

PASSPORT READING BEGININGS



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Printed in the United States of America

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PASSPORT READING

JOHNEYS BEGINNIGS

Reading Benchmark Assessment

Test 1-Screener Response Form

STUDENT NAME

TEACHER

GRADE

Sample A

A B C D

Sample B

A B C D

Sample C

A B C D

- 1 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 2 A B C D
- 3 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 4 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 5 A B C D
- 6 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 7 A B C D
- 8 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 9 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 10 (A) (B) (C) (D)

SAMPLE TEST ITEMS

SAMPLE A.

I hurry into a room with two hallways branching off from it. "Maybe one of these halls leads outside," Liz suggests. "I'll check the one on the right. You check the one on the left."

We _____ up

SAMPLE A.

- A. split
- B. gave
- C. looked
- D. messed

SAMPLE B.

The curtains flapped silently in front of his open bedroom window. Bright stars dotted the charcoal sky. Staring hard, Evan could see the Big Dipper, or was it the Little Dipper? He could not remember.

Evan liked when it was _____ outside. He could explore the bright sky.

SAMPLE B.

- A. windy
- B. cold
- C. dark
- D. hot

SAMPLE C.

Woods covered many of the hills. Jay walked up the road. He could see corn growing in a field. On a far green hill, farther than Jay could see, cows ate grass in a pasture.

He was near a ______.

SAMPLE C.

- A. plane
- B. farm
- C. stage
- D. street

Test 1-Screener

Lighthouses help ships. They help ships to navigate, or get around. Lighthouses are built where the coast is dangerous. They direct ships away from shallow areas. They also show ships where to enter a harbor. Lighthouses use giant lights. The lights are used as signals. The lights are at the top of the lighthouse. The lights spin around. Ships can see the lighthouse from all directions.

1. A. low

B. safe

C. busy

D. quiet

Lighthouses help to keep ships ______1___.

Giraffes are the tallest mammals on Earth. They can be 19 feet tall. This means they need a lot of food. They mostly eat leaves and shoots. But giraffes also will eat herbs and flowers. Not much will stop a giraffe. It can eat thorns, vines, and even bird's nests! Giraffes can eat up to 140 pounds of food each day. Eating that much can take up to 20 hours! Giraffes don't drink much water. They get it from the leaves they eat.

2. A. fish

B. bugs

C. bread

D. plants

Giraffes eat mostly ______2___.

Camouflage is how some animals adapt. It helps them survive in their environments. It is the way their bodies change to help them blend into their surroundings. Then other animals don't notice them. Deer are brown to match the earth tones in the forest. Some frogs look like the leaves that they hide in. Other animals actually change the color of their skin when they sense danger and want to hide. The cuttlefish can change the pigments in its skin to match different backgrounds.

3. A. introduce

B. represent

C. protect

D. warm

Camouflage helps animals to ______ themselves.

Many people know that Frank Lloyd Wright was an architect in the early 1900s. Fewer people recognize the name Walter Burley Griffin. Griffin worked with Wright for many years. In 1906, Griffin opened his own company. He submitted a design to Australia in 1911. It was for their capital city, Canberra. Griffin's design was chosen out of 137 entries. Griffin's design was changed before the city was built, however. Politicians and the cost of fighting World War I caused alterations to the original design. Much of what Griffin wanted for the city couldn't be done. However, the central lake that Griffin designed was built in 1964.

4. A. avoided

B. adjusted

C. destroyed

D. bought

Griffin's original design had to be _____4___.

TEST 1-SCREENER (cont.)

Australia is the only country in the world that takes up an entire continent. It has a land mass of nearly 3 million square miles. It takes three days to cross the country by train. It has the world's longest stretch of straight railway line. The line is completely straight for 297 miles as it goes through the countryside. Australia has 16,612 miles of coastline and 7,000 beaches. Despite its large size, Australia does not have a large population.

Australia is _____5___.

5. A. terrifying

B. delicate

C. immense

D. magical

Neptune is the eighth planet from the sun. Because it is so far from the sun, it is very cold. The temperature on Neptune is about $^{-3}60$ degrees. Not only is it cold, but the wind on Neptune blows about 1,200 miles per hour! Neptune's position is so far from the sun that it takes the planet 165 years for it to make one complete orbit. Earth makes one complete orbit in 1 year.

Neptune has a _____6 environment.

6. A. harsh

B. cozy

C. fertile

D. delicate

People often think of sharks as big, scary creatures. They can be dangerous, but there is one thing that will stop a shark in its tracks. Simply turning a shark onto its back will cause it to stop moving. The shark goes into a state called "tonic immobility," and it doesn't move at all for about 15 minutes. Researchers still aren't sure why this happens. Scientists use this trick to study sharks safely.

This trick is an _______ for scientists.

7. A. insult

B. emergency

C. expedition

D. advantage

There is persuasive evidence both for and against the existence of a Bigfoot creature. There have been thousands of reports of Bigfoot sightings. Many of these sightings were by people considered reliable and informed. On the other hand, some reports and videos of Bigfoot have been proven to be hoaxes, or tricks. There is no fossil evidence of Bigfoot. Some scientists suggest people mistake bears, who can walk on their hind legs, for Bigfoot creatures.

Reports of Bigfoot sightings are _____8___.

- **8.** A. embarassing
 - B. uncertain
 - C. humorous
 - D. reasonable

TEST 1-SCREENER (cont.)

According to scientists who study them, tsunamis are often caused by underwater earthquakes. When the ocean floor heaves upward during an earthquake, the water above the center of the quake moves upward also. The energy from this surge travels outward in rings. The motion is similar to the ripples that happen when you throw a pebble into a pond. These rings can travel at speeds of over 500 miles per hour. Tsunamis can barely be noticed as they travel across deep oceans. Most are only a foot or two high. Only when they reach the shallow water near a shoreline do they rise up.

9. A. unnoticed

B. unnecessary

C. unbalanced

D. unprotected

A tsunami wave is largely _____ until it reaches the shore.

It may seem strange that snakes would fly instead of slither, but it makes sense. Flying from tree to tree is a lot faster than slithering down one tree, moving along the ground, and climbing back up the next tree. Some tree snakes move this way. They flatten their bodies and glide through the air from tree to tree. Whether it is chasing its next meal, or trying to get away from a predator, some unusual snakes sail through the air.

For some snakes, flying is a(n) _____ way to travel.

10. A. imaginary

B. aggressive

C. swift

D. annoying

Test 1-A Response Form

STUDENT NAME		DATE
TEACHER		GRADE
1 (A) (B) (C) (D)	21 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
2 (A) (B) (C) (D)	22 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
3 (A) (B) (C) (D)	23 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
4 (A) (B) (C) (D)	24 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
5 (A) (B) (C) (D)	25 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
6 (A) (B) (C) (D)	26 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
7 (A) (B) (C) (D)	27 A B C D	
8 (A) (B) (C) (D)	28 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
9 (A) (B) (C) (D)	29 A B C D	
10 (A) (B) (C) (D)	30 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
11 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
12 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
13 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
14 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
15 A B C D		
16 A B C D		

17 (A) (B) (C) (D)

18 (A) (B) (C) (D)

19 (A) (B) (C) (D)

20 (A) (B) (C) (D)

TEST 1-A

The Tour de France is a long cycling competition. It is held over the course of three weeks in July. The cyclists ride all over France during the race. There are several prizes awarded for the Tour de France. One of these is a colored jersey for being the best in a particular category. The winner of that category wears the jersey the next day. Each day, a yellow jersey is given to the cyclist with the best overall time. Lance Armstrong, of the American team, is the only cyclist to win six Tour de France races in a row. He has quite a collection of yellow jerseys!

1. A. ignorant

B. capable

C. persuasive

D. miserable

The Tour de France competitors are ______ cyclists.

Helicopters and airplanes differ in many ways. Helicopters are more intricate and more expensive to buy and operate. In addition, they are far slower than airplanes and can't hold a very heavy load. But helicopters are valuable because of the way they move. They can hover in place, fly in reverse, and take off and land vertically.

The helicopter is _____ for jobs that require agile movements.

2. A. unbearable

B. uncomfortable

C. considerable

D. suitable

Grand Canyon National Park is located in northwestern Arizona. It is 277 miles long and has an average depth of 4,000 feet. In all, the park covers over 1 million square miles. The Colorado River runs through the canyon, slowly carving away at its steep walls. The Grand Canyon received National Park status in 1919. In those days, fewer than 45,000 people visited the canyon each year. Nowadays, nearly 5 million people visit the park each year to enjoy the scenery and wildlife.

The canyon is 3.

3. A. bizarre

B. massive

C. inferior

D. luxurious

During the 1550s, many wagons in Germany were pulled by horses along wooden rails. These rails, which were called *wagonways*, were the early forms of train tracks. They made it easier and more comfortable to travel over what would have been rough roads. During the late 1700s, wood was used less often to make the tracks and wagon wheels. Instead, they were made of a stronger material—steel. The tracks and wagon wheels made of steel were more durable than those made of wood.

Compared to steel tracks, wagonways were _____4___.

4. A. primitive

B. ceremonial

C. influential

D. significant

The Statue of Liberty is sometimes called the "Modern Colossus" after the Colossus of Rhodes. The Colossus of Rhodes was a statue of Helios, the Greek sun god, built at the harbor of Rhodes. The Colossus of Rhodes was built in 282 B.C. It stood 110 feet tall, and took 12 years to build. However, this proud monument to Helios only stood for 56 years before an earthquake caused it to break at its weakest point—the knee. The ruins remained until 654 A.D., when Arabs invaded Rhodes. They disassembled the remains of the statue and sold the pieces. Luckily, the Statue of Liberty, the personification of justice, has stood longer than her inspiration. She still guards the harbor of New York.

5. A. belittled

B. traditional

C. incomplete

D. symbolic

The Statue of Liberty and the Colossus of Rhodes were meant to be ______5

Coral is often thought of as a saltwater plant, but it is really an animal. Coral is actually a colony of polyps. Polyps are invertebrates that, in hard corals, develop a calcium carbonate skeleton. Polyps have tentacles and tubular, often symmetrical, bodies. The skeleton remains when the polyps die. New generations of polyps build on the skeleton to form huge reefs, like the Great Barrier Reef. Sometimes these huge coral masses are mistaken for rocks. Some corals live in shallow water, where they can receive some sunlight. Other corals can live as deep as 3,000 feet below the surface of the ocean.

6. A. classify

B. elevate

C. illustrate

D. salvage

People often _____6 coral incorrectly.

It may sound a little unusual, but *wiki* is a technical term. Most computer users will know just what it is. Wiki is software that allows Web pages to be created and edited by anyone, and through any Web browser. Wikipedia is an example of a continuously growing Web site powered by wiki software. It is built upon and edited by people worldwide every day. The creator of the wiki software chose the name because *wiki wiki* means "quick" in Hawaiian.

7. A. primitive

B. geometric

C. revolutionary

D. decorative

Wiki is a ______ concept.

Bengal tigers are among the most well-known tigers in the world. Their fur is usually orange with black stripes, which are as individual as fingerprints are for humans. Occasionally, a Bengal tiger is born with a genetic mutation. This mutation lightens the color of the tiger's fur, so they are often known as white tigers. They are also called Royal White Tigers because royalty used to hunt them. People often think these white Bengal tigers are a species of their own, but they are not. White Bengal tigers are very rare in the wild. The light coat is a recessive gene, and a cub needs to receive it from both parents.

8. A. regulated

B. imprisoned

C. preoccupied

D. uncommon

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White Bengal tigers are _____8___.

