

www.mheonline.com/readingwonders



Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education

All rights reserved. The contents, or parts thereof, may be reproduced in print form for non-profit educational use with *Reading Wonders* provided such reproductions bear copyright notice, but may not be reproduced in any form for any other purpose without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education, including, but not limited to, network storage or transmission, or broadcast for distance learning.

Send all inquiries to:
McGraw-Hill Education
Two Penn Plaza
New York, New York 10121

E

Table of Contents

Unit 1

Week 1	1
Week 2	5
Week 3	9
Week 4	13
Week 5	17

Unit 2

Week 1	21
Week 2	25
Week 3	29
Week 4	33
Week 5	37

Unit 3

Week 1	41
Week 2	45
Week 3	49
Week 4	53
Week 5	57

Unit 4

Week 1	61
Week 2	65
Week 3	69
Week 4	73
Week 5	77

Table of Contents - Cont'd.

Unit 5

Week 1	81
Week 2	85
Week 3	89
Week 4	93
Week 5	97

Unit 6

Week 1	101
Week 2	105
Week 3	109
Week 4	113
Week 5	117

Answer Key

Unit 1	121
Unit 2	122
Unit 3	123
Unit 4	124
Unit 5	125
Unit 6	126

Teacher Introduction

Selection Tests

Selection Tests is a weekly assessment option that is part of the complete assessment program aligned with **McGraw-Hill Reading Wonders** and the Common Core State Standards (CCSS).

Purpose of Selection Tests

Selection Tests offers the opportunity to assess students on their knowledge of weekly selection and concept vocabulary and their comprehension of the reading selections found in the **McGraw-Hill Reading Wonders Literature Anthology**.

Focus of Selection Tests

Selection Tests focuses on two key CCSS areas—Reading and Language.

The assessment items require students

- to provide the correct meanings of previously-taught vocabulary words; and
- to access meaning from previously-encountered text.

Administering Selection Tests

Selection Tests has been designed to supplement the student data you receive from **Weekly Assessment**. Since the assessments in **Selection Tests** do not have students encountering unknown words or applying knowledge of comprehension skills to “Cold Reads,” it should not be used as the sole tool for monitoring student progress through the curriculum.

Each assessment should be administered once the instruction for the specific anthology selection is completed. Make copies of the assessment for the students in your class.

After each student has a copy of the assessment, provide a version of the following directions: **Say:** *Write your name and the date on the assessment pages. (When students are finished, continue with the directions.) Read each question carefully. Completely fill in the circle next to the correct answer. When you have completed the assessment, put your pencil down and turn the pages over. You may begin now.*

Answer procedural questions during the assessment, but do not provide any assistance on the items. After the class has completed the assessment, ask students to verify that their names and the date are written on the assessment pages.

Teacher Introduction

Overview of *Selection Tests*

Each assessment comprises the following:

- 8 multiple-choice items assessing the weekly selection vocabulary and concept vocabulary
- 5 multiple-choice items assessing comprehension of the weekly selection from the *Reading Wonders Literature Anthology*

Vocabulary

Items assess selection vocabulary and concept vocabulary.

Items primarily ask students to provide the definition of the word; however, items featuring synonym/antonym identification, word categorizing, dictionary skills, and multiple-meanings are used as well when applicable.

Comprehension

Items assess students' understanding of the anthology selection using item types featured in the other assessment components.

Answer Keys

The correct answer and CCSS alignment are provided for each item.

Scoring *Selection Tests* and Evaluating Scores

Each item is worth one point.

If you plan on students completing the entire test in one sitting, please tell them to disregard the STOP icon after vocabulary.

You can decide to have students complete only a single section of the assessment or administer the assessment over two days. The STOP icon after both the vocabulary and comprehension sections and the 1–8/1–5 numbering of items have been included to assist in these administration methods.

- If students complete only the vocabulary section, a score of 6 or higher is expected.
- If students complete only the comprehension section, a score of 4 or higher is expected.
- If students complete the entire weekly test, a score of 10 or higher is expected.

Students who score below these benchmarks may benefit from a review of the selection, its key vocabulary, and its associated comprehension skills.

The Princess and the Pizza— Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Which word has almost the SAME meaning as the word *gracious*?
- Ⓐ brave
 - Ⓑ happy
 - Ⓒ gentle
 - Ⓓ polite
- 2 Which word has almost the SAME meaning as the word *original*?
- Ⓕ bright
 - Ⓖ clean
 - Ⓗ fancy
 - Ⓘ new
- 3 What does the word *flattened* mean?
- Ⓐ even or properly positioned
 - Ⓑ smooth and neat
 - Ⓒ thin or restricted in size
 - Ⓓ aligned incorrectly
- 4 What does the word *stale* mean?
- Ⓕ not colorful
 - Ⓖ not clear
 - Ⓗ not dirty
 - Ⓘ not fresh

Name: _____ Date: _____

5 Which word has almost the SAME meaning as the word *frantically*?

- Ⓐ eagerly
- Ⓑ correctly
- Ⓒ quietly
- Ⓓ wildly

6 What does the word *muttered* mean?

- Ⓕ shouted loudly
- Ⓖ said something secretly
- Ⓗ spoke quietly to oneself
- Ⓘ talked rapidly about unimportant things

7 Read the dictionary entry below.

- **Adjective:** properly authorized
- **Adjective:** relating to the job or work of someone in a position of authority

Which of the following words is defined in the entry above?

- Ⓐ flattened
- Ⓑ gracious
- Ⓒ official
- Ⓓ stale

8 What does the word *brainstorm* mean?

- Ⓕ form a mental picture
- Ⓖ have a sudden bright idea
- Ⓗ send a message to somebody
- Ⓘ express something by speaking



The Princess and the Pizza— Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 What was the final task the ladies had to perform?
 - Ⓐ to make a pizza
 - Ⓑ to write an essay
 - Ⓒ to cook a worthy feast
 - Ⓓ to try on a glass slipper

- 2 Princesses from all of the following fairy tales were referred to in the story EXCEPT
 - Ⓕ Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs.
 - Ⓖ Sleeping Beauty.
 - Ⓗ Cinderella.
 - Ⓘ Rapunzel.

- 3 What did Princess Paulina do AFTER she tried making bread but BEFORE the queen told her the losers would be beheaded?
 - Ⓐ took a nap
 - Ⓑ wrote an essay
 - Ⓒ planned an escape
 - Ⓓ tried on the glass slippers

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 4 How did Princess Paulina solve her problem of needing a job?
- Ⓕ She became an avid gardener.
 - Ⓖ She became Queen Zelda's assistant.
 - Ⓗ She opened Princess Paulina's Pizza Palace.
 - Ⓘ She married Prince Drupert and became a true princess again.
- 5 At the end of the story, Princess Paulina
- Ⓐ still cared about being a princess in a castle.
 - Ⓑ no longer wanted to do the princess wave through town.
 - Ⓒ worried about having Queen Zelda for a stepmother.
 - Ⓓ still worried about having Queen Zelda for a mother-in-law.



Experts, Incorporated— Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 What does the word *hesitated* mean?
 - Ⓐ continued
 - Ⓑ paused
 - Ⓒ skipped
 - Ⓓ stopped
- 2 Which word has almost the SAME meaning as the word *desperately*?
 - Ⓕ hopelessly
 - Ⓖ immediately
 - Ⓗ recklessly
 - Ⓘ separately
- 3 What does the word *inspiration* mean?
 - Ⓐ an opinion
 - Ⓑ a bright idea
 - Ⓒ a personal view
 - Ⓓ a piece of advice
- 4 What does the word *advise* mean?
 - Ⓕ to confess something
 - Ⓖ to interrupt someone
 - Ⓗ to inform somebody
 - Ⓘ to keep a secret

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 Which word has almost the SAME meaning as the word *uncomfortably*?
- Ⓐ uneasily
 - Ⓑ unexpectedly
 - Ⓒ unfortunately
 - Ⓓ unnaturally
- 6 Which word has almost the SAME meaning as the word *humiliated*?
- Ⓕ annoyed
 - Ⓖ ashamed
 - Ⓗ frightened
 - Ⓘ worried
- 7 What does the word *accountable* mean?
- Ⓐ helpful
 - Ⓑ incredible
 - Ⓒ responsible
 - Ⓓ thoughtful
- 8 What does *self-esteem* mean?
- Ⓕ patience in oneself
 - Ⓖ confidence in oneself
 - Ⓗ self-control of oneself
 - Ⓘ a low opinion of oneself



Experts, Incorporated—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 What is the MAIN problem in the story?
 - Ⓐ Rod did not like his name.
 - Ⓑ Lucas was Rod's only friend.
 - Ⓒ No one finished his or her assignment.
 - Ⓓ Rod was about to earn an F and ruin the chance for a pizza party.
- 2 Why was it difficult for Rod to write an essay about what he wants to be when he grows up?
 - Ⓕ He had so many ideas that he could not choose only one.
 - Ⓖ He did not have enough time to do the assignment.
 - Ⓗ He thought everyone would laugh at his choice.
 - Ⓘ He had no idea what he wanted to be.
- 3 What do Rod and Lucas have in common?
 - Ⓐ They have bad names.
 - Ⓑ They do not have any friends.
 - Ⓒ They did not complete the assignment.
 - Ⓓ They were going to ruin the chance for a pizza party.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

- 4** What profession did Rod choose?
- Ⓕ teacher
 - Ⓖ name expert
 - Ⓗ truck driver
 - Ⓘ baseball player
- 5** How is the school setting connected to the MAIN problem in the story?
- Ⓐ It occurs on the way to school.
 - Ⓑ It centers on lunch time at school.
 - Ⓒ It centers on a school assignment.
 - Ⓓ It occurs during a pizza party at school.



Earthquakes—Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 What does the word *altered* mean?
 - Ⓐ decorated
 - Ⓑ changed
 - Ⓒ healed
 - Ⓓ fixed
- 2 What does the word *collapse* mean?
 - Ⓕ to fall down
 - Ⓖ to reduce
 - Ⓗ to trim down
 - Ⓘ to decrease
- 3 What does the word *destruction* mean?
 - Ⓐ noisy behavior in a public place
 - Ⓑ distressing feelings after shock
 - Ⓒ the condition of being wrecked
 - Ⓓ the feeling of being let down
- 4 Which word has the OPPOSITE meaning of the word *severe*?
 - Ⓕ bright
 - Ⓖ colorful
 - Ⓗ elegant
 - Ⓘ gentle

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 Which word means almost the SAME as *substantial*?
- Ⓐ empty
 - Ⓑ full
 - Ⓒ light
 - Ⓓ significant
- 6 What does the word *unpredictable* mean?
- Ⓕ not level or smooth
 - Ⓖ not common or familiar
 - Ⓗ not easily foreseen or predicted
 - Ⓘ not interested in someone or something
- 7 What does the word *hazards* mean?
- Ⓐ weak points in the structure of something
 - Ⓑ thoughts that causes feelings of fear
 - Ⓒ reductions in the level of something
 - Ⓓ sources of danger
- 8 What does the word *crisis* mean?
- Ⓕ a time of great difficulty
 - Ⓖ a willingness to surrender to somebody
 - Ⓗ a conclusion based on incomplete facts
 - Ⓘ a loss caused by giving away something



Earthquakes—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 What is the MAIN idea of the article?
 - Ⓐ Some earthquakes can be predicted.
 - Ⓑ Science can help us plan for earthquakes.
 - Ⓒ Earthquakes cause severe destruction.
 - Ⓓ There are ways to prepare for earthquakes.
- 2 After reading the article, what conclusion can you draw?
 - Ⓕ Only people living near water need to worry about earthquakes.
 - Ⓖ Earthquakes are always destructive, so it is necessary to prepare for them.
 - Ⓗ Since earthquakes cannot always be predicted, there is no way to prepare for them.
 - Ⓘ Even though not all earthquakes can be predicted, there are ways to prepare for them.
- 3 When and where did the largest recorded earthquake take place?
 - Ⓐ 1960 in Chile
 - Ⓑ 2011 in Chile
 - Ⓒ 2010 in Haiti
 - Ⓓ 2011 in Japan

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 4** According to the article, how are Earth's crust and a jigsaw puzzle ALIKE?
- Ⓕ They have many pieces that fit together.
 - Ⓖ They contain many pieces.
 - Ⓗ They are fun to work with.
 - Ⓘ They have similar shapes.
- 5** All of the following cause breaks in Earth's crust EXCEPT
- Ⓐ plates spreading apart.
 - Ⓑ plates changing shapes.
 - Ⓒ plates crashing together.
 - Ⓓ plates sliding against one another.



