

Reading

Read the play. Then answer the questions that follow.

from Chapter 7: A Mad Tea Party

*adapted from “Mad Tea Party” from Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland,
by Lewis Carroll, illustrated by Arthur Rackham, with a poem
by Austin Dobson, published by William Heinemann, 1907.*

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Alice

the March Hare

the Hatter

a Dormouse

1 There was a table set out under a tree in front of the house, and the March Hare and the Hatter were having tea at it: a Dormouse was sitting between them, fast asleep, and the other two were using it as a cushion, resting their elbows on it, and talking over its head. The table was a large one, but the three were all crowded together at one corner of it. When the March Hare and Mad Hatter saw Alice approaching, they cried out . . .

2 **MARCH HARE and HATTER:** No room! No room!

3 **ALICE:** What? There is plenty of room!

4 Alice sits at the end of the table. The Hatter stares at her.

5 **MARCH HARE:** Have some juice.

6 **ALICE:** (looks around) But I don’t see any juice.

7 **MARCH HARE:** There isn’t any.

8 **ALICE:** Then it wasn’t very civil of you to offer it.

9 **MARCH HARE:** It wasn’t very civil of you to sit down without being invited.

10 **ALICE:** I didn’t know it was *your* table. It’s laid for a great many more than three.

11 **HATTER:** Your hair wants cutting.

12 **ALICE:** You should learn not to make personal remarks. It’s very rude.

13 **HATTER:** (widens his eyes) Why is a raven like a writing desk?

Go On

- 14 **ALICE:** (thinks) I believe I can guess that.
- 15 **MARCH HARE:** Do you mean you think you can find the answer to it?
- 16 **ALICE:** Exactly so.
- 17 **MARCH HARE:** Then you should say what you mean.
- 18 **ALICE:** I do. At least I mean what I say. That's the same thing, you know.
- 19 **HATTER:** Not the same thing a bit! You might just as well say that "I see what I eat" is the same thing as "I eat what I see"!
- 20 **MARCH HARE:** You might as well say that "I like what I get" is the same thing as "I get what I like"!
- 21 **DORMOUSE:** (sleepily) You might just as well say, that "I breathe in my sleep" is the same thing as "I sleep when I breathe."
- 22 **HATTER:** It is the same thing with you.
- 23 The conversation stops. Alice thinks.
- 24 **HATTER:** Have you guessed the riddle yet, Alice?
- 25 **ALICE:** No. I give up. What is the answer?
- 26 **HATTER:** I haven't the slightest idea.
- 27 **MARCH HARE:** Nor I.
- 28 **ALICE:** I think you might do something better with your time, than waste it asking riddles which have no answer.
- 29 Everyone is silent for a moment.
- 30 **MARCH HARE:** Take some more tea.
- 31 **ALICE:** I've had nothing yet, so I can't take more.
- 32 **HATTER:** You mean you can't take less! It's very easy to take more of nothing.
- 33 **ALICE:** Nobody asked *your* opinion.
- 34 **HATTER:** Who's making personal remarks now?
- 35 Alice finally got up in disgust and walked off. The Dormouse fell asleep instantly, and neither of the others took the least notice of her going. She looked back once, hoping they would call her back, and when she turned back they were trying to put the Dormouse into the teapot.
- 36 **ALICE:** At any rate, I'll never go *there* again! It's the stupidest tea-party I ever was at in my life!

1 This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A

What is one lesson the author of “A Mad Tea Party” might be trying to teach?

- A** Too much nonsense can be upsetting.
- B** It’s not polite to say what you mean.
- C** There is no such thing as too much nonsense.
- D** It’s best to help others when they’re in need.

Part B

Which sentence from the play **best** supports the answer to part A?

- A** “You should learn not to make personal remarks.”
- B** “At least I mean what I say.”
- C** “I think you might do something better with your time, than waste it asking riddles which have no answer.”
- D** “She looked back once, hoping they would call her back, and when she turned back they were trying to put the Dormouse into the teapot.”

