

## Question Paper

## 40 Question

Read the following passage.

"Mary," Pa said, "tell me the process of making maple syrup."

She glanced at the twins, but neither William nor Luella would look at her. They only smirked between themselves and continued trudging. Mary did not realize she would be tested on her knowledge. When she was little, she had believed William's story that there was a maple syrup river in the woods. It was a good thing she had paid attention to her mother's schooling.

"Well, Pa," she began in a bright cheery voice. "We drain the trees and boil the sap down, so it becomes thick and sticky."

"That is rudimentary knowledge, my dear. Give me more details." She saw him wink at the twins and knew he was in a jesting mood, yet she still felt pressured to know more than she did.

Q1. How did Mary learn about making maple syrup? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

- A. Mary's brother told her "there was a maple syrup river in the woods."
- B. Mary's father taught her all about "the process of making maple syrup."
- C. Mary learned from her mother and "paid attention to her mother's schooling."
- D. Mary learned by making maple syrup on her own and "felt pressured to know more than she did."

Q2. What is the actual way to make maple syrup? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

- A. Mary explains that they "drain the trees and boil the sap down."
- B. You must first learn "rudimentary knowledge" before learning "more details."
- C. Find a "maple syrup river in the woods," and scoop it into barrels.
- D. Pa knows that you only have to take the sap from a tree and mix it with water and sugar.

Read the passage 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 sentence gives advice or shares a lesson learned?

- A. On his lap was a little girl with fierce red curls wrapped up in his arms.
- B. Although it was only a few photos and old toys, it was worth more to her than all the pirate treasure in the sea.
- C. Marilyn's heart felt like it was going to explode in her chest when she took the final picture out.
- D. She held the box tightly against her chest.

Q4. What is the theme of this passage?

- A. Things that mean a lot to someone can be more valuable than wealth.
- B. The love of a father cannot be replaced by physical belongings.
- C. It is difficult but important to confront the past if it bothers you.
- D. The pursuit of riches and fame will only lead to loneliness.

Q5. Janice wants to include the following sentence as a main idea in the passage below: Sadie sniffs my shoes and licks my hair. Is Janice right to include this as a main idea?

Every day when I get home from school, my dog Sadie waits to greet me. She smiles her dopey dog smile and barks excitedly. I get just as excited to see Sadie. She's my best friend.

- A. No, because the sentence is not necessary for the story to make sense.
- B. Yes, because the sentence is not necessary for the story to make sense.
- C. No, because the story would not make sense without this information.
- D. Yes, because the story would not make sense without this information.

Q6. Which of the following passages contains an introduction of a problem?

- A. About a mile outside of the meeting point, we found Karl's hat, the one that I'd barely ever seen off of his head.
- B. Back in November, a large food processing corporation moved their headquarters to our tiny town. We'd all been curious about their operations.
- C. The plan was to send out small scouting parties and then meet back up at the abandoned mill five miles outside of town.
- D. We reconvened at the meeting point and looked around at the faces gathered in a semi-circle. After a moment, Carol voiced what everyone was thinking and said, "Karl is missing."

Q7. Choose the stem in the word below.

unacceptable

- A. un
- B. accept
- C. able

Q8. Read the sentence below. Then choose the best definition for affectionate.

The dog becomes very affectionate in order to get us to give him a treat.

- A. running around wildly
- B. showing friendliness and care
- C. drooping one's head in sadness
- D. angry or moody

Q9. Choose whether the sentence below uses a metaphor or a simile.

Because he studied, Jack thought the test was a piece of cake.

- A. simile
- B. metaphor

Q10. What function does the climax play in a story?

- A. The author introduces us to the main characters and tells us the setting.
- B. The main character first encounters some sort of problem.
- C. The action dies down and all questions are answered.
- D. The story reaches a turning point and its most exciting moment.
- E. Loose ends are tied up.

Q11. Which section of the plot does this passage best represent?