A Crash Course in Forces and Motion with Max Axiom, Super Scientist—Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Read the dictionary entry below.

Noun: the attraction that Earth exerts on an object on or near its surface.

Which of the following words is defined above?

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <p>Ⓐ capabilities</p> <p>Ⓑ friction</p> | <p>Ⓒ gravity</p> <p>Ⓓ inquiry</p> |
|---|-----------------------------------|
- 2 What word means almost the SAME as *thrilling*?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <p>Ⓕ amusing</p> <p>Ⓖ charming</p> | <p>Ⓗ encouraging</p> <p>Ⓘ exciting</p> |
|------------------------------------|--|
- 3 Which word BEST completes this sentence?
- Oil in a car engine reduces _____.**
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <p>Ⓐ advantage</p> <p>Ⓑ friction</p> | <p>Ⓒ gravity</p> <p>Ⓓ identity</p> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
- 4 What does the word *identity* mean?
- Ⓕ a person's individuality
- Ⓖ a copy of something
- Ⓗ a perfect example
- Ⓘ an opinion

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 Read the dictionary entry below.

- **Noun:** a favorable position in relation to somebody or something
- **Noun:** a benefit or gain

Which of the following words is defined above?

- Ⓐ advantage Ⓒ gravity
- Ⓑ capabilities Ⓓ identity

- 6 Which word BEST completes this sentence?

There is some doubt about the program's technological _____.

- Ⓕ capabilities Ⓗ gravity
- Ⓖ friction Ⓘ inquiry

- 7 What does the word *inquiry* mean?

- Ⓐ an act that hurts
- Ⓑ a request for help
- Ⓒ a test of knowledge
- Ⓓ a search for information

- 8 Which word has the OPPOSITE meaning of the word *accelerate*?

- Ⓕ move behind Ⓗ jump over
- Ⓖ slow down Ⓘ keep up



A Crash Course in Forces and Motion with Max Axiom, Super Scientist—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1** What gave Max newfound energy and the desire to learn as much about science as possible?
 - (A) He learned to juggle bowling balls.
 - (B) He rode a roller coaster for the first time.
 - (C) He learned about the mysteries of the sea from his mother.
 - (D) He was struck by a megacharged lightning bolt while on a wilderness hike.

- 2** How does the setting in the story change?
 - (F) In the beginning Max is at an amusement park, and at the end he is at a skate park.
 - (G) In the beginning Max is at an amusement park, and at the end he is in space.
 - (H) In the beginning Max is at school, and at the end he is at a skate park.
 - (I) In the beginning Max is in space, and at the end he is at a skate park.

- 3** What causes an object to move?
 - (A) force
 - (B) gravity
 - (C) inertia
 - (D) mass

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 4** What is true about mass and weight?
- Ⓕ They are the same thing.
 - Ⓖ Neither can be measured in space.
 - Ⓗ Mass is the amount of matter in an object, and weight is determined by gravity's pull on an object.
 - Ⓘ Weight is the amount of matter in an object, and mass is determined by gravity's pull on an object.
- 5** All of the following are scientific concepts Max talks about at the amusement park EXCEPT
- Ⓐ force.
 - Ⓑ gravity.
 - Ⓒ inertia.
 - Ⓓ mass.



Kids in Business—Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Which word means almost the SAME as *undertaking*?
 - Ⓐ business
 - Ⓑ meeting
 - Ⓒ task
 - Ⓓ wish
- 2 What is an *enterprise*?
 - Ⓕ a quick and easy project
 - Ⓖ a difficult or important project
 - Ⓗ a simple and important project
 - Ⓘ a confusing or impossible project
- 3 What does the word *funds* mean?
 - Ⓐ an event to raise money
 - Ⓑ a group that needs money
 - Ⓒ money that can be used for anything
 - Ⓓ money set aside for a specific purpose
- 4 Which word means the OPPOSITE of *exceptional*?
 - Ⓕ ordinary
 - Ⓖ tremendous
 - Ⓗ unusual
 - Ⓘ weird

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 Which word means almost the SAME as *compassionate*?
- Ⓐ annoyed
 - Ⓑ judgmental
 - Ⓒ sympathetic
 - Ⓓ worried
- 6 Which word means “a fixed way to do something”?
- Ⓕ enterprise
 - Ⓖ funds
 - Ⓗ routine
 - Ⓘ undertaking
- 7 What do people do when using a *process*?
- Ⓐ follow steps when making or doing something
 - Ⓑ ask for help when making or doing something
 - Ⓒ show others how to make or do something
 - Ⓓ read about how to make or do something
- 8 What does the word *innovative* mean?
- Ⓕ something old
 - Ⓖ something new and creative
 - Ⓗ something built by following directions
 - Ⓘ something that imitates another thing that already exists



Kids in Business—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 What led Hayleigh Scott to begin her own business?
 - Ⓐ She liked earrings.
 - Ⓑ She wanted to help recycle.
 - Ⓒ She wanted to help her friends.
 - Ⓓ She wanted to highlight her hearing aids.
- 2 What is the goal of Joshua's Heart Foundation?
 - Ⓕ to help fight heart disease
 - Ⓖ to reduce waste in Miami, Florida
 - Ⓗ to provide clothing to needy people
 - Ⓘ to stamp out hunger in Miami, Florida
- 3 What problem did Anna Azevedo notice?
 - Ⓐ that most drinking glasses were not recyclable
 - Ⓑ that she could recycle drinking glasses
 - Ⓒ that landfills were overflowing
 - Ⓓ that more plants were needed

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

- 4** What started Cecilia Cassini's career as a designer?
- Ⓕ She received a sewing machine for her sixth birthday.
 - Ⓖ She dreamed of being a famous designer.
 - Ⓗ Her mother taught her how to sew.
 - Ⓘ She took a lot of sewing lessons.
- 5** What is the MAIN idea of the article?
- Ⓐ Kids have to have a lot of money to start their own businesses.
 - Ⓑ Kids can have fun when they start their own businesses.
 - Ⓒ Kids can make money by starting their own businesses.
 - Ⓓ Kids can help others by starting their own businesses.



The Secret Message— Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 What does the word *attracted* mean?
- Ⓐ offered advice to
 - Ⓑ drew the attention of
 - Ⓒ cured somebody from
 - Ⓓ forced liquid or gas into
- 2 Which word has almost the SAME meaning as *dazzling*?
- Ⓕ charming
 - Ⓖ encouraging
 - Ⓗ smiling
 - Ⓘ stunning
- 3 What does the word *requested* mean?
- Ⓐ asked
 - Ⓑ enlisted
 - Ⓒ identified
 - Ⓓ stopped
- 4 Which word has the OPPOSITE meaning of the word *trudged*?
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| Ⓕ glided | Ⓗ rushed |
| Ⓖ judged | Ⓘ tricked |

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 What does the word *fabrics* mean?
- Ⓐ the wide leaves of a plant
 - Ⓑ types of material made from cloth
 - Ⓒ sealed bags stuffed with feathers
 - Ⓓ the plots of ground where plants grow
- 6 What does the word *soared* mean?
- Ⓕ flew upward
 - Ⓖ moved on foot
 - Ⓗ traveled at a fast pace
 - Ⓘ moved rhythmically to music
- 7 What does the word *greed* mean?
- Ⓐ an annoyance or trouble
 - Ⓑ a jealous feeling or behavior
 - Ⓒ a shameful or regrettable act
 - Ⓓ a selfish desire to have or get something
- 8 Which word has the OPPOSITE meaning of *honest*?
- Ⓕ unhealthy
 - Ⓖ uninterested
 - Ⓗ untruthful
 - Ⓘ unusual



The Secret Message—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 At the beginning of the story, why would the merchant not let the parrot go?
 - Ⓐ He was entertaining.
 - Ⓑ He could play dead.
 - Ⓒ He was worth a lot of money.
 - Ⓓ He attracted customers to his shop.
- 2 What did the parrot want the merchant to tell the parrots he saw in the forest?
 - Ⓕ about his cage
 - Ⓖ about his kind owner
 - Ⓗ about all the customers
 - Ⓘ about his bright feathers
- 3 What happened when the merchant told the parrots in the forest about his parrot's cage?
 - Ⓐ They died.
 - Ⓑ They fell off the branches and flew away.
 - Ⓒ They flew off the branches and sang a beautiful song for him.
 - Ⓓ They fell off the branches onto their backs with their feet in the air.

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 4 Why did the merchant's parrot fall off his swing with his feet pointing up when the merchant told him what happened in the forest?
- Ⓕ He died.
 - Ⓖ He was sick.
 - Ⓗ He was entertaining the customers.
 - Ⓘ He was doing what the parrots were telling him to do.
- 5 What message does the author want to give the reader?
- Ⓐ Animals belong in their natural habitats.
 - Ⓑ Animals belong with one another.
 - Ⓒ Animals should be protected.
 - Ⓓ Parrots are intelligent birds.



Ranita, The Frog Princess— Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Which word has almost the SAME meaning as the word *cranky*?
- Ⓐ crabby
 - Ⓑ clumsy
 - Ⓒ nutty
 - Ⓓ panicky
- 2 Which word has almost the SAME meaning as the word *frustrated*?
- Ⓕ disabled
 - Ⓖ disappointed
 - Ⓗ stranded
 - Ⓘ strategic
- 3 What does the word *selfish* mean?
- Ⓐ eager to argue
 - Ⓑ badly behaved
 - Ⓒ deliberately disobedient
 - Ⓓ thinking only about oneself
- 4 Which word has the OPPOSITE meaning of *commotion*?
- Ⓕ calmness
 - Ⓖ motivation
 - Ⓖ communication
 - Ⓘ movement

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 What does the word *annoyed* mean?
- Ⓐ ashamed
 - Ⓑ concerned
 - Ⓒ irritated
 - Ⓓ jealous
- 6 What does the word *specialty* mean?
- Ⓕ a superior position
 - Ⓖ a satisfying experience
 - Ⓗ success that seems to happen by chance
 - Ⓘ something a person knows a great deal about
- 7 What does the word *attitude* mean?
- Ⓐ a manner of thinking, acting, or feeling
 - Ⓑ sympathy for the suffering of others
 - Ⓒ something fascinating
 - Ⓓ a feeling of duty
- 8 Read the dictionary entry below.

- **Adjective:** easily recognized
- **Adjective:** closely acquainted
- **Noun:** one who is often seen and well known

Which of the following words is defined in the entry above?

- Ⓕ annoyed
- Ⓖ familiar
- Ⓖ cranky
- Ⓘ selfish



Ranita, The Frog Princess—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 What is the setting of the story?
 - Ⓐ at the Viceroy's castle recently in Mexico
 - Ⓑ at the Viceroy's castle long ago in Mexico
 - Ⓒ at the Viceroy's hunting lodge long ago in Mexico
 - Ⓓ at the Viceroy's hunting lodge at some time in the future
- 2 Why was Ranita turned into a frog?
 - Ⓕ She did not let Vieja Sabia have a place to sleep.
 - Ⓖ She did not help Vieja Sabia find and marry a prince.
 - Ⓗ She did not give Vieja Sabia a drink from the well long ago.
 - Ⓘ She did not share her food with Vieja Sabia some food long ago.
- 3 All of the following words describe Felipe EXCEPT
 - Ⓐ demanding.
 - Ⓑ generous.
 - Ⓒ rotten.
 - Ⓓ smug.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

- 4** After Ranita wakes up the next morning, what does she ask Felipe for?
- Ⓕ food
 - Ⓖ a kiss
 - Ⓗ to marry her
 - Ⓘ for a place to sleep
- 5** Who is Ranita's prince?
- Ⓐ a frog
 - Ⓑ the Viceroy
 - Ⓒ Pepe, the servant
 - Ⓓ Felipe, the Viceroy's son



The Buffalo Are Back— Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 What does the word *rippled* mean?
- Ⓐ tore into pieces
 - Ⓑ told what happened
 - Ⓒ kept something away
 - Ⓓ formed small waves
- 2 Which word has almost the SAME meaning as the word *droughts*?
- Ⓕ damages
 - Ⓖ doubts
 - Ⓗ shortages
 - Ⓘ thoughts
- 3 Which word has the OPPOSITE meaning of *extinct*?
- Ⓐ last
 - Ⓑ living
 - Ⓒ loud
 - Ⓓ lucky
- 4 Which word has almost the SAME meaning as the word *flourished*?
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Ⓕ accomplished | Ⓗ nourished |
| Ⓖ flowered | Ⓘ thrived |