Go On

2 Read these lines from the play.

ALICE: (looks around) But I don't see any juice.

MARCH HARE: There isn't any.

ALICE: Then it wasn't very civil of you to offer it.

MARCH HARE: It wasn't very civil of you to sit down without being invited.

What does the word civil mean as it is used in these lines?

- A** unkind
- B** rude
- C** familiar
- D** polite

3 Read the two parts of the play on the left. Then draw a line from each part to the term on the right that tells you what the part is called.

There was a table set out under a tree in front of the house, and the March Hare and the Hatter were having tea at it....

cast of characters

paragraphs

Alice
the March Hare
the Hatter
a Dormouse

stanzas

stage directions

Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow.

The Acorn Woodpecker

by Stephanie Petrie

1 In the hillsides of the southeastern United States, it is not uncommon to see an unusual sight—trees or telephone poles filled with tiny holes. And it’s not just a few holes, but thousands of them. Inside the holes are . . . acorns! These holes represent the food storage area for an acorn woodpecker. Another name for such a food storage area is granary. A granary is similar to a pantry or cupboard for people. An acorn granary can have up to 50,000 holes! Each hole is filled with an acorn that can be brought back at a later date for a meal.

What Do Acorn Woodpeckers Look Like?

2 A female adult acorn woodpecker has a crown that is black and red. The male is a little different. Its crown is solid red. Both males and females have white eyes and a white forehead, throat, and belly. Their tail feathers are a striking black, and they have white wing patches. When the acorn woodpecker flies, thin white edges of a circle can be seen on the wings. The white and black pattern around its eyes and beak make the bird almost look as if it were wearing clown makeup.

How Do Acorn Woodpeckers Behave in the Wild?

3 One of the most interesting things about this bird is how it gathers acorns and stores them in a granary. Granaries can be built into any wooden structure. Some examples are fence posts, utility poles, and buildings. The bird drills a hole with its beak in one of these structures. Then it places an acorn in that hole. The acorn soon becomes smaller in size as it dries out. Then the bird moves the dried-out acorn to a smaller hole in the granary. An entire family or flock will guard its granary food store against invaders. Other types of birds would see this as an easy and delicious meal.

What Do Acorn Woodpeckers Eat?

4 True to its name, the acorn woodpecker enjoys . . . acorns! An acorn woodpecker can get over fifty percent of its diet from acorns. But, they also enjoy insects, sap, seeds, and flower nectar. For a tasty treat, they like to drill holes in fruit. These birds are generous with their food and will share with their family, but not with other birds.

Go On

What Are Acorn Woodpecker Families Like?

5 One of the more unusual habits of the acorn woodpecker is that it doesn't "leave the nest," in the way that other birds do. Acorn woodpeckers are social in a family-group way. They stay with their parents for many years. They even help their parents raise more young. Most like to live in extended family groups, and all share the task of storing and making carefully tended holes for their acorns. They build their nests in live or dead trees or tree limbs, and family members can reuse nests for years.

6 The acorn woodpecker's process of gathering and storing food makes it most unusual. Not many animals are capable of creating such complex food storage systems! The acorn woodpecker is truly a unique member of the animal kingdom.

4 In paragraph 3, what is the meaning of the word invaders?

- A** eaters
- B** visitors
- C** robbers
- D** explorers

5 Read these sentences from the passage.

A female adult acorn woodpecker has a crown that is black and red. The male is a little different. Its crown is solid red. Both males and females have white eyes and a white forehead, throat, and belly.

Which of the following describes the text structure of these sentences?

- A** Cause-effect: The sentences tell how the female acorn woodpecker caused the male to have a different colored crown.
- B** Comparison: The sentences tell how the male and female acorn woodpecker are alike and different.
- C** Comparison: The sentences tell how the male and female acorn woodpecker have nothing in common.
- D** Cause-effect: The sentences tell the reasons why the male and female acorn woodpeckers have white eyes.

