STUDENT NAME _____

TAKS

Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills

GRADE 4
WRITING
MATHEMATICS
READING

Administered Spring 2006

REVISING AND EDITING

DIRECTIONS
Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer on your answer document.

Tai is in the fourth grade. He wrote this report about the mudskipper for his science class. He wants you to help him revise and edit the report. Read Tai's report and think about the changes he should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

The Amazing Mudskipper

(1) Most animals are interesting, but some are quite amazing.

(2) Did you know, for example, that there is a fish that can climb trees. (3) It is called a mudskipper, and it looks like a cross between a frog, a fish, and a tadpole. (4) This strange creature is able to move around on the ground and in the water too. (5) If the mudskipper is hungry, it will crawl on the ground to a low branch. (6) It will then climb onto the branch, and it is in search of insects and also other small creatures to eat.

S-1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

A Change *know* to **no**

B Change *is* to **are**

C Change the period to a question mark

D Make no change

S-2 What is the **BEST** way to revise sentence 6?

F It will then climb onto the branch in search of insects, also in search of other small creatures to eat.

G It will then climb onto the branch in search of insects and other small creatures to eat.

H It will then climb onto the branch, it is in search of insects, it is also in search of other small creatures to eat.

J No revision is needed.

STOP

Carley's class wants to adopt a pet. Carley would like the class to adopt a hedgehog. She wrote this paper to tell her class about this animal. Read Carley's paper and think about how she should correct and improve it. Then answer the questions that follow.

Photo courtesy of © Gallo Images/CORBIS.

Hedgehogs

(1) A hedgehog is a small mammal. (2) It has quills all over its body except on its face, legs, and belly. (3) A hedgehog looks a little like a porcupine but the two animals are not related. (4) Porcupine quills are sharp and dangerous. (5) A hedgehog's quills aren't quite as sharp. (6) Some people describe them as bristly. (7) Petting a hedgehog might fell a little like petting a hairbrush.

(8) A hedgehog rolls up into a ball when it goes to sleep.

GO ON

(9) This protects the softest parts of its body. (10) A hedgehog also uses its quills for protected when it is not sleeping. (11) If a predator is coming, the hedgehog will roll up tightly. (12) Most animals do not want to eat something that tastes like a brush.

(13) Hedgehogs live mainly on the ground. (14) However, they can climb trees when they need to. (15) If a hedgehog falls, it will bounse on the ground. (16) The prickly quills hit the ground first and keep the hedgehog from gotten hurt.

(17) Baby hedgehogs have short, soft quills. (18) When they are about three weeks old, their quills become stiff. (19) Then it is safe for them to leave the nest. (20) They're able to protect themselves from danger. (21) Birds have to stay in their nest for a while, too.

1 What change should be made in sentence 3?

   A Change *looks* to **look**

   B Insert a comma after *porcupine*

   C Change *the* to **them**

   D Change *two animals* to **too animals**

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?

   F Insert **it** after *hedgehog*

   G Change *fell* to **feel**

   H Change *hairbrush* to **harbrush**

   J Make no change

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 10?

   A Change *uses* to **used**

   B Change *its* to **it's**

   C Change *protected* to **protection**

   D Make no change

4 Which sentence could **BEST** be added after sentence 12?

   F Brushes come in many shapes, including round and flat.

   G They will usually go look for another meal.

   H I would never want to eat a hedgehog.

   J They just don't want to eat a brush.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 15?

   A Change *falls* to **fall**

   B Change *it* to **they**

   C Change *bounse* to **bounce**

   D Make no change

6 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 16?

   F Change *hit* to **hits**

   G Change *and* to **they**

   H Change *gotten* to **getting**

   J Make no change

7 Which sentence does **NOT** belong in this paper?

   A Sentence 4

   B Sentence 8

   C Sentence 14

   D Sentence 21

GO ON

Ian wrote this story about a memorable event. He wants you to review his paper. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements that Ian should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

The Snow Fort

(1) We could tell right away that the snow was special that day. (2) It wasn't flaky and dry. (3) It was wet. (4) It was sticky and heavy. (5) My brother and I looked at each other. (6) We knew that this snow was going to make the gratest snow fort ever.

(7) We yanked on our boots scrambled into our snow pants, and headed out into the crisp, cold morning. (8) My breath came out in steamy puffs as I stomped through the snow. (9) At first my brother and I attacked each other with snowballs. (10) My brother's snow pants are orange. (11) Soon we were both wet

enough to call off the fight. (12) Then we got down to the business of making our snow fort.

(13) Because the snow was so wet. (14) We were able to make huge snowballs. (15) We rolled and rolled the snow. (16) It was hard work! (17) Even though the weather was cold, we had to peel off our coats after a while. (18) We were working up a sweat!

(19) Our fort made of giant snowballs began to look pretty good. (20) But when Dad came outside and started helping us, the fort became a masterpiece. (21) He could lift the snowballs much higher than we could lift the snowballs. (22) Soon the fort was taller than we were! (23) Dad put a huge snowball inside the fort. (24) I could stand on them and see over the top. (25) Finally we poured water all over our creation. (26) It froze solid. (27) For the next week my brother and I played in the most incredible snow fort anyone had ever seen.