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 What does the word *fragile* mean?
- Ⓐ tending to break easily
 - Ⓑ showing good taste
 - Ⓒ having little spark
 - Ⓓ being comfortable
- 6 What does the word *crumbled* mean?
- Ⓕ handled clumsily
 - Ⓖ made a deep sound
 - Ⓗ reduced to tiny bits
 - Ⓘ moved back
- 7 What does the word *ecosystem* mean?
- Ⓐ developments in a city
 - Ⓑ plants resembling a tree
 - Ⓒ people who are closely related
 - Ⓓ organisms and their environment
- 8 What does the word *imbalance* mean?
- Ⓕ an unevenness existing between two things
 - Ⓖ a reproduction of the form of a person
 - Ⓗ an eventful day
 - Ⓘ a general idea



The Buffalo Are Back—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 What is the MAIN idea of the section titled “The Buffalo”?
 - Ⓐ The buffalo provided the Indians with all their needs.
 - Ⓑ There were 75 million buffalo in North America.
 - Ⓒ Loss of buffalo killed the prairie.
 - Ⓓ Buffalo changed the prairie.
- 2 All of the following describe how buffalo and cattle affect the prairie EXCEPT
 - Ⓕ the buffalo helped the prairie survive, but the cattle did not.
 - Ⓖ the cattle never ate too much grass, but the buffalo did.
 - Ⓗ the buffalo were helpful in keeping the grasses healthy, but the cattle were not.
 - Ⓘ the sharp hooves of the buffalo helped rainwater reach the soil, but the flat hooves of the cattle packed the earth.
- 3 What happened when the grasshoppers chewed the fragile crops growing on the plains?
 - Ⓐ nothing grew back
 - Ⓑ buffalo grass grew back
 - Ⓒ plants with tough roots grew back
 - Ⓓ plants with fragile roots grew back

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

- 4** Who discovered three hundred buffalo in Montana?
- Ⓕ President Theodore Roosevelt
 - Ⓖ General George A. Custer
 - Ⓗ Sioux Chief Sitting Bull
 - Ⓘ W. T. Hornaday
- 5** What conclusion can you draw from the selection?
- Ⓐ All farmers use contour plowing.
 - Ⓑ Cattle are important to the farming industry.
 - Ⓒ The buffalo population will never be in trouble again.
 - Ⓓ It is important to protect both the buffalo and the native grasses.



Spiders—Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Which word has almost the SAME meaning as *pounce*?
 - Ⓐ jump
 - Ⓑ point
 - Ⓒ push
 - Ⓓ sleep
- 2 Which words from the selection vocabulary list form an antonym pair?
 - Ⓕ camouflaged and dribbles
 - Ⓖ pounce and camouflaged
 - Ⓗ predator and vibrations
 - Ⓘ prey and predator
- 3 What does the word *dribbles* mean?
 - Ⓐ covers something with fabric
 - Ⓑ lets run from the mouth
 - Ⓒ lets go of something
 - Ⓓ swallows liquid
- 4 Which word has the OPPOSITE meaning of *poisonous*?
 - Ⓕ dangerous
 - Ⓖ harmless
 - Ⓗ jealous
 - Ⓘ motionless

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 Which word has almost the SAME meaning as the word *extraordinary*?
- Ⓐ breakable
 - Ⓑ changeable
 - Ⓒ remarkable
 - Ⓓ valuable
- 6 What does the word *vibrations* mean?
- Ⓕ leaping
 - Ⓖ shaking
 - Ⓗ popping
 - Ⓘ smashing
- 7 One type of animal that is *camouflaged* is
- Ⓐ a buffalo
 - Ⓑ an eagle
 - Ⓒ an elephant
 - Ⓓ a snake
- 8 A *predator* is an animal that
- Ⓕ lives in warm climates
 - Ⓖ sleeps underground
 - Ⓗ eats other animals
 - Ⓘ lays eggs



Spiders—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1** Which sentence BEST explains what the article is about?
 - Ⓐ Spiderwebs are made of silk.
 - Ⓑ Spiders eat in an unusual way.
 - Ⓒ Spiders share similar features.
 - Ⓓ Spiders make similar kinds of webs.

- 2** How are spiders and insects different?
 - Ⓕ Spiders have wings, but insects do not.
 - Ⓖ Spiders have six legs and insects have eight.
 - Ⓗ Spiders have eight legs and insects have six.
 - Ⓘ Spiders have wings, but not all insects do.

- 3** According to the selection, all of the following help spiders sense things EXCEPT
 - Ⓐ silk in their spinnerets.
 - Ⓑ hairs on their bodies.
 - Ⓒ organs on their feet.
 - Ⓓ their eyes.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

- 4** What helps a spider's new skin harden?
- Ⓕ rest
 - Ⓖ sunlight
 - Ⓗ eating food
 - Ⓘ spinning a web
- 5** According to the selection, all of the following describe a spider's silk EXCEPT
- Ⓐ it is very strong.
 - Ⓑ it is recyclable.
 - Ⓒ it is stretchy.
 - Ⓓ it is weak.



Poetry—Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Which word means almost the SAME as *creative*?
 - Ⓐ strong
 - Ⓑ talented
 - Ⓒ understood
 - Ⓓ worried
- 2 What does the word *brittle* mean?
 - Ⓕ simple to do or try
 - Ⓖ difficult to open or close
 - Ⓗ horrible to taste or smell
 - Ⓘ easily broken or destroyed
- 3 Which of the following words is NOT *descriptive*?
 - Ⓐ balanced
 - Ⓑ high
 - Ⓒ pretty
 - Ⓓ rock
- 4 What word means the OPPOSITE of *outstretched*?
 - Ⓕ closed
 - Ⓖ empty
 - Ⓗ filled
 - Ⓘ open

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 Which pair of words *rhyme*?
- Ⓐ trail, try
 - Ⓑ none, day
 - Ⓒ chart, heart
 - Ⓓ mail, charm
- 6 Which of the following lines contains a *simile*?
- Ⓕ I fell and hurt my arm.
 - Ⓖ She walked to the door.
 - Ⓗ He moved as slowly as a snail.
 - Ⓘ We went to the store with Billy.
- 7 Which of the following is part of *meter*?
- Ⓐ length
 - Ⓑ rhyme
 - Ⓒ syllables
 - Ⓓ words
- 8 Which of the following contains a *metaphor*?
- Ⓕ The mountain was very tall.
 - Ⓖ The party was a swirling tornado.
 - Ⓗ He walked along the path to the school.
 - Ⓘ She had never wanted anything more in her life.



Poetry—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 Reread the poem “Bat.” The poet compares bats to what during the day?
 - Ⓐ collapsed tents
 - Ⓑ fall leaves
 - Ⓒ clear air
 - Ⓓ birds
- 2 What is the theme of these poems?
 - Ⓕ how animals changes
 - Ⓖ animals and their bad habitats
 - Ⓗ animals and their characteristics
 - Ⓘ similarities between animals and people
- 3 Read the following lines from the poem “Bat.”

**For juicy June bugs, meaty moths,
Mosquitoes (eaten rare)**

Why does the author use alliteration?

- Ⓐ to emphasize the prey of bats
- Ⓑ to compare bats to their prey
- Ⓒ for repetition
- Ⓓ for rhyme

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

4 Reread the poem “Fireflies at Dusk.” What does the poet compare fireflies to?

Ⓕ cupped hands

Ⓒ tiny lanterns

Ⓗ glowing fingers

Ⓘ street lights

5 Reread the poem “Fog.” Which animal does the poet use to describe fog?

Ⓐ a cat

Ⓑ a dog

Ⓒ a tiger

Ⓓ a kitten



The Cricket in Times Square— Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 What does the word *scrounging* mean?
 - Ⓐ writing something hastily
 - Ⓑ digging with the claws
 - Ⓒ gathering by searching
 - Ⓓ lying lazily
- 2 What does the word *jumble* mean?
 - Ⓕ deep sound
 - Ⓖ sudden fall
 - Ⓗ quick motion
 - Ⓘ confusing mess
- 3 Which word has almost the SAME meaning as *logical*?
 - Ⓐ abnormal
 - Ⓑ lyrical
 - Ⓒ magical
 - Ⓓ reasonable
- 4 Which word has the OPPOSITE meaning of *cautiously*?
 - Ⓕ carefully
 - Ⓖ effortlessly
 - Ⓗ recklessly
 - Ⓘ urgently

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 An *acquaintance* is
- Ⓐ an old friend.
 - Ⓑ a business partner.
 - Ⓒ someone you know.
 - Ⓓ someone you want to meet.
- 6 Which word has the OPPOSITE meaning of *scornfully*?
- Ⓕ beautifully
 - Ⓖ respectfully
 - Ⓗ thankfully
 - Ⓘ wishfully
- 7 What does the word *complementary* mean?
- Ⓐ calculating what comes next
 - Ⓑ making something better
 - Ⓒ demanding something
 - Ⓓ satisfying a request
- 8 Which word means almost the SAME as *trustworthy*?
- Ⓕ agreeable
 - Ⓖ reliable
 - Ⓗ stable
 - Ⓘ wealthy



The Cricket in Times Square—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 How is the setting connected to the MAIN problem in the story?
 - Ⓐ Chester moves to New York for a new job.
 - Ⓑ Chester searches New York for another cricket.
 - Ⓒ Chester is accidentally brought to New York City.
 - Ⓓ Chester goes to New York to look for Tucker Mouse.
- 2 Where do Tucker and Harry take Chester at the end of the story?
 - Ⓕ Connecticut
 - Ⓖ Times Square
 - Ⓗ Grand Central Station
 - Ⓘ Times Square Subway Station
- 3 According to the story, how is the relationship between cats and mice in the city DIFFERENT than in the country?
 - Ⓐ Their relationship is the same in both places.
 - Ⓑ They are enemies in the country, but not in the city.
 - Ⓒ They are enemies in the city, but not in the country.
 - Ⓓ They share habitats in the city, but not in the country.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

- 4** How did Chester get to New York from Connecticut?
- Ⓕ in a picnic basket
 - Ⓖ a matchbox
 - Ⓗ a backpack
 - Ⓘ a taxicab
- 5** What made Chester feel better about being in a new and strange place?
- Ⓐ the matchbox
 - Ⓑ Times Square
 - Ⓒ a familiar star
 - Ⓓ a friend like Tucker



Aguinaldo—Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Which word has the almost the SAME meaning as the word *assigned*?
 - Ⓐ ate
 - Ⓑ given
 - Ⓒ made
 - Ⓓ tested
- 2 *Residents* are people who
 - Ⓕ go to the same school.
 - Ⓖ live in the same place.
 - Ⓗ are teammates.
 - Ⓘ work together.
- 3 If you *scattered* something, that means you
 - Ⓐ spread it around.
 - Ⓑ gathered it up.
 - Ⓒ created it.
 - Ⓓ sold it.
- 4 Which word means the OPPOSITE of *gingerly*?
 - Ⓕ heavily
 - Ⓖ easily
 - Ⓗ loudly
 - Ⓘ quietly

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 Which word means almost the SAME as *selective*?
- Ⓐ absent
 - Ⓑ mean
 - Ⓒ picky
 - Ⓓ tough
- 6 People in *organizations*
- Ⓕ go to the same school.
 - Ⓖ live in the same neighborhood.
 - Ⓗ fight a problem in a community.
 - Ⓘ work together for a particular purpose.
- 7 Which word means almost the SAME as *generosity*?
- Ⓐ forgiveness
 - Ⓑ happiness
 - Ⓒ kindness
 - Ⓓ silliness
- 8 What does the word *mature* mean?
- Ⓕ being young
 - Ⓖ being a parent
 - Ⓗ acting child-like
 - Ⓘ acting grown up



Aguinaldo—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 Why does Señorita Antonia decide to include fifth graders in the trip to the nursing home?
 - Ⓐ The other class did not behave.
 - Ⓑ They ask if they can go on the trip.
 - Ⓒ They are mature enough to go this year.
 - Ⓓ The nursing home needs a lot of helpers.
- 2 Which of the following is the reason Marilia does not want to visit the nursing home?
 - Ⓕ She does not like riding the rickety bus.
 - Ⓖ Her grandmother died in a nursing home.
 - Ⓗ She does not want to miss a day of school.
 - Ⓘ Her mom told her the nursing home is far away.
- 3 Why do the students bring *aguinaldos* for the nursing home residents?
 - Ⓐ Señorita Antonia says they never get presents.
 - Ⓑ Surprise Christmas gifts are fun to receive.
 - Ⓒ The residents ask for donations.
 - Ⓓ They have extras to share.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

- 4** How does Marilia get a coconut sweet?
- Ⓕ Her mother gives her one to take on the trip.
 - Ⓖ Señorita Antonia gives one to everyone.
 - Ⓗ Elenita gives Marilia one of hers.
 - Ⓘ She steals one from the tray.
- 5** Why does Marilia decide to give her card to Elenita?
- Ⓐ Marilia sees Elenita sitting by herself.
 - Ⓑ Elenita is her grandmother's best friend.
 - Ⓒ Señorita Antonia tells her to find a partner.
 - Ⓓ They have known each other for a long time.