6 Which **two** details **best** support the author's point that acorn woodpeckers are social birds?

- A** They help their parents raise more young.
- B** They guard acorns they have stored in holes.
- C** Their coloring can make them look like they are wearing clown makeup.
- D** Most acorn woodpeckers like to live in extended family groups.
- E** Their homes are located in the hillsides of the southeastern United States.

Go On

7 Read the following sentence from the passage, which states a main idea of the text.

The acorn woodpecker’s process of gathering and storing food makes it most unusual.

What evidence from the passage supports this main idea? Use details from the passage in your answer.

8 Read the two sentences, which are part of a summary of the passage.

Acorn woodpeckers are black, red, and white birds. Acorn woodpeckers work together with their family to protect their food.

Which detail is **best** to add between the two sentences to complete the summary?

- A** A granary for acorns might be built in a fence post.
- B** The female acorn woodpecker has a black and red crown.
- C** Acorn woodpeckers eat acorns that they store in holes drilled in wood.
- D** Acorn woodpeckers enjoy eating insects, sap, seeds, and flower nectar.

Read the story. Then answer the questions that follow.

The Wish Fish

by Frances Mann

1 Today, I am a simple fisherman. But would you believe I was once a rich man, with a pretty, if demanding, wife and a house as grand as any castle? It's true. My story began with my catching a golden fish in my net one morning many years ago.

2 "Good fisherman, do not eat me!" cried the fish, much to my surprise. "Release me, and anything you wish, I will grant."

3 As I was quite hungry at that particular moment, I said, "With humble thanks, oh fish, a loaf of bread would please my stomach."

4 With a flourish and swish, the fish leapt into the air and said, "Your wish is granted, kind fisherman." Into the water he splashed, and suddenly, sitting beside me was a beautiful loaf of bread. Pleased, I took it home.

5 When I told my wife my story, she astonished me with her reply. "Have you no sense at all? Why, without your silly sympathy, that fish would have been dead! Go back and tell him we want to be rich." She started to walk away, then turned back and said, "Tell him we wish to be lord and lady of the manor!"

6 Feeling embarrassed, I returned to the fish and explained what my wife had requested. He seemed disappointed, but once again said, "Your wish is granted, kind fisherman."

7 Upon my return, I found my small hut replaced by a fine stone house, with servants running to and fro. My wife was standing on the balcony, dressed in silk. She looked down at me with some distaste and said, "Go now, take a bath, and you may join me," and then she waved me away.

8 For many months, my wife was content with the riches granted us. For my part, I fished every day as I had always done. One day, she sent for me. "You know, husband, if not for your mercy, that fish would have been our dinner. Why should I live as the wife of a lowly lord? Go back to your fish, and tell him I wish to be the queen."

9 "Wife," I said, and quickly corrected myself, "Your ladyship, I believe that request would be better heard from you," I said, bowing deeply and hiding a touch of panic. With a great huff, she arose and stormed out of the manor. I followed as she made her way to the sea.

Go On

10 When she reached the water's edge, the sky was black and the sea was churning. "Oh fish!" my wife shrieked. "Show yourself! I wish to be the ruler of all I see! Surely that is not too much to ask in exchange for the great humanity we have shown!" At this point, she had to shout to be heard over the winds. There was a quiet pause, and suddenly an enormous golden fish arose out of the water. With a threatening look and one swipe of a huge fin, the fish sent my wife running for her life, never to be seen again.

11 After that, the water calmed, the clouds cleared, and the sun shone. I walked slowly back to where the great house had been. In its place, I found only our small hut. Inside, there were just a few crumbs of bread on the table.

12 And yet, today I feel like a very wealthy man!

9 This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A

Which of the following **best** describes the wife in the story?

