

Name: _____

Date: _____

Making Notes

Gather some notes
Pick them off ivory keys
Choose one that clinks
Another that claps
Careful not to brush
The one that deeply groans.
Push the left thumb
On the black key
Listen, a half note
On a platter
Where ice dropped
And splattered.
Lift the fingers next
Then let go as in a free fall
Like pointed wings on the keys
Make them dance in a line
Rising as they trace the flight
Of doves and eagles
Now, listen to your song.

1. Which word sounds like what it means?

- A. clink
 - B. ivory
 - C. thumb
 - D. platter
-

2. Which of these is being described in this passage?

- A. playing the piano
 - B. playing the guitar
 - C. playing the drums
 - D. playing the trumpet
-

3. Based on the description in the passage, how would the song MOST LIKELY sound?

- A. soft
 - B. dreary
 - C. angry
 - D. carefree
-

Hikers on a Nature Trail

Characters: Mom

Dad

Jorge

Scene 1: [*the beginning of a nature trail*]

Mom: I think this trail looks like our best choice. According to my map it includes a waterfall, a wooded grove called *Wildlife Playground*, and a challenging hill that leads to *Sunset Lookout*.

Jorge: Ugh! I would rather go to the arcade. They have that new adventure game I have been waiting to play. Why don't we go there instead?

Dad: I think this might be a more interesting adventure than that arcade game. Let's give it a try. If you disagree, you can spend some time in the arcade after dinner.

Jorge: Okay! I will be counting the minutes until I am standing in front of that game.

Mom: We will see.

Scene 2: [*on the trail*]

Dad: That waterfall was amazing! I think that was the first time I have seen one that was not on television.

Jorge: I am really surprised by how much noise the water makes when it hits the rocks. I sure did get wet from all the spray. Can you believe we saw four deer and a hawk in the grove? Wait until I tell my teacher!

Mom: Jorge, are you ready for the hike up to *Sunset Lookout*? It might be tough.

Jorge: No problem. I have plenty of energy.

Dad: Good, we wouldn't want to tire you out too much. You will need to be rested to play your adventure game.

Jorge: Ummm, I forgot about the game. I am sure I will be okay. Let's get started on that hill.

Scene 3: [*on top of Sunset Lookout*]

Jorge: This has to be the best view in the world. I can see for miles. I will never forget this hike.

Dad: Too bad it's not been much of an adventure though. We had better hurry back so you can get to that game.

Jorge: Are you kidding? This is the most amazing adventure I have ever had. Let's stay and watch the sunset instead!

Mom: Great!

4. What happens to Jorge throughout the drama?

- A. He changes his mind about the arcade.
 - B. He decides he wants to go play games.
 - C. He keeps thinking he wants to go home.
 - D. He becomes too tired to hike up the hill.
-

5. Which two items does the author contrast in this drama?

- A. an arcade game and a hike
 - B. a waterfall and a sunset
 - C. nature and people
 - D. a nature trail and a lookout
-

6. Why does Jorge want to stay and watch the sunset?

- A. He enjoys nature more than the arcade.
 - B. He dislikes hiking downhill in the dark.
 - C. He wants to rest before hiking some more.
 - D. He knows it will be too late to go to the arcade.
-

Inventor of the Traffic Light

The word "invent" comes from a Latin word which means "to find." Garrett Morgan, an African-American, was one such inventor. His first job was repairing sewing machines in a factory. He tried to fix a machine so that the needle would run through fabric more quickly. Morgan discovered that the chemical he was using had other properties. By accident, he wiped his hands, sticky with the chemical, on his horsehair apron and the hairs straightened. Morgan had invented hair straightener! He sold his product, G.A. Morgan Refining Cream, to the African-American community and continued on his career as inventor.

In 1912, he invented the gas mask, a tool that allowed miners to work safely around dangerous gases. At first, no one bought his invention, because they didn't see a need for it. But after a serious accident in a tunnel, he used his new invention to rescue the tunnel workers. Soon, he received orders for his new invention.