Delivering Justice: W.W. Law and the Fight for Civil Rights—Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 What does the word *mistreated* mean?
- Ⓐ put in a wrong place Ⓒ doubted the truth
Ⓑ estimated wrongly Ⓓ treated badly
- 2 What does the word *fulfill* mean?
- Ⓕ take up all the space
Ⓖ make something full
Ⓗ do what is required
Ⓘ cover a blank area
- 3 What does the word *encouragement* mean?
- Ⓐ support that inspires confidence
Ⓑ something that restores health
Ⓒ the ability to face danger
Ⓓ an unexpected meeting
- 4 Read the dictionary entry below.

- **Verb:** enrolled officially or formally
- **Verb:** made a record of something

Which of the following words is defined above?

- Ⓕ fulfill Ⓗ protested
Ⓖ mistreated Ⓘ registered

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 Which word means almost the SAME as *qualified*?
- Ⓐ proper
 - Ⓑ honorable
 - Ⓒ capable
 - Ⓓ remarkable
- 6 What does the word *protest* mean?
- Ⓕ put to test
 - Ⓖ keep something safe
 - Ⓗ admit something openly
 - Ⓘ express disapproval of something
- 7 What does the word *boycott* mean?
- Ⓐ one sent to gather information
 - Ⓑ the tendency of an object to float
 - Ⓒ a refusal to do business with a group
 - Ⓓ a member of the U.S. boys' organization
- 8 Which word has the OPPOSITE meaning of *injustice*?
- Ⓕ faithfulness
 - Ⓖ fairness
 - Ⓗ happiness
 - Ⓘ kindness



Delivering Justice: W.W. Law and the Fight for Civil Rights—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1** What made Thursdays special for Westley?
 - Ⓐ He got to see his mom.
 - Ⓑ Old John would tell him stories.
 - Ⓒ He got to eat at a lunch counter.
 - Ⓓ It was his night to help his grandma make dinner.

- 2** Why did Westley and his grandmother leave the department store without buying anything?
 - Ⓕ They could not find what they were looking for.
 - Ⓖ The saleswoman was disrespectful to them.
 - Ⓗ People cut in front of them.
 - Ⓘ The line was too long.

- 3** What was the purpose of the voter school?
 - Ⓐ to help people pass the registration test
 - Ⓑ to teach people to read and write
 - Ⓒ to hold meetings for the NAACP
 - Ⓓ to tell people how to vote

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 4 The sit-in protesters need to be trained
- Ⓕ to know what to expect when protesting.
 - Ⓖ to ensure the cause was taken seriously.
 - Ⓗ to see when violence was appropriate.
 - Ⓘ to learn about the history of protesting.
- 5 What made the results of Savannah's boycott special compared to others in the United States?
- Ⓐ It was the first southern city to declare all its citizens equal.
 - Ⓑ Westley was the main organizer of the protests.
 - Ⓒ Very few people were arrested in the protests.
 - Ⓓ It focused on desegregating one place at a time.



Abe's Honest Words— Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 What does the word *haste* mean?
 - Ⓐ competitiveness
 - Ⓑ helplessness
 - Ⓒ quickness
 - Ⓓ weakness
- 2 Which word means almost the SAME as *divided*?
 - Ⓕ jagged
 - Ⓖ faded
 - Ⓗ damaged
 - Ⓘ separated
- 3 What does the word *shattered* mean?
 - Ⓐ destroyed
 - Ⓑ deserted
 - Ⓒ shambled
 - Ⓓ shuffled
- 4 What does the word *tension* mean?
 - Ⓕ feeling of anxiety or fear
 - Ⓖ mental or emotional strain
 - Ⓗ wiliness to yield or surrender
 - Ⓘ belief about or understanding of something

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 What does the word *opposed* mean?
- Ⓐ disagreed
 - Ⓑ offended
 - Ⓒ positioned
 - Ⓓ possessed
- 6 Which word means almost the SAME as *perish*?
- Ⓕ disappear
 - Ⓖ disagree
 - Ⓗ disapprove
 - Ⓘ dislike
- 7 What does the word *proclamation* mean?
- Ⓐ the act of relaxing
 - Ⓑ firmness of purpose
 - Ⓒ power to capture attention
 - Ⓓ an official public announcement
- 8 Read the dictionary entry below.

- **Noun:** a formal speech
- **Verb:** write directions on mail

Which of the following words is defined in the entry above?

- Ⓕ address
- Ⓖ haste
- Ⓗ proclamation
- Ⓘ tension



Abe's Honest Words—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 What was the “hideous sight” that shattered Abraham Lincoln’s joy?
 - Ⓐ the death of war
 - Ⓑ the Union soldiers
 - Ⓒ slaves chained together
 - Ⓓ the hunters he ferried down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers
- 2 Why did Abraham Lincoln decide to become a lawmaker?
 - Ⓕ to help people
 - Ⓖ to end slavery
 - Ⓗ to give speeches
 - Ⓘ to become president
- 3 What happened a month before Abraham Lincoln took office as the president?
 - Ⓐ Seven southern states left the Union.
 - Ⓑ Southern troops attacked Fort Sumter.
 - Ⓒ Seven southern states joined the Union.
 - Ⓓ He issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 4** Reread this quote from the selection.

I never, in my life, felt more certain that I was doing right, than I do in the signing this paper. My whole soul is in it.

What paper was President Lincoln referring to in this quote?

- Ⓕ the Constitution
 - Ⓖ a story from the Bible
 - Ⓗ the Gettysburg Address
 - Ⓘ the Emancipation Proclamation
- 5** What is the MAIN idea of the Gettysburg Address?
- Ⓐ We must help one another.
 - Ⓑ Our country will only survive when slavery is eliminated.
 - Ⓒ For those who have died, we must continue to fight for a new freedom.
 - Ⓓ We must continue to fight against those from other countries who threaten our liberties.



A New Kind of Corn— Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 What does the word *prevalent* mean?
 - Ⓐ mild
 - Ⓑ random
 - Ⓒ unpopular
 - Ⓓ widespread
- 2 Which of the following is NOT an example of a person's *characteristics*?
 - Ⓕ daring
 - Ⓖ tall
 - Ⓖ mother
 - Ⓖ young
- 3 Which of these professionals works with *agriculture*?
 - Ⓐ Farmer
 - Ⓑ Nurse
 - Ⓒ Teacher
 - Ⓓ Salesperson
- 4 Which definition means the OPPOSITE of *disagrees*?
 - Ⓕ sees eye to eye
 - Ⓖ takes pleasure in
 - Ⓖ differs in opinion
 - Ⓖ researches to find an answer

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 What does the word *advancements* mean?
- Ⓐ keeping
 - Ⓑ improvements
 - Ⓒ observations
 - Ⓓ worsening
- 6 Which of the following sentences is an example of *concerns* someone might have at lunchtime?
- Ⓕ I would like to have broccoli instead of fries.
 - Ⓖ I wonder if my chicken is cooked all the way.
 - Ⓗ I have never ordered something I did not like.
 - Ⓘ I ordered a salad with the dressing on the side.
- 7 Which word means almost the SAME thing as *resistance*?
- Ⓐ opposition
 - Ⓑ praise
 - Ⓒ support
 - Ⓓ trust
- 8 What does the word *inherit* mean?
- Ⓕ to ask for help
 - Ⓖ to give as a gift
 - Ⓗ to purchase at a store
 - Ⓘ to receive from an ancestor



A New Kind of Corn—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1** How do scientists make Bt corn?
 - Ⓐ They inject poison into the corn.
 - Ⓑ They add a sweetener to the corn.
 - Ⓒ They change the genetic code of corn.
 - Ⓓ They add an insect repellent to the corn.

- 2** What does Bt corn produce that kills insects?
 - Ⓕ bacteria
 - Ⓖ genes
 - Ⓗ poison
 - Ⓘ sweetener

- 3** All of the following are reasons why Bt corn is beneficial to farmers EXCEPT
 - Ⓐ they do not worry about being exposed to toxic chemicals.
 - Ⓑ it has been proven to be safe for consumers to eat.
 - Ⓒ the reduced need for pesticides.
 - Ⓓ it saves time and money.

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 4** According to the article, what is the problem with Bt corn?
- Ⓕ There is no proof that Bt corn is safe to grow and eat.
 - Ⓖ Bt corn kills only harmless insects.
 - Ⓗ It costs too much money.
 - Ⓘ It does not taste good.
- 5** Based on what you read, what is the future of testing GM foods?
- Ⓐ Testing will continue until they know if GM foods are safe for consumers.
 - Ⓑ Testing will continue as long as Bt corn makes money.
 - Ⓒ Testing will only continue on rootworm beetles.
 - Ⓓ Testing is no longer needed.



See How They Run— Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 What does the word *version* mean?
 - Ⓐ changing something to fit a new situation
 - Ⓑ doing the same thing over again
 - Ⓒ staying the same forever
 - Ⓓ moving to a new place
- 2 Which word means the OPPOSITE of *privilege*?
 - Ⓕ benefit
 - Ⓖ condition
 - Ⓗ punishment
 - Ⓘ rule
- 3 Which word means almost the SAME as *compromise*?
 - Ⓐ agree
 - Ⓑ fight
 - Ⓒ struggle
 - Ⓓ wander
- 4 What does the word *amendments* mean?
 - Ⓕ new ideas
 - Ⓖ different paths
 - Ⓗ formal changes
 - Ⓘ ways to compromise

Name: _____ Date: _____

5 Which word means almost the SAME as *commitment*?

- Ⓐ agreement
- Ⓑ comment
- Ⓒ dedication
- Ⓓ requirement

6 What is *democracy*?

- Ⓕ a type of country
- Ⓖ the rules of a nation
- Ⓗ a system of government
- Ⓘ the way people make decisions

7 Read the dictionary entry below.

- **Noun:** The act of making rules as laws
- **Noun:** The laws created by a lawmaking body

Which of the following words is defined above?

- Ⓐ amendments
- Ⓑ compromise
- Ⓒ democracy
- Ⓓ legislation

8 What does the word *eventually* mean?

- Ⓕ soon
- Ⓖ in the end
- Ⓗ immediately
- Ⓘ in the beginning



See How They Run—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 According to the selection, all of the following governments contributed ideas to the American system EXCEPT
 - Ⓐ Ancient Rome.
 - Ⓑ Ancient Egypt.
 - Ⓒ Ancient Greece.
 - Ⓓ thirteenth century Britain.

- 2 What are the three branches of government established by the Founding Fathers?
 - Ⓕ executive, judicial, legislative
 - Ⓖ judicial, legislative, presidential
 - Ⓗ constitutional, executive, judicial
 - Ⓘ constitutional, judicial, legislative

- 3 What is the MAIN idea of the section “Getting Better All the Time” in the selection?
 - Ⓐ The Constitution changes every year.
 - Ⓑ The Constitution is a perfect document.
 - Ⓒ The Constitution includes both good and bad news.
 - Ⓓ The Constitution has been improved several times.

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 4** What can both kids and grown-ups do on Election Day?
- Ⓕ cast ballots
 - Ⓖ write letters
 - Ⓗ take a vacation
 - Ⓘ run in elections
- 5** According to the selection, all of the following are ways you can respond to a community problem or voice a suggestion EXCEPT
- Ⓐ begin a petition.
 - Ⓑ take notes in your journal.
 - Ⓒ write a letter or e-mail to a public official.
 - Ⓓ invite a public official to speak to your class.



