

SAMPLE

This is a story about a rabbit named Sticks who lives in a place called Lop-Eared Rabbit Village. All the rabbits in the village have long, floppy ears except for Sticks. Now read the story about how Sticks feels because his ears are different. Then answer the questions that follow.

A Rabbit Named Sticks

- 1 *Lop-Eared Rabbit Village was on the north edge of a forest. The rabbits who lived there were called lop-eared because their ears drooped down around their faces. They were all very proud of their long, floppy ears. One young rabbit in Lop-Eared Rabbit Village was not so happy. His ears were different. They stood straight up. Everyone teased him and called him Sticks.*
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S-1 In paragraph 1, which word helps the reader know what the word drooped means?

- proud
- floppy
- young
-



“Be proud. Your grandfather had ears just like yours,” his mother often said to him.

But Sticks did not like looking different. He wanted his ears to be long and floppy like the rest of the rabbits.

S-2 What problem does Sticks have in this story?

- His mother does not like his straight ears.
 - He wishes he could be more like his grandfather.
 - He wants to look like the other rabbits in his village.
-





This is a story about a girl named Greta who lives in Holland. In Holland, they celebrate a holiday called St. Martin's Day. St. Martin was a man who did kind things for many people in need. The people of Holland remember him every year on November 11. Greta does something special for a lonely cat on St. Martin's Day. Now read about Greta and the cat. Then answer the questions that follow.

Greta and the Cat

1 Greta rode her bicycle down the path with her classmates. In Holland this was the way most children went to school. They rode their bikes past the rivers and meadows of their little town. One by one, the children parted as they came to their houses.

1. How does Greta get to school?

She rides her bicycle.

She rides on a bus.

She is driven in a car.

2 "See you later!" Greta called to her friends. She turned into her yard. As she parked her bike, she heard a noise in the grass. She jumped back, dropping her books. At her feet was a small gray cat.

3 "That old cat keeps scaring me!" she moaned as she walked in the door.

4 "It doesn't mean any harm," said her father.

5 "Why doesn't it just go home and stay out of our yard?" she grumbled. She frowned but could not stay angry for long. It was St. Martin's Day.



6 "We must eat before we celebrate," Mother said. She placed steaming bowls of stew called hutspot on the table.

2. In paragraph 6, the word hutspot means –

bread

stew

soup

7 Greta's younger brother Peter joined them. He was singing happily, "St. Martin walking home one day, St. Martin with his gray coat." Then he stopped. "Who was St. Martin anyway?"

8 Greta laughed. "St. Martin was a man who lived a long time ago," she explained. "One chilly winter day he was walking home. He wore a coat to keep warm and had a small piece of bread to eat."

9 "Yes," said Mother. "Then he saw a stranger on the side of the road. The man sat on the ground, hugging his knees to keep warm. He was hungry and had no home."

10 Father finished the story. "St. Martin took his sword and cut his coat in two. He gave the man half of his warm coat. Then he gave the man half of his bread."



- 11 "So we celebrate St. Martin's Day," said Peter, "because he was nice to the man who did not have anything?"
- 12 "Yes," answered Mother. "St. Martin was thoughtful towards others. We should be thoughtful, too."
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3. What did St. Martin give to the stranger?

- his sweater
- a blanket
- half of his bread

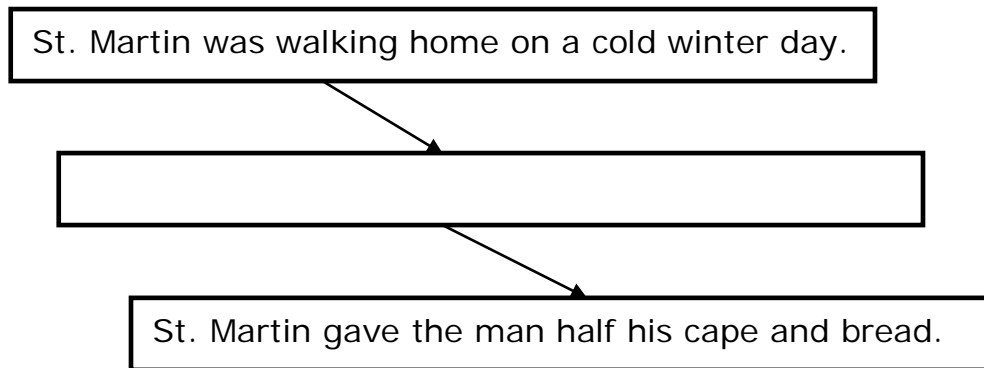
4. Which word best describes St. Martin?

- Strong
- Upset
- Caring



5. Read the chart below. It shows the order of events. Then answer the question that follows.

The Story of St. Martin



Which of these events belongs in the empty box?