As soon as he had escaped from the alien ship, Walter ran back to the science lab to make sure that his brother was still alive. He was, but barely. Walter hoped that the strange serum would save him.

- A. falling action
- B. rising action
- C. climax
- D. exposition
- E. resolution

**Q12. Based on the stage directions, what can you tell about the Shoemaker's emotions?**

GRANDMOTHER [proudly]: The finest you have! Karen is to wear these shoes to church.  
 SHOEMAKER: What color do you wish, madam?  
 GRANDMOTHER: Black.  
 KAREN [whispering to Shoemaker]: Red.  
 SHOEMAKER [puzzled]: Eh?  
 GRANDMOTHER [louder]: Black.

-Adapted from The Red Shoes by Augusta Stevenson

- A. He is insistent.                      B. He is bashful.                      C. He is confused.                      D. He is annoyed.

**Q13. Based on the stage directions, what might the Shoemaker do while speaking the line in blue text?**

- A. look back and forth between Karen and Grandmother                      B. arch an eyebrow in bewilderment  
 C. scratch his head in confusion                      D. all of the above

**Q14. How many syllables are in each line of the poem?**

Happy hearts and happy faces,  
 Happy play in grassy places—  
 That was how in ancient ages,  
 Children grew to kings and sages.

- A. four                      B. eight                      C. sixteen                      D. twenty

**Q15. Identify the point of view of the passage below.**

Tanya was excited about trying out for her school's production of The Sound of Music. She was sure she would land the role of one of the Von Trapp girls, but she thought that Liz, the best actor in the school, would get the lead role of Maria.

- A. first-person                      B. second-person  
 C. third-person limited                      D. third-person omniscient

**Q16. Read the following text. Which of the following is likely the narrator's bias?**

I am the school's best actor. I spend my free time reading plays and practicing in front of the mirror. I've even been in a few commercials, and I have acted at the theater downtown. Tomorrow is the first day of auditions for the winter musical, and you better believe that I will beat Tavi for the spot in the lead role.

- A. The narrator is probably friends with Tavi.                      B. The narrator has probably never met Tavi.  
 C. The narrator has probably never acted with Tavi before.                      D. The narrator is probably rivals with Tavi.