- A** smart
- B** demanding
- C** understanding
- D** simple

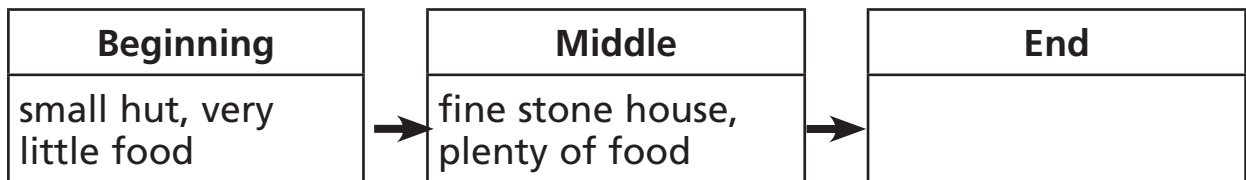
Part B

Which sentence from the story **best** supports the answer to part A?

- A** "'Release me, and anything you wish, I will grant.'"
- B** "When I told my wife my story, she astonished me with her reply."
- C** "For many months, my wife was content with the riches granted us."
- D** "'Go back to your fish, and tell him I wish to be the queen.'"

- 10** Which sentence from the story **best** shows that the fisherman was content with his life before he met the wish fish?
- A** "Feeling embarrassed, I returned to the fish and explained what my wife had requested."
 - B** "For my part, I fished every day as I had always done."
 - C** "When she reached the water's edge, the sky was black and the sea was churning."
 - D** "With a threatening look and one swipe of a huge fin, the fish sent my wife running for her life, never to be seen again."

- 11** The chart shows how the setting changes throughout the story.



Which detail **best** completes the chart?

- A** small hut, very little food
- B** small hut, plenty of food
- C** fine stone house, no food
- D** fine hut, some food

12

What is the theme of the story? Use details from the story to support your answer.

13

Read the following sentences from another story called “Yeh-Shen: The Chinese Cinderella,” which is about a young girl who befriends a fish.

As soon as her stepmother and stepsister had left for the festival, Yeh-Shen asked the fish for beautiful clothes to wear to the festival. Magically, silken robes and golden slippers appeared!

Which sentence tells how the fish in “The Wish Fish” and the fish in “Yeh-Shen: The Chinese Cinderella” are **alike**?

- A** Both fish are tricked into giving away wishes to greedy people.
- B** Both fish grant wishes to people who have been kind to them.
- C** Both fish are forced to grant wishes in order to save their own lives.
- D** Both fish provide poor people with beautiful clothes and new homes.

Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow.

Lindbergh Does It!