- St. Martin saw a man who needed help.
- The people of Holland celebrate St. Martin's Day.
- St. Martin was a man who lived long ago.
-



- 13 As always on St. Martin's Day, Greta and her family enjoyed their dinner. After dinner they carried a lantern out into the dark night. Other families carrying lanterns joined them. Together they knocked on the doors of other neighbors. Then the visitors sang and were given sweet breads.
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6. Paragraph 13 mainly tells about —

- what kinds of bread are received on St. Martin's Day.
- which songs Greta's family sings.
- how families celebrate St. Martin's Day.
-

- 14 At the end of the evening, Greta's family walked back home. Just inside her yard, Greta heard a noise again. She dropped her bag of bread as a gray shadow leaped across her feet.

- 15 "You wait a minute!" she called as she chased after the cat. She caught it and picked it up. "Why are you always scaring me?"

- 16 She noticed the cat's dirty paws and matted fur. The cat had probably never been brushed, and it did not have a collar. "I do not think this cat has a home," Greta said.
-

7. In paragraph 16, the word matted means —

- curled
- washed
- tangled



8. How can Greta tell that the cat probably does not have a home?

It is not wearing a collar.

It looks sleepy.

It purrs softly.

17 Peter reached up and petted the cat gently. "I know what St. Martin would do," he said.

18 Greta looked at the cat that had scared her. Suddenly it did not look so scary. She opened her bag of treats. Taking out a piece of bread, she gave it to the cat. The cat hungrily ate the roll.

19 "May we make a box for it to sleep in?" Greta asked her mother.

20 "I can tear my sweater in half to keep the cat warm," offered Peter.

21 Mother smiled. "I think an old towel would be better," she said.

22 They prepared a box and put it in a safe place. Peter returned with a bowl of milk. The cat lapped it up. "Tomorrow I will see whether it belongs to anyone," said Greta.



9. What does Peter give the cat?

- A bowl of milk
- An old coat
- A torn sweater

10. Read the four signs below. Then answer the question that follows.

<p><u>For Sale</u></p> <p>Small gray cat</p> <p><i>See Greta</i></p>	<p><u>Found</u></p> <p>Small gray cat</p> <p><i>See Greta</i></p>	<p><u>Free</u></p> <p>Small gray cat</p> <p><i>See Greta</i></p>
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Sign 1

Sign 2

Sign 3

Which sign will Greta most likely make the next day?

- Sign 1
- Sign 2
- Sign 3





23 "If not, may we keep it?" asked Peter.

24 Mother and Father looked at each other. "We will think about it," they said.

25 Everyone returned to the warm house. Greta stayed with the cat. She folded the towel around the cat.

26 "Good night, Martin," she said, deciding on the cat's name.

27 The little cat purred.

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11. What will Greta probably do the next time she sees the cat?

- Chase it away
- Ask for help
- Hold it in her arms



Use the whole story "Greta and the Cat" on pages 3 to 10 to answer questions 12-16.

12. From the story, what can the reader tell about Peter?

- He is a kind person.
- He does not like animals.
- He enjoys singing songs.

13. Why is it important that the story takes place on St. Martin's Day?

- Greta lends her brother a sweater to wear.
- Greta and her mother make sweet treats.
- Greta remembers that she should help others.

14. How are Greta and St. Martin alike?

- Both are helpful.
- Both wear a long coat.
- Both like cold weather.



- 15.** How do Greta's feelings about the cat change by the end of the story?
- She understands it is hard work to care for a pet
 - She feels sorry for it.
 - She thinks it is scary.
- 16.** Why did the author probably write this story?
- To explain why some children ride bicycles to school.
 - To tell how a girl learns a lesson and helps a cat.
 - To show how cats can sometimes scare people.





This is an article about how some animals use tools to help them eat and wash themselves. Now read the article to find out about how these animals use special tools. Then answer the questions that follow.

Tools for Animals and Insects

- 1 Have you ever seen an ant's shopping bag? How about an elephant's back scratcher? Scientists have learned that some animals use things they find in nature as tools. These tools help them with many jobs.

Mealtime Helpers

- 2 The woodpecker finch is a bird that eats insects that live deep in the cracks of tree bark. The finch uses a small stick or a cactus thorn as a tool to reach the insects. It holds the stick or thorn in its beak and pushes out bugs to eat for supper.

17. A woodpecker finch uses sticks and thorns to —

- scratch itself when it itches.
- dig in the dirt until it finds insects.
- get insects out of cracks in tree bark.
-



- 3 The Egyptian vulture uses stones to help it eat ostrich eggs. The eggshells are too hard for the bird to open with its beak. When the vulture finds an egg, it looks for a stone. Then the bird uses its beak to throw the stone at the egg. The vulture will throw the stone again and again until the egg cracks open. It would be hard for the Egyptian vulture to eat ostrich eggs without the aid of stones.
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18. From paragraph 3, which of event happens first?