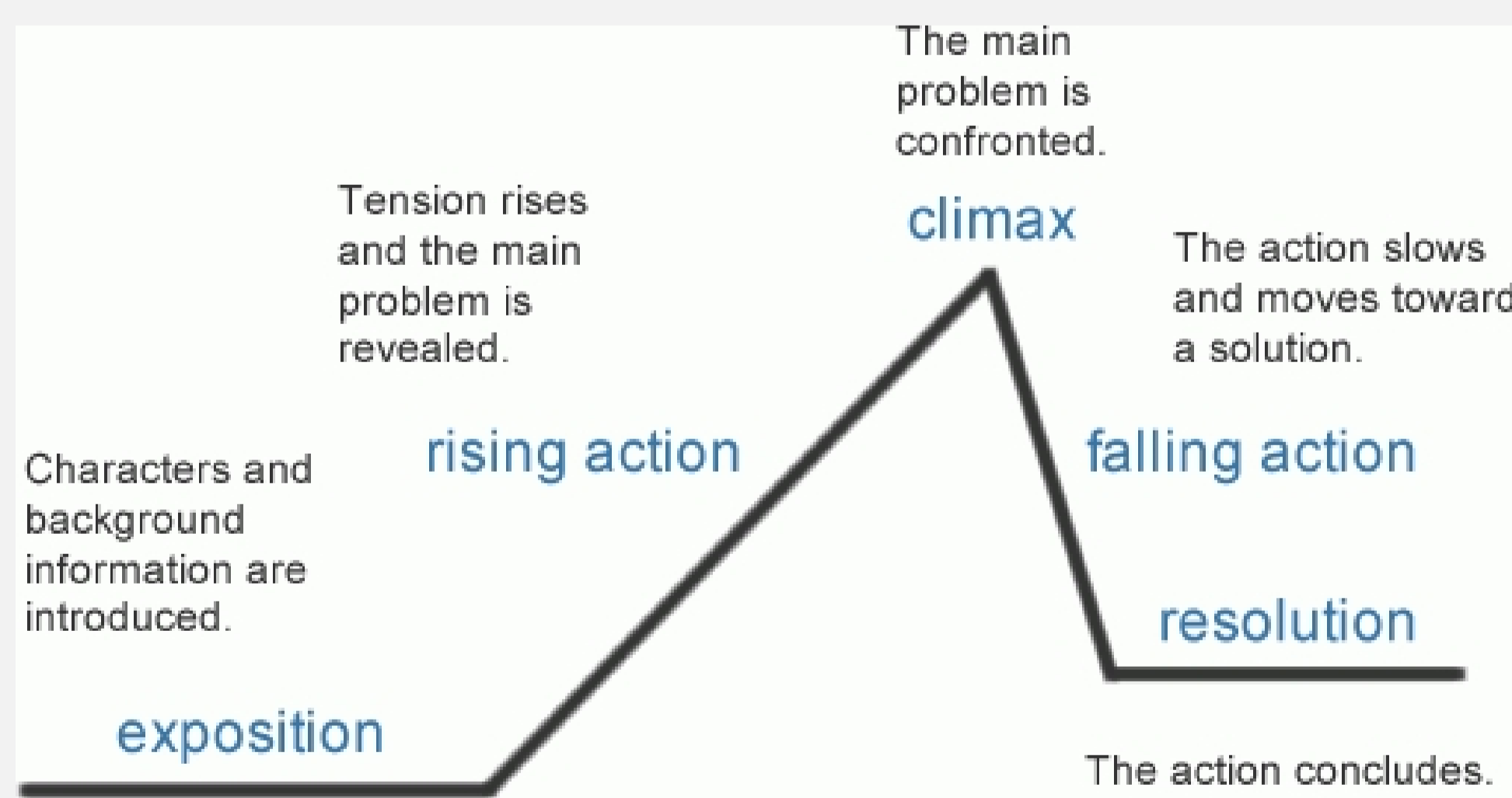
**Q17. How does the image clarify the text?**



"Mine is a long and sad tale!" said the Mouse, turning to Alice and sighing.  
 "It is a long tail, certainly," said Alice, looking down with wonder at the Mouse's tail; "but why do you call it sad?" And she kept on puzzling about it while the Mouse was speaking.  
 -From Alice in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll

- A. It allows readers to see how long the Mouse's tail really is.                      B. It illustrates why Alice is confused.  
 C. It helps readers understand why the Mouse is so upset.                      D. It shows readers that the mouse is puzzled.

**Q18. Which phase of the plot structure contains the most action and excitement?**



- A. the exposition                      B. the rising action                      C. the climax                      D. the falling action                      E. the resolution

**Q19. What is the correct order of plot phases?**

- A. Falling Action, Rising Action, Exposition, Climax, Resolution  
 B. Resolution, Exposition, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action  
 C. Exposition, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, Resolution  
 D. Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, Resolution, Exposition

**Q20. Look at the following titles. Based on these titles, what genre are these books?**

A Baffling Incident  
 A Crime of Great Daring  
 The Case of the Missing Jewels  
 A Difficult Puzzle

- A. myth                      B. adventure                      C. folk tale                      D. mystery                      E. fable

Read the following two stories, paying careful attention to the characters of the little King named Lionel and Alice.

### The Book of Dragons by Edith Nesbit

The Dragon was a perfect nuisance for the whole of Saturday, except during the hour of noon, and then he had to rest under a tree or he would have caught fire from the heat of the sun. You see, he was very hot to begin with.