Imagine a city street without effective traffic lights: cars, bicycles, carriages of various kinds, and pedestrians—or walkers—all competing to cross the street. Police officers operated simple "stop/go" signals in busy intersections, but cars, bicycles, carriages, and pedestrians still dashed into the intersections at different speeds and many bumped into each other. The invention of the car was wonderful, but traffic became a new problem.

Everyday, Garrett Morgan watched traffic become more dangerous. One day he witnessed a traffic accident between a car and horse-drawn carriage at a busy intersection. The problem with the traffic light, he realized, was its poor design: the police-operated traffic signal lacked a transition between "stop" and "go."

Morgan invented a new traffic signal that added a "caution" light that made traffic move more smoothly and safely. His traffic light stood on a T-shaped pole with arms that flashed a red light to stop traffic in all directions, allowing pedestrians to cross safely. After pedestrians crossed, traffic could proceed in only one direction.

Soon, cities everywhere wanted his traffic light. In 1923, Morgan acquired a patent for his invention, and a popular electric company paid him \$40,000 to manufacture and sell his invention. Traffic lights today operate in the same basic manner.

The traffic light is Morgan's most famous invention. In 1963, the United States government awarded Garrett Morgan an award for his life-saving idea. Today miniature monuments to Garrett Morgan's invention stand on street corners all across the country.

7. Which statement expresses the main idea of the first paragraph?

- A. Garrett Morgan was a famous inventor.
 - B. Garrett Morgan's first invention was accidental.
 - C. Garrett Morgan worked in a sewing machine factory.
 - D. Garrett Morgan worked for many years to invent hair straightener.
-

8. What is the purpose of the passage?

- A. to entertain
- B. to persuade
- C. to inform
- D. to question

A Letter to the class from Betsy Byars

Dear Class,

When I was growing up, I did not want to be a writer, but I had one thing in common with every writer I know. I loved books.

The whole family knew how much I loved to read, so I got books for my birthday, books for Christmas. At Christmas I would sneak the books out from under the tree, one by one, carefully unwrap them, read them, and stick them back under the tree. I just couldn't wait.

In those days I read for one reason – to find out what was going to happen. Would the black stallion be captured? Would the boys find the pirate's treasure? Did the mummy speak?

I still read a lot, but I read differently now. I want to know what's going to happen, of course, but I also want to find out how the writer made it happen. If a writer makes me feel sad or excited, I read that part again and again until I see how the writer did it. For example, a writer makes a scene move faster by using more dialogue than description. Reading carefully is how I learned how to write.

Whether you read to find out what's going to happen or because you, too, are interested in writing, I hope you've found lots of good books this year. And, yes, I still open anything that looks like a book immediately. I still can't wait.

Happy Reading!

Betsy Byars

9. What is the MOST IMPORTANT thing a reader can learn from Betsy Byars' letter?

- A. why the author likes Christmas
 - B. how reading helps her as a writer
 - C. what the author's childhood was like
 - D. what the author does in her spare time
-

10. According to the letter, how has reading parts of books helped Betsy Byars become a better writer?

- A. It has shown her how other authors create excitement and a fast pace.
 - B. It has given her ideas for books.
 - C. She has met other authors.
 - D. It has shown her that the purpose of writing is to tell what happens.
-

11. Which piece of advice would Betsy Byars give to someone who wants to be a good writer?

- A. write letters to authors
 - B. ask for books as gifts
 - C. read a lot
 - D. always plan your ending first
-

12. Betsy has organized this information in letter form. Why did she decide to do this?

- A. She thinks other forms of writing are boring.
 - B. Letters are a friendly way to pass on information.
 - C. She writes everything in letter form.
 - D. Letters are shorter than other forms of writing.
-

13. How did Betsy Byars probably decide what information to put into her letter to the class?

- A. She thought about what teachers like to know.
 - B. She remembered questions that students had asked her.
 - C. She asked her family for suggestions.
 - D. She reread her own books to see what was important.
-

14. What about Betsy Byars has probably NOT changed over the years?

- A. her love of books
 - B. the way she writes
 - C. the characters she writes about
 - D. the way she reads
-

15. How do writers make a scene move faster?

- A. They use shorter sentences.
 - B. They use longer sentences.
 - C. They use more dialogue.
 - D. They use less dialogue.
-

A Noise in the Dark

from *The Two Runaways (A Woodland Mystery)*

by Irene Shultz

Dave got home from high school later that afternoon. The Woodlanders ran to meet him, along with their dog, Mop. As they headed into the kitchen, Bill told Dave about the fight. Dave said, "Bill, this guy sounds pretty strange. You'll have to keep an eye on him."

