

Question Paper

40 Question

Read the text below.

Detecting Danger

Written by Laura Reynolds

Soon radar went on to be used by all sides during World War II. Radar was even put on navy ships and airplanes. But it is most remembered for its small role in ending World War II. Radar effectively stopped the German raids on London. This gave the British time to regroup for the eventual invasion and defeat of the Axis powers.

Q1. Which of these statements is an example of explicit information?

- A. Navy ships used their radar to track submarines and airplanes flying overhead.
- B. The British had an advantage using radar early on to fight their opponents.
- C. Radar is most remembered for its small role in ending World War II.
- D. Radar altered the way armies attacked on land and in water.

Read the text below.

Detecting Danger

Written by Laura Reynolds

RADAR is an acronym that stands for radio detection and ranging. Radar was invented in the 1930s. It works in the same way that a bat uses sound to “see” in the dark. Radar uses electromagnetic waves to locate objects such as airplanes. The invention of radar changed the world, especially during World War II.

Q2. Which of these statements is an example of explicit information?

- A. Radar uses electromagnetic waves to locate objects such as airplanes.
- B. Before radar, people used binoculars to see airplanes coming.
- C. Radar made it possible to track enemy airplanes from miles away.
- D. Similar to radar, bats emit very high frequency sounds through their mouths as they fly.

Read the text below.

Detecting Danger

Written by Laura Reynolds

Before World War II, the only way to prepare for an air bombing was to physically see the enemy coming. The military used scout planes and binoculars. Radar changed all of this. With radar technology, the enemy could be detected from hundreds of miles away. It also didn't matter if it was day or night.

Q3. Which of these statements is an example of implicit information?

- A. The enemy could be detected from hundreds of miles away.
- B. The military used scout planes and binoculars.
- C. The only way to prepare for an air bombing was to physically see the enemy coming.
- D. It was easy for airplanes to have a successful attack before World War II.

Read the text below.

The Language of the Brothers Grimm

Written by Krista Garver

The Grimms changed how people looked at folktales. No one had studied them before. Very few had been written down. People started to write down folktales from other cultures. This helps preserve their traditions and values.

Q4. Which sentence from the text supports the conclusion that folktales were told orally in the past?

- A. Very few had been written down.
- B. The Grimm's changed how people looked at folktales.
- C. This helps preserve their traditions and values.
- D. People started to write down folktales from other cultures.

Q5. Which of the following supporting main ideas would support this main topic?

Select all that are true.

- A. The oceans make up the largest habitat on earth.
- B. Giraffes' long necks allow them to eat leaves on tall trees.
- C. The rainforest is home to millions of species of animals.
- D. Tigers are usually solitary animals and prefer to be alone.
- E. My grandma's living room is our favorite room.

Read the three supporting main ideas below.

Supporting Main Idea 1: The Executive Branch carries out the laws.

Supporting Main Idea 2: The Legislative Branch writes the laws.

Supporting Main Idea 3: The Judicial Branch enforces the laws.

Q6. Which of the following thesis statements is best supported by these supporting main ideas?

- A. England's government includes the prime minister and parliament.
- B. The American government system depends on the citizens.
- C. The president is the most powerful person in our country.
- D. There are three branches of the US Government, each with a different role.

Read the three supporting main ideas below.

An excerpt from Giving a Wedding Gift

Written by Laura Reynolds

Usually, rings are traded between two people during the wedding. The circle of the wedding band symbolizes eternity. This is because a ring has no end. This tradition most likely came from an old tribal custom. In ancient times, circles of grass were used to decorate the bride. The bride would wear these circles of grass around her ankles and wrists.

The main idea of this paragraph is that exchanging wedding rings is a common custom.

Q7. Which of the following details supports this main idea? (Select all that are true.)

- A. Trading a circular ring represents the eternal bond between two people.
- B. Wedding rings may be related to how brides used to wear circles of grass.
- C. Trading a ring symbolizes trading wealth and riches between families.
- D. Wedding rings represent the life cycle of all plants and animals.
- E. Wedding rings had the same meaning and looked the same in ancient times.

