no change
Grade 4 • Unit 6 • Week 4

Student Evaluation Chart

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<td>Short answer: Draw Conclusions, 9</td>
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<td><strong>Vocabulary Strategies:</strong> Context Clues, 2, 7; Multiple-Meaning Words, 6; Synonyms, 8</td>
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<td><strong>Spelling:</strong> Words with Suffixes, 11, 13</td>
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<td><strong>Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage:</strong> Using Quotations, 10, 12; Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases, 14</td>
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Date ____________________________

Weekly Assessment
TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

• Reading Comprehension
• Vocabulary Strategies
• Spelling
• Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage
People have been inventing things for thousands of years, and many inventions have become part of our daily lives. Some of them are extremely useful. Others might be considered hilarious. The silly inventions that we laugh at often don’t get much attention. But the really useful ones can make an enormous difference in the way we live.

Thinking about all these inventions can make a person feel dizzy, yet it can also make us aware of just how much inventions have changed our world. Can you imagine what your life would be like without electric lights, television, computers, or automobiles? Nowadays, we do not even think about all these things that make our lives easier and give us so much independence. There was a time, though, when they did not exist.
Before the wheel was invented, people had to carry loads on their backs. They also had to drag heavy things behind them. With the wheel, people were able to build carts and wagons. This helped them move heavy things much more easily. It also helped them move larger loads.

Before the seed drill, farmers planted seeds by simply throwing them on the ground. This wasted a lot of seeds. When the seed drill came along, farmers could make straight rows of holes in the ground. Then they could drop their seeds into these holes. Farmers used fewer seeds and had more control over where they planted crops. This helped them grow more crops, which meant more food for people.

While flying a kite during a storm, Ben Franklin discovered that lightning conducts electricity. This little bit of creative mischief led him to invent the lightning rod. Before his invention, people had problems protecting their houses from lightning damage. The lightning rod protects buildings and ships from lightning damage. It has saved a lot of property from being destroyed, and it has saved many lives.

The first cars had to be started using a hand crank. This crank sometimes was hard to turn. It was not convenient in rain and cold weather. Charles Kettering was convinced that there had to be a better way. He invented the electric self-starter. This invention made it possible for people to start a car’s engine by pushing a button. This invention came in handy, especially in bad weather!

We welcome inventions that make our lives safer, better, and easier. Even silly inventions have their place. Think about how far all our inventions have brought us. Can you imagine the exciting things that might be next?
1 The author of this article seems to think that —
   A inventions have changed our world
   B there are too many new inventions
   C people don’t need any more inventions
   D every new invention is worth buying

2 From the author’s point of view, what was life like before electric lights, television, and the automobile?
   F Life was more peaceful and quiet.
   G People were less concerned with money.
   H Life was more difficult.
   J People were more independent.

3 The seed drill improved farming because it helped farmers to —
   A predict when it would rain
   B grow crops faster and taller
   C charge more money for their crops
   D control where they planted crops

4 What is the author’s view of silly inventions?
   F They cause harm by making people lose respect for inventors.
   G Their only benefit is that they make people laugh.
   H They cause harm by wasting the inventors’ time.
   J They can sometimes lead to results that help people.
5 Which words in paragraph 1 help the reader understand what hilarious means?
   A part of our daily lives
   B really useful ones
   C that we laugh at
   D an enormous difference

6 In paragraph 2, the word nowadays means —
   F in the present time
   G on busy days
   H from another place
   J once in a while

7 In paragraph 2, the word independence means —
   A trouble
   B sadness
   C wealth
   D freedom

8 What does the phrase “came in handy” mean in paragraph 6?
   F Worked by hand
   G Was useful
   H Arrived just in time
   J Cost little

9 What is the author’s view of Ben Franklin’s experiment with a kite? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.
DIRECTIONS
Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer on your answer sheet.

Mario wrote this letter to the editor of a newspaper. He wants you to help him revise and edit the letter. Read it and think about some changes that Mario should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

To the Editor:
(1) I am writing about the proposal to build a new road to connect the town of Meadville to the interstate highway. (2) I wonder which politician came up with this idea. (3) It’s foolish. (4) For years, Ed Greenberg has tried to keep his farm. (5) His farm is outside Meadville. (6) If the new road is built, it will run through Greenberg’s land and will finally destroy the last big farm in our small state. (7) I urge citizens to protest the highway. (8) The highway has been proposed.
10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
   F Change writing to written
   G Change new to knew
   H Change interstate to interstate
   J Make no change

11 What is the BEST way to combine sentences 2 and 3?
   A I wonder which politician came up foolish with this idea.
   B I wonder which foolish politician came up with this idea.
   C I foolish wonder which politician came up with this idea.
   D I wonder which politician came up with this foolish idea.

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?
   F Change built to builded
   G Change finally to finally
   H Change our to hour
   J Make no change

13 What is the BEST way to combine sentences 7 and 8?
   A I urge citizens to protest the highway because it is proposed.
   B I urge citizens to protest the highway, and it is proposed.
   C I urge citizens to protest the highway, the proposed.
   D I urge citizens to protest the proposed highway.

14 What is the BEST way to combine sentences 4 and 5?
   F For years, Ed Greenberg has tried to keep his farm, farm outside Meadville.
   G For years, Ed Greenberg has tried to keep his outside Meadville farm.
   H For years, Ed Greenberg has tried to keep to his farm Meadville.
   J For years, Ed Greenberg has tried to keep to his farm Meadville.
# Student Evaluation Chart

## Tested Skills

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Skill Description</th>
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<td>Short answer: Author’s Perspective, 9</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Vocabulary Strategies:</strong> Context Clues, 5, 6, 7; Idioms, 8</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Weekly Test Score</strong></td>
<td>/16</td>
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