Sammy said, "Something's eating him, that's for sure."

Mrs. Tandy said, "Well, how about if we eat THESE?" She put down a tray of oatmeal cookies.

They spent the afternoon at the clubhouse. They were building a fireplace so they could take out the stove. They had cut a big hole in one wall. They laid bricks outside it for the back and sides of the fireplace. Dave said, "Let's do the chimney tomorrow. I'll close up the opening with this." He put a piece of plywood over the hole.

Sammy shouted, "Come on!" He grabbed Dave's wheelchair and rushed him to the house. "Remember those cheeseburgers!" In a second he had Dave inside.

After dinner and homework, everyone was ready for bed. In the middle of the night, Kathy woke up suddenly. She heard a noise. She listened for it again. Nothing. She said to herself, "That old raccoon must be trying to get into the garbage cans." She went back to sleep. In a few minutes she woke up again. The noise was louder this time. It didn't sound like garbage cans. It sounded more like rocks bumping each other. Kathy got up. She saw that Sammy's door was open. She sneaked over to his room. She said, "Sammy! Sammy, wake up! Something's making a weird noise in the backyard!"

Sammy groaned under his covers, "Let me sleep...go away."

She said, "Sammy, wake up! I'm scared!" She shook him.

Sammy shouted, "WHAT IS IT!" He was awful when he was half-asleep. He threw the covers off of his head.

Kathy said, "I think I hear an animal out near the clubhouse."

Sammy said, "Don't be silly! If something were over there, Mop would be barking his head off!"

Just then they BOTH heard the noise. CLINK ... CLINK. Mop ran out of the closet where he had been sleeping. He started barking his head off. Sammy hopped out of bed in his shorts. He said, "Kathy! Something's out there! Why didn't you wake me up?"

Kathy said, "Don't turn on any lights until we wake up the others."

They flew across the hall to Mrs. Tandy's room. She was already coming out in her robe and slippers.

Kathy said, "Something's out by the clubhouse." CLINK ... CLINK ... CLINK. They heard it again.

Mrs. Tandy whispered, "Don't do anything yet. I'll go get Bill and Dave." She sneaked to the other end of the house, to the big bedroom where they slept. She said, "Boys, wake up. There's something strange going on outside."

Dave got himself into his wheelchair, quick as a flash. He and Bill and Mrs. Tandy raced to the kitchen. Everyone went to a window. They all had flashlights.

Bill whispered, "Wait until we hear it again. Then I'll yell 'NOW!' and we can all shine our lights!"

Dave whispered, "Ready."

They waited. They were hardly breathing. All of a sudden they heard CLINK! CLINK! CLINK! CLINK!

16. The word *hardly* is an example of a word containing a

- A. prefix.
 - B. suffix.
 - C. possessive.
 - D. contraction.
-

Edna St. Vincent Millay published this poem in 1917. Read the poem and think about how the poet feels as she is sitting on the hill.

Afternoon on a Hill

I will be the gladdest thing
Under the sun!
I will touch a hundred flowers
And not pick one.
I will look at cliffs and clouds
With quiet eyes,
Watch the wind bow down the grass,
And the grass rise.
And when lights begin to show
Up from the town,
I will mark which must be mine,
And then start down!

17. How does the poet feel about being on the hill?

- A. joyful
 - B. sad
 - C. fearful
 - D. hopeful
-

Air-Travelers: The Monarch Butterfly

from *On the Move*

by Judi Tertini

The monarch butterfly is the most famous of all migrant butterflies. The monarch lives all over the United States and southern Canada in the summer. In autumn, when the weather starts to get cold, the monarchs in the north begin to move south, joining up in small groups that can grow to include thousands of butterflies. They head to areas in Texas, Florida, California, and Mexico. Monarchs that live in the Great Lakes area can migrate distances between 1,200 and 1,800 miles.