LaRue for Mayor— Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 What does the word *tolerate* mean?
 - Ⓐ to dislike
 - Ⓑ to accept
 - Ⓒ to put up with
 - Ⓓ to try to change
- 2 What does the word *campaign* mean?
 - Ⓕ an organized series of steps toward a goal
 - Ⓖ a night spent in the woods
 - Ⓗ an unanswered call
 - Ⓘ a method of travel
- 3 What does the word *governor* mean?
 - Ⓐ the leader of a group of people
 - Ⓑ the President of the United States
 - Ⓒ the person in charge of a school system
 - Ⓓ the official head of the state government
- 4 Which word means the OPPOSITE of *opponent*?
 - Ⓕ competitor
 - Ⓖ loser
 - Ⓗ teammate
 - Ⓘ winner

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 What does the word *intend* mean?
- Ⓐ to mean to
 - Ⓑ to need to
 - Ⓒ to want to
 - Ⓓ to try to
- 6 Which word means almost the SAME as *weary*?
- Ⓕ awake
 - Ⓖ excited
 - Ⓗ scared
 - Ⓘ tired
- 7 What does the word *overwhelming* mean?
- Ⓐ strong and scary
 - Ⓑ new and different
 - Ⓒ powerful and intense
 - Ⓓ interesting and strange
- 8 What does the word *accompanies* mean?
- Ⓕ votes against
 - Ⓖ tries to change
 - Ⓗ goes along with
 - Ⓘ works with others



LaRue for Mayor—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 What caused Mrs. LaRue to end up in the hospital?
 - Ⓐ She collapsed.
 - Ⓑ She ate a bad hot dog.
 - Ⓒ She was bitten by a dog.
 - Ⓓ She was injured when dogs overturned a hot-dog cart.
- 2 What is the problem according to Ike?
 - Ⓕ He has to think of a way to get Mrs. LaRue out of the hospital.
 - Ⓖ He has to think of a way to stop Bugwort's attacks on dogs.
 - Ⓗ He wants to become Assistant Mayor of Snort City.
 - Ⓘ He wants to help Bugwort crack down on dogs.
- 3 How do Hugo Bugwort's feelings about dogs change?
 - Ⓐ In the beginning he liked dogs, but in the end he wanted to ban them.
 - Ⓑ In the beginning he wanted a ban on dogs, but in the end he liked dogs.
 - Ⓒ In the beginning he wanted to ban all dogs, but in the end he only wanted to ban big dogs.
 - Ⓓ In the beginning he wanted to ban only big dogs, but in the end he wanted to ban all dogs.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

- 4** Who becomes the Assistant Mayor of Snort City?
- Ⓕ Hugo Bugwort
 - Ⓖ Mr. LaRue
 - Ⓗ Ike LaRue
 - Ⓘ Mrs. LaRue
- 5** If Mrs. LaRue got hurt during the swearing-in ceremony and returned to the hospital, what do you think Ike will do?
- Ⓐ write her another letter
 - Ⓑ send her an e-mail
 - Ⓒ get a new owner
 - Ⓓ send her flowers



The Moon Over Star— Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

1 Which word means the OPPOSITE of *scouted*?

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| Ⓐ caught | Ⓒ searched |
| Ⓑ lost | Ⓓ watched |

2 What does the word *tinkering* mean?

- Ⓕ looking for something
- Ⓖ clinking metal together
- Ⓗ planning to make something
- Ⓘ keeping busy in an aimless way

3 What does the word *decade* mean?

- Ⓐ a type of job
- Ⓑ rules of a game
- Ⓒ a type of calendar
- Ⓓ a period of ten years

4 Read the dictionary entry below.

- **Noun:** A profession putting knowledge of matter and energy to use
- **Noun:** The control and direction of something

Which of the following words is defined above?

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| Ⓕ directing | Ⓗ gleaming |
| Ⓖ engineering | Ⓘ tinkering |

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 What does the word *directing* mean?
- Ⓐ giving directions
 - Ⓑ following directions
 - Ⓒ asking for directions
 - Ⓓ looking in a direction
- 6 Which word means almost the SAME as *gleaming*?
- Ⓕ blocking
 - Ⓖ ordering
 - Ⓗ shining
 - Ⓘ winking
- 7 Which word means almost the SAME as *squirmed*?
- Ⓐ itched
 - Ⓑ jumped
 - Ⓒ squared
 - Ⓓ twisted
- 8 What does the word *technology* mean?
- Ⓕ a system of charts to make work easier
 - Ⓖ the use of objects to build something new
 - Ⓗ the way objects are put together to make things
 - Ⓘ the use of scientific knowledge for practical purposes



The Moon Over Star—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 What historic event did the characters witness on television?
 - Ⓐ the first moon walk
 - Ⓑ the first trip to Mars
 - Ⓒ the first flight into space
 - Ⓓ the first flight around Earth
- 2 How is the setting important to the story?
 - Ⓕ It takes place the year Mae was born.
 - Ⓖ It takes place the year Kennedy became president.
 - Ⓗ It takes place the year after an historic event in space.
 - Ⓘ It takes place the same year as an historic event in space.
- 3 What caused Gramps to look “lifetime-tired”?
 - Ⓐ his old age
 - Ⓑ many years of farming
 - Ⓒ many years of worrying
 - Ⓓ spending too much time in the sun

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 4 How were Mae's and Gramps's views of the space program DIFFERENT?
- Ⓕ Gramps was excited about it, but Mae thought it was a waste of time.
 - Ⓖ Mae was excited about it, but Gramps thought it was a waste of time.
 - Ⓗ Gramps was excited about it, but Mae thought it was a waste of money.
 - Ⓘ Mae was excited about it, but Gramps thought it was a waste of money.
- 5 What message does the author want to get across to the reader?
- Ⓐ Space exploration is necessary.
 - Ⓑ Family members often disagree with each other.
 - Ⓒ Everyone should support space exploration.
 - Ⓓ People's views are based on their experiences.



Why Does the Moon Change Shape?— Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 What word means almost the SAME as *rotates*?
 - Ⓐ drives
 - Ⓑ flies
 - Ⓒ turns
 - Ⓓ waves
- 2 Which word means almost the SAME as *crescent*?
 - Ⓕ curved
 - Ⓖ round
 - Ⓗ square
 - Ⓘ wavy
- 3 What does the word *astronomers* mean?
 - Ⓐ people who design rockets
 - Ⓑ scientists who study artifacts
 - Ⓒ people who study planets, stars, and the sky
 - Ⓓ a scientist who studies the way people lived long ago
- 4 What does the word *phases* mean?
 - Ⓕ discussions
 - Ⓖ meetings
 - Ⓗ places
 - Ⓘ stages

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 Something that is a *sliver* is NOT
- Ⓐ crooked.
 - Ⓑ gold.
 - Ⓒ slender.
 - Ⓓ thick.
- 6 Which word means almost the SAME as *series*?
- Ⓕ individual
 - Ⓖ obstacle
 - Ⓗ pair
 - Ⓘ set
- 7 What does the word *specific* mean?
- Ⓐ abstract
 - Ⓑ exact
 - Ⓒ odd
 - Ⓓ random
- 8 *Telescopes* are tools that help you
- Ⓕ hear.
 - Ⓖ heal.
 - Ⓗ see.
 - Ⓘ travel.



Why Does the Moon Change Shape?— Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 How often do the Moon's phases repeat themselves?
 - Ⓐ every four weeks
 - Ⓑ every twenty-nine days
 - Ⓒ every twenty-seven days
 - Ⓓ every thirty-one days

- 2 According to the selection, the Moon is SIMILAR to a top because
 - Ⓕ they spin in a similar way.
 - Ⓖ they have the same shape.
 - Ⓗ they spin at a similar angle.
 - Ⓘ they move at the same speed.

- 3 According to the selection, why does the Moon look bigger and brighter to us than planets?
 - Ⓐ It is much farther from Earth than the planets.
 - Ⓑ It is much closer to Earth than the planets.
 - Ⓒ It produces its own light.
 - Ⓓ It is a star.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

- 4** Which of the following correctly sequences the phases of the Moon?
- Ⓕ New Moon, First Quarter Moon, Second Quarter Moon, Third Quarter Moon
 - Ⓖ New Moon, Crescent Moon, First Quarter Moon, Gibbous Moon, Full Moon, Gibbous Moon, Last Quarter Moon, Crescent Moon
 - Ⓗ New Moon, Gibbous Moon, First Quarter Moon, Crescent Moon, Full Moon, Crescent Moon, Last Quarter Moon, Gibbous Moon
 - Ⓘ New Moon, Crescent Moon, Last Quarter Moon, Gibbous Moon, Full Moon, Gibbous Moon, First Quarter Moon, Crescent Moon
- 5** Which sentence BEST expresses what the section “Our Place in Space” is about?
- Ⓐ It tells about Earth’s Moon.
 - Ⓑ It describes the phases of the Moon.
 - Ⓒ It describes the objects in our solar system.
 - Ⓓ It compares planets, asteroids, and dwarf planets.



Poetry—Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 What word means almost the SAME as *triumph*?

Ⓐ contest	Ⓒ meeting
Ⓑ loss	Ⓓ victory

- 2 Which word means using the same words or phrases over and over again?

Ⓕ connotation
Ⓖ denotation
Ⓗ repetition
Ⓘ stanza

- 3 Which word means almost the SAME as *hovering*?

Ⓐ to sit beneath
Ⓑ to stand above
Ⓒ to hang fluttering
Ⓓ to walk beside slowly

- 4 What does the word *accomplishment* mean?

Ⓕ something that is completed or done successfully
Ⓖ something that is reached with the help of others
Ⓗ something that is desperately desired
Ⓘ something that is won in a contest

- 5 What does the word *connotation* mean?
- Ⓐ the idea suggested by the meaning of a word
 - Ⓑ the use of words or phrases over and over
 - Ⓒ the way the lines of a poem are divided
 - Ⓓ the basic definition of a word
- 6 What is a *stanza*?
- Ⓕ the basic definition of a word
 - Ⓖ the way the lines of a poem are divided
 - Ⓗ the use of words or phrases over and over
 - Ⓘ the simple difference between similar things
- 7 What does *denotation* mean?
- Ⓐ a word that means almost the same
 - Ⓑ a word that means the opposite
 - Ⓒ the basic definition of a word
 - Ⓓ the plural form of a word
- 8 What does it mean to be *dangling*?
- Ⓕ to be blown gently with the breeze
 - Ⓖ to be supported from below
 - Ⓗ to hang loosely
 - Ⓘ to fall down



Poetry—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 What is the theme of the poems?
Ⓐ space travel Ⓒ swimming
Ⓑ success Ⓓ winning
- 2 How are “Swimming to the Rock” and “The Moondust Footprint” DIFFERENT?
Ⓕ “Swimming to the Rock” is about a personal accomplishment, and “The Moondust Footprint” is about an historical accomplishment.
Ⓖ “Swimming to the Rock” is about an historical accomplishment, and “The Moondust Footprint” is about a personal accomplishment.
Ⓗ “Swimming to the Rock” is about winning a race to a rock, and “The Moondust Footprint” is about winning a race to the moon.
Ⓘ Both poems are about a personal accomplishment.
- 3 Read the following line from the poem “Swimming to the Rock.”

The Rock is very, very, far away.

Why does the author use repetition?

- Ⓐ to describe the Rock
- Ⓑ to show how afraid the poet is
- Ⓒ to emphasize how far the Rock is
- Ⓓ to emphasize how close the Rock is

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 4 Read the following lines from the poem “Genius.”

**The last verse of my poem leaves
her silent as a mouse.**

Why is the poet comparing these two things?

- Ⓕ to describe how tired the sister is
 - Ⓖ to show that the sister dislikes the poem
 - Ⓗ to show how much the sister likes the poem
 - Ⓘ to build suspense as the reader wonders what the sister will say
- 5 What does the speaker accomplish in the poem “Winner”?
- Ⓐ He hit a home run.
 - Ⓑ He struck out a batter.
 - Ⓒ He hit in a winning run.
 - Ⓓ His dad hit in a winning run.



Mama, I'll Give You the World— Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Which word means almost the SAME as *fussy*?
 - Ⓐ grouchy
 - Ⓑ picky
 - Ⓒ silly
 - Ⓓ whiny
- 2 What does the word *bouquet* mean?
 - Ⓕ a game played near a garden
 - Ⓖ a tool used to plant flowers
 - Ⓗ a bunch of picked flowers
 - Ⓘ a way to grow plants
- 3 Which word means almost the SAME as *express*?
 - Ⓐ ask
 - Ⓑ communicate
 - Ⓒ discuss
 - Ⓓ warn
- 4 What does the word *whirl* mean?
 - Ⓕ sit with legs crossed
 - Ⓖ spin around rapidly
 - Ⓗ move forward
 - Ⓘ walk slowly

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 Which of the following is NOT an *emotion*?
- Ⓐ appetite
 - Ⓑ hate
 - Ⓒ love
 - Ⓓ sorrow
- 6 Which word has the SAME meaning as *encircle*?
- Ⓕ avoid
 - Ⓖ discover
 - Ⓗ open
 - Ⓘ surround
- 7 What does the word *sparkles* mean?
- Ⓐ looks dark and dull
 - Ⓑ glows and creates heat
 - Ⓒ moves slowly and steadily
 - Ⓓ shines and gives off light
- 8 What does the word *portraits* mean?
- Ⓕ paintings or photographs of a person
 - Ⓖ paintings or illustrations of flowers
 - Ⓗ different faces people make
 - Ⓘ different kinds of plants



Mama, I'll Give You the World— Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1** According to the story, how are people and flowers ALIKE?
 - Ⓐ Each one is pretty.
 - Ⓑ Each one smells good.
 - Ⓒ Each one can dance in his or her own way.
 - Ⓓ Each one comes in a special size and shape.