Main Idea: Exchanging wedding rings is a common custom.

Supporting Detail: Wedding rings may be related to how brides used to wear circles of grass.

Q8. How does this detail support the main idea?

- A. It tells about the material of modern wedding rings.
- B. It tells what the custom of wedding rings symbolizes in marriage.
- C. It tells about the custom of wedding rings in the future.
- D. It tells how the custom of wedding rings may have originated.

Read the paragraph below. Pay close attention to cause-and-effect signal words.

From Hooverilles
Written by Calee Allen

Many people were forced to leave their homes during the Great Depression. Thousands of people lost their jobs, and they could not afford to pay their rent or mortgages. As a result, many of them became homeless. There were not enough resources to help all these people. Many of them were forced to move to "Hooverilles."

Q9. Why did many people become homeless during the Great Depression?

- A. They could not afford to pay their rent or mortgages.
- B. They lived in places called "Hooverilles."
- C. Every home was destroyed in the war.
- D. Many people suffered from mental illnesses.

How are Rainbows formed?

Written by Kalee Allen

It's been raining all day, but now the sun is starting to come out again. Slowly, the clouds open, letting the sun's rays shine down to the ground. And there it is, arching across the sky—a rainbow! Where did it come from?

To understand rainbows, it's important to know about light. We see light as white light, but it is actually made up of many colors. Each of these colors is measured in wavelengths, and some wavelengths are longer than others. Short wavelengths create blue or violet light. Longer wavelengths create red or orange light.

Usually, we can't see the different colors in the light. This is because the light waves are moving too fast. We see all the colors at once, and as a result, they blend to look white. But when the light passes through something, like a prism or crystal, it slows down and spreads out, so you can see the different colors. This is called dispersion.

Rainbows are created by light passing through the water droplets in the air. The raindrops act like tiny prisms. They bend the light and separate it into different colors. When sunlight enters the water droplets, the light slows down and bends a little. Then, when the light leaves the water droplets it bends again. The rays of the different colors all exit the water droplets in slightly different directions. This makes a band of color in the sky.

Rainbows always appear with the colors in the same order because each color always bends at the same angle. The red angle is reflected into your eye at the top, violet at the bottom, and the others at their specific place in between. We see rainbows as arcs but they are full circles. We can't see the full circle because the horizon blocks our view. Sometimes, airplane pilots or people who live high in the mountains get the chance to see a full-circle rainbow. If you find yourself high in the sky someday, you may see a full-circle rainbow, too!

Q10. What is the effect of seeing all colors at once? Remember, you can look for keywords and phrases in the text to identify cause-and-effect relationships.

- A. The colors blend to look black.
- B. The colors blend to look white.
- C. The colors separate and form a full circle of light.
- D. The colors separate and form a rainbow.

Q11. Complete the sentence below.

Typically, we can't see different colors in light because

- A. the light waves are moving too slowly
- B. the light waves do not reach our eyes
- C. the light waves are moving too quickly
- D. the light waves do not have any color

Q12. What happens when light passes through an object such as a prism or a crystal?

Select all that are true.

- A. The light speeds up and moves together.
- B. People can see different colors.
- C. Longer wavelengths are formed.
- D. The light slows down and spreads out.
- E. People can see black and white.

Q13. Which of the following sentences from the text explains why rainbows always appear with colors in the same order?

- A. We see rainbows as arcs, but they are full circles.
- B. We see all of the colors at once.
- C. Each color always bends at the same angle.
- D. The raindrops act like tiny prisms.

Scientist believes that there are more terrestrial life forms yet to be found.

Q14. Which of the following definitions best fits the word terrestrial? Remember, you can use the root to help you determine the meaning of the unknown word.

- A. made up of small measurements
- B. living or growing in outer space
- C. living or growing on land
- D. made up of light particles

Teachers often act in a matronly manner.

Q15. Which definition best fits the word matronly? Remember, the suffix can help you determine the meaning of the word.

- A. without a matron
- B. the state of being a matron
- C. like a matron
- D. a person who is a matron

There were many bicolor plants growing in the greenhouse.