Monarch butterflies are found mostly in North America, although some are found in Britain, New Zealand, and Australia. It is believed that the butterflies may have been blown across the oceans during their autumn migration. Monarch butterflies can migrate in large flocks.

Most monarch butterflies are not very active in the winter. When they reach their winter area, they cluster together in large groups on "butterfly trees." The same trees are chosen by the migrants year after year.

In March, most monarchs start flying north. Many of these monarchs are the same ones that flew south the previous autumn. As they fly north, some females lay eggs on the leaves of the milkweed plant. The butterflies that develop from the eggs will continue the journey north.

Monarch butterflies fly in a straight line. Because they keep their direction by steering by the Sun, the monarch flies only during the day. Every night, they stop for a rest. They can travel up to 78 miles in one day.

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18. The word *migrate* means to

- A. swim.
 - B. settle.
 - C. travel.
 - D. sleep.
-

19. Why do the monarch butterflies fly to the south in autumn?

- A. to find warmer temperatures
 - B. to rest from the summer activities
 - C. because it is a very comfortable season
 - D. because the milkweed plants shed their leaves
-

20. Which would BEST explain why butterflies fly in a straight line?

- A. because they are blind
 - B. so that they can look organized
 - C. so that they can use their antennae
 - D. to make flying with a group easier
-

21. The least active time of year for the monarch butterfly is in the

- A. fall.
- B. spring.
- C. winter.
- D. summer.

22. Butterflies do not fly at night because

- A. it is too frightening.
 - B. no insects travel at night.
 - C. they need the Sun for direction.
 - D. too many animals are out at night.
-

23. In paragraph 3, what does the word *cluster* mean?

- A. to sit
 - B. to land
 - C. to bunch
 - D. to follow
-

24. What is the MAIN idea of the passage?

- A. Monarch butterflies migrate in interesting ways.
 - B. Monarch butterflies are the best-known kinds of butterflies.
 - C. Monarch butterflies are born during migration.
 - D. Monarch butterflies are unlike other butterflies.
-

25.

During which month would you MOST LIKELY see the butterflies migrate?

- A. January
 - B. May
 - C. July
 - D. October
-

26. Which statement is true about the monarch butterfly?

- A. Monarchs travel only in large groups.
 - B. Monarchs sometimes migrate more than 1,400 miles.
 - C. Monarchs lay eggs wherever they find a warm place.
 - D. Monarchs are found only in North America.
-

The Atlanta Community Theater presents

Leonard Bernstein's hit musical

West Side Story

When: Friday, December 20

Saturday, December 21

Sunday, December 22

7 P.M. on Friday and Saturday,

2 P.M. on Sunday.

Admission: Tickets are \$5 for adults

and \$2 for senior citizens and children.

Tickets are available at the Community Theater

or can be ordered

by calling 555-1253.

Come experience America's classic musical!

27. This passage was written to

- A. discuss something.
 - B. provide information.
 - C. examine something.
 - D. provide entertainment.
-

28. If someone wanted to attend the theater, what important information is missing?

- A. the names of the actors
 - B. the name of the director
 - C. the name of the producer
 - D. the address of the theater
-

29. The theater group that presents this play is from

- A. Atlanta.
 - B. Broadway.
 - C. New York.
 - D. the West Side.
-

Barbers in Early America

When we think of a barber today, we think of someone who cuts men's hair. In early America, barbers ran busy shops. They cut hair and shaved men's faces. They also shaved men's heads and made wigs.

Wigs were popular in early America. Men who were bald wore wigs. Some men who weren't bald shaved their heads so they could wear wigs. Some men who had hair would curl, tie, and powder it so it would look like a wig. Most people think George Washington wore a white wig. But the truth is that Washington tied and powdered his own hair to make it resemble a wig.

A wig was made to fit one person. After the wig was made, the man who wore it would pay the barber to take care of the wig. The barber would clean, comb, and powder the wig several times a year. Today, it would cost about \$600 a year to have a barber maintain a wig like that.