- 2** What does Luisa plan for Mama?
 - Ⓕ a surprise dance party
 - Ⓖ a surprise birthday party
 - Ⓗ a surprise retirement party
 - Ⓘ a surprise day off from work

- 3** Why does Luisa ask Mama to try on her prettiest dress?
 - Ⓐ so she can practice dancing
 - Ⓑ to take her picture for the party
 - Ⓒ to get ready to go out to dinner
 - Ⓓ to trick her into getting ready for a party

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 4 What sentence from the story tells you how Mama changed?
- Ⓕ “You did, Lulu-belle,” Mama says.
 - Ⓖ Mama doesn’t move and she doesn’t answer.
 - Ⓗ The moment Mama turns on the light, music fills the World.
 - Ⓘ Then she looks deep into Luisa’s eyes, and Luisa sees that Mama’s eyes are no longer far away.
- 7 Based on what you read, what will Mama likely do more?
- Ⓐ dance
 - Ⓑ style hair
 - Ⓒ throw parties
 - Ⓓ wear her prettiest dress



Apples to Oregon—Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Which word means almost the SAME as *scoffed*?
 - Ⓐ mocked
 - Ⓑ laughed
 - Ⓒ mimicked
 - Ⓓ warned
- 2 Which word means the OPPOSITE of *withered*?
 - Ⓕ strengthened
 - Ⓖ wasted
 - Ⓗ hatched
 - Ⓘ watered
- 3 Which of the following items would a *prospector* search for?
 - Ⓐ apples
 - Ⓑ gold
 - Ⓒ land
 - Ⓓ water
- 4 Which word means almost the SAME as *plunging*?
 - Ⓕ breaking
 - Ⓖ falling
 - Ⓗ mixing
 - Ⓘ picking

Name: _____ Date: _____

5 What does the word *topple* mean?

- Ⓐ line up
- Ⓑ close in
- Ⓒ tip over
- Ⓓ stack up

6 Read the dictionary entry below.

- **Noun:** An agreement about action about to be taken.
- **Noun:** A place where people start living in a new place

Which of the following words is defined above?

- Ⓕ prospector
- Ⓖ settlement
- Ⓗ territories
- Ⓘ withered

7 What does the word *shrivel* mean?

- Ⓐ to expand and get bigger
- Ⓑ to lose seeds and fruit
- Ⓒ to shrink and dry up
- Ⓓ to grow and change

8 What does the word *territories* mean?

- Ⓕ fields where crops are grown
- Ⓖ places where gold was found
- Ⓗ towns with few residents
- Ⓘ large areas of land



Apples to Oregon—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 What is the MAIN problem in the story?
 - Ⓐ The family is moving to a new place.
 - Ⓑ The family is trying to grow new fruits in Oregon.
 - Ⓒ The family must get their fruit from Iowa to Oregon.
 - Ⓓ The family had to get their fruit trees across the Platte River.

- 2 What happened AFTER the family crossed Platte River but BEFORE they came to a sandy desert?
 - Ⓕ A hailstorm started.
 - Ⓖ The weather got very cold.
 - Ⓗ They crossed the mountaintops.
 - Ⓘ They came to the Columbia River.

- 3 Why did Daddy probably give the narrator a nickname that is also a type of apple?
 - Ⓐ Daddy loved growing apples.
 - Ⓑ The narrator loved to eat apples.
 - Ⓒ The narrator liked to pick apples the best.
 - Ⓓ When she was little, the narrator only liked to eat apples.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

- 4** What message does the author want to give the reader?
- Ⓕ Do what you love.
 - Ⓖ Pioneers paved the way.
 - Ⓗ Honesty is the best policy.
 - Ⓘ Anything can happen when people work together.
- 5** How were the family's fruits and soon-discovered gold ALIKE?
- Ⓐ They were both valuable.
 - Ⓑ They were both in Oregon.
 - Ⓒ They were both in California.
 - Ⓓ They were worth the same amount of money.



How Ben Franklin Stole the Lightning—Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Which word means almost the SAME as *hilarious*?
 - Ⓐ creepy
 - Ⓑ funny
 - Ⓒ serious
 - Ⓓ odd

- 2 What does the word *nowadays* mean?
 - Ⓕ tomorrow
 - Ⓖ next year
 - Ⓗ in the past
 - Ⓘ in the present

- 3 Doctors use a _____ to ensure safety during surgery.
 - Ⓐ medicine
 - Ⓑ procedure
 - Ⓒ stethoscope
 - Ⓓ table

- 4 Which word means almost the SAME as *experiments*?
 - Ⓕ clinics
 - Ⓗ materials
 - Ⓖ games
 - Ⓘ tests

Name: _____ Date: _____

5 Which word means the OPPOSITE of *genuine*?

- Ⓐ fake
- Ⓑ mild
- Ⓒ real
- Ⓓ weak

6 What does the word *mischief* mean?

- Ⓕ running a scientific experiment
- Ⓖ creating a game to play with others
- Ⓗ doing something nice for someone else
- Ⓘ conduct that seems playful but causes harm

7 Read the dictionary entry below.

- **Adjective:** foolish, silly
- **Adjective:** mentally confused

Which of the following words is defined above?

- Ⓐ dizzy
- Ⓑ genuine
- Ⓒ hilarious
- Ⓓ nowadays

8 A *politician* works in which of the following places?

- Ⓕ library
- Ⓖ public office
- Ⓗ shopping mall
- Ⓘ elementary school



How Ben Franklin Stole the Lightning—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1** According to the selection, what caused some of the worst fires in colonial days?

(A) gunfire
(B) fire pits
(C) lightning
(D) Ben Franklin's experiments

- 2** Read the following text from the selection.

“An apple a day keeps the doctor away.”

What does this saying mean?

(F) If you give a doctor an apple, he or she will stay away.
(G) If you eat an apple every day, you will always be healthy.
(H) If you eat healthful foods, you will not need to see the doctor often.
(I) If you eat healthful foods, you will not need to see the dentist often.

- 3** According to the selection, all of the following inventions were made by Ben Franklin EXCEPT

(A) the swim fin.
(B) the telephone.
(C) the library chair.
(D) the glass armonica.

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 4** When trying to prove that lightning was nothing more than electricity, what was the first thing Ben Franklin added to the kite?
- Ⓕ a key
 - Ⓖ a kite string
 - Ⓗ a wire on top
 - Ⓘ a silk ribbon
- 5** Which is the BEST summary of this selection?
- Ⓐ Ben Franklin had many talents and invented many things, but his most famous invention was the lightning rod.
 - Ⓑ Ben Franklin had many talents and invented many things, but his most famous invention was electricity.
 - Ⓒ Ben Franklin had many talents, but he is best known for becoming president.
 - Ⓓ Ben Franklin invented many things and conducted many experiments.



A Drop of Water—Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Which word means the OPPOSITE of *gritty*?
 - Ⓐ bland
 - Ⓑ rough
 - Ⓒ smooth
 - Ⓓ wrinkled
- 2 Which word means almost the SAME as *typical*?
 - Ⓕ different
 - Ⓖ messy
 - Ⓗ odd
 - Ⓘ usual
- 3 What does the word *mingle* mean?
 - Ⓐ to divide
 - Ⓑ to mix together
 - Ⓒ to make bigger
 - Ⓓ to keep separated
- 4 What does the word *cling* mean?
 - Ⓕ to separate things
 - Ⓖ to glue things together
 - Ⓗ to stick to something closely
 - Ⓘ to stay away from everything

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 Which word means almost the SAME as *humid*?
- Ⓐ cold
 - Ⓑ dry
 - Ⓒ moist
 - Ⓓ slippery
- 6 What does the word *magnified* mean?
- Ⓕ caused objects to appear larger
 - Ⓖ made objects look smaller
 - Ⓗ showed objects as they are
 - Ⓘ made objects shrink
- 7 Which of the following professionals would MOST likely use a *microscope*?
- Ⓐ lawyer
 - Ⓑ nurse
 - Ⓒ scientist
 - Ⓓ waiter
- 8 What does the word *dissolves* mean?
- Ⓕ dries out
 - Ⓖ separates two things
 - Ⓗ rinses with warm water
 - Ⓘ becomes part of a liquid



A Drop of Water—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 According to the selection, evaporation is DIFFERENT from condensation because
 - Ⓐ condensation only occurs in the clouds.
 - Ⓑ you can see condensation, but not evaporation.
 - Ⓒ you can see evaporation, but not condensation.
 - Ⓓ you can only see condensation occur occasionally.
- 2 What causes the water droplets in clouds to form?
 - Ⓕ evaporation of water
 - Ⓖ the clinging together of molecules
 - Ⓗ the clinging together of raindrops
 - Ⓘ water molecules accumulate on surfaces
- 3 What is the MAIN idea of the section “Endless Variety”?
 - Ⓐ Snowflakes form in the same way, but produce many designs.
 - Ⓑ Snowflakes form in different ways, and produce many designs.
 - Ⓒ Snowflakes form in different ways, and produce one design.
 - Ⓓ Snowflakes always look the same.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

- 4** What do you see when light passes into water?
- Ⓕ nothing
 - Ⓖ the color red
 - Ⓗ the color violet
 - Ⓘ all the colors of the rainbow
- 5** What happens AFTER massive clouds form in the water cycle?
- Ⓐ Water falls from the sky as rain.
 - Ⓑ Water vapor condenses on surfaces.
 - Ⓒ Water vapor moves invisibly through the air.
 - Ⓓ Water evaporates from puddles, ponds, plants, trees, and so on.



Rediscovering Our Spanish Beginnings—Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Which word means the OPPOSITE of *tremendous*?
 - Ⓐ lively
 - Ⓑ noisy
 - Ⓒ small
 - Ⓓ trusting
- 2 Which word means almost the SAME as *permanent*?
 - Ⓕ lasting
 - Ⓖ needy
 - Ⓗ violent
 - Ⓘ windy
- 3 What does the word *document* mean?
 - Ⓐ to find
 - Ⓑ to release
 - Ⓒ to track
 - Ⓓ to wonder
- 4 What does the word *era* mean?
 - Ⓕ a written record
 - Ⓖ a period of time
 - Ⓗ a high-pitched sound
 - Ⓘ a measure of distance

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 Which word means almost the SAME as *evidence*?
- Ⓐ proof
 - Ⓑ trail
 - Ⓒ vision
 - Ⓓ yield
- 6 What does the word *uncover* mean?
- Ⓕ to make new
 - Ⓖ to make real
 - Ⓗ to make small
 - Ⓘ to make known
- 7 Someone who studies *archaeology* would be MOST interested in
- Ⓐ discovering new forms of marine life.
 - Ⓑ finding a lost colonial settlement.
 - Ⓒ identifying new weather patterns.
 - Ⓓ listing new medical procedures.
- 8 What does the word *expedition* mean?
- Ⓕ announcement
 - Ⓖ invitation
 - Ⓗ journey
 - Ⓘ solution



Rediscovering Our Spanish Beginnings—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1** What did the Spanish king do AFTER he learned France established a colony in Florida?
 - Ⓐ He took his army to France.
 - Ⓑ He sent his army to help the French.
 - Ⓒ He sent Ponce de León to colonize and rule Florida.
 - Ⓓ He sent Pedro Menéndez de Avilés to colonize and rule Florida.

- 2** According to the article, the Spanish settlers built Castillo de San Marcos to defend themselves against all of the following EXCEPT
 - Ⓕ pirates.
 - Ⓖ enemy ships.
 - Ⓗ French settlers.
 - Ⓘ English settlers.

- 3** The reader knows that Castillo de San Marcos had to be built with a nearly indestructible shell stone because
 - Ⓐ it was native to Spain.
 - Ⓑ it was the only material they had available.
 - Ⓒ it was clear that wooden forts were easily destroyed.
 - Ⓓ it was the only material acceptable to the Spanish king.

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 4** According to the article, what can you study to learn about the oldest city in America?
- Ⓕ fossils
 - Ⓖ artifacts
 - Ⓗ history books
 - Ⓘ newspaper articles
- 5** What is the MAIN idea of the section “Learning About the Past in the Present”?
- Ⓐ You can learn about colonial times by visiting St. Augustine.
 - Ⓑ St. Augustine is the oldest city in America.
 - Ⓒ Many battles took place in St. Augustine.
 - Ⓓ There is a great fort in St. Augustine.