TEST 1-A (cont.)

Leonardo da Vinci is known for his paintings, such as the *Mona Lisa*, but da Vinci also had some interesting habits. He often wrote from right to left, writing words backward. There are many theories about why he wrote this way. One is that he did it to deter people from stealing his ideas, and another is that he was left-handed. Today, left-handed writers write from left to right, but in da Vinci's time it would have been messy. People used a quill and ink, and left-handed writers, going from left to right, would have smeared the ink with their hands. No one knows why da Vinci wrote like he did, but we do know that he contributed greatly to society.

9. A. authoritative

B. coherent

C. humiliating

D. offensive

Da Vinci's way of writing made his notes less ______9___.

A stratovolcano is a cone-shaped volcano made of layers of lava and ash. Around 60 percent of all volcanoes are stratovolcanoes. These volcanoes emit a cooler lava than other volcanoes, and this lava can work as a plug. It traps the gases in the volcano until the pressure builds and it erupts. The lava doesn't really flow from these volcanoes, but tends to build up around the vent, creating the cone shape that they are known for.

10. A. worldwide

B. yearly

C. exclusively

D. offstage

Stratovolcanoes can be seen ________10_____.

Read the following passage about "wood eaters" and complete the statements.

Termites are tiny insects that like to eat wood. Termites are important to nature because they eat dead trees. Then they turn the waste into nutrients and minerals that help the earth. They are important to the $\frac{11}{1000}$. These tiny insects enjoy healthy wood just as much as rotten wood. Termites can cause serious damage to the homes we live in.

Like bees, termites live in colonies and reproduce quickly. After 4 or 5 years, a termite colony could have up to 200,000 members. Termites ______ in a short amount of time. Termite colonies make their homes about 20 feet underground. This protects them from weather conditions. When they get hungry, the termites travel through mud tubes they've built. When they reach the surface, they look for food.

11. A. schedule

B. environment

C. investigation

D. reservoir

12. A. depart

B. migrate

C. assemble

D. multiply

A termite looks a lot like an ant with wings. The two insects ______ only slightly. In fact, it can be difficult to tell the difference between an ant and a termite. Both have antennae and wings. But termites actually have two pairs of wings and larger bodies. They also have jaws that work like a pair of sharp scissors. They snip off small pieces of wood and carry the wood back to the colony.

Since the termite is such a small insect, it can't take very big bites of wood. Researchers say it would take between 3 and 8 years for termites to cause any major damage to a building. **However, termites never stop feeding, so damage is** ______.

If termites are found, experts should be called in to remove them. Sprays are often used to help form a wall between the termite colony and the house. This means that the termites can't reach the house and damage it. The sprays help ______ 15 damage. If termites keep eating the wood structure for many years, the building will eventually collapse. These wood eaters cause a lot of damage if they decide to make a meal out of your house.

Read the following passage about asteroids and complete the statements.

What looks like a 21-mile-long potato, is many, many thousands of years old, and flies through space? The answer is the asteroid Eros. Eros is just one of the millions of space rocks that float in an orbit around the sun.

Exploring Eros

On February 12, 2001, a NASA spacecraft landed on Eros after traveling 2 billion miles. It was a ______ journey for the spacecraft. It took the spacecraft 5 years to reach Eros. Before it landed, the spacecraft flew over the surface of Eros many times, taking a lot of pictures. The pictures help scientists learn more about asteroids.

Asteroid Facts

Most asteroids are found in the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter. They are thought to be pieces of a smashed planet. Asteroids range in size from small pebbles to about 580 miles in diameter. Sometimes asteroids wander out of their orbits and come close to Earth. Some even crash into Earth once in a while. Most of the asteroids that fall to Earth are too small to see. But sometimes, larger ones hit. An asteroid about 200 feet across exploded over a remote forest in Russia in 1908, knocking down trees for hundreds of miles. **Asteroid collisions can cause great**17

Scientists have found evidence that a much bigger asteroid crashed into Earth millions of years ago. That collision, they believe, led to the extinction of the dinosaurs. **Scientists**believe this collision resulted in ______ changes to Earth's environment.

- 13. A. discourage
 - B. interfere
 - C. differ
 - D. offend
- 14. A. continual
 - B. favorable
 - C. imaginary
 - D. neutral
- 15. A. produce
 - B. conceal
 - C. prevent
 - D. identify

- **16.** A. competitive
 - B. tremendous
 - C. fearless
 - D. customary
- 17. A. destruction
 - B. agreements
 - C. cleanliness
 - D. perspiration
- 18. A. fiscal
 - B. recent
 - C. permanent
 - D. technical

Avoiding Collisions

The possibility of a very large asteroid hitting Earth is rare. But it does happen every 50 million years or so. That's why scientists keep a close watch on the sky. They have developed new telescopes and surveillance systems to search for asteroids that might be heading toward Earth. They make _______ to track the asteroids.

The next time you look up into the night sky, you might be lucky enough to see a bright fireball streaking across the horizon. **On a clear night, these light shows will**______ appear. It's not really a shooting star; it's just another small space rock burning up in Earth's atmosphere.

Read the following passage about the Cahokia Mounds and complete the statements.

Some mounds were for burial, but many were for housing, shops, or temples. The biggest, Monk's Mound, had a base larger than those of the Egyptian pyramids. It had four layers, each containing a variety of buildings. When people needed new buildings for different purposes, they covered the old buildings with basketfuls of dirt and built new structures on top. **The mounds were** ______. The topmost layer of Monk's Mound contained a temple over 50 feet high. Religious ceremonies were performed there.

- **19.** A. investments
 - B. observations
 - C. foundations
 - D. performances
- **20.** A. distinctly
 - B. instinctively
 - C. officially
 - D. occasionally
- 21. A. peaceful
 - B. disturbing
 - C. mysterious
 - D. familiar
- 22. A. disturbed
 - B. examined
 - C. decorated
 - D. protected
- 23. A. offensive
 - B. uninteresting
 - C. sophisticated
 - D. specialized
- 24. A. amended
 - B. ambushed
 - C. cataloged
 - D. complicated

Eventually, the ancient city declined due to overhunting and soil depletion. Its residents broke off into their individual tribes and left. Today, research continues at Cahokia Mounds. It was declared a World Heritage Site in 1982, acknowledging its importance as a record of how civilization grew. **Preserving the Cahokia Mounds is** _______.

- 25. A. turbulent
 - B. unimaginable
 - C. worthwhile
 - D. urban

Read the following passage about the English language and complete the statements.

The first English poem was composed by a cow herder in England in the seventh century. The cow herder's name was Caedmon, and he was inspired one night to compose a song that has come to be known as "Caedmon's Hymn." The words to the song were recorded by a monk in the area. However, the words to the song would not be recognized by most English speakers today because so many linguistic changes have taken place within the language. The English of Caedmon's time is now referred to as Old English. Old English can be thought of as the infancy of the English language. The language has ________.

Around the time of the Norman conquest of 1066, English began moving into its adolescence. English from this period is known as Middle English. Text from the Middle English period is also difficult for most modern English speakers to recognize. Consider this opening line from Geoffrey Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*: "Whan that aprill with his shoures soote, the droghte of march hath perced to the roote..." Today, we would write these lines as: "When that April with his showers sweet, the drought of March has pierced to the root..." For most, Middle English is difficult to 28

- **26.** A. baffled
 - B. flourished
 - C. lagged
 - D. fragmented
- 27. A. overcome
 - B. collapsed
 - C. shriveled
 - D. evolved
- 28. A. duplicate
 - B. decipher
 - C. contradict
 - D. endorse

TEST 1-A (cont.)

English began to take its modern form by the end of the 1400s. However, English continues to grow and change even today. While new words enter the language every year, meanings and pronunciations of old words may shift. **New words often arise from ______29_____.** Some of the words that have recently been added to the English language include "blog" and "dot-commer," two words obviously arising from our current technological age.

However, not all new words come from the technological arena. Other words recently coined come from the worlds of business, medicine, and entertainment. While no one knows what the English language will look and sound like generations from now, one thing is certain: the English language remains very much alive. In fact, most languages are continually being _______.

- 29. A. speculation
 - B. organizations
 - C. culture
 - D. rivalries
- **30.** A. uprooted
 - B. bypassed
 - C. withstood
 - D. modified

Test 1-B Response Form

STUDENT NAME		DATE
TEACHER		GRADE
1 A B C D	21 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
2 (A) (B) (C) (D)	22 A B C D	
3 (A) (B) (C) (D)	23 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
4 (A) (B) (C) (D)	24 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
5 A B C D	25 A B C D	
6 (A) (B) (C) (D)	26 A B C D	
7 (A) (B) (C) (D)	27 A B C D	
8 A B C D	28 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
9 A B C D	29 A B C D	
10 A B C D	30 A B C D	
11 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
12 A B C D		
13 A B C D		
14 A B C D		
15 A B C D		
16 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
17 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
18 (A) (B) (C) (D)		

19 (A) (B) (C) (D)

20 (A) (B) (C) (D)

TEST 1-B

Popcorn is a product of maize. Maize is another name for corn. The oldest piece of popcorn was found in New Mexico. It is 5,000 years old. Native Americans ate popcorn. They put oil on an ear of corn. Then, they roasted it over fire. The kernels popped, and the Native Americans bit the popcorn off. They also used popcorn in other foods. They made popcorn soup and even popcorn cereal. Popcorn was also featured in a 1,700-year-old painting. The painting was of a maize god. He had a headdress made of popcorn.

1. A. expensive

B. popular

C. unpleasant

D. fancy

Popcorn has been a(n) _____ food for a long time.

Some mammals live in oceans. Parts of the oceans are cold. Mammals must stay warm in the cold water. Sea mammals have blubber. Whales, dolphins, and seals have blubber. Blubber is a layer of fat. Blubber keeps these mammals warm. Blubber also helps sea mammals swim. When they are deep in the ocean, they can swim fast. Blubber can also help them float. Without blubber, sea mammals would face many dangers. They might freeze. They would have a harder time swimming. They couldn't visit the ocean floor. Blubber is very useful.

2. A. pick

B. taste

C. need

D. sell

Most sea mammals _____ blubber.

Death Valley is in California. It is a valley with mountains all around it. Death Valley is the lowest point in North America. It is 282 feet below sea level. It is very hot in Death Valley. It can be 100 degrees during the day. Death Valley has also recorded the hottest temperature ever in the United States. It was 134 degrees! But at night, it can get quite cold in Death Valley. The temperatures can fall below freezing. The valley gets little rain. It gets less than 2 inches of rain a year. When it does rain, there are often flash floods.

3. A. weather

B. danger

C. river

D. sun

The _____ 3 changes quickly in Death Valley.

Frogs breathe through their nostrils. They have small lungs. But lungs are not the only way frogs breathe. Frogs can also take in oxygen through their skin. Frogs have very thin skin. They have to keep it wet. Then air passes through the skin to tiny blood vessels underneath. Frogs have to take good care of their skin. Often, a frog will shed its skin. This will expose the new skin that's underneath. Some frogs do this more often than others.

4. A. divide

B. sense

C. receive

D. arrange

A frog's skin helps the frog _____ oxygen.

Hannibal was one of the best military leaders of all time. He was a general from Carthage. Carthage was a city in North Africa. Hannibal's greatest success was his attack on the Roman army in 218 B.C. He caught them off guard. The Romans thought he would attack Italy by coming across the water. Instead, Hannibal went north through Spain. He had a huge army with him. He had more than 20,000 soldiers, 8,000 men on horses, and 37 elephants. Next, he and his army crossed the Alps, a complex mountain range. This was an amazing achievement. Then, he went down into Italy and attacked the Romans. He was able to take much of Northern Italy.