30. What did early American barbers do that barbers often do today?

- A. They talked to George Washington.
 - B. They cut hair.
 - C. They made wigs for people.
 - D. They powdered wigs.
-

31. In this story, the word *bald* means

- A. round.
 - B. wearing a wig.
 - C. cold.
 - D. without hair.
-

Ben Franklin

Most people think that the only thing that Ben Franklin did was discover electricity. This is not true. Ben Franklin did a lot of important things throughout his lifetime.

One of the first jobs Ben Franklin had was working in a print shop. For a few years he worked for a printer, but then he opened up his own print shop. He owned his own newspaper. One of his favorite things to do was read, so this was a good job for him.

Benjamin was also an author. He wrote several books, including one called *Poor Richard's Almanac*. He wrote about farming, weather, and holidays. He wrote a new almanac each year for 25 years. People enjoyed his books.

Since one of his favorite things to do was read books, Benjamin started one of the first libraries. He wrote books about science projects and experiments. He also wrote a book telling people how to be better people. His rules included, "Don't eat too much," or, "Don't hurt other people." People liked to read everything he wrote.

Franklin also helped write one of the most important documents in our country's history. He helped write the Declaration of Independence. This was a very important piece of writing because it told England that we wanted to be free of their government. Our country might have been different if Franklin had not helped write this document.

Ben Franklin was very important to our country for several reasons. He gave us knowledge about electricity, started a library, wrote newspapers and books, and helped form our country.

32. Choose the statement that BEST gives the main idea of "Ben Franklin."

- A. "Ben Franklin did a lot of important things throughout his lifetime."
- B. "One of his favorite things to do was read, so this was a good job for him."
- C. "He wrote books about science projects and experiments."
- D. "He helped write the Declaration of Independence."

33. Of the following things that Benjamin Franklin did during his life, which would rate as the MOST dangerous?

- A. owning his own newspaper
- B. writing *Poor Richard's Almanac*
- C. writing the Declaration of Independence
- D. working with electricity

34. The following were all character traits of Ben Franklin EXCEPT

- A. honesty.
 - B. laziness.
 - C. bravery.
 - D. kindness.
-

Bow Down, Shadrach

by Joy Cowley

Getting him up the steps was the hardest part. Hannah bribed while Mikey threatened, and Sky, holding both doors open, kept yelling at them to hurry.

Hannah waved a bunch of grass under Shadrach's nose, saying, "You don't realize that this is a matter of life or death. *Your* life, Shadrach!"

At the other end, Mikey pushed and growled, "Move, you big dog's dinner!"

After much balking and snorting, Shadrach suddenly changed his mind and lurched up the steps, straight through the entrance, and into the hallway of the school. Sky and Mikey quickly closed the doors.

It was a small school, with only four classrooms off the main hall. They had no trouble coaxing Shadrach into the nearest classroom, because the sweet smell of apples from school lunches hung in the air. They moved a couple of old, wooden desks aside to give the huge horse a place to stand. The clomp, clomp of his hooves on the floor made Hannah and Mikey nervous.

"You stay here, Mikey, while I check to make sure everyone has gone home for the day," Hannah whispered.

"While you're at it, see if you can find a bucket in the janitor's closet, and bring Shadrach some water," Mikey hissed. "He's terribly thirsty."

"Why are you whispering?" asked Sky. "Don't you think anyone can hear the clompity-clomp?" If there's anyone here."

"Shhhhhh," cautioned Hannah, although she knew Sky was right, and she crept out into the hall.

"Mikey, look at these picture books. Read me this story about a horse. Please? Please?" begged Sky.

"Not now," said Mikey, taking his schoolbag off his shoulders. Like the rest of him, his lunch bag had been soaked by the runaway hose, but fortunately the lunch inside was covered with plastic. He began to unwrap it but then saw that it was squashed—six sandwiches turned into one soggy mass of bread, lettuce, and peanut butter. He remembered that he'd used his bag as a cushion in the freight truck, and he felt worse because he could only blame himself. He was hungry, but he'd have to be starving to death to eat that mess.

Soon Hannah returned with a plastic bucket of water. "All clear," she sighed as she set the bucket in front of Shadrach, who drank quickly and noisily. "Poor thirsty horse," said Hannah, kissing him on the nose. "I'll get you some more."