Q16. Which definition best fits the word bicolor?

- A. not having any color
- B. having two colors
- C. having three colors
- D. having too much color

Q17. deformed

Which part of this word is underlined?

- A. the suffix
- B. the prefix
- C. the stem
- D. the setting

Issac Newton studied celestial bodies, such as planets, stars, and moons.

Q18. Which of the following definitions best fits the term celestial bodies?

- A. man-made objects located in outer space
- B. material that can only be seen at nighttime
- C. human bodies used for scientific study
- D. natural objects located in outer space

Q19. Which of the following words can signal comparison in a sentence? Select all that are true.

- A. but
- B. same
- C. or
- D. similar
- E. like

Q20. Which of the following words or phrases may signal cause and effect in a sentence? Select all that are true.

- A. so that
- B. in order to
- C. unlike
- D. if so
- E. which means

Q21. Based on the titles below, which of these texts might be organized using a cause and effect structure?

- A. All About Penguins
- B. The Effects of Healthy School Lunches
- C. The Problem with Plastic Water Bottles
- D. The History of Hockey

Read the excerpt below.

Old Ways and New Ways

By Lindsey Crowe

Each year school districts have to decide which things in their schools are worth replacing with technology. The latest debate is the paper book versus the eBook. Both get the job done in different ways.

Paper books have been in our classrooms since the days of the one-room schoolhouse. School systems have been able to fill their schools and students' backpacks with paper books. Many books can take up space and make for a heavy backpack. The eBook is different in regards to space. eBooks are compact and can fit thousands of books in one location. Instead of taking up much of the storage space in schools and backpacks, eBooks take up the same amount of space as one chapter book. Rather than lugging around different books for each subject, students can carry one small piece of technology that holds all the literature from all of their classes.

Q22. Does this text use a compare and contrast structure? Select all that are true.

- A. It does not because it describes the effects of eBooks.
- B. It does because it describes schools today.
- C. It does because it compares and contrasts paper books and eBooks.
- D. It does not because it is a historical text told in time order.
- E. It does because it uses signal words like different and rather than.

Q23. Based on the titles below, which of these texts might be organized using a compare and contrast structure?

- A. Where to Vacation: Cold vs Warm Getaways
- B. Grizzly Bears
- C. Don't Throw it Away: The Effects of Recycling
- D. Pioneer Life in Sacramento

Read the passage below.

Babysitting 101

Written by Steven James

You are on your first babysitting job, and you understand all the directions the parents gave you. Everything is going smoothly until your first problem occurs. The baby starts to cry in his crib. There are a few things you can try to resolve your problem. One answer is you can check to see if the baby needs a diaper change. If this does not work, you can try offering the baby a bottle. If the baby is dry and fed and continues to cry, you can try to soothe the baby. Creating a relaxing atmosphere can lead to a baby being back to sleep in no time. Try keeping the lights dim. Next, pick up the baby and gently rock him back to sleep. Lastly, say "shh, shh, shh" near the baby's ear. As the baby begins to be soothed, you can place him gently back in his crib.

Q24. Which words in this text signal does the text uses a problem and solution structure? Select all that are true.

- A. lastly
- B. next
- C. problem
- D. resolve
- E. one answer is

From "Bridge Architects"

Written by Donald Nelson

Miguel Rosales has been a bridge architect for 14 years. His job is to design bridges. All of the bridges he has designed have been built in the United States. Rosales has a background in engineering, which helps him figure out the best way to build a strong bridge. He thinks it is important to work with local communities to see what people want. According to Rosales, it takes about 10 years from the time he draws the initial plans for a bridge to be completely built.

Q25. Which of the following sentences best represents key ideas?

- A. Miguel Rosales has been a bridge architect for 14 years.
- B. According to Rosales, it takes about 10 years from the time he draws the initial plans for a bridge to be completely built.
- C. Rosales has a background in engineering, which helps him figure out the best way to build a strong bridge.
- D. His job is to design bridges.