5. A. believed

B. surprised

C. helped

D. invited

Hannibal ______5 the Roman army.

The voyage covered 43,400 miles. It was led by a man named Magellan. Five ships and around 250 men started the journey. Eighteen men returned 3 years later. The first ship lost was the *Santiago*. It was destroyed in a storm. Then, there was a war with the natives in the Philippines. Many of the crew were killed, including Magellan. The crew that survived couldn't man all three ships. They abandoned *Concepción*, which left them with *Victoria* and *Trinidad*. When *Victoria* returned to Spain, 18 crew members were on board. It also carried 26 tons of cloves and cinnamon. The trip, despite the losses of ships and lives, was considered a success.

6. A. secret

B. dangerous

C. quick

D. comfortable

The trip had been _____6___.

Jigsaw puzzles are often thought of as a game for children. The first puzzle was made in the 1760s by John Spilsbury. He was a London mapmaker. These puzzles were used to teach children geography. In the early 1900s, adults began to show interest in puzzles. Picture puzzles became common challenges. It became popular to have a puzzle at your party for the guests to work on. During the Great Depression, puzzles gained popularity. They were an inexpensive form of entertainment. Puzzles could also be put together more than once. This way, families could share and trade puzzles. Puzzles are still used today. They can be relaxing and fun.

7. A. enjoyed

B. guarded

C. noticed

D. repaired

Puzzles have been _______ for a long time.

Henri Matisse was a famous French artist who lived from 1869 to 1954. Matisse was known for having excellent drawing skills. He also created many exceptional sculptures. His most recognizable works are paintings. Matisse is often called the "Master of Color." Matisse loved color. He used bright colors and dark shades in many of his paintings. His use of color was forceful and passionate. He usually favored intense expression over detail. Broad brushstrokes made his style of painting distinct.

- 8. A. scarce
 - B. awkward
 - C. disappointing
 - D. bold

Matisse's use of color was _____8___.

Venus flytraps grow in bogs. Bogs do not have as many minerals and nutrients as regular soil. Venus flytraps catch bugs to get nutrients. This is why their leaves have mouth-like openings. That is how the Venus flytraps stay healthy. Venus flytraps eat many different kinds of bugs. Spiders and crickets are examples of their favorite foods!

The Venus flytrap's _____ structure is important for its survival.

9. A. handsome

- B. colorless
- C. peculiar
- D. dull

Sometimes mail sent through the United States Postal Service can't make it to its destination. This mail is called *undeliverable*. When this happens, the mail goes to a dead letter office. The postal service calls these offices MRCs, or mail recovery centers. The workers at the centers try to figure out where the mail was supposed to go. They are the only postal service workers who are allowed to open mail. They try to get clues to figure out where it might go. They are able to figure out 15 percent of the undeliverable mail. Then, the mail can be delivered. The mail is shredded if the workers are unable to deliver it.

Workers try to _____ the mail's destination.

10. A. determine

- B. dodge
- C. oppose
- D. overhear

Read the following passage about robots and complete the statements.

Robots

Today, most of the robots we use are in factories. Robots cut materials. They put parts together. They package products. They move things out of the way. Robots are great for factory work. They don't need to rest. They don't get bored doing the same things over and over. In Japan, one factory has robots doing almost all the work! **The robots are**12

12

13

14 It's hard to believe that a robot may have put parts of your car together. Imagine!

Robots are also in use as explorers. Scientists send robots into space. They use robots to get new information about other planets. In 2004, two robots were busy on the planet Mars. They used their arms to dig in the rock and soil. They used drills to search for water. They took pictures. Thanks to robots, we are learning many new things about other planets. **Robots can** _______ **to space.**

Every day, people think of new and creative uses for robots. **The people have new**15. What do you have in mind?

- **11.** A. shaky
 - B. angry
 - C. terrible
 - D. useful
- **12.** A. soft
 - B. angry
 - C. busy
 - D. quiet
- 13. A. travel
 - B. write
 - C. shout
 - D. climb
- 14. A. beautiful
 - B. slow
 - C. tall
 - D. helpful
- 15. A. floors
 - B. ideas
 - C. prints
 - D. spices

TEST 1-B (cont.)

Read the following passage about tigers and complete the statements.

Tigers are the biggest kind of cat. They can weigh up to 700 pounds. Some are as long as 10 feet, including their tails. Tigers have strong jaws and sharp teeth.

Tigers are usually orange. They have black stripes. These stripes help hide them. Some rare tigers can be all white. Like our fingerprints, the pattern of stripes on every tiger is different. The stripes aren't just part of their fur. If you shaved a tiger, the stripes would be on its skin too. Each tiger's stripes are uniquely _______.

Tigers live in different parts of Asia. Some tigers live in places where it is very cold. Other kinds live where it is hot. Most tigers live in forests. Tigers hunt alone, not in groups. They hunt at night. They don't chase prey. Instead, they sneak up on their prey. They eat animals such as deer, antelope, and wild pig. Tigers are top predators. Tigers ______ their prey at night.

Adult tigers live mostly by themselves. They live in areas called ranges. Male and female tigers only get together to mate. The male tiger leaves after that. The female tiger raises the babies, called cubs, by herself. Usually, she has two or three cubs. Cubs stay with the mother until they are about 2 years old. Mother tigers _______18 their young. Then the cubs leave to find their own place to live.

Unlike many other cats, tigers like to swim. On hot days, they cool off in lakes or rivers. While other cats are good climbers, tigers can't climb trees very well. **Tigers are**19 in the water.

- 16. A. thinned
 - B. circled
 - C. prepared
 - D. patterned
- **17.** A. escape
 - B. steal
 - C. recover
 - D. attack
- 18. A. startle
 - B. guard
 - C. recognize
 - D. dislike
- **19.** A. weak
 - B. foolish
 - C. skilled
 - D. gentle
- 20. A. disappear
 - B. gather
 - C. wander
 - D. continue

Read the following passage about giraffes and complete the statements.

The Sahara is the largest desert in the world. It is in Africa. Many animals live in the
Sahara. Giraffes live in the grasslands of the Sahara. They like the grasslands because of
the warm weather. The of the Sahara suits giraffes. They also like
the trees in the grasslands. The trees give them shade from the hot sun. The trees also
give them leaves to eat. There is not much water in the Sahara, but giraffes don't mind.
Giraffes can live a month without drinking water! They are able to
to the conditions.

Giraffes use their height for many things. First, they use it to reach the branches of tall trees. They like to eat the leaves from tree branches. They also use their height to watch for danger. Their height has many 23.

Most giraffes sleep standing up. This makes it easier for them to escape a predator. Giraffes must be careful when they bend down to drink, because it is easier for predators to attack them when they are bent over. When giraffes are at a watering hole, they take turns drinking and watching out for predators. Young giraffes must stay close to their mothers for protection. **Giraffes must think about** ______.

Adult giraffes don't get attacked often. The dark spots on their skin help them blend in with tree branches. Also, they are very fast runners. They can run up to 35 miles per hour. They can ______ 25 ____ danger. If a predator does attack, a giraffe has a secret weapon. Its legs are very strong. With one kick, an adult giraffe can crush a lion's head. That will make a lion think twice!

- 21. A. climate
 - B. moonlight
 - C. adventure
 - D. beauty
- 22. A. disappear
 - B. drift
 - C. adjust
 - D. tremble
- **23.** A. purposes
 - B. layers
 - C. signals
 - D. problems
- 24. A. darkness
 - B. mischief
 - C. safety
 - D. comfort
- **25.** A. accept
 - B. escape
 - C. dismiss
 - D. announce

TEST 1-B (cont.)

Read the following passage about comets and complete the statements.

A long time ago, people called comets "stars with hair." Comets in the night sky look a lot like stars. Comets have long tails, however. A comet's tail can sometimes look like a woman's long hair. **Comets are** _______.

A comet does not actually have hair. What looks like hair is actually part of the comet burning up. Some comets travel very close to the sun. The closer to the sun the comet goes, the hotter it gets. The heat burns up some of the comet, and it gets left behind. What gets left behind is called a comet's tail. The tail is ______.

Comets are balls of rock and ice that orbit the sun. The path of a comet's orbit takes it very close to the sun and very far away from the sun. Sometimes the comets crash into the sun. The sun is so hot and large that it destroys the comets.

The path of a comet's orbit can be very long. It takes Earth 365 days, or 1 year, to go around the sun. It takes some comets as many as 200 years to travel all the way around the sun. Comets that have ______ around the sun have been around for quite some time.

Halley's Comet is one of the most famous comets. It gets close to Earth once every 75 years. Halley's Comet may have been visiting Earth for over 2,000 years. In ancient China, writings describe a star with a tail in the same place that Halley's Comet now appears. Many people have ______ comets.

Halley's Comet will be visible to Earth again in 2061. The last time Halley's Comet visited Earth was in 1986. Scientists from all over the world sent rockets toward the comet to get a closer look at it. The pictures taken by the rockets helped scientists understand what comets are made of. **These pictures provided** ______.

- **26.** A. liquid
 - B. dangerous
 - C. public
 - D. brilliant
- 27. A. visible
 - B. modest
 - C. metallic
 - D. choppy
- 28. A. connected
 - B. multiplied
 - C. journeyed
 - D. descended
- **29.** A. prevented
 - B. neglected
 - C. fled
 - D. observed
- **30.** A. incidents
 - B. details
 - C. profits
 - D. refuge

STUDENT NAME	DATE
TEACHER	GRADE

- 1 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 2 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 3 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 4 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 5 A B C D
- 6 A B C D
- 7 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 8 A B C D
- 9 A B C D
- 10 A B C D

Test 2-Screener

People have relied on candles for ages. Candles provide light and warmth. There are many ways of making candles. Ancient Egyptians soaked reed plants in tallow. Tallow is the fat from sheep and cows. Romans are said to be the first to give their candles wicks. They burned cotton or hemp. It was covered in tallow. The people of the Middle Ages made a better smelling candle. They used beeswax instead of tallow. Whale oil became easily available in the 18th century. It was better than beeswax. It made harder candles. They didn't melt as quickly. In 1850, candle makers began to use paraffin wax. Paraffin wax comes from coal and shale oil.

- 1. A. replaced
 - B. blocked
 - C. frozen
 - D. wrapped

Early candle ingredients have been $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Most people are not affected by avalanches. This is because avalanches only happen high in the mountains. Most people are far away and don't get hurt. Avalanches can be dangerous for people who like winter sports. Skiers and snowboarders should be careful. There are many ways to avoid danger. One is to stay on trails or paths. It is also a good idea to tell someone where you will be on the mountain.

- 2. A. welcomed
 - B. visited
 - C. prepared
 - D. startled

Being $\underline{}$ is important in the mountains.

Thomas Paine wrote about political issues. He moved to America in 1774. He lived in Philadelphia, where he first worked as a journalist. It was the beginning of his writing career. Paine wrote in such a way that uneducated people as well as intellectuals could understand him. One of his most famous works, called *Common Sense*, encouraged America to break free from England. Tens of thousands of copies were read. Paine joined the military so he could fight for independence. While serving, he began to write *The Crisis*. It was about the lives of the soldiers. Paine wrote about the war, taxation, and other political subjects. George Washington found *The Crisis* so inspiring that he had it read to all his troops.

- 3. A. leaders
 - B. comics
 - C. governments
 - D. statements

Thomas Paine made political 3 in his writing.