"Do you think you should?" Mikey asked. He was aware that the marks they were making with their wet clothes and shoes would be nothing compared with a puddle from Shadrach, and this was a school, not a barn.

35. The name of the horse is

- A. Sky.
 - B. Mikey.
 - C. Hannah.
 - D. Shadrach.
-

36. How many classrooms does the school have?

- A. four
 - B. six
 - C. fourteen
 - D. forty
-

37. The setting of this passage is a

- A. barn.
 - B. school.
 - C. pasture.
 - D. freight truck.
-

38. This passage is about three people who are

- A. rescuing a horse.
 - B. tearing up a school.
 - C. running away from home.
 - D. learning about horses in school.
-

39. The characters in this passage are

- A. angry.
 - B. happy.
 - C. jealous.
 - D. concerned.
-

40. The characters in this passage put a horse in the school

- A. to be naughty.
 - B. for show and tell.
 - C. to hide the horse.
 - D. to play a joke.
-

41. In the passage, the word *coaxing* means

- A. forcing.
 - B. pulling.
 - C. pushing.
 - D. persuading.
-

42. Which word has a PREFIX underlined?

- A. began
 - B. unwrap
 - C. unwrap
 - D. sandwiches
-

43. Which word has a ROOT word underlined?

- A. began
 - B. unwrap
 - C. unwrap
 - D. sandwiches
-

44. Which word has a SUFFIX underlined?

- A. runaway
 - B. fortunately
 - C. fortunately
 - D. runaway
-

Few people have been able to look into the center of a tornado and live to tell anyone what they saw. Will Keller has. Read the article below to find out what he saw, and then answer the questions.

DEADLY FUNNEL

by Malcolm Weiss

In one out of a hundred thunderstorms, a whirling, twisting, roaring funnel grows downward from the base of the storm. The funnel touches the ground and becomes dark, as dust and dirt are sucked up. A tornado—the most violent storm on earth—has been born. Few people have looked into the heart of a tornado and lived to talk about it. But one who did was Kansas farmer Will Keller.

Keller was out in his field on a hot, stormy June afternoon when he looked up and saw a tornado bearing down on him. He ran to his tornado cellar, which he had built underground.

Keller was about to close the door when he turned for a last look at the tornado. He noticed that the whirling bottom of the funnel-shaped cloud was beginning to rise off the ground. He knew that as long as the funnel wasn't touching the ground, he would be safe, even if it passed directly overhead. As he watched at the edge of the cellar, he was fascinated by what he saw.

"Steadily the tornado came on, the end gradually rising above the ground. I could only have stood there a few seconds, but it seemed like a long time.

"At last the great, shaggy end of the funnel hung directly overhead. Everything was as still as death. There was a strong gassy odor, and it seemed I could not breathe. There was a screaming, hissing sound coming directly from the end of the funnel. I looked up, and to my astonishment, I saw right into the heart of the tornado.

"There was a circular opening in the center of the funnel, about 50 or 100 feet in diameter, extending straight upward for a distance of at least one-half mile, as best I could judge. . . . The walls of this opening were of rotating clouds . . . made brilliantly visible by constant flashes of lightning which zigzagged from side to side. Had it not been for the lightning, I could not have seen the opening"

Mr. Keller was lucky to reach his cellar in time. Hundreds of people are killed each year by tornadoes, and thousands more are injured. Damage runs over a billion dollars. Much of this destruction is caused by the terrible speed of the winds swirling around the tornado's center. Scientists estimate that they range from a low of about 200 miles an hour to a high of 600 miles an hour, perhaps even higher

45. How does a tornado begin?

- A. A funnel grows from the base of a thunderstorm.
 - B. A circular opening fills with lightning.
 - C. It rises from the ground after a grand disturbance.
 - D. A gentle shower begins.
-

46. Which does the author say is a major difference between a thunderstorm and a tornado?

- A. where the weather occurs
 - B. the direction traveled
 - C. if there is lightning
 - D. whether there is a funnel
-