At last came a Saturday when the Dragon actually walked into the Royal nursery and carried off the King's own pet Rocking Horse. Then the King cried for six days, and on the seventh he was so tired that he had to stop. He heard the Blue Bird singing among the roses and saw the Butterfly fluttering among the lilies, and he said: "Nurse, wipe my face, please. I am not going to cry any more."

Nurse washed his face, and told him not to be a silly little King. "Crying," said she, "never did anyone any good yet."

"I don't know," said the little King, "I seem to see better, and to hear better now that I've cried for a week. Now, Nurse, dear, I know I'm right, so kiss me in case I never come back. I must try to see if I can't save the people."

"Well, if you must, you must," said Nurse, "but don't tear your clothes or get your feet wet."

So off he went.

The Blue Bird sang more sweetly than ever, and the Butterfly shone more brightly, as Lionel once more carried The Book of Beasts out into the rose garden, and opened it—very quickly, so that he might not be afraid and change his mind. The book fell open wide, almost in the middle, and there was written at the bottom of the page, "Hippogriff," and before Lionel had time to see what the picture was, there was a fluttering of great wings and a stamping of hoofs, and a sweet, soft, friendly neighing; and there came out of the book a beautiful white horse with a long, long, white mane and a long, long, white tail, and he had great wings like swan's wings, and the softest, kindest eyes in the world, and he stood there among the roses. The Hippogriff rubbed its silky-soft, milky white nose against the little King's shoulder, and the little King thought: "But for the wings you are very like my poor, dear lost Rocking Horse." And the Blue Bird's song was very loud and sweet.

Then suddenly the King saw coming through the sky the great straggling, sprawling, wicked shape of the Red Dragon. And he knew at once what he must do. He caught up The Book of Beasts and jumped on the back of the gentle, beautiful Hippogriff, and leaning down he whispered in the sharp, white ear: "Fly, dear Hippogriff, fly your very fastest to the Pebbly Waste."

And when the Dragon saw them start, he turned and flew after them, with his great wings flapping like clouds at sunset, and the Hippogriff's wide wings were snowy as clouds at moonrise.

When the people in the town saw the Dragon fly off after the Hippogriff and the King they all came out of their houses to look, and when they saw the two disappear they made up their minds to the worst, and began to think what they would wear for Court mourning.

But the Dragon could not catch the Hippogriff. The red wings were bigger than the white ones, but they were not so strong, and so the white-winged horse flew away and away and away, with the Dragon pursuing, till he reached the very middle of the Pebbly Waste.

Now, the Pebbly Waste is just like the parts of the seaside where there is no sand—all round, loose, shifting stones, and there is no grass there and no tree within a hundred miles of it.

Lionel jumped off the white horse's back in the very middle of the Pebbly Waste, and he hurriedly unclasped The Book of Beasts and laid it open on the pebbles. Then he clattered among the pebbles in his haste to get back on to his white horse, and had just jumped on when up came the Dragon. He was flying very feebly, and looking around everywhere for a tree, for it was just on the stroke of twelve, the sun was shining like a gold guinea in the blue sky, and there was not a tree for a hundred miles.

The white-winged horse flew around and around the Dragon as he writhed on the dry pebbles. He was getting very hot: indeed, parts of him even had begun to smoke. He knew that he must certainly catch fire in another minute unless he could get under a tree. He made a snatch with his red claws at the King and Hippogriff, but he was too feeble to reach them, and besides, he did not dare to overexert himself for fear he should get any hotter.

It was then that he saw The Book of Beasts lying on the pebbles, open at the page with "Dragon" written at the bottom. He looked and he hesitated, and he looked again, and then, with one last squirm of rage, the Dragon wriggled himself back into the picture and sat down under the palm tree, and the page was a little singed as he went in.

As soon as Lionel saw that the Dragon had really been obliged to go and sit under his own palm tree because it was the only tree there, he jumped off his horse and shut the book with a bang.

"Oh, hurrah!" he cried. "Now we really have done it."