The Game of Silence—Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Which word means almost the SAME as *despised*?
- Ⓐ appreciated
 - Ⓑ hated
 - Ⓒ liked
 - Ⓓ welcomed
- 2 What does the word *honor* mean?
- Ⓕ to dislike
 - Ⓖ to be fearful of
 - Ⓗ to show respect for
 - Ⓘ to hope for the best
- 3 Which of the following people is NOT one of your *ancestors*?
- Ⓐ dad
 - Ⓑ grandma
 - Ⓒ mom
 - Ⓓ sister
- 4 Which word means the OPPOSITE of *endurance*?
- Ⓕ durability
 - Ⓖ strength
 - Ⓗ toughness
 - Ⓘ weakness

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 What does the word *retreated* mean?
- Ⓐ withdrew
 - Ⓑ charged
 - Ⓒ moved forward
 - Ⓓ set up a blockade
- 6 What does the word *intensity* mean?
- Ⓕ fear and hesitation
 - Ⓖ attention and detail
 - Ⓗ bravery and endurance
 - Ⓘ concentration and strength
- 7 Which word means almost the SAME as *irritating*?
- Ⓐ annoying
 - Ⓑ brave
 - Ⓒ mean
 - Ⓓ stubborn
- 8 What does the word *forfeit* mean?
- Ⓕ to lose as a penalty for a mistake
 - Ⓖ to allow someone else to win
 - Ⓗ to begin playing the game
 - Ⓘ to win the game



The Game of Silence—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 Where does the story take place?
 - Ⓐ in Florida
 - Ⓑ in Oklahoma
 - Ⓒ near Lake Superior
 - Ⓓ near Lake Michigan
- 2 Based on the description in the story, what are *makazinan*?
 - Ⓕ a pair of boots
 - Ⓖ a pair of pants
 - Ⓗ a pair of socks
 - Ⓘ a pair of moccasins
- 3 How come nobody lost the game of silence?
 - Ⓐ They never finished the game.
 - Ⓑ It is a game they all love to play.
 - Ⓒ Nobody ever loses the game of silence.
 - Ⓓ They were too interested in the grown-ups' discussion.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

- 4** What was the discussion among the grown-ups about?
- Ⓕ their lodge
 - Ⓖ a new leader
 - Ⓗ losing their home
 - Ⓘ playing a new game
- 5** What message about society does this story tell?
- Ⓐ Some groups are forced to move against their will.
 - Ⓑ Some groups like to move to different places.
 - Ⓒ Family discussions are important.
 - Ⓓ All people like to play games.



Valley of the Moon—Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Which word means the OPPOSITE of *detested*?
 - Ⓐ enjoyed
 - Ⓑ hated
 - Ⓒ quizzed
 - Ⓓ wrinkled
- 2 Which word means almost the SAME as *depicts*?
 - Ⓕ discusses
 - Ⓖ mentions
 - Ⓗ notices
 - Ⓘ shows
- 3 What does the word *discarded* mean?
 - Ⓐ sent in the mail
 - Ⓑ saved for later
 - Ⓒ mixed together
 - Ⓓ thrown away
- 4 What does the word *ignored* mean?
 - Ⓕ made something from scratch
 - Ⓖ not paid attention on purpose
 - Ⓗ stayed informed at all times
 - Ⓘ participated in something

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 Which word means almost the SAME as *refuge*?
- Ⓐ company
 - Ⓑ freedom
 - Ⓒ protection
 - Ⓓ sadness
- 6 Which word means almost the SAME as *treacherous*?
- Ⓕ dangerous
 - Ⓖ educational
 - Ⓗ safe
 - Ⓘ wonderful
- 7 Which word means the OPPOSITE of *eldest*?
- Ⓐ oldest
 - Ⓑ skinniest
 - Ⓒ tallest
 - Ⓓ youngest
- 8 What does the word *obedience* mean?
- Ⓕ having something that needs to be done
 - Ⓖ telling someone how to do something
 - Ⓗ needing help from someone
 - Ⓘ doing something as told



Valley of the Moon—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 Where does this story take place?
 - Ⓐ on a ranch in California
 - Ⓑ at a mission in Mexico
 - Ⓒ in Missouri
 - Ⓓ in Texas

- 2 How did María Rosalia learn to read and write?
 - Ⓕ Señor Johnston taught her.
 - Ⓖ Ramona taught her at night.
 - Ⓗ Señor Medina sent all the ranch children to school to be taught.
 - Ⓘ She listened to Padre Ygnacio as he taught the boys at the mission.

- 3 How did María Rosalia and Domingo come to live at Rancho Agua Verde?
 - Ⓐ It is where they were born.
 - Ⓑ The ranch is their family home.
 - Ⓒ Padre Ygnacio lives on the ranch.
 - Ⓓ They became servants at the ranch.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

- 4** How did María Rosalia get her diary?
- Ⓕ It was her mother's.
 - Ⓖ It was a present from Padre Ygnacio.
 - Ⓗ Miguela threw it away and María Rosalia took it.
 - Ⓘ Señor Johnston gave it to her as thanks for her help.
- 5** What did Señor Johnston do when he discovered María Rosalia writing in her diary?
- Ⓐ He had her arrested.
 - Ⓑ He gave her quill pens and ink.
 - Ⓒ He decided to help her get more education.
 - Ⓓ He told Señor Medina that she could read and write.



Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 What does the word *efficient* mean?
- Ⓐ to stop trying
 - Ⓑ to try as hard as you can
 - Ⓒ to work hard and use many resources
 - Ⓓ to produce a desired effect with little effort
- 6 What does the word *consumed* mean?
- Ⓕ saved
 - Ⓖ used up
 - Ⓗ stored extra
 - Ⓘ used only what you need
- 7 Which word means the OPPOSITE of *installed*?
- Ⓐ built
 - Ⓑ framed
 - Ⓒ removed
 - Ⓓ traded
- 8 Which word means almost the SAME as *converted*?
- Ⓕ changed
 - Ⓖ helped
 - Ⓗ made
 - Ⓘ washed



Energy Island—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 According to the selection, all of the following are renewable energy sources EXCEPT
 - Ⓐ oil.
 - Ⓑ sunlight.
 - Ⓒ water.
 - Ⓓ wind.
- 2 According to the selection, what is the problem with nonrenewable energy sources?
 - Ⓕ They cost too much.
 - Ⓖ They are not very useful.
 - Ⓗ They produce large amounts of oxygen.
 - Ⓘ They produce large amounts carbon dioxide.
- 3 According to the selection, all of the following are effects of global warming EXCEPT
 - Ⓐ winters will become hotter.
 - Ⓑ summers will become hotter.
 - Ⓒ the water level of the ocean will change.
 - Ⓓ ice caps at the North and South poles are slowly melting.

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 4** How has the use of windmills changed from when they were invented over 1,000 years ago?
- Ⓕ Today they are used only to pump water, but long ago they were used to grind corn.
 - Ⓖ Today they are used only to grind corn, but long ago they were used to pump water.
 - Ⓗ Today they are used for energy, but long ago they were used to grind corn and pump water.
 - Ⓘ Today they are used to grind corn and pump water, but long ago they were used only for energy.
- 5** What is the MOST important idea of the article?
- Ⓐ Global warming is having a great effect on Earth.
 - Ⓑ Entire communities can operate on renewable energy.
 - Ⓒ Converting a community to using only renewable energy is easy.
 - Ⓓ Only communities in Denmark can operate on renewable energy.



The Big Picture of Economics— Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Which word means almost the SAME as *currency*?
 - Ⓐ housing
 - Ⓑ language
 - Ⓒ money
 - Ⓓ transportation
- 2 What does the word *merchandise* mean?
 - Ⓕ things people need in order to survive
 - Ⓖ things that are bought and sold
 - Ⓗ things that make life easier
 - Ⓘ things everyone has
- 3 Which word means almost the SAME as *invest*?
 - Ⓐ hide
 - Ⓑ make
 - Ⓒ spend
 - Ⓓ waste
- 4 A person in which of the following fields would MOST likely use *economics*?
 - Ⓕ business
 - Ⓖ construction
 - Ⓗ education
 - Ⓘ medical

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 Read the dictionary entry below.

- **Adjective:** Relating to the entire world
- **Adjective:** Relating to a celestial body
- **Adjective:** Worldwide

Which of the following words is defined above?

- Ⓐ currency
- Ⓑ global
- Ⓒ marketplace
- Ⓓ transaction

- 6 What does the word *transaction* mean?

- Ⓕ a conversation
- Ⓖ a business deal
- Ⓗ how people get things done
- Ⓘ the way people work together

- 7 What does an *entrepreneur* do?

- Ⓐ move to a new place
- Ⓑ take over a company
- Ⓒ start and run a business
- Ⓓ work at and manage a store

- 8 Products and services are bought and sold at a

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| Ⓕ forest. | Ⓗ park. |
| Ⓖ marketplace. | Ⓘ school. |



The Big Picture of Economics— Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 What is the MAIN idea of the section “Money Matters”?
 - Ⓐ Money is power.
 - Ⓑ Money is a luxury.
 - Ⓒ Everyone needs money.
 - Ⓓ Money has changed over time.

- 2 According to the article, what will you have to do when setting up a business BEFORE your very first transaction?
 - Ⓕ get money
 - Ⓖ sell goods
 - Ⓗ spend money
 - Ⓘ count your money

- 3 Read this quote from the article.

“The worth of a thing is what it will bring.”

What economic term is this quote related to in the article?

 - Ⓐ currency
 - Ⓑ investment
 - Ⓒ merchandise
 - Ⓓ supply and demand

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

- 4** All of the following details describe the laws of supply and demand EXCEPT
- Ⓕ as supply goes up, prices go down
 - Ⓖ as supply goes down, prices go up
 - Ⓗ as demand goes up, prices go down
 - Ⓘ as demand goes down, prices go down
- 5** What type of currency do we use in the United States?
- Ⓐ dollars and cents
 - Ⓑ rubles and kopeks
 - Ⓒ reals and centavos
 - Ⓓ pesos and centavos



Poetry—Selection Vocabulary

Read each item below carefully and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Which of the following words is defined below?
- The use of words to create a picture in the reader's mind**
- Ⓐ free verse
 - Ⓑ imagery
 - Ⓒ metaphor
 - Ⓓ personification
- 2 Which word means almost the SAME as *mist*?
- Ⓕ drench
 - Ⓖ flow
 - Ⓗ spray
 - Ⓘ water
- 3 Which word means almost the SAME as *individuality*?
- Ⓐ alone
 - Ⓑ dependent
 - Ⓒ similar
 - Ⓓ unique
- 4 What does the word *personification* mean?
- Ⓕ to give human characteristics to a non-human object
 - Ⓖ to use words to create pictures in the reader's mind
 - Ⓗ to have different lengths of lines
 - Ⓘ to compare to unlike things

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 5 Which of the following does not have *roots*?
- Ⓐ cars
 - Ⓑ families
 - Ⓒ plants
 - Ⓓ trees
- 6 Which word means the OPPOSITE of *gobble*?
- Ⓕ crumble
 - Ⓖ nibble
 - Ⓗ stumble
 - Ⓘ wobble
- 7 Which of the following contains a *metaphor*?
- Ⓐ He was as clumsy as an ox.
 - Ⓑ She moved like the wind.
 - Ⓒ Life is a bowl of cherries.
 - Ⓓ We walked to the store.
- 8 *Free verse* has irregular lines and
- Ⓕ lacks a pattern and rhyme scheme.
 - Ⓖ contains similes and metaphors.
 - Ⓗ follows a pattern and rhymes.
 - Ⓘ features human-like things.



Poetry—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 What is the MAIN theme of the poems?
 - Ⓐ talents of individuals
 - Ⓑ instruments and frogs
 - Ⓒ experiences of individuals
 - Ⓓ patience and hard work
- 2 What does the poet compare to a drum?
 - Ⓕ drumsticks
 - Ⓖ people
 - Ⓗ a rhythm
 - Ⓘ the world
- 3 Read these lines from “My Chinatown.”

**the soft chatter
of the hungry needle.**

What type of figurative language is used in these lines?

- Ⓐ alliteration
- Ⓑ metaphor
- Ⓒ personification
- Ⓓ simile

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

- 4** Read these lines from “My Chinatown.”

**the sound of her work
a lullaby.**

What type of figurative language is used in these lines?

- ☐ Ⓕ alliteration
 - ☐ Ⓖ metaphor
 - ☐ Ⓗ personification
 - ☐ Ⓘ simile
- 5** How are the poems “Growing Up” and “My Family” ALIKE?
- ☐ Ⓐ They both express the poet’s identity.
 - ☐ Ⓑ They both describe the poet’s home.
 - ☐ Ⓒ They both have rhyming words.
 - ☐ Ⓓ They both use onomatopoeia.