47. Which is the MOST LIKELY reason Mr. Keller's account was included in this article?

- A. He is the only person ever to survive a tornado.
 - B. He was a tornado expert at the time of the tornado.
 - C. He observed a tornado from an unusual point of view.
 - D. He was the first Kansan to experience a tornado.
-

48. Which causes most of the damage done by tornadoes?

- A. temperature change
 - B. heavy rain
 - C. high winds
 - D. lightning
-

49. From this article we can tell that Mr. Keller is

- A. curious.
 - B. timid.
 - C. lazy.
 - D. angry.
-

Dog Wash

A boy from Florida whose name is Charlie found a good way to satisfy a school assignment on inventions: build a dog-washing machine. Charlie had seen his mom get soaked every time she bathed the family dog, Candy. The big black retriever flipped out at the mere sight of soap and the garden hose.

Charlie fashioned his Automatic Dog Washer from a frame of lightweight plastic piping. It attaches to a garden hose, latches the dog's collar—and gently soaks the pooch with 30 small spray nozzles.

"My teacher, the kids, my parents, everybody liked it from the start," says Charlie. "The first thing I noticed was everybody wanted to buy one."

Charlie's invention, a Dog Dowser, won top honors in many local, state, national, and international contests. Charlie also got to show off his invention on a popular late-night television show.

Many companies have asked if they can make Charlie's dog washer and sell it in stores for him. Charlie likes the idea but first wants to get a patent for it. He and his family are now getting one. A patent is a legal registration that states your brainchild is yours, and yours alone.

In the meantime, they are making improvements to the dog dowser. In early tests, overspray still soaked Charlie's mom. So far they have built three different models.

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50. Which paragraph in the passage above BEST describes Charlie's invention?

- A. paragraph 1
 - B. paragraph 2
 - C. paragraph 3
 - D. paragraph 4
-

51. Which event in the passage happened LAST?

- A. Charlie invented a dog-washing machine.
 - B. Charlie's mom got soaked washing the dog.
 - C. Many companies wanted to sell Charlie's invention.
 - D. Charlie won a number of national inventing contests.
-

52. Why is it important for Charlie to get a patent for his invention?

- A. to get an "A" on his inventions assignment
 - B. so he can make improvements to his invention
 - C. so no one else can claim his work is their own
 - D. to win top honors at national inventors' contests
-

53. Which sentence from the passage BEST describes why Charlie invented his machine?

- A. Charlie had seen his mom get soaked every time she bathed the family dog, Candy.
 - B. "The first thing I noticed was everybody wanted to buy one."
 - C. Many companies have asked if they can make Charlie's dog washer and sell it in stores for him.
 - D. So far they have built three different models.
-

54. What happens at the end of the passage?

- A. Charlie patents his invention.
 - B. Charlie is still improving his invention.
 - C. Charlie's mother is unhappy with his invention.
 - D. Charlie's invention wins top honors in many contests.
-

55. What is the MAIN purpose of Charlie's invention?

- A. to save time
 - B. to use less water
 - C. to wash dogs faster
 - D. to wash dogs more easily
-

56. Charlie made an invention because

- A. his mom asked him to invent something.
 - B. he wanted to be on a late-night television show.
 - C. he had been assigned to make an invention for school.
 - D. his dog flipped out at the sight of soap and the garden hose.
-

57. Charlie is BEST described as

- A. clever.
 - B. cruel.
 - C. lazy.
 - D. shy.
-

58. Charlie turned down the offer to sell his invention in stores because

- A. he did not yet have a patent.
 - B. his school would not allow it.
 - C. he wanted to open his own store.
 - D. he was not offered enough money.
-

59. Charlie's mom can BEST be described as

- A. angry.
 - B. jealous.
 - C. ashamed.
 - D. supportive.
-

Here is a recipe for making muffins. Read the recipe, then answer the questions that follow.

English Muffins

- 1 package active dry yeast
- ½ cup warm water
- 1 ½ cups milk, scalded
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 2 teaspoons salt
- ¼ cup shortening
- 5 ¾ to 6 cups sifted all-purpose flour

Soften yeast in water. Combine next 4 ingredients; cool to lukewarm. Stir in 2 cups flour; beat well. Add yeast; mix. Add enough of remaining flour to make a moderately stiff dough. Turn out on a lightly floured surface; knead until smooth (8 to 10 minutes). Place in lightly greased bowl, turning dough once. Cover; let rise till double (1 ¼ hours).