Nobody has ever seen a black hole in space. No light can escape it, so a black hole is virtually invisible. Astronomers use clues to find black holes. They look for gravitational effects on other objects. A star that appears to be orbiting nothing is probably orbiting a black hole. Scientists might discover a disk of swirling matter. This matter could be pouring into a black hole, like water into a drain. Astronomers believe the center of our own galaxy contains a black hole.

Scientists ______ black holes because of the things around them.

- 4. A. perceive
 - B. alter
 - C. memorize
 - D. conceal

TEST 2-SCREENER (cont.)

Gorillas spend much of their time in the mountain forests. They eat, play, and rest. Their diet consists mostly of plants. Sometimes they will eat insects or worms. Scientists who study gorillas say that they eat about 50 pounds of food a day. You might think gorillas would become thirsty as they move through the forest looking for fruit, flowers, leaves, seeds, and other plant material to eat. But amazingly, they hardly ever drink water.

5. A. uncomfortable

B. remarkable

C. modest

D. suspicious

Gorillas eat a(n) ______ 5 amount of food each day.

Sports competitions in ancient Greece were very popular. Talented athletes trained hard in order to compete in local games. They wanted to be the best from their region and make their people proud. If they succeeded, they were invited to travel to Olympia. In Olympia, athletes from all parts of Greece competed in several different sports. Fans watched and cheered for their favorite athletes. It was a spectacular event that made quite a mark in history. We currently celebrate the Olympics every 4 years to carry on this tradition and recognize fantastic athletes.

6. A. compassion

B. departure

C. adjustment

D. performance

The Olympics were the ultimate recognition of an athlete's _____6___.

On April 12, 1861, a historic conflict erupted at Fort Sumter. This stone fort is located offshore of Charleston, South Carolina. The battle that took place there was the beginning of the American Civil War. This war lasted until 1865 and greatly changed our country. Fort Sumter remains standing to this day, though somewhat deteriorated by time and weather. Tourists may ride out to the fort by boat or ferry. More than 140 years later, visitors can still walk around the historic fort.

7. A. dungeon

B. monument

C. announcement

D. boundary

Fort Sumter is $a(n) = \frac{7}{n}$.

Think about what happens to water on the ground outside on a cold night. If the temperature is cold enough, the air and ground in contact with the water absorbs the energy from the water molecules. As the water molecules lose energy, their movement slows down, which causes them to align in crystallized formations. This process, called freezing, turns liquids, such as water, into a solid form. Every liquid has a temperature at which it freezes. The freezing point of water is 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

8. A. incomplete

B. fragile

C. motionless

D. unpredictable

Freezing causes water molecules to become _____8___.

TEST 2-SCREENER (cont.)

Sometimes volcanoes spew clouds of steam and hot ash high into the air. Volcanoes sometimes expel magma, or molten rock, from deep below the surface of the earth. When magma is expelled from a volcano, it is called lava. Lava can be expelled from a volcano with such force that it lands far from the volcano. Lava can also flow down a volcano just like a river.

There is a lot of $\frac{9}{}$ in a volcano.

Long ago, scientists discovered that when glass lenses are shaped in a certain way, they have the ability to magnify objects. When you look through a telescope, you are able to see faraway objects with greater clarity. The microscope was invented to help scientists look at very small objects. Some things, such as bacteria, viruses, skin cells, and dust particles, are very small. In fact, they are so small that people cannot see them with the unaided eye.

The $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ of the lens determines what can be seen.

- 9. A. driftwood
 - B. oxygen
 - C. bacteria
 - D. pressure
- **10.** A. formation
 - B. equality
 - C. organization
 - D. resistance

Test 2-A Response Form

STUDENT NAME		DATE
TEACHER		GRADE
1 (A) (B) (C) (D)	21 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
2 (A) (B) (C) (D)	22 A B C D	
3 (A) (B) (C) (D)	23 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
4 (A) (B) (C) (D)	24 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
5 A B C D	25 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
6 A B C D	26 A B C D	
7 A B C D	27 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
8 A B C D	28 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
9 A B C D	29 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
10 A B C D	30 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
11 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
12 A B C D		
13 A B C D		
14 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
15 A B C D		
16 A B C D		

17 (A) (B) (C) (D)

18 (A) (B) (C) (D)

19 (A) (B) (C) (D)

20 A B C D

Read the following passage about the Venus flytrap, a flesh-eating plant, and complete the statements.

Venus flytrap

Did you know that some plants can trap and eat insects? The Venus flytrap can. Most plants live off of soil, water, and light. But the Venus flytrap is actually a carnivore. This means that it eats meat for energy. **The Venus flytrap is a**plant. It is amazing how a Venus flytrap captures its food, but the process is also an insect's worst nightmare!

How dies the Venus flytrap capture insects?

The Venus flytrap has round leaves that are covered with short, sensitive hairs and prickly edges. The leaves give off a honey-like scent that comes from nectar. The nectar attracts insects. It is a(n) _____ day for the insect that falls for this plant's trap! Once the Venus flytrap's sensitive hairs feel something resting on its leaves, a chemical reaction happens incredibly fast. Within 1 second, the leaves of the Venus flytrap slam together. The insect is trapped between the leaves and digested.

The plant's smell _____ 3 ____ insects.

How does the Venus flytrap eat?

The Venus flytrap doesn't chew its food the way that you probably do. But it does use chemicals and digestive juices to dissolve and absorb the insect. This same process occurs inside your stomach after you've chewed and swallowed your food. Although chewing is more $\frac{4}{2}$, it is the digestive fluids that do all the work.

The Venus flytrap keeps its leaves clamped shut for about 1 week. When it becomes hungry again, it opens its leaves and waits for another insect to land on its sweet-smelling surface.

Where can the Venus flytrap be found?

The Venus flytrap grows in moist, humid areas, like Florida and the Carolinas. Unfortunately, not many Venus flytraps are left in nature. Too many have been killed off by the construction of new buildings and roads, which often damages the natural environment. **Human progress has** _______ **5** _____ **this plant's survival.** So, if you see a Venus flytrap in nature, admire it but please don't hurt it!

- 1. A. basic
 - B. unique
 - C. fake
 - D. normal
- 2. A. fateful
 - B. exotic
 - C. neutral
 - D. productive
- 3. A. discourages
 - B. purifies
 - C. assures
 - D. deceives
- **4.** A. futile
 - B. obvious
 - C. informal
 - D. holistic
- 5. A. observed
 - B. endangered
 - C. inspired
 - D. hastened

Read the following passage about imaginary friends and complete the statements.

Many young children have imaginary or make-believe friends with whom they talk, play, and interact in positive ways. Imaginary friends can take the form of ordinary children or adults. They can also be animals or even superheroes. Although the make-believe friends are invisible, they can provide very real benefits for children. They take forms that are $\frac{6}{2}$.

Making up imaginary friends can enhance imaginative powers and creativity in young people. In fact, imaginary friends can help children move through childhood with increased self-assurance and self-esteem. Children can also practice conflict resolution and problem solving with their make-believe friends without fear of upsetting others.

Invisible friends help children develop ______8 ____ social skills.

About two-thirds of children between the ages of 3 and 7 have played with imaginary friends. Most make-believe friends are not constantly with children during these years. They come and go with the children's needs and imaginations.

Often when children enter school, they become engaged with other people and activities. Imaginary friends are no longer needed. If children feel the need for continued companionship, however, they may keep make-believe friends nearby. It is not uncommon for children to hide their make-believe friends from others. Sometimes they do not tell their parents or anyone else. This may be because the children do not want to share their make-believe friends. **Invisible friends may**

Having imaginary friends can be an effective and healthy way for children to develop important life skills. Children can learn positive and safe ways to interact with others. They can also learn coping strategies for problems they encounter. Creative play with imaginary friends can provide children with healthy tools for their lives during childhood and beyond. Imaginary friends can have ______ 10______ effects.

- **6.** A. enlarged
 - B. varied
 - C. sustained
 - D. improvised
- 7. A. solitude
 - B. disorder
 - C. limitations
 - D. obligations
- **8.** A. unique
 - B. dishonest
 - C. fundamental
 - D. irregular
 - 9. A. linger
 - B. sympathize
 - C. exaggerate
 - D. circulate
- 10. A. favorable
 - B. unjust
 - C. acute
 - D. dramatic

TEST 2-A (cont.)

Read the following passage about Genghis Khan and complete the statements.

Genghis Khan was born into a peasant family in Mongolia in 1162. He never received a formal education, and his early years were primarily spent in a struggle for survival. From these humble roots, Genghis Khan became one of the most powerful leaders in world history. Thirty modern countries now lie within the boundaries of his former empire. During his life, Genghis Khan _____ 11 many amazing things.

This 13th-century ruler did not need a huge army to amass his power. In fact, he had fewer than 100,000 warriors. However, these loyal followers could move swiftly across long distances. **Genghis Khan's warriors were** _____. Under Genghis Khan, Mongol expansion connected remote corners of Asia and Europe. Information and goods traveled between distant lands like never before. Noodles and tea spread from China to Europe, and the use of carpets spread throughout Europe and Asia. Genghis Khan's empire was ____

Genghis Khan also helped spread the idea of equality under the law. No one in his empire was exempt from the rules of the land. Also, unlike many other rulers from the past, Genghis Khan refused to hoard wealth and treasure for himself. Instead, the goods that were gained from conquered territories were distributed among the population. This contributed to the prosperous growth of the Mongolian economy. Few economic systems have flourished like that of the Mongol Empire. Genghis Khan's leadership style was _____14

This legendary leader also established systems of education for all citizens. In exchange for their services to the people, teachers were not required to pay taxes. The same was true for doctors. Genghis Khan believed that people should be rewarded for their work and contributions to the public good. Therefore, he devised ways to distribute wealth based on merit, rather than on heredity. All of these factors led to lives of contentment for a large percentage of the public under Genghis Khan's rule. Many of Genghis Khan's actions as ruler were _____

- 11. A. bombarded
 - B. camouflaged
 - C. accomplished
 - D. categorized
- 12. A. ceremonious
 - B. distressed
 - C. efficient
 - D. insolent
- **13.** A. traditional
 - B. primitive
 - C. vulnerable
 - D. influential
- 14. A. imaginative
 - B. effective
 - C. unreasonable
 - D. violent
- 15. A. unseen
 - B. radical
 - C. admirable
 - D. tedious

Read the following passage about organic food and complete the statements.

Have you listened to people talk about "organic food" and wondered what they meant?

Organic food can be ______ to some. What does organic mean, and how can food be organic or not organic? Is organic food really better, or is it just more expensive? Many people ask these questions, and the answers are quite simple.

Organic food is grown without the use of chemicals. Most farmers use pesticides on their crops to keep bugs away, or they give their animals hormones and antibiotics to make them larger and more meaty. While these things are not necessarily bad things to do, they can be dangerous to humans. Both the farm workers and the people who eat the food can become sick from chemicals used in conventional farming. Some things used in nonorganic farming are ______17___.

Organic farming is not a new idea. It has always existed. However, in the past century, most organic farms were small, family-owned farms. Their products could be bought only at small stores and local farmers' markets. Starting in the 1950s, people became interested in the health benefits of organic food. Through word of mouth, organic food became more popular. Starting in the 1990s, government regulations were set up in many countries around the world to make sure that organic farms were following certain rules. Since then, consumers have felt more comfortable and secure buying from organic farms. **Organic farming has become**18

Organic products can be more expensive because organic farming is more labor intensive, and the farms are much smaller. However, when you buy organic food, you help protect the environment and the animals on the farms, and you avoid consuming chemicals in your food. Try this food for yourself, and see what you think! Eating organic food is ______ in many ways.