8 What is the **BEST** way to combine sentences 3 and 4?

   F It was wet, and it was sticky, and it was heavy.

   G It was wet, it was sticky and heavy.

   H It was wet if it was sticky and heavy.

   J It was wet, sticky, and heavy.

9 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

   A Change *knew* to **new**

   B Change *was going* to **is going**

   C Change *gratest* to **greatest**

   D Make no change

10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?

   F Insert a comma after *boots*

   G Change *headed* to **heded**

   H Change *morning* to **Morning**

   J Make no change

11 What revision, if any, is needed in sentences 13 and 14?

   A Because the snow was so wet, we were able. To make huge snowballs.

   B Because the snow was so wet, we were able to make huge snowballs.

   C Because the snow was so wet and we were able to make huge snowballs.

   D No revision is needed.

12 What is the **BEST** way to rewrite sentence 21?

F He could lift the snowballs, and he could lift them much higher than we could.

G He could lift the snowballs. Much higher than we could lift the snowballs.

H He could lift the snowballs, he could lift them much higher than we could.

J He could lift the snowballs much higher than we could.

13 What change should be made in sentence 24?

A Change *stand* to **stands**

B Change *them* to **it**

C Change *see* to **seen**

D Change the period to a question mark

14 Which sentence does **NOT** belong in this story?

F Sentence 10

G Sentence 12

H Sentence 15

J Sentence 26

Laura's fourth-grade class read about an interesting robot. She wrote this report to tell what she learned. She wants you to read her paper and help correct and improve it. When you finish reading Laura's report, answer the questions that follow.

Photo courtesy of © AP Photo/JPL/NASA.

FIDO

(1) Like many dogs, its name is FIDO, and it can fetch.

(2) However, it doesnt bark or wag its tail. (3) FIDO is actually a robot that is helping scientists prepare for a trip to Mars. (4) FIDO stands for **F**ield **I**ntegrated **D**esign and **O**perations.

(5) Since astronauts can't travel to Mars yet, scientists are planning to sent robots. (6) The robots will spend at least three

months exploring the "Red Planet." (7) More than 60 scientists will remotely control the robots from California. (8) The scientists will tell the robots what to do. (9) They will tell the robots where to go. (10) Their goal is to use the robots to learn as much as possible about Mars.

(11) The scientists who will control the robots on Mars. (12) Need a lot of practice first. (13) That is why they have been working with FIDO. (14) FIDO helps them learn how to control a robot from a distance. (15) Although FIDO is not exactly the same as the robots that will go to Mars, it is similar.

(16) The scientists have been working with FIDO in the California desert. (17) Many unusual animals live in the desert. (18) The landscape there is similar to that on Mars. (19) By the time the new robots is sent to Mars, the scientists will have had more than a year to practice with FIDO. (20) They will be ready to control the new robots. (21) Can you guess what the new robots will be called. (22) That's right! (23) Each new robot being sent to explore Mars will be called Rover, another common name for dogs.

15 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

    A Change *doesnt* to **doesn't**

    B Insert a comma after *bark*

    C Change *tail* to **tale**

    D Make no change

16 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

    F Insert **hardly** after *can't*

    G Change *planning* to **planing**

    H Change *sent* to **send**

    J Make no change

17 What is the **BEST** way to combine sentences 8 and 9?

    A The scientists will tell the robots what to do because they will tell them where to go.

    B The scientists will tell the robots what and where to do and go.

    C The scientists will tell the robots what to do they will tell the robots where to go.

    D The scientists will tell the robots what to do and where to go.

18 What revision, if any, is needed in sentences 11 and 12?

    F The scientists who will control the robots on Mars need a lot of practice first.

    G The scientists who will control the robots on Mars, they need a lot of practice first.

    H The scientists will control the robots on Mars, they need a lot of practice first.

    J No revision is needed.

19 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 19?

    A Change *is sent* to **are sent**

    B Insert **they** after *scientists*

    C Change *than* to **then**

    D Make no change

20 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 21?

    F Change *guess* to **geuss**

    G Change *will be* to **being**

    H Change the period to a question mark

    J Make no change

21 Which sentence does **NOT** belong in this report?

    A Sentence 10

    B Sentence 16

    C Sentence 17

    D Sentence 20

Rosa wrote this paper about something fun she did last summer. Read Rosa's paper and think about the changes she should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Photo courtesy of © Lester V. Bergman/CORBIS.

My Best Vacation Ever

(1) What was my vacation like? (2) The answer is easy. (3) It was hot, dirty, and the most exiting time of my life. (4) I guess I should explain.

(5) My mother is a scientist, and she teaches at a university. (6) She studies fossils. (7) This year she was going with a group of people from her school to search for dinosaur fossils in south america. (8) She invited my brother and me to come along.

(9) On the fossil hunt we camped in a desert with 20 other people. (10) Because the nearest town was 250 miles away, we had to take everything with us that we might need. (11) We packed water food, and tents. (12) The desert was hot during the day, but night is when it was freezing. (13) We had no electricity, so we were pretty uncomfortable. (14) Wind blew the sand everywhere. (15) Even our food had sand in it!