Punch down; cover and let rest 10 minutes. Roll to slightly less than ½ inch thick on lightly floured surface. Cut with a 3-inch round cutter. (Reroll edges.) Cover and let rise until very light (1 ¼ hours). Bake on top of range on medium hot greased griddle; turn frequently until done, about 30 minutes. Cool thoroughly. Split with a fork, toast on both sides. Serve at once. Makes 2 dozen.

60. After softening the yeast in the water, which four ingredients are combined next?

- A. scalded milk, sugar, salt, shortening
 - B. yeast, warm water, scalded milk, sugar
 - C. 2 cups flour, scalded milk, sugar, salt
 - D. 2 cups flour, warm water, scalded milk, sugar
-

61. How long does it take to bake English muffins?

- A. 8 to 10 minutes
 - B. exactly 10 minutes
 - C. about 30 minutes
 - D. 1 ¼ hours
-

62. How are these English muffins cooked?

- A. They are fried in butter.
 - B. They are baked in the oven.
 - C. They are baked on a griddle.
 - D. They are deep-fried in hot fat.
-

63. Another word that means the same as *split* is

- A. mix.
 - B. stir.
 - C. cut.
 - D. eat.
-

64. Which is the BEST way to read a recipe?

- A. Read one line at a time as you are putting the ingredients together.
- B. Read the whole recipe first, then go back and read each section as you need it.
- C. Scan the recipe and look for the amounts of each ingredient.
- D. Start reading from the end of the recipe and work your way to the beginning.

Answer Key

1. A) clink
2. A) playing the piano
3. D) carefree
4. A) He changes his mind about the arcade.
5. A) an arcade game and a hike
6. A) He enjoys nature more than the arcade.
7. B) Garrett Morgan's first invention was accidental.
8. C) to inform
9. B) how reading helps her as a writer
10. A) It has shown her how other authors create excitement and a fast pace.
11. C) read a lot
12. B) Letters are a friendly way to pass on information.
13. B) She remembered questions that students had asked her.
14. A) her love of books
15. C) They use more dialogue.
16. B) suffix.
17. A) joyful
18. C) travel.
19. A) to find warmer temperatures
20. D) to make flying with a group easier
21. C) winter.
22. C) they need the Sun for direction.
23. C) to bunch
24. A) Monarch butterflies migrate in interesting ways.
25. D) October
26. B) Monarchs sometimes migrate more than 1,400 miles.

- 27. B) provide information.
- 28. D) the address of the theater
- 29. A) Atlanta.
- 30. B) They cut hair.
- 31. D) without hair.
- 32. A) "Ben Franklin did a lot of important things throughout his lifetime."
- 33. D) working with electricity
- 34. B) laziness.
- 35. D) Shadrach.
- 36. A) four
- 37. B) school.
- 38. A) rescuing a horse.
- 39. D) concerned.
- 40. C) to hide the horse.
- 41. D) persuading.
- 42. B) unwrap
- 43. C) unwrap
- 44. C) fortunately
- 45. A) A funnel grows from the base of a thunderstorm.
- 46. D) whether there is a funnel
- 47. C) He observed a tornado from an unusual point of view.
- 48. C) high winds
- 49. A) curious.
- 50. B) paragraph 2
- 51. C) Many companies wanted to sell Charlie's invention.
- 52. C) so no one else can claim his work is their own
- 53. A) Charlie had seen his mom get soaked every time she bathed the family dog, Candy.
- 54. B) Charlie is still improving his invention.

- 55. D) to wash dogs more easily
- 56. C) he had been assigned to make an invention for school.
- 57. A) clever.
- 58. A) he did not yet have a patent.
- 59. D) supportive.
- 60. A) scalded milk, sugar, salt, shortening
- 61. C) about 30 minutes
- 62. C) They are baked on a griddle.
- 63. C) cut.
- 64. B) Read the whole recipe first, then go back and read each section as you need it.