by Edwin L. James, excerpt from *The New York Times*, May 22, 1927

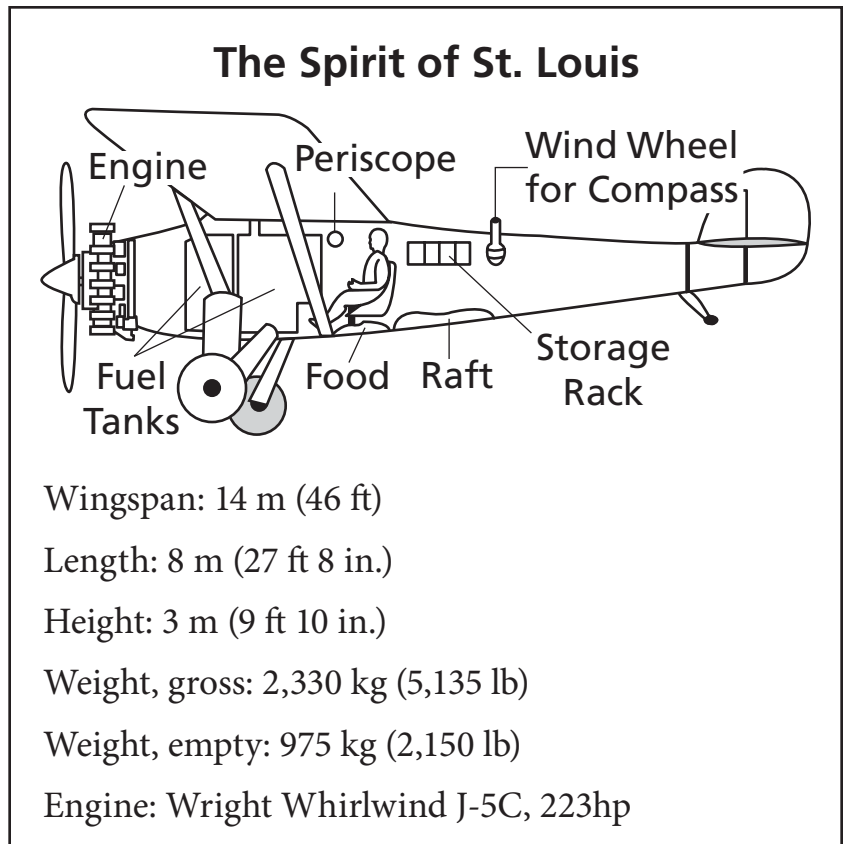
1 A *New York Times* man was one of the first to reach the machine after its graceful descent to the field. Those first to arrive at the plane had a picture that will live in their minds for the rest of their lives. His cap off, his famous locks falling in disarray around his eyes, “Lucky Lindy” sat peering out over the rim of the little cockpit of his machine.

2 It was high drama. Picture the scene. Almost if not quite 100,000 people were massed on the east side of Le Bourget air field. Some of them had been there six and seven hours. . . .

3 Suddenly it was 10:16 exactly. Another motor roared over the heads of the crowd. In the sky one caught a glimpse of a white gray plane, and for an instant heard the sound of one. Then it dimmed, and the idea spread that it was yet another disappointment.

4 Again landing lights glared and almost by the time they had flooded the field, the gray-white plane had lighted on the far side nearly half a mile from the crowd. It seemed to stop almost as it hit the ground, so gently did it land.

5 And then occurred a scene which almost passed description. Two companies of soldiers with fixed bayonets and the Le Bourget field police, reinforced by Paris agents, had held the crowd in good order. But as the lights showed the plane landing, much as if a picture had been thrown on a moving picture screen, there was a mad rush.



Go On



The crowd inspects the airplane.

6 The movement of humanity swept over soldiers and by policemen and there was the wild sight of thousands of men and women rushing madly across half a mile of the not too even ground. Soldiers and police tried for one small moment to stem the tide, then they joined it, rushing as madly as anyone else toward the aviator and his plane.

7 The first people to reach the plane were two workmen of the aviation field and half a dozen Frenchmen. "*Cette fois, ca va!*" they cried (This time, it's done!)

8 Captain Lindbergh answered: "Well, I made it."

9 An instant later he was on the shoulders of half a dozen persons who tried to bear him from the field.

- 14** This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A

Based on the passage, what is the mood of the crowd when Lindbergh lands his plane?

- A** The crowd is expecting another disappointment.
- B** The crowd is calmly waiting for Lindbergh's plane to land.
- C** The crowd is angry about being held back by soldiers and police.
- D** The crowd is very excited by Lindbergh's success.

Part B

Which sentence from the passage **best** supports the answer to part A?

- A** "Almost if not quite 100,000 people were massed on the east side of Le Bourget air field."
- B** "Two companies of soldiers with fixed bayonets and the Le Bourget field police, reinforced by Paris agents, had held the crowd in good order."
- C** "Soldiers and police tried for one small moment to stem the tide, then they joined it, rushing as madly as anyone else toward the aviator and his plane."
- D** "The first people to reach the plane were two workmen of the aviation field and half a dozen Frenchmen."

Go On

15 The author chose to organize this passage by telling events in the order in which they happened. Which **two** phrases from the passage best support this statement?