(16) "This is some vacation," I complained on the first day. (17) My brother quickly agreed.

(18) Every day we went with Mom to look for fossils. (19) The first six days we had no luck. (20) Then, on the last day, my mom and I went hiking. (21) We didn't expect to find nothing. (22) We just wanted to climb some cliffs before we had to go home, they were near the campsite.

(23) While we were hiking, we saw something sticking up out of the dirt. (24) As we dug around, we found some little pieces of bone! (25) Mom started taking pictures. (26) I ran back to tell the others. (27) Everyone from the group came to look.

(28) We had found parts of a skeleton! (29) After some research my mom and her friends realized that we had discovered the fossil of an animal that had lived 240 million years ago!

22 What change should be made in sentence 3?

   F Delete the comma after *hot*

   G Change *dirty* to **dirtey**

   H Change *most* to **more**

   J Change *exiting* to **exciting**

23 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?

   A Change *was going* to **been going**

   B Change *dinosaur fossils* to **them**

   C Change *south america* to **South America**

   D Make no change

24 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 11?

   F Change *packed* to **pack**

   G Insert a comma after *water*

   H Change *tents* to **tent's**

   J Make no change

25 What is the **BEST** way to rewrite sentence 12?

   A The desert was hot during the day, but it was freezing at night.

   B The desert was hot during the day, it was freezing at night.

   C The desert was hot during the day. But freezing at night.

   D The desert was hot during the day, but when it was freezing it was at night.

26 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 21?

    F Change *didn't* to **did'nt**

    G Change *expect* to **expecting**

    H Change *nothing* to **anything**

    J Make no change

27 What revision, if any, is needed in sentence 22?

    A We just wanted to climb some cliffs near the campsite before we had to go home.

    B We just wanted to climb some cliffs near the campsite. Before we had to go home.

    C We just wanted to climb some cliffs. Near the campsite before we had to go home.

    D No revision is needed.

28 What is the **BEST** way to combine sentences 25 and 26?

    F Mom started taking pictures and ran back to tell the others with me.

    G Mom started taking pictures because I ran back to tell the others.

    H Mom started taking pictures, I ran back to tell the others.

    J Mom started taking pictures, while I ran back to tell the others.

BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.

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STOP

WRITTEN COMPOSITION

Write a composition about your favorite place to go.

The information in the box below will help you remember what you should think about when you write your composition.

REMEMBER—YOU SHOULD

❏ write about your favorite place to go

❏ make sure that each sentence you write helps the reader understand your composition

❏ write about your ideas in detail so that the reader really understands what you are saying

❏ try to use correct spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammar, and sentences

USE THIS PREWRITING PAGE TO
PLAN YOUR COMPOSITION.

MAKE SURE THAT YOU WRITE YOUR COMPOSITION ON
THE TWO LINED PAGES IN THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.

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MATHEMATICS

Mathematics Chart

LENGTH

Metric

1 kilometer = 1000 meters

1 meter = 100 centimeters

1 centimeter = 10 millimeters

Customary

1 mile = 1760 yards

1 mile = 5280 feet

1 yard = 3 feet

1 foot = 12 inches

CAPACITY AND VOLUME

Metric

1 liter = 1000 milliliters

Customary

1 gallon = 4 quarts

1 gallon = 128 ounces

1 quart = 2 pints

1 pint = 2 cups

1 cup = 8 ounces

MASS AND WEIGHT

Metric

1 kilogram = 1000 grams

1 gram = 1000 milligrams

Customary

1 ton = 2000 pounds

1 pound = 16 ounces

TIME

1 year = 365 days

1 year = 12 months

1 year = 52 weeks

1 week = 7 days

1 day = 24 hours

1 hour = 60 minutes

1 minute = 60 seconds

Metric and customary rulers can be found on the separate Mathematics Chart.

Mathematics Chart

Perimeter	square	$P = 4s$
	rectangle	$P = 2l + 2w$ or $P = 2(l + w)$
Area	rectangle	$A = lw$ or $A = bh$

Read each question. Then fill in the correct answer on your answer document. If a correct answer is <u>not</u> <u>here</u>, mark the letter for "Not here."

SAMPLE A

Which digit is in the thousands place in the number 4,861,392?

A   6

B   4

C   1

D   Not here

SAMPLE B

Joey has 8 books. Roberto has twice as many books as Joey has. How many books does Roberto have?

Record your answer and fill in the bubbles on your answer document. Be sure to use the correct place value.

STOP

1 Which number has at least 1 line of symmetry?

A 5

B 6

C 7

D 8

2 In which number sentence does 3 make the equation true?

F $21 \div \boxed{} = 7$

G $21 \times 7 = \boxed{}$

H $\boxed{} \times 21 = 7$

J $\boxed{} \div 7 = 21$

3 Look at the 2 sets of numbers below.

Set Y	Set Z
1122	1212
3366	1313
4488	1515

Which number belongs in Set Y?