From "Bridge Architects"

Written by Donald Nelson

Many bridges are very beautiful to look at. When people think a bridge is beautiful, they are more likely to save the bridge if it needs repairs. When a plain bridge needs repairs, people often tear it down and build a new bridge. For this reason, architect Miguel Rosales works hard to design attractive bridges that people will want to preserve. He helped design the Charles River Bridge in Boston.

Q26. Which of the following sentences best represent key ideas? Select all that are true.

- A. For this reason, architect Miguel Rosales works hard to design attractive bridges that people will want to preserve.
- B. Many bridges are very beautiful to look at.
- C. He helped design the Charles River Bridge in Boston.
- D. When people think a bridge is beautiful, they are more likely to save the bridge if it needs repairs.

How An Ice Pack Stays Cold

Written by Krista Garver

When you get hurt, the first thing you often do is put ice on the injury. Ice numbs the area so that it doesn't hurt as much. It also slows the flow of blood to the area to keep the swelling down. Ice can also keep food cold when you go on a trip. You can make your ice pack by putting ice cubes in a plastic bag or a towel. You can also buy reusable ice packs.

How to Treat an Injury

Written by Emily McGee

Many people wonder if they should put ice or heat on an injury. Ice is usually the best option. Ice can lessen the pain that you feel and prevent swelling. Use ice on any injury that is less than 24 hours old or that is swelling. Heat is best used for muscle soreness or muscle spasms. Heat relaxes muscles, but it should not be used on an injury that has just happened. Heat can cause an injury to swell more.

Q27. Which paragraph best incorporates the information from these two sources?

- A. Ice is useful because it numbs pain and it slows down the blood flow to an injury. You can make your ice pack by putting ice cubes in a bag or towel.
- B. Both ice and heat can be used to treat an injury. Ice is usually the best option because it reduces pain and swelling. Heat can be used on an older injury to relax the muscles.
- C. The best way to treat an injury is to put ice on it. The ice can come from ice cubes in a bag or a reusable ice pack. Ice is also useful for keeping food and drinks cold.

Study the chart carefully and then answer:

The Great Lakes				
	Surface Area	Water Volume	Average Depth	Major Settlements
Huron	23,000 sq mi	850 cu mi	195 ft	Alpena, MI Bay City, MI Owen Sound, ON Port Huron, MI Samia, ON
Ontario	7,340 sq mi	393 cu mi	283 ft	Hamilton, ON Kingston, ON Mississauga, ON Oshawa, ON Rochester, NY Toronto, ON
Michigan	22,300 sq mi	1,180 cu mi	279 ft	Chicago, IL Gary, IN Green Bay, WI Sheboygan, WI Milwaukee, WI Kenosha, WI Racine, WI Muskegon, MI Traverse City, MI
Erie	9,910 sq mi	116 cu mi	62 ft	Buffalo, NY Cleveland, OH Erie, PA Toledo, OH
Superior	31,700 sq mi	2,900 cu mi	483 ft	Duluth, MN Marquette, MI Sault Ste. Marie, MI Sault Ste. Marie, ON Superior, WI Thunder Bay, ON

The Great Lakes are five freshwater lakes located on the border between the United States and Canada. These lakes include Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie, and Superior. They are among the largest lakes in the world. Together, they make up more than 21% of all the fresh water on the planet. Carved by glaciers roughly 10,000 years ago, the Great Lakes have been used for trade and transportation routes. Because of this, many major cities and towns are now located on their shores, including Chicago, Illinois, which is the largest city in the region. Although the Great Lakes are traditionally associated with the state of Michigan, Ontario does not touch the state.

Q28. Which Great Lake is the deepest?

- A. Huron
- B. Ontario
- C. Michigan
- D. Erie
- E. Superior

Q29. Which Great Lake is the deepest?

- A. Owen Sound, Ontario
- B. Buffalo, New York
- C. Chicago, Illinois
- D. Alpena, Michigan
- E. Duluth, Minnesota

Q30. Which of the following pieces of information can be found in the chart but not in the text?

- A. The Great Lakes are named Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie, and Superior.
- B. Marquette, Michigan is located on Lake Superior.
- C. Lake Ontario does not touch the state of Michigan.
- D. A number of cities are located on the Great Lakes.