- A** "Suddenly it was 10:16"
- B** "nearly half a mile from the crowd"
- C** "which almost passed description"
- D** "The movement of humanity"
- E** "An instant later"

16 What new information can the reader get from looking at the diagram on page 13?

- A** that the plane was very quiet
- B** that the plane had a periscope
- C** the kind of fuel the plane carried
- D** the average speed of the plane

Writing

- 17** The table below contains some linking words and phrases. You will use **four** of these linking words and phrases to complete the writing activity that follows.

and	but
also	for example
another	or
because of	so

Read the paragraphs below. Then use **four** of the linking words and phrases from the table above to complete the paragraph.

There are three types of volcanoes. One type, extinct volcanoes, haven't erupted for thousands of years. _____ type, dormant volcanoes, haven't erupted for a long time but could again. A third type, active volcanoes, have erupted in the past thousand years.

When volcanoes erupt, they can cause lots of damage. Scientists think that in the past 500 years, at least 200,000 people have died _____ volcanic eruptions.

There are many more volcanoes under the sea than on land. _____, one volcano that erupted under the sea recently became an island off the coast of Iceland! The island of Hawaii is _____ a volcano. It comes out of the sea and is 13,000 feet high. That's more than two miles high!

Go On

A student is writing an informational report for class on Thomas Jefferson. Read the report and the directions that follow.

Thomas Jefferson, Inventor

Thomas Jefferson used his math skills to invent a plow. He shaped the plow's blades into right angles, and it went through the earth more easily. He wouldn't patent his invention because he said he made it just to help people.

Some of Jefferson's inventions made printing easier. He invented a wheel cipher that was used to scramble and unscramble letters. It was also used to write codes. Jefferson was also the first person to invent a portable copying machine. He wrote with ink onto copper and then lots of copies could be made.

Jefferson invented many other useful items. He invented automatic double doors, so when you went to open one door, the other one opened, too. He built a book stand that moved and a revolving chair.

The student needs to add an introductory paragraph. Which would be the **best** introductory paragraph for this report?

- A** There have been many interesting presidents. I think Thomas Jefferson is really interesting. He designed buildings for the University of Virginia. He wrote lots of interesting letters.
- B** Thomas Jefferson invented many things. Most people know him as a U.S. president and as the man who wrote the Declaration of Independence. They might not know that he was also a great inventor, so here are just some of the things he invented.
- C** Thomas Jefferson is very interesting. Did you know that he and his best friend John Adams had a huge fight and didn't speak for years? Did you know they died on the same day? Jefferson was also an inventor.
- D** Thomas Jefferson was the writer of the Declaration of Independence. He was a really good writer. He wrote many other things. He invented a copy machine to record his writings because writing was so important to him.

20 A student is writing a story for class. Read the draft of the paragraphs from the story and complete the task that follows.

Carrie had a hard time deciding on a name for her new cat. He had black fur, so she thought of names like Shadow, Smoke, Midnight, and Pitch, but none of those seemed right.

A few days went by. Carrie noticed that the cat moved smoothly, as if his bones were liquid. Whenever Carrie wrote, he jumped up on her desk and tapped his tail on her pen. Carrie finally thought of a good name. "Inky! Your name will be Inky," she said.

Which more exact word **best** replaces the underlined word?

- A** nice
- B** cool
- C** fitting
- D** useful

A student is writing a letter to the editor of a magazine about an article in the magazine. Read the draft of the letter and answer the question that follows.

To the Editor:

I read the article “Who Needs Books Anymore?” in the March issue of your magazine. The author suggests that paper books are no longer needed. He says we should all read on a computer screen.

I am writing to tell you that I am surprised and bothered by this suggestion. How can anyone believe that paper books don’t matter? They are very important to my friends and me. Paper books can be read anywhere, shared with friends, and passed on to the next generation. It would be terrible if there were no more books!