And he clasped the book very tightly with the turquoise and ruby clasps.

"Oh, my precious Hippogriff," he cried. "You are the bravest, dearest, most beautiful—"

"Hush," whispered the Hippogriff modestly. "Don't you see that we are not alone?"

And indeed there was quite a crowd round them on the Pebbly Waste: the Prime Minister and the Parliament and the Soccer Players and the Orphanage and the Manticora and the Rocking Horse, and indeed everyone who had been eaten by the Dragon. You see, it was impossible for the Dragon to take them into the book with him—it was a tight fit even for one Dragon—so, of course, he had to leave them outside.

### Alice in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll

After Alice fell down the rabbit-hole, she found herself in a long, low hall, which was lit up by a row of lamps hanging from the roof. There were doors all round the hall, but they were all locked; and when Alice had been all the way down one side and up the other, trying every door, she walked sadly down the middle, wondering how she was ever to get out again.

Suddenly she came upon a little table, all made of solid glass. There was nothing on it but a tiny golden key, and Alice's first idea was that this might belong to one of the doors of the hall; but, alas! either the locks were too large, or the key was too small, but, at any rate, it would not open any of them. However, on the second time round, she came upon a low curtain she had not noticed before, and behind it was a little door about fifteen inches high. She tried the little golden key in the lock, and to her great delight, it fitted!

Alice opened the door and found that it led into a small passage, not much larger than a rat-hole; she knelt down and looked along the passage into the loveliest garden you ever saw. How she longed to get out of that dark hall and wander about among those beds of bright flowers and those cool fountains, but she could not even get her head through the doorway. "Oh," said Alice, "how I wish I could shut up like a telescope! I think I could, if I only knew how to begin."

Alice went back to the table, half hoping she might find another key on it, or at any rate, a book of rules for shutting people up like telescopes. This time she found a little bottle on it ("which certainly was not here before," said Alice), and tied round the neck of the bottle was a paper label, with the words "DRINK ME" beautifully printed on it in large letters.

"No, I'll look first," she said, "and see whether it's marked 'poison' or not," for she had never forgotten that, if you drink from a bottle marked "poison," it is almost certain to disagree with you, sooner or later. However, this bottle was not marked "poison," so Alice ventured to taste it, and, finding it very nice (it had a sort of mixed flavor of cherry-tart, custard, pineapple, roast turkey, toffy and hot buttered toast), she very soon finished it off.

"What a curious feeling!" said Alice. "I must be shutting up like a telescope!"

And so it was indeed! She was now only ten inches high, and her face brightened up at the thought that she was now the right size for going through the little door into that lovely garden.

After a while, finding that nothing more happened, she decided on going into the garden at once; but, alas for poor Alice! When she got to the door, she found she had forgotten the little golden key, and when she went back to the table for it, she found she could not possibly reach it: she could see it quite plainly through the glass and she tried her best to climb up one of the legs of the table, but it was too slippery, and when she had tired herself out with trying, the poor little thing sat down and cried.

"Come, there's no use in crying like that!" said Alice to herself rather sharply. "I advise you to leave off this minute!" She generally gave herself very good advice (though she very seldom followed it), and sometimes she scolded herself so severely as to bring tears into her eyes.

Soon her eye fell on a little glass box that was lying under the table: she opened it and found in it a very small cake, on which the words "EAT ME" were beautifully marked in currants. "Well, I'll eat it," said Alice, "and if it makes me grow larger, I can reach the key; and if it makes me grow smaller, I can creep under the door: so either way I'll get into the garden, and I don't care which happens!"

She ate a little bit and said anxiously to herself, "Which way? Which way?" holding her hand on the top of her head to feel which way she was growing; and she was quite surprised to find that she remained the same size. So she set to work and very soon finished off the cake.