A 1414

B 2244

C 2424

D 1441

4 The table below shows the distances in feet climbed by 4 rock climbers.

Rock Climbing

Climber	Distance Climbed (feet)
Juan	12,692
Barbara	18,389
Pete	15,075
Li	22,966

Which is the best estimate of how many more feet Li climbed than Juan?

F 8,000 feet

G 9,000 feet

H 10,000 feet

J 11,000 feet

5 Which single transformation is represented from Figure X to Figure Y below?
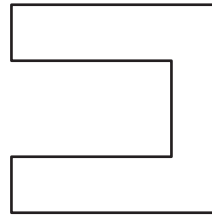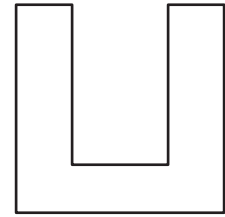
Figure X   Figure Y

A Translation

B Rotation

C Reflection

D Not here

6 There are 9 tables in a restaurant. Each table can seat only 6 people. Which number sentence shows how to find the greatest number of people who can be seated in the restaurant at one time?

F $6 + 9 = \boxed{}$

G $9 - 6 = \boxed{}$

H $9 \div 6 = \boxed{}$

J $6 \times 9 = \boxed{}$

7 The table below shows the years on the pennies Kim has in her pocket.

Kim's Pennies

Year on Penny	Number of Pennies
1987	2
1992	2
1994	1
1995	3
1998	2
1999	2

If Kim reaches into her pocket and pulls out 1 penny without looking, what is the probability that the year on the penny will be 1999?

A 2 out of 6

B 2 out of 10

C 2 out of 12

D 2 out of 13

8 The graph below shows the supplies an art club needs to make puppets.

Puppet Supplies
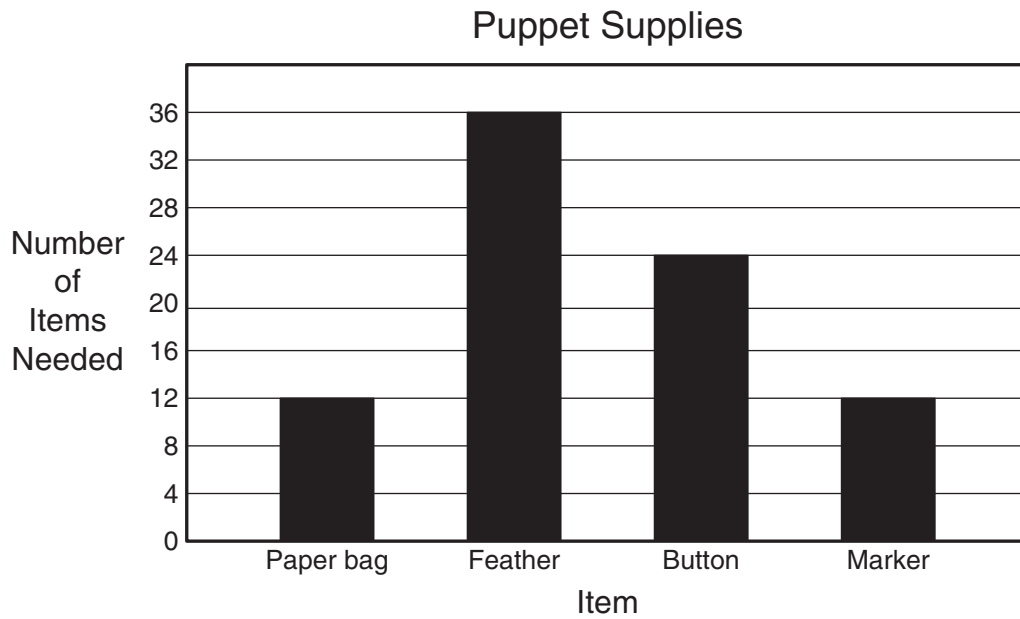
The feathers will be divided equally among 12 students. How many feathers will each student get?

F 2

G 3

H 12

J 36

9 The table below shows the number of square pyramids and the number of faces on these square pyramids.

Faces on Square Pyramids

Number of Square Pyramids	Number of Faces
4	20
8	40
12	60

Which correctly describes the relationship in the table?

A Number of square pyramids + 16 = number of faces

B Number of square pyramids + 32 = number of faces

C Number of square pyramids × 4 = number of faces

D Number of square pyramids × 5 = number of faces

10 A beetle crawled up and down a plant 4 times each day for a week. What information is needed to find the total distance the beetle traveled during the week?

F The plant's height

G The beetle's length

H The weather during the week

J The type of plant

11 Mr. Henderson is a guest reader for 6 classes at Thompson Elementary School. He plans to read a different story to each of the classes listed below.

Class	Reading Time
1	23 minutes
2	26 minutes
3	23 minutes
4	26 minutes
5	25 minutes
6	25 minutes

Mr. Henderson can stay for only $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours. Which strategy can he use to find whether he has enough time for all 6 classes?