- 16. A. unbearable
 - B. bewildering
 - C. wretched
 - D. fashionable
- 17. A. tempting
 - B. fragrant
 - C. costly
 - D. harmful
- 18. A. standardized
 - B. unnecessary
 - C. primitive
 - D. treacherous
- 19. A. idealistic
 - B. valid
 - C. accountable
 - D. toxic
- **20.** A. flawed
 - B. ageless
 - C. rewarding
 - D. competitive

TEST 2-A (cont.)

Read the following passage about knee injuries and complete the statements.

Knee injuries are common, especially for anyone who plays sports or is excessively active. The knee is the largest joint in the human body. It is composed of bones, cartilage, muscles, ligaments, and tendons. The knee allows the leg to bend, swivel, and straighten, providing important flexibility. For athletes, keeping the knee healthy is 21.

Causing stress or damage to any part of the knee can result in a knee injury. One common knee injury is a sprain, which occurs when a ligament is stretched or torn. It is also possible to sprain a knee if a muscle or tendon is torn. Another common injury to the knee is tendinitis, which is an irritated or inflamed tendon. Most often, this injury is caused by an overuse of the knee.

22 knee strain may cause injury.

- 21. A. imperative
 - B. distinctive
 - C. obnoxious
 - D. secondary
- 22. A. Predictable
 - B. Excessive
 - C. Involuntary
 - D. Conservative
- 23. A. prominent
 - B. unnecessary
 - C. electronic
 - D. vulnerable
- 24. A. agitate
 - B. align
 - C. restrict
 - D. withstand
- 25. A. maintenance
 - B. consequences
 - C. distributions
 - D. authenticity

Read the following passage about cryptids and complete the statements.

There are a few creatures that exist in stories, and in our minds, that may or may not actually exist. People have told stories of seeing these creatures, but no concrete proof of their existence has been uncovered. These creatures have recently been named *cryptids*, which means "mysterious bodies." **Cryptids remain unusual**______. Many cryptids have been described throughout history by witnesses who have claimed to see them.

These "sightings" are usually made by single witnesses in remote places, which is why the idea of cryptids remains in question. It is always argued that the cryptid could have been just a figment of the person's imagination. The evidence is ______.

One of the most famously known cryptids is the Loch Ness Monster. *Loch* is the Scottish word for lake, and Ness is the name of the lake where the creature has been spotted. This cryptid has affectionately become known as "Nessie" because of its widespread recognition. In the 1930s, a road was built around the perimeter of Loch Ness in Scotland. **Loch Ness became**_______. When travelers began to use the road regularly, people reported seeing a long-necked creature with a bulky body in and around the lake. The creature has been described as looking like a plesiosaur, which is a prehistoric swimming dinosaur.

As of now, it remains unknown whether or not Nessie exists, or that any cryptid does, for that matter. But it is clear that people take delight in finding things unknown to them. Actually, proving the existence of these creatures may not be what is important. What is important may simply be a fascination with life and the world around us, and a willingness to believe that there may be things out there we haven't yet discovered. The interest in identifying cryptids is _____.

- **26.** A. caregivers
 - B. foragers
 - C. phenomena
 - D. achievers
- 27. A. discreet
 - B. insubstantial
 - C. elementary
 - D. somber
- **28.** A. inhospitable
 - B. regulated
 - C. muggy
 - D. accessible
- **29.** A. coarseness
 - B. scenario
 - C. resemblance
 - D. framework
- **30.** A. enduring
 - B. regimented
 - C. contorted
 - D. misunderstood

Test 2-B Response Form

STUDENT NAME		DATE
TEACHER		GRADE
1 (A) (B) (C) (D)	21 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
2 (A) (B) (C) (D)	22 A B C D	
3 (A) (B) (C) (D)	23 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
4 (A) (B) (C) (D)	24 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
5 (A) (B) (C) (D)	25 A B C D	
6 (A) (B) (C) (D)	26 A B C D	
7 (A) (B) (C) (D)	27 A B C D	
8 (A) (B) (C) (D)	28 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
9 (A) (B) (C) (D)	29 A B C D	
10 (A) (B) (C) (D)	30 A B C D	
11 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
12 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
13 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
14 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
15 A B C D		
16 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
17 (A) (B) (C) (D)		

18 (A) (B) (C) (D)

19 (A) (B) (C) (D)

20 (A) (B) (C) (D)

TEST 2-B

Read the following passage about meteorites and complete the statements.

Each year, about 500 baseball-sized rocks fall to Earth. These rocks are called meteorites. Most meteorites burn up before they reach Earth. Only 500 actually reach the ground. **Few meteorites hit Earth's** ______. But sometimes as many as 1,000 can fall per hour.

Where do all these rocks come from? Before meteorites reach Earth, they are asteroids. Asteroids are chunks of rock. Most of the chunks are about the size of a toaster. Some of them can be as large as a truck. **Asteroids** ______ **through space.** Nearly 1 million asteroids have been discovered floating in our solar system. Most of them orbit the sun. They orbit in a place called the asteroid belt. The asteroid belt is an area of space between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. **The asteroid belt is the** ______ **in which asteroids commonly orbit.**

Thousands of asteroids may seem like a lot. But all the asteroids put together would be smaller than the moon. Asteroids do change size and shape. Sometimes asteroids run into each other. When they do, they sometimes stick together. This makes bigger asteroids. Asteroids are mostly made up of rock. They are also made of ice.

Scientists have learned about asteroids. They watch them with telescopes. **Scientists**______ asteroids. Recently, they shot a refrigerator-sized block of metal at an asteroid in space. It broke apart. Scientists took pictures of the explosion. They did this to learn more about asteroids.

Some people worry that a large asteroid might hit Earth. A large asteroid could destroy an area as large as North Carolina. There are few asteroids that big. Scientists have not found any asteroids that big heading toward Earth. A large asteroid hitting Earth is

5

- 1. A. center
 - B. shadow
 - C. safety
 - D. surface
- 2. A. escape
 - B. retreat
 - C. drift
 - D. climb
- 3. A. speed
 - B. zone
 - C. spiral
 - D. weather
- 4. A. create
 - B. trail
 - C. receive
 - D. study
- **5.** A. common
 - B. unlikely
 - C. hopeful
 - D. impossible

TEST 2-B (cont.)

Read the following passage about camping and complete the statements.

Have you ever sat around a crackling campfire at night? If so, maybe you watched as the smoke rose into a black sky filled with stars. Maybe you even toasted marshmallows over the flames. These are some of the things people look forward to when they go camping. These are ______6 of camping activities.

There are a lot of different ways to camp. Many people like to camp in trailers. They tow the trailers behind their cars. Trailers have almost all the conveniences of home. Trailers have a stove and a refrigerator. They have beds and even a bathroom with a shower. **Trailers are** _______ **places to camp.** Other people travel and camp in motor homes. Motor homes are like trailers that you can drive. They have kitchens, bathrooms, and beds too.

Pop-up campers are also very popular. A pop-up camper is like a flat trailer. Everything folds flat for travel. When the family gets to the campground, they unfold the pop-up camper. Most pop-up campers have a kitchen and beds.

Many people prefer to camp in tents. Tents come in all sizes and shapes. Some are only big enough for two people. Other tents have a large central area and smaller rooms off to the sides. Some tents are square. Some are shaped like domes. Some aren't very tall, while others are big enough to stand up in. Tents can be ______ in different ways.

Camping can be a _______. There are thousands of campgrounds throughout the United States. Some are near lakes, rivers, or the ocean. Others are in forests or the mountains. There are even some campgrounds in the desert. Some campgrounds are very small and secluded. Others are so big and crowded they are almost like towns.

Some campgrounds are _______ than others.

With so many different choices, camping can be fun for almost everyone.

- 6. A. causes
 - B. forces
 - C. examples
 - D. maps
- **7.** A. bold
 - B. scary
 - C. lonely
 - D. comfortable
- 8. A. cleaned
 - B. emptied
 - C. designed
 - D. tightened
- 9. A. vacation
 - B. record
 - C. search
 - D. history
- 10. A. lighter
 - B. quieter
 - C. fiercer
 - D. steeper

TEST 2-B (cont.)

Read the following passage about diamonds and complete the statements.

Most people think of jewelry when they think of diamonds. People have always liked diamonds because they are beautiful. Nearly every jewelry store has diamond earrings, necklaces, rings, or bracelets. It takes miners a lot of time to get one stone. They have to dig through about 250 tons of rock! It is _____ work. It's no wonder we think diamonds are valuable.

Not every stone is used for jewelry. Only 20 percent of diamonds are actually used for jewelry. That's because most diamonds are small or imperfect. These diamonds are called flawed diamonds. They are special, even if they aren't used for jewelry. Flawed diamonds are used for things like eyeglasses and computer chips. **Even flawed diamonds are** 12.

Diamonds are the hardest stone in the world. Diamonds can cut through very hard materials. Many products are made with diamonds. Engineers use diamond cutting tools to build streets. Dentists use diamond-tipped tools to drill through teeth. Doctors use diamond-edged tools to perform surgery. Diamonds are used everywhere! They make some people's jobs ______13____.

Natural diamonds are very expensive. Even flawed diamonds are expensive. This is because it takes a lot of time and hard work to dig them out of the ground. In 1955, a company learned how to make diamonds in its lab. Its diamonds were hard like the ones found in nature. The discovery helped make diamond products less expensive.

Now more people can ______14 ____ diamonds.

Today scientists are studying diamonds again. They are trying to make diamonds even stronger. Diamonds are made of carbon. Scientists think extra carbon will make diamonds even harder. So they add more carbon to diamonds. Then, they heat the diamonds under high temperatures. **These new diamonds could be the**15

ever. These diamonds really might last forever!

- 11. A. difficult
 - B. gloomy
 - C. balanced
 - D. popular
- **12.** A. stable
 - B. dangerous
 - C. functional
 - D. troubling
- 13. A. duller
 - B. easier
 - C. necessary
 - D. rarer
- 14. A. destroy
 - B. avoid
 - C. purchase
 - D. trash
- 15. A. plainest
 - B. weakest
 - C. cleanest
 - D. toughest

TEST 2-B (cont.)

Read the following passage about how people have kept food cold and complete the statements.

The Very Cool History of the Refrigerator

How did people keep food from spoiling before the refrigerator was invented? Long ago, people buried food in snow and ice. They also stored it in cool streams, caves, and holes dug into the ground. Ancient Egyptians and Native Americans made ice by freezing water in clay pots on cold nights. People ______ ways to chill food.

Americans began using iceboxes around 1838 to keep food cold. Iceboxes were made of wood. Food was put on top of the ice or below it. The ice slowly melted into a pan. The water from the melted ice could fill up with slime. Mice liked to hide in these iceboxes!

People had to buy ice back then to put in their iceboxes. They bought it from the iceman. The iceman drove from house to house in a horse-drawn cart. **The iceman made** ______ **to houses.** Children would chase him down the street. Sometimes the iceman would chip off a piece of ice and give it to them. That was a real treat!

People who lived in the country often supplied ice to people in the city. They had to cut the ice out of ponds. Sometimes cutting ice was a big event that lasted all day. Everyone in the village helped cut the ice. They used saws and big tongs to pull it out of the pond. Getting the ice out of the pond was $\frac{18}{1000}$.