"Curiouser and curiouser!" cried Alice (she was so much surprised that for the moment she quite forgot how to speak good English). "Now I'm opening out like the largest telescope that ever was! Good-by, feet! Oh, my poor little feet, I wonder who will put on your shoes and stockings for you now, dears? I shall be a great deal too far off to trouble myself about you."

Just at this moment her head struck against the roof of the hall; in fact, she was now rather more than nine feet high, and she at once took up the little golden key and hurried off to the garden door.

Q21. How are the settings of these two stories similar?

- A. Both stories take place in imaginary places where magical events are treated as normal events.
- B. Both stories take place on another planet that is in an entirely different solar system than our own.
- C. Both stories take place in a beautiful garden that contains many different kinds of flowers.
- D. Both stories take place in a rabbit-hole where many different kinds of animals live.

Q22. How are the settings of these two stories different?

- A. King Lionel's story takes place outdoors, but Alice's story takes place in an underwater kingdom.
- B. King Lionel's story takes place on the ground and in the air, but Alice's story takes place underground in a rabbit-hole.
- C. King Lionel's story takes place on a beach, but Alice's story takes place in a tropical jungle.
- D. King Lionel's story takes place underwater, but Alice's story takes place in the sky.

Q23. How are King Lionel's and Alice's approaches to problem solving similar?

- A. Both ignore the presence of problems or danger in their story so that they will not be upset.
- B. Both of them are unable to solve their problems because they are unwilling to try new strategies of problem solving.
- C. Both allow themselves to grieve about their problems but then take decisive actions to solve their problems.
- D. Both are lazy and rely on other people or animals to solve the problems that they come across.

Q24. How are King Lionel's and Alice's motivations for action different?

- A. King Lionel acts in order to save the people in his kingdom, but Alice acts for her own desires.
- B. King Lionel acts because his Nurse tells him he must, but Alice acts because the Rabbit tells her that she cannot.
- C. King Lionel acts selfishly, but Alice acts out of concern for her sisters and her family.
- D. King Lionel acts out of fear, but Alice acts because she is angry at an injustice.

Q25. How are King Lionel and Alice's strengths different?

- A. King Lionel is brave and clever, carefully avoiding mistakes, while Alice makes mistakes but is determined and never gives up.
- B. King Lionel is open minded and willing to change his point of view about dragons, while Alice is artistic and able to see the beauty of every situation.
- C. King Lionel is physically strong and uses his muscles to get what he wants while Alice is always positive and upbeat, inspiring others to work for her.
- D. King Lionel is kind and generous, while Alice is loyal to her friends and family, willing to do anything for their sake.

Q26. Which words have similar roots? Check all that are true.

- A. polygon
- B. phonics
- C. phonograph
- D. hone
- E. telephone

Q27. Read the passage below and determine how the phrase point of view is being used.

Mr. Gevinson found it very difficult to understand his students' point of view when it came to his strict homework deadlines.

- A. viewpoint
- B. narrative point of view

Q28. In which way does the image contribute to the text?



In which The waves caught them up and rolled them about. Ingolf followed them with his ship. But soon a storm came up. The men had to take down the sails and masts, and they could do nothing with their oars. The two ships tossed about in the sea wherever the waves sent them. The pillars drifted away, and Ingolf could not see them.

–From

Viking Tales by Jennie Hall

- A. It adds to the adventurous mood of the passage.      B. It explains where the characters are sailing.  
C. It adds to the funny mood of the passage.      D. It clarifies how the characters are related.

Q29. Identify the narrator in the passage below.

No one knew where they were. In the back seat of the car, Garth and Elliot listened to the arguments up front. There was no point getting involved.

In the front of the car, Ryan drove and Dom navigated. At least, he was supposed to navigate. The fact that they should have arrived at Austin an hour ago proved that he wasn't doing a good job at it. Now, the two were bickering.

- A. Garth      B. Elliot      C. Ryan      D. Dom      E. The narrator is not a character in the story.