Sincerely,

Sue Riley

The writer wants to replace the underlined words to make her meaning more exact. Which **two** words would make her word choice better?

- A** excited
- B** disappointed
- C** bored
- D** weary
- E** puzzled
- F** frightened

22 Read the paragraph and answer the question that follows.

(1) Amar wanted to buy a new pair of inline skates, but his mom said they were too expensiv. (2) She told him that if he wanted the skates badly enough that he could save up for them. (3) He thought a good way to earn money would be to do chores for his nieghbors. (4) He made a list of all the people he could talk to, and then he went to their doors. (5) In the end, Mrs. Gable hired him to weed her garden, and Mr. West hired him to walk his dog.

Choose **two** sentences that contain a spelling error?

- A** sentence 1
- B** sentence 2
- C** sentence 3
- D** sentence 4
- E** sentence 5

23 Read the sentences and answer the question that follows.

Kia found a comfortable place to think. She will be trying to think of a way to surprise her best friend on the weekend.

Which word or words should replace the underlined part to make the sentence correct?

- A** was
- B** is
- C** will have been
- D** will had been

24 Read the sentence and answer the question that follows.

"I wish I could see a movie tonight Albert said."

Which of the following correctly replaces the underlined part of the sentence?

- A tonight, Albert said.
- B tonight" Albert said.
- C tonight, Albert said."
- D tonight," Albert said.

25 Choose the **two** sentences that do **not** have errors in grammar usage.

- A My mom and dad said they're going on vacation.
- B Do you want too come over and watch the game?
- C Ryan saved money to by a new skateboard.
- D Five people hired Francine to walk there pets.
- E I wanted to play in the park but its raining.
- F The neighbor's dog wagged its tail at me.

26 Read the sentence and answer the question that follows.

Jaden has one furry big sheepdog.

What is the correct way to write this sentence?

- A Jaden has furry big one sheepdog.
- B Jaden has big one furry sheepdog.
- C Jaden has one big furry sheepdog.
- D Jaden has furry one big sheepdog.

Go On

Research

- 27** A student has made a plan for research. Read the plan and the directions that follow.

Research Report Plan

Topic: my school's community

Audience: students in social studies class

Purpose: to inform

Research Question: What rules should students follow to be good members of the school community?

The student is using her school's handbook as a source for her research report. Read the source. Underline **two** sentences that have information that answers the student's research question.

Recess: Students will go out to the schoolyard for 15 minutes each day. Students may use basketballs, jump ropes, and other equipment provided by the school. Students must return the equipment at the end of recess to keep our schoolyard beautiful.

Hallways: Students need to use the hallways several times each day. In the past, the hallways have gotten very noisy after class and at lunchtime. We ask that students stay quiet in the hallways.

School Library: The school library is located on the 3rd floor. It has over 700 books on many topics. Students may check out two books per week.

A student is writing a research report about honeybees. Read the sentences from his report and the directions that follow.

Honeybees are important. Without honeybees, we would not be able to grow many foods such as apples and almonds. Scientists are worried about these bees because they have been disappearing. Nobody knows why. But scientists have a few ideas about how to keep bees healthy.

The student wants more information for his report. Which source would **most likely** have more information about the ideas he has written?

- A** "When a Bee Stings"
A magazine article about what to do if you get stung by a bee.
- B** www.beesorwasps.xyz
Find out the difference between bees and wasps by clicking below.
- C** *Busy Bees*
A book that describes how people use bees to make honey.
- D** "Saving Our Bees"
A newspaper article about what people are doing to protect honeybees.

A student is writing a research report about musicians and practice. He wrote an opinion in the report. Read the sentences from the report and the directions that follow.

When it comes to playing an instrument and singing, some people seem to have the skill from the start. But everyone can develop some musical skill, which is why it's important to introduce children to music early. Young children often enjoy listening to different kinds of music. When they are a little older they can clap, dance, or march to different beats and rhythms. These activities will help them when they are ready to pick up an instrument or sing a song.