In the early 1900s, machines called refrigerators were invented that used gases to cool air. The motors for these machines were huge. Usually they had to be stored in another room. These refrigerators cost a lot of money, and if the gas leaked out, it could kill you! It was _______.

Refrigerators that worked much like the ones today were available by 1930. By the 1950s, most people had one. Today the refrigerator is the most-used appliance in America. Almost every house has a refrigerator. **They have become** 20

- 16. A. celebrated
 - B. developed
 - C. protested
 - D. suggested
- 17. A. measures
 - B. explanations
 - C. improvements
 - D. deliveries
- **18.** A. weird
 - B. bold
 - C. challenging
 - D. frightening
- 19. A. dangerous
 - B. disgusting
 - C. colorful
 - D. confusing
- **20.** A. popular
 - B. expensive
 - C. mysterious
 - D. balanced

TEST 2-B (cont.)

Read the following passage about gorillas and complete the statements.

Gorillas are the largest primates. Primates are an order of animal that also includes humans and monkeys. Most gorillas weigh over 300 pounds and are close to 6 feet tall. They walk on their knuckles. Male gorillas are twice as large as females. **Gorillas are**_______ than most humans. Some can be found in the wild in Africa. Most are kept in zoos.

Smart as a Gorilla

Gorillas are very intelligent animals. Many have been taught a kind of sign language. A gorilla named Koko was able to communicate to her handlers that she had a toothache and was in pain. **Koko could have a** _____ in her own way. Koko even kept a cat as a pet. She is the only animal known to take on another animal as a pet.

A Hero Gorilla

Binti Jua is the name of a gorilla in a Chicago zoo. In 1996, a 3-year-old boy fell into the gorilla pit. The boy was knocked out. Binti Jua protected the little boy from the other gorillas. Binti Jua _____ as though the boy was her child.

A Gorilla Diet

Gorillas eat most plants, vegetables, and fruits. This means they have a largely vegetarian diet. Gorillas prefer to eat fruit when it is available. Because gorillas are so huge, they must eat very large quantities of food. If fruit is scarce, gorillas will also eat leaves, bark, roots, bamboo, and thistles. Gorillas will eat ______ vegetables found in the wild. Sometimes they'll also eat bugs.

Gorillas in Groups

- **21.** A. meaner
 - B. nobler
 - C. sneakier
 - D. larger
- 22. A. democracy
 - B. conversation
 - C. memory
 - D. tournament
- 23. A. responded
 - B. swayed
 - C. panicked
 - D. relaxed
- **24.** A. suspicious
 - B. buttery
 - C. various
 - D. ridiculous
- 25. A. rarely
 - B. fortunately
 - C. wisely
 - D. naturally

TEST 2-B (cont.)

Read the following passage about cars and complete the statements.

The First Cars

Inventors started trying to make cars in the 1770s. The first cars were powered by steam engines. Some of these cars worked well, but some did not. **Inventors had**26 success. A man named Henry Ford finally figured out a way to make a lot of cars very quickly. He invented the Model T in 1907. Ford made it so more people could buy cars and have a way of getting from one place to another place. Ford's low prices people to buy cars.

Cars of Today

In the past, cars were a luxury. When cars first came out, they cost a lot of money. Only the richest people had enough money to buy them. Today cars play a much bigger role in people's lives. In many parts of the United States, most people rely on cars to get to school or work. Cars became a ______ in many people's daily lives.

Although cars are still extremely expensive, more people buy them today because they need a car to get from place to place. Relying so heavily on cars can hurt the environment. If bus and train systems were better, not as many people would need cars. Wild animals' habitats are often destroyed in order to build roads, and gasoline prices keep rising. Cars have ______ as well.

Cars of the Future

In the future, cars will be different. New cars will be powered by electricity and different gases. Today engineers are working on better gases that won't hurt the planet. Electric cars are expensive, but one day they may be cheaper. Who knows, maybe in the future cars will have wings instead of wheels, and they will be like your own personal airplane. This is an imaginative ______.

- **26.** A. emotional
 - B. partial
 - C. imaginary
 - D. unbearable
- 27. A. directed
 - B. demanded
 - C. encouraged
 - D. located
- 28. A. forecast
 - B. necessity
 - C. discovery
 - D. complaint
- **29.** A. vices
 - B. characteristics
 - C. motives
 - D. disadvantages
- 30. A. concept
 - B. procession
 - C. substance
 - D. regulation

STUDENT NAME	DATE
TEACHER	GRADE

- 1 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 2 A B C D
- 3 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 4 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 5 A B C D
- 6 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 7 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 8 A B C D
- 9 A B C D
- 10 (A) (B) (C) (D)

Test 3-Screener

Tortoises are reptiles that live on the land. They are related to turtles and terrapins. Those reptiles can live in the water. All of these creatures have protective shells around their bodies. The size of tortoises can vary. They can be a few centimeters to a few meters long. They are known to live a long time. Some tortoises have lived longer than 150 years. Some cultures believe they symbolize the idea of a long life.

Tortoises are able to $\frac{1}{1}$ for a long time.

- 1. A. survive
 - B. shake
 - C. disappear
 - D. growl

People often dreamed of what it would be like to walk on the moon. That dream came true on July 20, 1969, for Neil Armstrong. He became the first man to walk on the moon. Buzz Aldrin was the second. They were part of the *Apollo 11* mission. The two men spent more than 2 hours exploring the moon's surface. They noticed the moon's lack of gravity. The moon's gravity is one-sixth that of Earth's gravity. Armstrong and Aldrin hopped around because there was less gravity to hold them down. They took pictures so everyone else could see what being on the moon was like.

The astronauts $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ very little gravity on the moon.

In the 1300s, people began to exchange "valentines." These were special handwritten notes that expressed love. Exchanging valentines was very popular in England for hundreds of years. By the end of the 1700s, the printing press made it easier for people to make actual cards. Printed cards slowly replaced handwritten notes.

Giving cards became more 3.

Robert Burns is known as the "Bard of Scotland." He was born in 1759 and spent much of his life writing and working on farms. Burns published his first book of poetry in 1786, with few expectations. He hoped to raise enough money to immigrate to Jamaica. That edition of poems sold so well that Burns decided not to move. Instead, Burns traveled Scotland, writing in Scots dialect, as well as English. This allowed him to reach a wider audience with his poetry. Burns also helped with a project focused on preserving traditional Scottish songs. He helped James Johnson publish the music and lyrics to 600 national songs. Burns is believed to have contributed one-third of them.

Burns's writing focused on ______ 4 aspects of Scotland.

- 2. A. improved
 - B. experienced
 - C. avoided
 - D. disturbed

- 3. A. pointless
 - B. confusing
 - C. dangerous
 - D. convenient
- 4. A. cultural
 - B. ceremonial
 - C. dishonest
 - D. fundamental

TEST 3-SCREENER (cont.)

King Camp Gillette was born in Wisconsin in 1855. His family's home in Chicago was destroyed in a city-wide fire in 1871. Soon after this tragedy, Gillette became a traveling salesman. A friend told him that a great product to sell is one that customers need to buy again and again. While shaving one day, Gillette realized that he could make a lot of money if he could design a safe, disposable razor blade. It would need to be thin, strong, and inexpensive. By 1904, Gillette had developed such a blade. During World War I, soldiers in the United States Army were issued the razor blades that Gillette had envisioned. Nearly 32 million blades were issued to soldiers by the end of the war.

- 5. A. condemned
 - B. abused
 - C. forfeited
 - D. distributed

Gillette's razor was widely ______5___.

The Rock of Gibraltar is a limestone formation at the southernmost edge of Europe, where the Atlantic Ocean meets the Mediterranean Sea. It is home to 230 Barbary macaques. Macaques are short-tailed monkeys with cheek pouches. The Barbary macaques are the only macaques in Europe. Scientists have analyzed DNA from the macaques to determine their origin. The Barbary macaques are descended from populations in Algeria and Morocco. Considering that these macaques don't mix with any other macaques, they have a surprisingly large genetic diversity.

- **6.** A. turmoil
 - B. uncertainty
 - C. isolation
 - D. comfort

Barbary macaques live in _____6___.

In 1848, James W. Marshall discovered gold in the Sacramento Valley of California. When news about the discovery reached the public, many people in the western regions of the United States became interested. Then news of vast riches in California reached the eastern states, and even more people joined the rush to find gold. Some people boarded boats to travel by sea. Most people walked or rode across the country to reach California.

- 7. A. widespread
 - B. educational
 - C. doubtful
 - D. unnoticed

News of the gold rush was ______7

An eclipse is when one celestial body is partially or totally blocked by another, from the observer's viewpoint. There are two types of eclipses that occur between Earth, the moon, and the sun. When the moon passes directly between Earth and the sun, it blocks out the sun and casts a shadow on Earth. This is called a solar eclipse. When the moon passes directly through Earth's shadow, it is called a lunar eclipse.

- **8.** A. stillness
 - B. disaster
 - C. explosion
 - D. movement

An eclipse is a result of a celestial body's ______8

TEST 3-SCREENER (cont.)

The ancient Chinese tradition of making and drinking tea was introduced to England during the 1600s. By the mid-1600s, coffeehouse owners were selling brewed and dry tea to customers. When the sale of tea spread to pubs, politicians worried about losing money from taxes on alcohol. Over time, heavy taxes were placed on the purchase of tea products. In fact, one act was passed declaring that coffeehouse and pub owners had to pay for a permit to sell tea. Despite the heavy taxes, tea became a popular drink among the lower classes in England. People began drinking tea with each other in the afternoons. Some people had tea parties, while others made afternoon tea into a mealtime.

- **9.** A. adequately
 - B. socially
 - C. discreetly
 - D. infrequently

Many people began drinking tea ______9___.

Woodpeckers are known for drilling into trees in order to find insect larvae beneath the bark and to communicate among themselves. However, not all woodpeckers are the same. The Rufous Woodpecker has a weak, curved beak that can't drill into wood. Instead of pounding on trees to find food, this species searches rotting logs. Like other woodpeckers, the Rufous Woodpecker uses its long, sticky tongue to eat insect larvae.

The Rufous Woodpecker is ______.

- 10. A. comical
 - B. frenzied
 - C. distinctive
 - D. unidentifiable

Test 3-A Response Form

STUDENT NAME		DATE
TEACHER		GRADE
1 (A) (B) (C) (D)	21 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
2 A B C D	22 A B C D	
4 (A) (B) (C) (D)	24 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
5 A B C D	25 A B C D	
6 (A) (B) (C) (D)	26 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
7 (A) (B) (C) (D)	27 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
8 A B C D	28 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
9 (A) (B) (C) (D)	29 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
10 (A) (B) (C) (D)	30 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
11 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
12 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
13 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
14 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
15 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
16 (A) (B) (C) (D)		

17 (A) (B) (C) (D)

18 (A) (B) (C) (D)

19 (A) (B) (C) (D)

20 (A) (B) (C) (D)

TEST 3-A

Read the following passage about vision and complete the statements.

Before the 13th century, people who had vision problems had few options. In 1268, English scientist Roger Bacon found that some people were able to see better if they looked through rounded glass. Rounded glass could _______ poor vision. Medical advances since then have created other options. Today people with vision problems can wear glasses or contact lenses. For some problems, special kinds of eye surgery can correct vision. There has been impressive ______ in medical technology.

Many vision problems are the result of eye shape. People with perfect vision have round eyes, and people who have vision problems have eyes that are shaped irregularly. If your eyes are slightly longer from front to back, you may have trouble focusing on things that are far away. This is called myopia, or nearsightedness. If your eyes are slightly shorter from front to back, you may have trouble focusing on things that are close to you. This is called hyperopia, or farsightedness. Another common problem is astigmatism. With astigmatism, the eye is shaped more like a football than a baseball. Eye shape _____3 ____ vision.