A Add all the reading times together to decide whether the sum in minutes is more or less than 6 classes

B Draw a picture of himself with each of the 6 classes

C Add all the reading times together to decide whether the sum in minutes is more or less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours

D Multiply 6 classes by 26 minutes

12 Use the ruler on the Mathematics Chart to measure the four sides of the front cover of this book to the nearest inch.
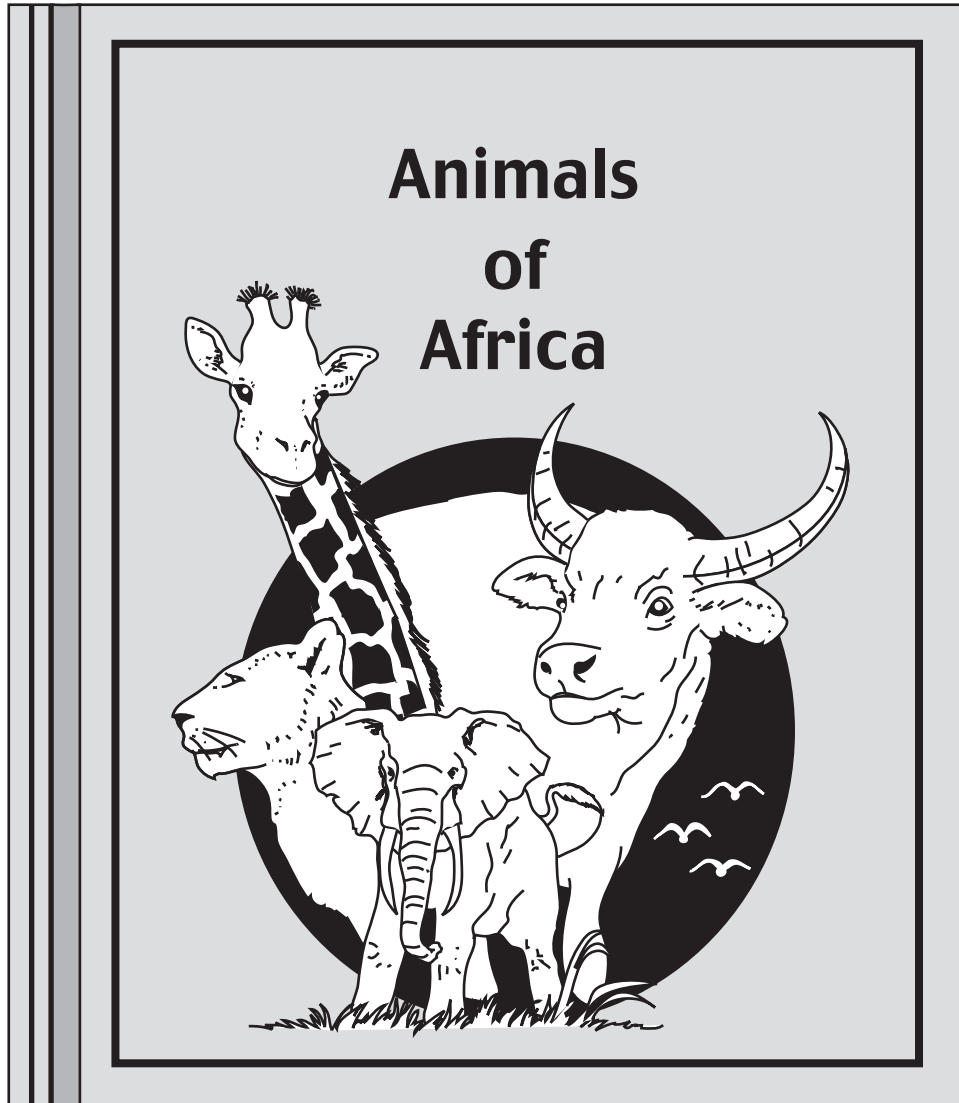
What is the perimeter of the front cover of the book?

F   24 inches

G   22 inches

H   20 inches

J   18 inches

13 Zelda drew the cat's head shown below.
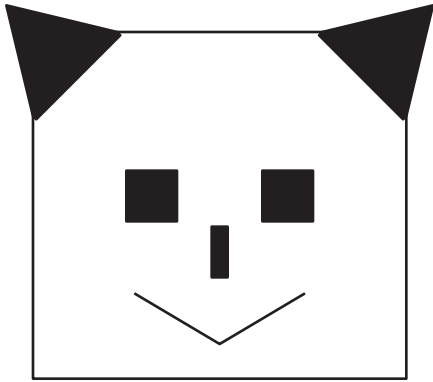
Which part of the cat's head appears to have acute angles?

A Eyes

B Nose

C Ears

D Mouth

14 The table below shows the number of points scored by Team A and Team B during 2 parts of a game show.

Game Show

	Part 1	Part 2
Team A	320 points	610 points
Team B	590 points	490 points

How many more points in all did Team B score than Team A?

F 50

G 150

H 190

J 270

15 Exactly 90 players signed up to play in a baseball league. There were 10 players on each team. Which number sentence is in the same fact family as $90 \div 10 = \boxed{}$?