The student took notes about the topic. Which note supports the student's opinion?

- A** It's important that young children take music lessons.
- B** Most famous musicians are born with the skill.
- C** Like learning to speak, children can learn music a step at a time.
- D** Early on, successful musicians enjoyed doing musical activities.

A student is writing a research report about Volcano National Park in Hawaii. The student found a source. Read Source 1 and the directions that follow.

Source 1: Visiting Volcano National Park

On your visit to Volcano National Park, remember:

- Trails can be rocky. Visitors should wear shoes that protect their feet.
- The park can get hot. Visitors should carry drinking water.
- It is dangerous to go off trails. Visitors must stay on marked trails at all times.
- Hiking at night is dangerous. Visitors may not hike after dark.

The student also found another source with information from a person who visited the park. Underline the sentence that proves that the information in Source 1 is true.

My family and I visited Volcano National Park last summer. We were all very excited about our adventure. We came well prepared for a day of hiking on the trails. We got maps from the park ranger. He told us that the trails close at sunset. At lunchtime, we had a picnic overlooking a view of the volcano. In the afternoon, I fell down, but I did not get hurt.

- 31** A student has made a plan for research. Read the plan and the directions that follow.

Research Report Plan

Topic: The History of Clocks

Audience: 4th grade students

Purpose: to inform

Research Question: When and by whom were clocks invented?

Which websites would be the **most useful** in answering the research question? Choose **two** websites.

- A** www.benjaminbanneker.xyz
Benjamin Banneker, son of a former slave, was the creator of America's first clock.
- B** www.tellingtime.xyz
Learning how to tell time using a sundial clock is fast and simple.
- C** www.ticktockfixmyclock.xyz
Is your clock broken? Count on us to fix your clock.
- D** www.watchtheclock.xyz
We sell many interesting clocks and watches for you and your home.
- E** www.timethruthetheages.xyz
Early clocks, which first appeared in the 13th century, were not as good as today's clocks.
- F** www.clockfaces.xyz
Look at our pictures of clock faces to see how they have changed between the 13th century and today.

A student is writing a research report about the importance of drinking water. She found a source. Read Source 1 and the directions that follow.

Source 1: “Water and Health”

Drinking water is important to our health, but I don’t think most people drink enough water. Water is needed to keep our bodies healthy and strong. People who are active need even more water than those who are not. When you are active, you lose water in sweat, and that water must be replaced. When you feel thirsty, it is your body telling you that you need water.

The student took notes about the importance of drinking water. Choose **three** notes that support the author’s opinion in Source 1.

- A** Plants need water in order to grow.
- B** Most people only drink about 3–4 cups of water a day.
- C** More than 50 percent of people drink water while eating.
- D** Sports drinks can take the place of water in some cases.
- E** People need 9–13 cups of fluids, including water, a day.
- F** Twenty-five percent of people drink no water at all on some days.

STOP

Name _____

Teacher _____ Grade _____

CAT Assessment 1

Session 1: Reading

- 1A. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 1B. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 2. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 3. See page 4.
- 4. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 5. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 6. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
- 7. See page 8.
- 8. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 9A. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 9B. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 11. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 12. See page 12.
- 13. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 14A. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 14B. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 15. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
- 16. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Session 2: Writing

- 17. See page 17.
- 18. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 19. See page 19.
- 20. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 21. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F)
- 22. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
- 23. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 24. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 25. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F)
- 26. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Session 3: Research

- 27. See page 24.
- 28. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 29. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 30. See page 27.
- 31. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F)
- 32. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F)

TEACHER USE ONLY

- 3. (0) (1)
- 7. (0) (1) (2)
- 12. (0) (1) (2)
- 17. (0) (1)
- 19. (0) (1) (2)
- 27. (0) (1)
- 30. (0) (1)

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