Most vision problems can be corrected with glasses or contact lenses. Regular eye exams can be performed by your doctor. But if you are having vision trouble, you may need to see an eye specialist. An ophthalmologist is a medical doctor who is trained to examine and treat eyes. An optometrist is similarly trained but does not perform eye surgeries. **Ophthalmologists and optometrists are** _______ **doctors.** Your visual abilities can change over time, so it is a good idea to have your eyes examined at least every 2 years.

Protecting your eyes can prevent some problems. Wearing protective glasses in situations where something could hit your eyes is just good sense. Good sunglasses can protect your eyes from harmful sunlight. You can also avoid common eye infections. Many viruses and bacteria can pass between people by contact, so wash your hands frequently and avoid sharing things such as eye drops. Taking care of your eyes now will contribute to your vision health in years to come. **Eye protection is**

- 1. A. modify
 - B. isolate
 - C. ensure
 - D. subdue
- 2. A. prominence
 - B. development
 - C. reduction
 - D. exposure
- **3.** A. illustrates
 - B. affects
 - C. generates
 - D. guarantees
- **4.** A. fundamental
 - B. holistic
 - C. educational
 - D. specialized
- 5. A. humane
 - B. cultural
 - C. recommended
 - D. unnecessary

Read the following passage about motion sickness and complete the statements.

Have you ever experienced motion sickness? Many people feel sick when they travel. From one-third to one-half of airplane passengers feel motion sickness during turbulence. Motion sickness is a common 6.

Motion sickness can also occur when you cannot see the actual outside horizon, such as when you are in the cabin of a ship or airplane. Your eyes send information about your position to your brain. If this information is different from the information coming from the balance center in your inner ear, you may feel motion sickness. The symptoms can include dizziness, nausea, perspiring, and fatigue. These symptoms can get worse if you do not pay attention to them. **People with these symptoms should****Treatment immediately.**

The best thing to do to prevent motion sickness is to prepare for it. Try to eat a light meal before you travel. When you board the plane or ship, stay where there is as little movement as possible. Face forward and, if possible, look out a window. Focus on a far point on the horizon. In a car, this is easier to do if you are sitting in the front seat. Fresh air will make you feel better, too, so try to sit near a window or air source. There are ways to ______ motion sickness symptoms.

Sipping water or ginger ale can help you feel better and keep you from becoming dehydrated. There are also over-the-counter and prescription medications that can prevent motion sickness, so you may want to consult your doctor before traveling.

You should ______ possible problems and prepare.

- **6.** A. boycott
 - B. complaint
 - C. captor
 - D. alibi
- 7. A. imaginative
 - B. unnoticed
 - C. predictable
 - D. surreal
- **8.** A. reveal
 - B. assuage
 - C. cancel
 - D. obtain
- **9.** A. alleviate
 - B. baffle
 - C. clog
 - D. convey
- **10.** A. devise
 - B. categorize
 - C. belittle
 - D. anticipate

Read the following passage about octopi and complete the statements.

There is much more to octopi than meets the eye. Octopi are fierce hunters, clever thinkers, and fascinating aquatic creatures. Octopi prefer to make their homes in holes or rock crevices on the ocean floor. They are saltwater creatures and can be found in oceans all over the world. Most octopi are 10 feet long and weigh about 50 pounds. But the Giant Pacific Octopus, found off the coast of British Columbia, can be 33 feet long and weigh 600 pounds!

All octopi have eight arms called *tentacles*. Each tentacle has suction cups on it. They use these tentacles to help them grip rocks as they move along the ocean floor and to catch their prey. Octopi can use their eight tentacles _______. If an octopus damages one of its tentacles while hunting prey or escaping a predator, another tentacle will grow in its place. This process is known as regeneration. This process keeps an injury from _______ the octopus.

Octopi hunt and feed at night. Their favorite foods are crabs, crayfish, and mollusks. While waiting for their prey to swim by, octopi can change their color and texture to blend in with the area around them. Along with camouflaging itself, an octopus might squirt out a cloud of dark ink to confuse its prey before grabbing the prey with its tentacles. The octopus then injects the prey with a poison that leaves it paralyzed. **Their**13 helps octopi capture prey.

When octopi attempt to eat hard-shelled creatures, they stab and drill through the shells with the beak-like tongues found on the underside of their bodies. Since octopi do not have a single bone in their bodies, this is the hardest part of their bodies. **Octopi are extremely**______. This might explain why an adult octopus can squeeze through a hole the size of a dime when escaping from a predator. Common predators of octopi are eels, dolphins, and sharks.

Not only are octopi fabulous hunters, they are also very clever. Studies have shown that octopi can distinguish between different shapes and textures. They can also figure out some mazes and puzzles.

Octopi are an important part of the underwater world and deserve to be protected and studied. **Octopi should be given special** ______. Octopi should be thanked, too, because the first writing ink was made from the ink of an octopus!

- 11. A. progressively
 - B. absentmindedly
 - C. simultaneously
 - D. diagonally
- 12. A. sustaining
 - B. disabling
 - C. classifying
 - D. aligning
- **13.** A. immunity
 - B. acrobatics
 - C. craftiness
 - D. transformation
- 14. A. bendable
 - B. combative
 - C. uninteresting
 - D. apprehensive
- 15. A. applications
 - B. conversation
 - C. information
 - D. consideration

Read the following passage about mobiles and complete the statements.

Have you ever made a mobile? A mobile is a work of art usually made of objects attached to finely balanced wires that hang from a central string. Mobiles are *kinetic*, which means that they move with the air currents wherever they are hung. A mobile can look different each time you see it. **Mobiles are** ______.

The American artist Alexander Calder invented the mobile. Born in 1898, Calder's mother painted and his father sculpted, so he had a lot of art supplies around. Before Calder was in elementary school, he was already making small sculptures with leftover materials around the house. His parents even equipped a workshop for him with tools and a chest of drawers for scraps of wood, metal, and wire. For Calder, art supplies were _____17____.

In his 20s, Calder worked on ships and would marvel at the stars in the night sky. His interest in astronomy led him to study diagrams of the orbits of the planets around the sun, which planted the idea for the mobile in his mind. The idea grew while he studied engineering in college, and it led him to study art after he graduated. **Calder was**______. Soon, Calder had a reputation among artists for his sketches and bent-wire sculptures.

In 1932, Calder made his first mobiles with painted wooden shapes, pieces of broken glass, and other objects he found or made. They were small at first, so Calder could mail them to friends in envelopes. **These first efforts were** ______. Soon, he started working with larger shapes made of painted sheet metal. Art collectors and museums would ask him to customize mobiles for rooms or galleries.

One of Calder's largest mobiles hangs permanently in the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. Giant red and black shapes splay out across a 60-foot span. As people in the museum walk beneath them, the shapes are moved gently by the air that the people displace. Now, mobiles are known all over the world, all set in motion by Alexander Calder. Calder's works have a(n) ______ distribution.

- 16. A. dynamic
 - B. clunky
 - C. juvenile
 - D. recyclable
- 17. A. available
 - B. comical
 - C. luxurious
 - D. undesirable
- 18. A. accountable
 - B. persistent
 - C. carefree
 - D. apprehensive
- **19.** A. naive
 - B. chaotic
 - C. experimental
 - D. idealistic
- **20.** A. global
 - B. abstract
 - C. moderate
 - D. psychological

TEST 3-A (cont.)

Read the following passage about camouflage and complete the statements.

The word *camouflage* comes from the French word that means "to disguise." Animals that use camouflage are zoological tricksters and magicians, disappearing from the view of their predators. The idea is simple: if a predator cannot see you, it will be difficult for it to eat you. **The predator's** ______ **of the prey is reduced.**

The most common form of natural camouflage is a pattern of stripes on an animal's fur. Even though a zebra appears gaudy to the human eye, its body outline becomes difficult for predators to see because of the stripes. A lion's vision is not sharp enough for it to differentiate one zebra from another when stalking a herd. When it stands next to its mother, a vulnerable zebra foal is essentially invisible to a lion. When in groups, a zebra's stripes are _______2____.

Some animals use their appearance for deception rather than simply to blend into the surroundings. Many insects have large, round spots on their wings that look like eyes to the birds that hunt them. Eyespots can serve two camouflage purposes. The African flower mantis tilts its wings toward a threat, revealing an orange eye with a black pupil. These eyespots look enough like cat eyes that a hungry bird quickly moves on. Many butterflies, however, have eyespots on the back edges of their wings in order to draw a bird's attack away from its body. Even if a bird tears a piece from a butterfly's wing, the butterfly is still capable of flying away. **The bird's attack is**

The kelp crab employs the most resourceful form of camouflage. It tears shreds of kelp, or seaweed, and snags them like Velcro on the barbed bristles atop its shell. Wearing a jacket of kelp, the crab is invisible to otters and other predators when the crab sits in the kelp bed. **Predators** 24 the crab.

Predators also use camouflage themselves. A leopard lying on a tree branch uses its spots to blend into the dappled sunlight and shadows. **The leopard is**Unsuspecting animals may wander right up to it, only seeing the leopard as it pounces upon them. So keep your eyes open!

- 21. A. perception
 - B. generalization
 - C. nourishment
 - D. maneuverability
- 22. A. unnecessary
 - B. protective
 - C. ominous
 - D. contorted
- 23. A. persistent
 - B. ineffective
 - C. frenzied
 - D. inaccurate
- 24. A. outnumber
 - B. assess
 - C. detect
 - D. bypass
- 25. A. obscured
 - B. motivated
 - C. diverted
 - D. assaulted

Read the following passage about spices and complete the statements.

When you sit down to eat dinner, it's likely that a shaker of pepper is there on the table to season your food. You might find it hard to believe, but 500 years ago, royalty and pirates alike would have done anything to get that shaker of pepper. It would have been worth more than its weight in gold. **Pepper was** 26.

The desire for spices drove global exploration in the 15th century. Explorers such as Vasco da Gama and Christopher Columbus launched ships not to expand the map of the known world but to bring back spices for the royalty that funded their expeditions.

Spices ______ exploration.

Spices were valuable for two reasons. First, Europeans had neither iceboxes nor refrigerators, so their food spoiled very quickly. Often, people had to eat meat that had already begun to decay. Pepper hid the bad odor and flavor of rancid meat, in addition to making bland food more palatable. **Spice worked as a(n)** _____.

In 1519, Ferdinand Magellan set out with a fleet of five ships intending to find a more profitable spice route. Three years later, having circled the earth, a single ship limped into a Spanish harbor carrying a fortune in cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, and pepper. The journey had cost Magellan his life. **The trip had been** ______. That's something to consider the next time you reach for the pepper shaker.

- 26. A. crucial
 - B. insubstantial
 - C. outrageous
 - D. cherished
- 27. A. diverted
 - B. motivated
 - C. obscured
 - D. secluded
- 28. A. limitation
 - B. buffer
 - C. concealer
 - D. insulator
- 29. A. undesirable
 - B. inaccessible
 - C. offensive
 - D. idealistic
- **30.** A. corrupt
 - B. faultless
 - C. chaotic
 - D. progressive

Test 3-B Response Form

STUDENT NAME		DATE
TEACHER		GRADE
1 (A) (B) (C) (D)	21 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
2 (A) (B) (C) (D)	22 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
3 A B C D	23 A B C D	
4 (A) (B) (C) (D)	24 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
5 A B C D	25 A B C D	
6 (A) (B) (C) (D)	26 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
7 (A) (B) (C) (D)	27 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
8 A B C D	28 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
9 A B C D	29 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
10 A B C D	30 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
11 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
12 A B C D		
13 A B C D		
14 (A) (B) (C) (D)		
15 A B C D		
16 A B C D		
17 A B C D		
18 A B C D		

19 (A) (B) (C) (D)

20 (A) (B) (C) (D)

Test 3-B

Read the following passage about the Chunnel and complete the statements.