Q31. Which of the following pieces of information can be found in the chart but not in the text?

- A. Huron
- B. Ontario
- C. Michigan
- D. Erie
- E. Superior

Q32. Which Great Lake is home to the largest city in the region?

- A. Huron
- B. Ontario
- C. Michigan
- D. Erie
- E. Superior

Why Does My Mom Pack Me Broccoli?

Written by Marvin Ferraz

Eating a balanced diet is important. Our government even tells us to do so. They want half of what we eat to be fruits and vegetables. They want one quarter to be grains, such as bread and rice. The last quarter should be proteins, which we mainly get from meat and eggs.

Eating a balanced diet helps you become healthy. You probably think of good health as not being sick, which is one important part of good health. By eating healthy, you improve your immune system. This helps you fight off germs, so you'll be sick less often. You are also less likely to have serious health issues, such as heart disease, later on in life.

But wait—there's more! Eating a balanced diet means that you get all the vitamins and minerals you need to grow tall and strong. Certain vitamins, such as Vitamin A, help you see clearly and in bright colors! Vitamin C keeps your muscles healthy, and Vitamin D keeps your bones and teeth hard and strong. You can make sure you get enough vitamins by eating lots of fruits and vegetables.

Trees provide many extremely important resources.

Q33. Which pieces of evidence best support this reason? Select all that are true.

- A. Humans and other animals breathe in the oxygen that trees release.
- B. Children climb trees and make tree forts for enjoyment.
- C. You can find shade beneath trees on hot summer days.
- D. The tallest tree in the world is a California Redwood, and it is 379 feet tall.
- E. Trees supply food, such as fruits and nuts.

Read the article below.

What Kind of Chores Do Kids Have on a Farm?

Written by Krista Garver

What kinds of chores do you do? Maybe you help with the dishes, mow the lawn, or fold the laundry. Kids who live on farms do these things, too. They have many chores!

Children who live on farms have to tend to the animals. Many farms have chickens, pigs, cows, sheep, or horses. Kids get up early in the morning to feed the animals and clean out their pens and stables. They also collect eggs in the henhouse. These chores have to be done every day, even on holidays and weekends.

Most farms have gardens and grow crops, like vegetables, wheat, and nuts. Kids have to help plant crops and gardens, too. While the crops are growing, kids water them and pick weeds. Harvest time comes in the late summer and fall. Kids help pick the crops and get them ready for sale. Older kids sometimes get to work the equipment, but not without adult supervision. They also pick vegetables from the garden and help prepare meals.

Kids on a farm have more chores than most children, but they also have a lot of fun. They ride horses and play with the animals. They climb trees and eat fresh fruit off of the bushes in the backyard. They have a lot of space to run. On a farm, kids are certainly never bored!

Q34. What is the author's main claim in this text?

- A. All kids mow the lawn, fold laundry, and wash dishes.
- B. The most difficult farm chore is taking care of animals.
- C. Children who live on farms have many chores.
- D. Children who live on farms have a lot of fun.

Read the article below.

Shared Humanity

Written by Marilee Joy Mayfield

We often don't think of ourselves as animals, but we are. Humans are more similar to other animals in the wild than many people believe.

After chimpanzees, gorillas are the animals that have the closest genetic code to humans. So, how are gorillas similar to humans?

Gorillas and humans both have families. A gorilla family averages ten members and includes males, females, and children, just like human families. Like most human families, a gorilla's family stays together for life. They eat, sleep, play, relax, and forage for food together.

Gorillas have similar senses to humans. They see, hear, taste, smell, and feel in ways that are very close to the ways that we do. While many animals cannot see color in the same way that humans can, gorillas do have color vision to help them find the fruits and insects that they eat.

Even though no one has ever witnessed gorillas talking to each other in the wild, they do make sounds, such as laughing, crying, and screaming, to communicate with other gorillas.

Gorillas also have hands that look a lot like human hands. Unlike most animals, their hands also have five fingers, including an opposable thumb. Opposable thumbs help us grip and hold things easily. Gorillas have unique palms and fingerprints just like humans do, too. As you can see, humans and gorillas have much in common!