- The Egyptian vulture eats an egg.
- The Egyptian vulture uses it's beak to throw stones at the egg.
- The Egyptian vulture finds an egg.
-



- 4 Stones are important tools for other animals, too. Sea otters like to eat clams, which live inside hard shells. It would be difficult for sea otters to eat clams without the help of stones. First a sea otter dives into the water for a clam. Then it dives again for a stone. As the otter floats on its back in the water; it puts the stone on its chest. Then it bangs the clam against the stone until the shell cracks open. Finally the otter digs out the meat inside with its paws and eats it.



The sea otter eats clams by cracking the shells open against a stone.

19. Which sentence from the article shows that sea otters use tools to eat certain foods?
- Sea otters like to eat clams, which live inside hard shells.*
- It would be difficult for sea otters to eat clams without the help of stones.*
- First a sea otter dives into the water for a clam.*

GO ON

20. What is paragraph 4 mainly about?

- How a sea otter searches for clams.
 - How a sea otter floats on its back.
 - How a sea otter uses stones as tools.
-

5 Some insects use leaves to help them get food. Scientists have studied a kind of ant that uses leaves as a shopping bag. The ants put pieces of fruit on the leaves. They use the leaves to help them carry the pieces of fruit back to their nest. The leaves soak up the juice from the fruit. Then the ants eat the fruit and the leaves, too.

21. What is one reason ants put pieces of fruit on leaves?

- They use the leaves to build nests.
- The leaves soak up the fruit juices.
- The leaves keep other ants away.

22. What is the section "Mealtime Helpers" mostly about?

- How animals are studied by scientists.
- How animals use tools to get food.
- How animals clean themselves.



6 Scratching and Washing

Mealtime is not the only time that animals use tools. Many animals use things around them to help solve problems throughout the day.

7 The heat in Africa can cause an elephant's skin to itch. Elephants have learned that sticks and branches are good for scratching. If an elephant has an itch, it picks up a stick with its trunk. Then it stretches its trunk over its head to scratch itself.

8 Chimpanzees have found an unusual way to stay clean. A chimpanzee makes a sponge out of leaves. The leaves are like paper towels and soak up water. The chimpanzee uses the damp leaves like a wet washcloth. It wipes off mud or sticky fruit juice from its body.



An elephant uses a stick or branch for scratching.

23. Which word from paragraph 8 means about the same thing as the word damp?

unusual

clean

wet



9 Not very many years ago, scientists believed that only people could use tools. Now we know that some animals use tools, too. In the years to come, scientists hope to learn more about the amazing ways that animals use tools from nature.

Use the whole article "Tools for Animals and Insects" on pages 13 to 18 to answer questions 24-30.

24. Which of the following statement is an opinion?

- Animals use things around them to solve problems.
- Chimpanzees make sponges out of leaves.
- Elephants are smart.

25. How can the reader tell that more discoveries about animal tools will probably be made?

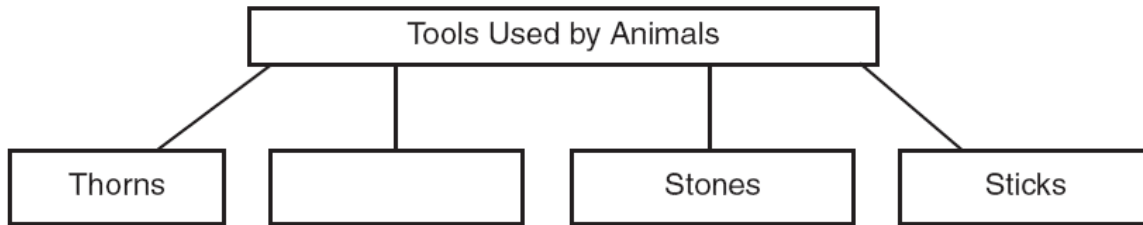
- Scientists are still learning how animals use tools.
- Animals must use tools to find food.
- Animals need tools to help build their homes.



- 26.** Which of the following is the best summary of this article?
- Some birds use tools such as sticks or thorns
 - Sea otters use tools found in nature to open shells.
 - Scientists have learned that several kinds of animals use tools to get food, stay clean, or scratch themselves.



- 27.** Look at the chart below and answer the next question.



Which of the following belongs in the empty box?

- Leaves
- Eggs
- Nests

- 28.** According to this article, what is one reason an elephant uses a stick?

- To scratch an itch
- To build a shelter
- To scare an enemy

- 29.** How are sea otters and Egyptian vultures alike?

- They both swim.
- They both use stones as tools.
- They both live in the forest.



30. Why did the author most likely write this article?

- To explain to readers how animals hunt.
- To tell readers an interesting story about elephants.
- To describe how some animals use tools.