The Channel Tunnel runs under the sea. Its nickname is the Chunnel. Trains run through it. It connects England and France. It is named for the English Channel. The tunnel is 31 miles long. It is considered to be one of the Seven Wonders of the Modern World. It is ______.

The Channel Tunnel comprises three tunnels. There are two tunnels for trains going each way. There is a third tunnel for ventilation. This tunnel can also be used as an escape in emergencies.

On average, the tunnel is 150 feet below the seabed. Great Britain and France built the tunnels. A train takes about 20 minutes to go through the tunnel. The trains go up to 100 miles an hour.

The tunnel project began in 1986. It was a very expensive project. It is the second longest railroad tunnel in the world.

The idea to build a tunnel between England and Europe was not new. In the 1800s, several engineers proposed building tunnels under the Channel. Others wanted to build a floating metal tube on the Channel. **People have** ______ a tunnel for a long time. In 1876, France and Great Britain started trying to drill holes. They ran out of money before getting very far.

After more false starts, no one thought about a tunnel for a while. Only after World War II did the tunnel idea get revived.

Building this tunnel was still plagued with uncertainty. No one could agree on a design. No one had enough money to fund the project. People 3 to agree on a plan. Finally, the British and French governments agreed on a plan.

It took 15,000 workers more than 7 years to dig the tunnel. They used big machines that worked like moving factories. They drilled, removed material, and built the tunnel walls. Much of the drilling was through a single vein of stone.

The workers drilled from both ends. They raced each other to see who could dig faster. They met in the $\frac{4}{5}$. The tunnel opened for use in 1994. It was

- l. A. fresh
 - B. plain
 - C. unpleasant
 - D. amazing
- 2. A. crowded
 - B. guarded
 - C. added
 - D. imagined
- **3.** A. remained
 - B. struggled
 - C. marched
 - D. cheered
- 4. A. garage
 - B. ocean
 - C. center
 - D. beginning
- 5. A. allowed
 - B. completed
 - C. dismissed
 - D. received

Read the following passage about the famous moon hoax and complete the statements.

What do you see when you look up into the night sky? If the sky is clear, and your view isn't blocked, you might see the moon. That's no big deal, right? Everyone knows about the moon. Seeing the moon is ______6 But not too long ago, the moon was a mysterious object.

In many early cultures, the moon was thought to be a mystical thing. No one knew what it was made of. An early Greek was one of the first Western thinkers to believe that the moon was really a giant rock lit by the sun. He had a(n) ______ for what the moon was made of.

The invention of the telescope added much to what we know about the moon. A telescope was also part of a famous moon hoax. In 1835, the *New York Sun* newspaper printed a series of amazing stories. The stories described what a famous astronomer saw as he looked at the moon through a telescope. It was the most powerful telescope ever made, the articles said. It was so big, the astronomer could see life on the moon. The articles described trees, large bodies of water, and animals that looked like bison and goats. The articles described birds that looked like pelicans and cranes. And most amazing of all, one of the articles said the astronomer saw people on the moon. The people looked like furry bats, the astronomer said. And they had built a great temple with a roof that looked like gold. **The astronomer**8 that people lived on the moon.

- **6.** A. rare
 - B. brownish
 - C. ordinary
 - D. unreal
- 7. A. demand
 - B. explanation
 - C. legend
 - D. operation
- **8.** A. declared
 - B. denied
 - C. mumbled
 - D. worried
- **9.** A. personal
 - B. generous
 - C. reasonable
 - D. convincing
- 10. A. represent
 - B. improve
 - C. unfold
 - D. argue

TEST 3-B (cont.)

Read the following passage about submarines in World War II and complete the statements.

A submarine is a boat, but it's a boat that travels underwater. Submarines are airtight. They can travel to the bottom of the ocean and return to the surface on command. A submarine that could not return to the surface would not be of much use! **The crew would**_____. In World War II, both sides used submarines, or "subs."

U-boats in the Atlantic

Submarines have been used for more than 200 years. The first effective military submarines were the German U-boats. These were used in World War I and World War II. In World War II, the German submarines used code machines. These machines could send secret messages. Germany used U-boats to prevent supply ships from reaching Great Britain. Over 3,000 ships were lost to German U-boats. **These submarines were**12

U.S. Subs in the Pacific

The United States also used submarines. These subs sailed in the Pacific Ocean. They were used against Japanese supply ships. Subs were also used for rescue operations. An American sub carried a crew of 50 to 80 sailors. The sub could dive to 400 feet below the water. **Submarines can do** ______ things. These submarines were all named after sea creatures. Some of the submarines were named the *Shark*, the *Eel*, and the *Batfish*.

The engines in early submarines could not work underwater. The submarines ran on batteries when they were submerged. These batteries had to be enormous to power the submarine. Now, subs are powered by diesel-electric propulsion.

To find other submarines and ships, submarines use sonar. Sonar finds big objects by tracking them with sound waves.

Today submarines aren't just used by the military. They are also used to explore ocean depths. **Submarines are used for**______.

- 11 A. flee
 - B. weaken
 - C. recollect
 - D. perish
- 12. A. useful
 - B. private
 - C. stable
 - D. ridiculous
- 13. A. pointless
 - B. remarkable
 - C. embarrassing
 - D. artistic
- 14. A. necessary
 - B. unclean
 - C. damaging
 - D. enormous
- 15. A. research
 - B. construction
 - C. entertainment
 - D. manufacturing

Read the following passage about Australia and complete the statements.

Australia is the only country that occupies a whole continent. Almost 20 million people live in Australia. Because most of the country is a desert, most of those people live along the coast. A wide variety of unusual animals have adapted to live in the harsh Australian desert though. These animals are ______16 _____ to live in the harsh temperatures. Among these animals are kangaroos, emus, and bandicoots.

Kangaroos are furry animals with large back legs and feet. Using their large back legs and strong tail, kangaroos hop like rabbits from place to place. The largest kangaroos can be 7 feet tall and weigh 200 pounds. **Kangaroos can grow to be**17

animals.

Kangaroos are a type of animal called *marsupials*. Marsupials are different from other mammals because of their special pouch. Baby kangaroos spend many months after they are born living in their mother's pouch. The mother's pouch keeps the baby kangaroo ______. Only the baby kangaroo's head sticks out of the pouch.

Another marsupial that lives in Australia is the bandicoot. The bandicoot is very similar to the kangaroo. Bandicoots have large, strong back legs, a strong tail, and a pouch like all marsupials. The biggest difference between kangaroos and bandicoots is that bandicoots are so small. Bandicoots are usually just a foot and a half long. **The bandicoot is like a** ______ **kangaroo.**

Emus are not marsupials; they are actually birds. These birds don't fly, though. Like ostriches, emus can run very quickly instead. They are also good swimmers. **Emus can**______ when on land or in water. Emus are the second largest bird in the world. They are usually 5 feet tall and weigh 120 pounds.

Many other unusual animals live in Australia. These animals have developed in strange ways to adapt to the harsh desert environment. While Australians enjoy living by the ocean, the animals have found homes all over the continent.

- 16. A. instructed
 - B. convinced
 - C. equipped
 - D. commanded
- 17. A. radiant
 - B. disgusting
 - C. successful
 - D. massive
- 18. A. delicate
 - B. independent
 - C. secure
 - D. attractive
- **19.** A. miniature
 - B. confident
 - C. reckless
 - D. cautious
- **20.** A. appeal
 - B. adapt
 - C. cheat
 - D. instruct

TEST 3-B (cont.)

Read the following passage about spiders and complete the statements.

Spiders are everywhere. They live indoors and outdoors in every part of the world. Scientists have identified about 40,000 different kinds of spiders. One study reports that nobody is ever more than 3 feet away from a spider! You never know when you will _____ a spider.

All spiders are predators. They only eat what they capture themselves. Spiders cannot eat solid food though. They inject their digestive fluids into their prey. Once the flesh is broken down, they drink the liquid. Most species feed on insects. But some tropical spiders eat lizards, small mammals, birds, and even fish.

All spiders are venomous. They inject venom through their fangs to paralyze their prey. Most spiders are not threatening to humans. Most spiders cannot bite through human skin. **Typically, spiders are** ______ **to humans.** Some spiders, like the black widow, can be dangerous to humans. But fewer than three people a year die of spider bites in the United States. **Spider bites are rarely** ______.

All spiders make silk, and they all create silk cocoons for their eggs. But not all spiders spin webs to trap food. Some spiders build nests on the ground and lay out trip lines. This is to let them know when prey is passing by. The trip lines ______ the spider. Spiders also use strands of silk as safety lines, called draglines, in case they fall. Some spiders even use their silk to fly. They release one long thin strand, and when the wind catches it, they become airborne. This is called *ballooning*. Spiders can travel great distances this way, even across oceans.

Spiders are everywhere. There are more spiders than any other group of predators. Some people don't like them, but spiders are helpful to humans. They eat insects that destroy crops, such as locusts and grasshoppers. They eat flies and mosquitoes, which sometimes carry disease. Without spiders to control insect populations, the human population would quickly starve. Spiders help _______ our food supply.

- 21. A. admire
 - B. embarrass
 - C. encounter
 - D. tickle
- 22. A. appealing
 - B. precious
 - C. mysterious
 - D. harmless
- 23. A. bearable
 - B. mild
 - C. fatal
 - D. unfortunate
- **24.** A. relax
 - B. alert
 - C. stun
 - D. terrify
- **25.** A. preserve
 - B. produce
 - C. weaken
 - D. appreciate

Read the following passage about sleep and complete the statements.

When it's time to go to bed at night, you may say you're not tired. But did you know that kids between the ages of 5 and 12 need 10 or 11 hours of sleep each night? **This amount of sleep is** 26.

So what happens when you don't get enough sleep? Studies show you may forget a lot of things when you don't get enough sleep. You might also have trouble playing sports and games. There's a good chance you'll be in a grumpy mood. You also might have trouble listening and making the right choices. **Getting enough sleep is**28

Have you ever had trouble falling asleep or staying asleep? Everyone does sometimes, but there are some things you can do to help your body get a good night's sleep. First, your bedroom should be dark, cool, and quiet when it's time for bed. Second, avoid eating a big meal right before bed or drinking sodas with caffeine during the evening. Finally, exercising during the day and going to bed at the same time every night will help you relax when it's time to turn off the lights. This can ______ your sleep patterns.

Before you get into bed, take a book or stuffed animal with you if it makes you feel more relaxed. You might even want to listen to some soft music. After that, let your body do the rest of the work. If you give it a little bit of help, it knows how to get you what you need: a good night's sleep. You can ______ the onset of sleep.

- 26. A. sufficient
 - B. reckless
 - C. obvious
 - D. humorous
- 27. A. hygiene
 - B. appetite
 - C. disposition
 - D. opposition
- 28. A. essential
 - B. ignorant
 - C. attractive
 - D. mischievous
- 29. A. influence
 - B. bewilder
 - C. combine
 - D. insult
- **30.** A. encourage
 - B. protest
 - C. measure
 - D. prevent