Q30. Read the passage below. Which detail should be removed from the summary?

A long time ago, Mother Nature created the ants. Mother Nature gave the ants tiny bodies. She wanted them to work together, but they were lazy and selfish, ignoring her rules. Mother Nature turned her back on the ants, and they became ill. Only then did they learn to work together. Mother Nature healed their legs and the ants still work hard today.

- A. A long time ago, Mother Nature created the ants.  
B. Mother Nature gave the ants tiny bodies.  
C. Mother Nature turned her back on the ants, and they became ill.  
D. Only then did they learn to work together.

Q31. Read the passage below. How are the two settings in this passage different?

The hallway outside of the apartment was bare, drafty and gray, just like the January day outside. Mark waited for almost a minute and was almost ready to turn around and walk back out into it when his aunt answered his knock. Warm light and air spilled out from behind her, and just peering in, Mark could see that the walls were an explosion of color and were lined with strange items from his aunt's travels around the world.

- A. The hallway is described as too cold, while the apartment is described as too hot.  
B. The hallway is frightening, while the inside of the apartment is inviting.  
C. The first impression of both the hallway and the apartment is of emptiness.  
D. The hallway is dull, while the inside of the apartment is energetic.

Q32. What does the root *fin* mean?

- A. remember      B. place      C. see      D. end

Q33. Which word or phrase signals cause and effect in the sentence below?

The nurse swabbed my skin in order to disinfect it.

- A. in order to      B. swabbed      C. disinfect it      D. my skin

Q34. Read the passage below. Which word shows us that the passage is transitioning?

Patrick had no interest in finishing his homework. When his mom reminded him that he needed to get started, he pouted and grumbled, wishing she would let him play video games instead. Meanwhile, his brother had already finished his work and was relaxing on the couch.

- A. work      B. wishing      C. Meanwhile      D. interest

Q35. Which of the following is an example of a drama?

- A. a short story      B. a play      C. a poem      D. a novel

Q36. What is the difference between a stanza and a line?

- A. A stanza is longer, containing multiple lines.      B. Stanzas and lines are different names for the same thing.  
C. Lines are in prose, and stanzas are in poetry.      D. Lines are longer than stanzas.

Q37. How does point of view affect how the reader understands the story?

- A. by changing the time it takes to read a whole story  
B. by changing how clearly the theme is communicated in a story  
C. by changing which characters the reader must rely on to know what is happening  
D. by changing the setting of a story

Q38. Which sentence is written in first-person point of view?

- A. None of us were sure if we would be able to spend the entire night in the haunted house.  
B. You have no idea how dangerous it was to go swimming at night by yourself!  
C. Sara made sure her food was hung on a rope high above her campsite in order to keep it safe from bears.  
D. Kyra's dad thinks that her favorite band makes some of the worst music ever made.

Q39. What is the tone of this poem?

So through the night rode Paul Revere;  
And so through the night went his cry of alarm  
To every Middlesex village and farm,—  
A cry of defiance and not of fear,  
A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,  
And a word that shall echo forevermore!  
For, borne on the night-wind of the Past,  
Through all our history, to the last,  
In the hour of darkness and peril and need,  
The people will waken and listen to hear  
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed,  
And the midnight message of Paul Revere.

–From "Paul Revere's Ride" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

- A. fear      B. defeat      C. panic      D. triumph

Q40. Which sound effects might be used to enhance this excerpt?

"Tis the fire-engine! The fire-engine!" shouted two or three voices. "Stand back, make way!" There was clattering and thundering over the stones as two horses dashed into the yard with a heavy engine behind them. The firemen leaped to the ground; there was no need to ask where the fire was—it was rolling up in a great blaze from the roof.

We got out as fast as we could into the broad quiet market-place; the stars were shining, and except the noise behind us, all was still.

–From Black Beauty by Anna Sewell

- A. fire crackling      B. a siren wailing      C. clip-clopping of horses      D. all of the above