A $9 \times \boxed{} = 90$

B $90 \times 10 = \boxed{}$

C $\boxed{} \times 90 = 10$

D $9 \times 90 = \boxed{}$

GO ON

16 Jenna has 12 days left to read a 192-page book for a report. She has already read 60 pages. Which would be the best way for Jenna to find how many pages she should read each day to finish the book on time?

F Subtract 12 from 192 and then divide by 60

G Multiply 60 by 12

H Divide 192 by 12

**J** Subtract 60 from 192 and then divide by 12

17 Corinne made the 2 models shown below by connecting straws with pieces of clay.
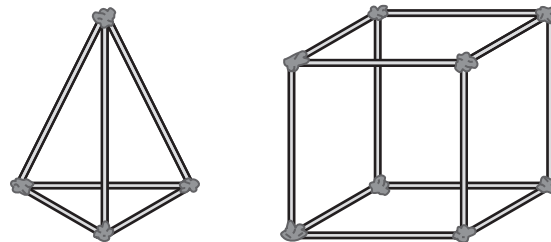
If Corinne counts the number of straws she used for both models, what information will she have?

A The total number of vertices

B The total number of edges

C The total number of faces

D The total number of angles

18 The two pans of brownies below show what was left after several students finished eating.
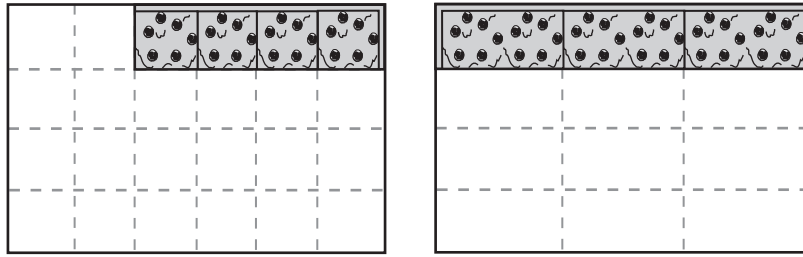
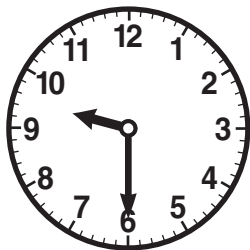Which of the following compares the portion of brownies left in each pan?

F $\dfrac{4}{24} < \dfrac{3}{12}$

G $\dfrac{3}{24} > \dfrac{4}{24}$

H $\dfrac{4}{20} > \dfrac{3}{9}$

J $\dfrac{4}{12} < \dfrac{3}{12}$

19 Leslie reserved a computer at the library for a 5-hour period. Her starting time is shown on the clock below.

At what time should Leslie's computer period end?

A 3:30 P.M.

B 2:30 P.M.

C 1:30 P.M.

D 9:30 P.M.

20 Three brothers worked around their neighborhood to earn money to buy concert tickets. The table below shows the amount of money earned by each brother.

Money Earned

Brother	Amount of Money
Josh	$12
Cody	$9
Tyler	$11

After putting their money together, the brothers bought 3 tickets that cost $10 each. Which shows the amount of money the brothers had left?

F $12

G $2

H $32

J $22

21 Aaron exercises every day of the week. If he does 25 jumping jacks each day, how many jumping jacks will he do in 1 week?

Record your answer and fill in the bubbles on your answer document. Be sure to use the correct place value.

GO ON

22 A class is going on a field trip. Each group of 5 students will need an adult helper. What can the teacher do to find out how many adult helpers are needed?
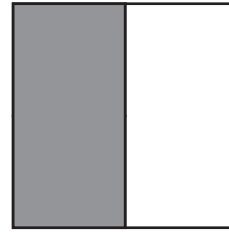
F Multiply the total number of students by 5

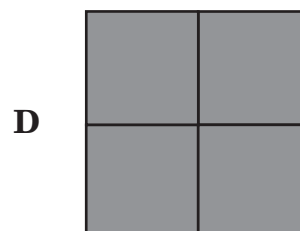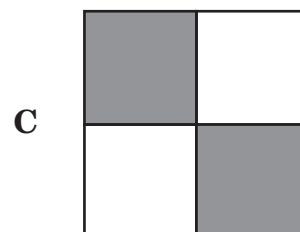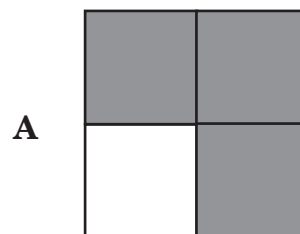**G** Add 5 to the total number of students

H Subtract 5 from the total number of students

J Divide the total number of students by 5

23 The model is shaded to represent a fraction.

Which model below shows an equivalent fraction?

A

B

C

D

24 Greg would like to cover a wall of his room with posters. He needs to know the area of the wall before he buys the posters. The wall is 12 feet wide and 8 feet high. What is the area of the wall?