Answer Key

Name: _____

Question	Answer	CCSS
Unit I Week 1, Pages 1–4		
1	D	L.4.5c
2	I	L.4.5c
3	C	L. 4.6
4	I	L. 4.6
5	D	L.4.5c
6	H	L.4.4c
7	C	L. 4.6
8	G	L. 4.6
1	C	RL.4.1
2	G	RL.4.1
3	A	RL.4.3
4	H	RL.4.3
5	C	RL.4.3
Unit I Week 2, Pages 5–8		
1	B	L. 4.6
2	F	L.4.5c
3	B	L. 4.6
4	H	L. 4.6
5	A	L.4.5c
6	G	L.4.5c
7	C	L. 4.6
8	G	L. 4.6
1	D	RL.4.3
2	I	RL.4.3
3	A	RL.4.3
4	G	RL.4.1
5	C	RL.4.3
Unit I Week 3, Pages 9–12		
1	B	L. 4.6
2	F	L. 4.6
3	C	L.4.5c
4	I	L.4.5c
5	D	L.4.5c
6	H	L. 4.6
7	D	L. 4.6
8	F	L. 4.6
1	B	RI.4.2
2	I	RI.4.2
3	A	RI.4.1
4	F	RI.4.3
5	B	RI.4.3

Question	Answer	CCSS
Unit I Week 4, Pages 13–16		
1	C	L.4.4c
2	I	L.4.5c
3	B	L. 4.6
4	F	L. 4.6
5	A	L. 4.6
6	F	L. 4.6
7	D	L.4.4c
8	G	L.4.5c
1	D	RL.4.3
2	F	RL.4.3
3	A	RL.4.1
4	H	RL.4.3
5	D	RL.4.2
Unit I Week 5, Pages 17–20		
1	C	L.4.5c
2	G	L. 4.6
3	D	L. 4.6
4	F	L.4.5c
5	C	L. 4.5
6	H	L. 4.5
7	A	L. 4.5
8	G	L. 4.5
1	D	RI.4.1
2	I	RI.4.2
3	A	RI.4.3
4	F	RI.4.3
5	D	RI.4.2

Answer Key

Name: _____

Question	Answer	CCSS
Unit 2 Week 1, Pages 21–24		
1	B	L. 4.6
2	I	L.4.5c
3	A	L. 4.6
4	H	L.4.5c
5	B	L. 4.6
6	F	L. 4.6
7	D	L. 4.6
8	H	L.4.5c
1	D	RL.4.3
2	F	RL.4.1
3	D	RL.4.3
4	I	RL.4.1
5	A	RL.4.2
Unit 2 Week 2, Pages 25–28		
1	A	L.4.5c
2	G	L.4.5c
3	D	L. 4.6
4	F	L.4.5c
5	C	L. 4.6
6	I	L. 4.6
7	A	L. 4.6
8	H	L.4.4c
1	C	RL.4.3
2	H	RL.4.3
3	B	RL.4.3
4	G	RL.4.3
5	C	RL.4.1
Unit 2 Week 3, Pages 29–32		
1	D	L. 4.6
2	H	L.4.5c
3	B	L.4.5c
4	I	L.4.5c
5	A	L. 4.6
6	H	L. 4.6
7	D	L. 4.6
8	F	L. 4.6
1	C	RI.4.2
2	G	RI.4.3
3	A	RI.4.3
4	I	RI.4.1
5	D	RI.4.2

Question	Answer	CCSS
Unit 2 Week 4, Pages 33–36		
1	A	L. 4.6
2	I	L.4.5c
3	B	L. 4.6
4	G	L.4.5c
5	C	L.4.5c
6	G	L. 4.6
7	D	L. 4.6
8	H	L. 4.6
1	C	RI.4.2
2	H	RI.4.3
3	A	RI.4.1
4	F	RI.4.3
5	D	RI.4.2
Unit 2 Week 5, Pages 37–40		
1	B	L.4.5c
2	I	L.4.6
3	D	L.4.6
4	F	L.4.5c
5	C	L.4.5
6	H	L.4.5
7	C	L.4.5
8	G	L.4.5
1	A	L.4.5a
2	H	RL.4.2
3	A	RL.4.5
4	G	L.4.5a
5	A	L.4.5a

Answer Key

Name: _____

Question	Answer	CCSS
Unit 3 Week 1, Pages 41–44		
1	C	L. 4.6
2	I	L. 4.6
3	D	L.4.5c
4	H	L.4.5c
5	C	L. 4.6
6	G	L.4.5c
7	B	L. 4.6
8	G	L.4.5c
1	C	RL.4.3
2	G	RL.4.3
3	B	RL.4.3
4	F	RL.4.1
5	C	RL.4.3
Unit 3 Week 2, Pages 45–48		
1	B	L.4.5c
2	G	L. 4.6
3	A	L. 4.6
4	F	L.4.5c
5	C	L.4.5c
6	I	L. 4.6
7	C	L.4.5c
8	I	L. 4.6
1	C	RL.4.2
2	G	RL.4.3
3	B	RL.4.1
4	H	RL.4.1
5	A	RL.4.2
Unit 3 Week 3, Pages 49–52		
1	D	L. 4.6
2	H	L. 4.6
3	A	L. 4.6
4	I	L.4.4c
5	C	L.4.5c
6	I	L. 4.6
7	C	L. 4.6
8	G	L.4.5c
1	A	RI.4.3
2	G	RI.4.1
3	A	RI.4.2
4	G	RI.4.1
5	A	RI.4.2

Question	Answer	CCSS
Unit 3 Week 4, Pages 53–56		
1	C	L. 4.6
2	I	L.4.5c
3	A	L. 4.6
4	G	L. 4.6
5	A	L. 4.6
6	F	L.4.5c
7	D	L. 4.6
8	F	L.4.4c
1	C	RI.4.1
2	F	RI.4.3
3	A	RI.4.3
4	I	RI.4.2
5	C	RI.4.2
Unit 3 Week 5, Pages 57–60		
1	D	L. 4.6
2	G	L. 4.6
3	A	L. 4.6
4	F	L.4.5c
5	B	L. 4.6
6	G	L. 4.6
7	A	L.4.5c
8	I	L. 4.6
1	C	RI.4.3
2	H	RI.4.2
3	B	RI.4.1
4	F	RI.4.3
5	A	RI.4.1

Answer Key

Name: _____

Question	Answer	CCSS
Unit 4 Week 1, Pages 61–64		
1	A	L. 4.6
2	H	L.4.5c
3	A	L.4.5c
4	H	L. 4.6
5	C	L.4.5c
6	H	L. 4.6
7	D	L.4.4c
8	G	L. 4.6
1	B	RI.4.1
2	F	RI.4.1
3	D	RI.4.2
4	F	RI.4.3
5	B	RI.4.3
Unit 4 Week 2, Pages 65–68		
1	C	L.4.5c
2	F	L. 4.6
3	D	L.4.5c
4	H	L. 4.6
5	A	L. 4.6
6	I	L.4.5c
7	C	L. 4.6
8	H	L. 4.6
1	D	RL.4.3
2	G	RL.4.3
3	B	RL.4.3
4	H	RI.4.1
5	A	RI.4.1
Unit 4 Week 3, Pages 69–72		
1	B	L.4.5c
2	I	L. 4.6
3	D	L. 4.6
4	G	L.4.4c
5	A	L. 4.6
6	H	L.4.5c
7	D	L.4.5c
8	I	L. 4.6
1	A	RL.4.1
2	I	RL.4.3
3	B	RL.4.3
4	I	RL.4.3
5	D	RL.4.2

Question	Answer	CCSS
Unit 4 Week 4, Pages 73–76		
1	C	L. 4.6
2	F	L.4.5c
3	C	L. 4.6
4	I	L. 4.6
5	D	L.4.5c
6	I	L.4.5c
7	B	L. 4.6
8	H	L. 4.6
1	B	RI.4.1
2	F	RI.4.3
3	B	RI.4.3
4	G	RI.4.3
5	C	RI.4.2
Unit 4 Week 5, Pages 77–80		
1	D	L.4.5c
2	H	L.4.6
3	C	L.4.5c
4	F	L.4.6
5	A	L.4.5
6	G	L.4.5
7	C	L.4.5
8	H	L.4.6
1	B	RL.4.2
2	F	RL.4.3
3	C	L.4.5a
4	I	L.4.5a
5	C	RL.4.1

Answer Key

Name: _____

Question	Answer	CCSS
Unit 5 Week 1, Pages 81–84		
1	B	L.4.5c
2	H	L.4.6
3	B	L.4.5c
4	G	L.4.6
5	A	L.4.6
6	I	L.4.5c
7	D	L.4.6
8	F	L.4.6
1	D	RL.4.3
2	G	RL.4.1
3	D	RL.4.1
4	I	RL.4.3
5	A	RL.4.1
Unit 5 Week 2, Pages 85–88		
1	A	L.4.5c
2	F	L.4.5c
3	B	L.4.6
4	G	L.4.5c
5	C	L.4.6
6	G	L.4.4c
7	C	L.4.6
8	I	L.4.6
1	C	RL.4.3
2	F	RL.4.3
3	A	RL.4.1
4	I	RL.4.2
5	A	RL.4.3
Unit 5 Week 3, Pages 89–92		
1	B	L.4.5c
2	I	L.4.6
3	B	L.4.6
4	I	L.4.5c
5	A	L.4.5c
6	I	L.4.6
7	A	L.4.4c
8	G	L.4.6
1	C	RI.4.3
2	H	RI.4.1
3	B	RI.4.2
4	H	RI.4.3
5	A	RI.4.2

Question	Answer	CCSS
Unit 5 Week 4, Pages 93–96		
1	C	L.4.5c
2	I	L.4.5c
3	B	L.4.6
4	H	L.4.6
5	C	L.4.5c
6	F	L.4.6
7	C	L.4.6
8	I	L.4.6
1	B	RI.4.3
2	G	RI.4.3
3	B	RI.4.2
4	I	RI.4.2
5	A	RI.4.3
Unit 5 Week 5, Pages 97–100		
1	C	L.4.5c
2	F	L.4.5c
3	C	L.4.6
4	G	L.4.6
5	A	L.4.5c
6	I	L.4.6
7	B	L.4.6
8	H	L.4.6
1	D	RI.4.3
2	H	RI.4.3
3	C	RI.4.1
4	G	RI.4.2
5	A	RI.4.2

Answer Key

Name: _____

Question	Answer	CCSS
Unit 6 Week 1, Pages 101–104		
1	B	L.4.5c
2	H	L.4.6
3	D	L.4.6
4	I	L.4.5c
5	A	L.4.6
6	I	L.4.6
7	A	L.4.5c
8	G	L.4.6
1	C	RL.4.3
2	I	RL.4.1
3	D	RL.4.3
4	H	RL.4.1
5	A	RL.4.2
Unit 6 Week 2, Pages 105–108		
1	A	L.4.6
2	I	L.4.5c
3	D	L.4.6
4	G	L.4.6
5	C	L.4.5c
6	F	L.4.5c
7	D	L.4.5c
8	I	L.4.6
1	A	RL.4.3
2	I	RL.4.1
3	D	RL.4.1
4	H	RL.4.1
5	B	RL.4.2
Unit 6 Week 3, Pages 109–112		
1	D	L.4.6
2	I	L.4.6
3	B	L.4.6
4	I	L.4.6
5	D	L.4.6
6	G	L.4.6
7	C	L.4.5c
8	F	L.4.5c
1	A	RI.4.2
2	I	RI.4.3
3	A	RI.4.3
4	H	RI.4.3
5	B	RI.4.2

Question	Answer	CCSS
Unit 6 Week 4, Pages 113–116		
1	C	L.4.5c
2	G	L.4.6
3	C	L.4.5c
4	F	L.4.6
5	B	L.4.4c
6	G	L.4.6
7	C	L.4.6
8	G	L.4.6
1	D	RI.4.2
2	H	RI.4.3
3	D	RI.4.1
4	H	RI.4.2
5	A	RI.4.1
Unit 6 Week 5, Pages 117–120		
1	B	L.4.5
2	H	L.4.5c
3	D	L.4.5c
4	F	L.4.6
5	A	L.4.6
6	G	L.4.5c
7	C	L.4.5
8	F	L.4.5
1	C	RL.4.2
2	I	L.4.5a
3	C	L.4.5a
4	G	L.4.5a
5	A	RL.4.3