Q35. Which reason does this piece of evidence support?

Gorillas have color vision to help them find the fruits and insects that they eat.

- A. Gorillas and humans communicate in similar ways.
- B. Gorillas and humans both have families.
- C. Gorillas and humans have hands that look alike.
- D. Gorillas and humans have senses that are similar.

Read the passage below.

The Battle of Antietam: September 17, 1862

Written by America's Story from America's Library

At dawn, the hills of Sharpsburg, Maryland, thundered with artillery and musket fire as the Northern and Southern armies struggled for possession of the Miller farm cornfield during the Civil War. For three hours, the battle lines swept back and forth across the land. More lives would be lost on September 17, 1862, than on any other day in the nation's history.

By mid-morning, General Robert E. Lee's Confederate troops were crouched behind the high banks of a country lane. They fired upon advancing Union troops, but the Union General, George B. McClellan, held a strategic advantage—a scout had discovered a copy of the Confederate army's battle plan.

Brother Against Brother in the Civil War

Written by Allison Zeller

The American Civil War created deep divisions between the North and South. Some favored slavery and two separate nations, while others fought for freedom and unity. It may be hard to imagine, but the issues also divided many families in the Civil War era. Some family members fought for the Union, while others sided with the Confederacy. The war brought on more than 600,000 American casualties. In many of those deadly battles, brothers fought against their brothers.

Adapted from *Diary Entry of September 17, 1862*

Written by Robert Kellogg, 14th Connecticut Volunteer

This has been indeed a fearful day. We woke up early in the morning, and I went out and read the Bible and said a prayer. In a few minutes, the enemy began to throw shells at us from a battery that they had planted near us, killing several men. We were then moved to the right into a cornfield, but we had hardly got there when the order was countermanded, and we were marched to the left, about 1/4 of a mile, directly under a rapid fire of shells from the rebels, into the forest. The shells burst all around us. Our Chaplain had his coat pocket torn by a fragment of shell. After lying in the woods awhile, we were formed and marched about two miles over hills and through valleys, fording a river about knee deep.

Q36. Which of the following texts are firsthand accounts?

- A. "The Battle of Antietam: September 17, 1862"
- B. "Brother Against Brother in the Civil War"
- C. "Diary Entry of September 17, 1862"
- D. none of the above

Read the excerpt below.

Adapted from *Memories of September 11*

Narrative by Henrietta McKee Carter From the Library of Congress

I woke up at my usual 6 a.m. time that morning, using my radio as an alarm clock. The first news item I heard was about two planes that had deliberately flown into the World Trade Center. I ran down the hallway in my nightgown to check the TV news, which I rarely watch, and had the worst confirmed by the strange, unspeakable images on every channel. I learned more about the attack from stories coming in from other places, some of which turned out to be inaccurate. One of my first thoughts was of friends living in New York City, one of whom worked very close to the World Trade Center.

Q37. Is this text an example of a firsthand or secondhand account?

- A. It is a firsthand account.
- B. It is a secondhand account.
- C. It is both a firsthand and a secondhand account.
- D. It is neither a firsthand nor secondhand account.

Read the excerpt below.

Adapted from *Selling Lemonade*

By Lindsey Crowe

Selling lemonade can be a profitable business if you plan correctly. First, you should ask your parents to check city or state laws before selling anything. Next, you need to gather your materials for your stand. A good stand has a table, fresh lemons, sugar, water, and a pitcher.

Q38. Which words in this excerpt signal the text is probably organized in chronological order?

Select all that are true.

- A. if
- B. you
- C. or
- D. first
- E. next

Q39. Based on the titles below, which of these texts might be organized in chronological order?

- A. The Effects of Too Much Candy
- B. The Difference Between Alligators and Crocodiles
- C. Which is better: Ice Cream or Cookies?
- D. The History of the Civil War.

Q40. Lin is writing a paper that explains how to address the recycling problem at her school.

Which organizational structure would work best for her paper?

- A. cause and effect
- B. problem and solution
- C. compare and contrast
- D. chronological order