    F 20 square feet

    G 40 square feet

    H 84 square feet

    J 96 square feet

25 Ms. Powell has donated a total of $348 to a library during the past 4 years. She has donated the same amount of money each year. How much money has Ms. Powell donated to the library in each of the past 4 years?
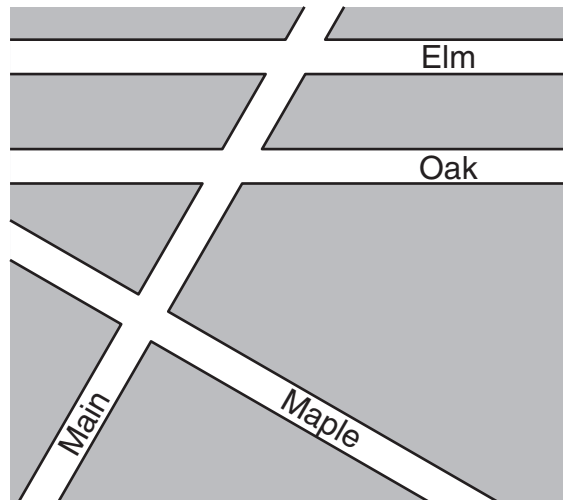
    A $82

    B $87

    C $352

    D $344

26 Look at the map below.

Which streets appear to be perpendicular to each other?

F Main and Maple

G Elm and Oak

H Oak and Main

J Oak and Maple

27 Callie is measuring an object's mass in grams. Which of the following objects is she most likely measuring?

A Her desk at school

B The pen from her pocket

C A dictionary at the library

D Her mother's car

28 Which pair of numbers best completes this table?

Number	Number × 10
625	6,250
304	3,040
158	1,580

F

819	8,190

G

320	3,220

H

405	4,005

J

271	2,107

29 Lorraine had a box of 300 crackers. After she and her brothers ate some crackers, there were 78 crackers left in the box. Which question can be answered with this information?

A How many brothers does Lorraine have?

B How many crackers did one of Lorraine's brothers eat?

C How many of Lorraine's brothers ate crackers?

D How many crackers were eaten by Lorraine and her brothers?

30 Hanady's school recycles phone books for the community. Hanady is stacking phone books on a cart that can hold up to 35 pounds of weight. If 1 phone book weighs about 3 pounds, what is the greatest number of phone books that Hanady can safely stack on the cart?

F 15

G 33

H 11

J 38

31 The table below shows the regular prices of some shirts and the prices with a coupon.
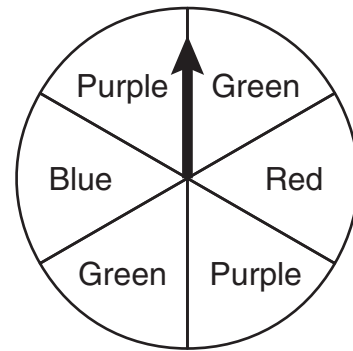
Shirt Prices

Regular Price	Price with Coupon
$17	$12
$21	$16
$25	$20
$29	$24

Based on the information in the table, which could be the discount offered with the coupon?

A Take $4 off the regular price

B Take $5 off the regular price

C Get 2 shirts for the price of 1
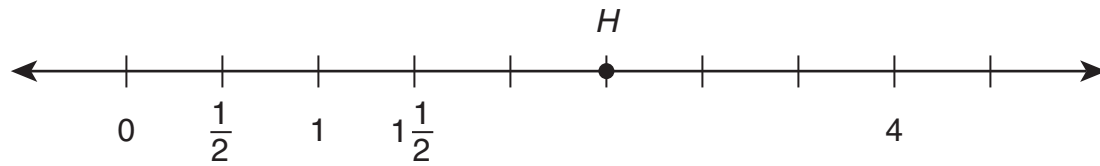
D Get 1 shirt for $5

32 Kyle will spin the arrow on a spinner like the one shown below.

If Kyle spins the arrow twice, which of these is **NOT** a possible outcome?

F Green, green

G Purple, green

H Blue, blue

J Red, orange

33 What number on the number line does point H best represent?

$$H$$

0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$				4		

A 2

B $2\frac{1}{2}$

C 3

D $3\frac{1}{2}$

34 Don can ride his bike 19 miles in one hour. If he rides at the same speed, about how many miles can he ride in 3 hours?

F 6 miles

G 40 miles

H 60 miles

J 75 miles

35 Humberto was looking at the table below, which shows the heights of four very tall people.

Tall People

Person	Height (cm)
Robert	272
John	264
Vaino	251
Bernard	249

Humberto is 1 meter 39 centimeters tall. How much taller is Robert than Humberto?

A 143 cm

B 133 cm

C 147 cm

D 125 cm

36 A cafeteria manager purchases bananas only in 12-pound boxes. If the manager purchases 100 boxes of bananas in a year, how many pounds of bananas does she purchase?

F 1,200 pounds

G 1,012 pounds

H 120 pounds

J 112 pounds

37 Each number in Set P is related in the same way to the number beside it in Set Q.
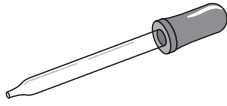
Set P	Set Q
3	9
10	30
7	21
50	150

When given a number in Set P, what is one way to find its related number in Set Q?

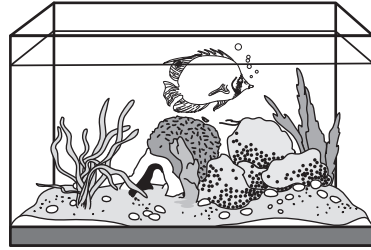**A** Add 6

B Add 20

C Multiply by 2

D Multiply by 3

38 Which of the following holds only 1 milliliter of water?

F

Dropper

H

Aquarium

G

Please Recycle
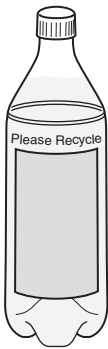
Water Bottle

J
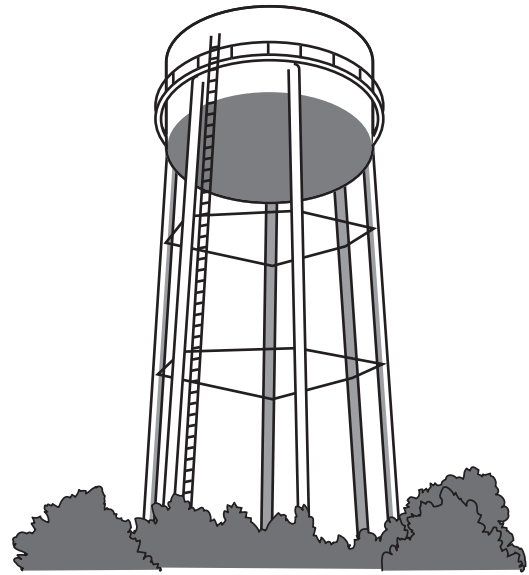
Water Tower

39 The table below shows the number of baseball tickets sold at a stadium in the years 2001 through 2004.

Baseball Tickets Sold

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of Tickets	1,790,112	2,088,165	2,240,198	2,209,871

In which year were the most baseball tickets sold?

A 2001

B 2002

C 2003

D 2004

40 The graph below shows the number of insects counted by students in Mr. Green's class during a field trip to a nature park.

Insects Counted
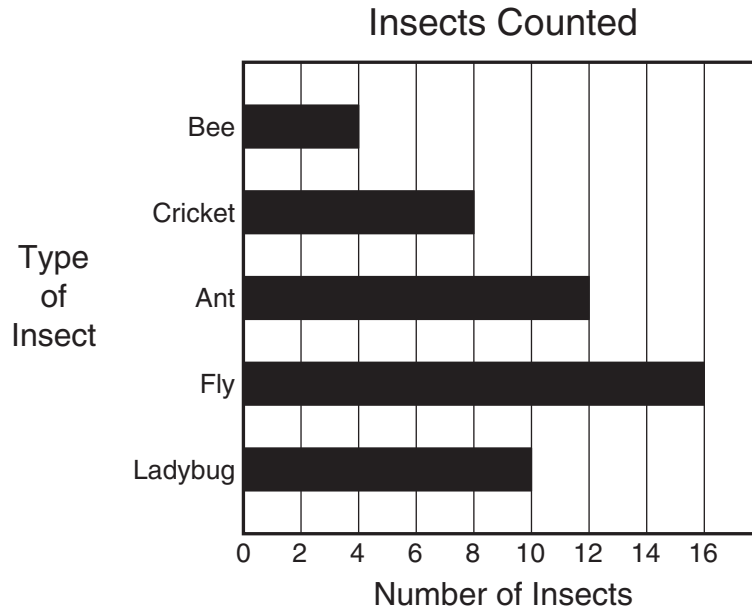
According to the graph, how many more ladybugs and ants were counted than crickets?

F 14

G 22

H 26

J 30

41 The windows are being cleaned in all the first-floor classrooms at Alamo Elementary School. There are 12 classrooms on the first floor, and each classroom has 12 windows. How many windows will be cleaned on the first floor?

A 154

B 144

C 132

D 120

42 Some arrays for the number 16 are shown below.

$$1 \times 16$$

$$2 \times 8$$

$$16 \times 1 \qquad 8 \times 2$$
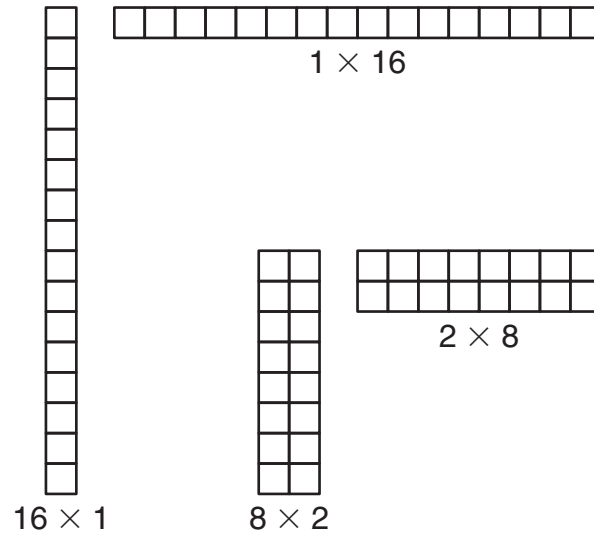
Which shows another array for the number 16?

F

G

H

J

STOP
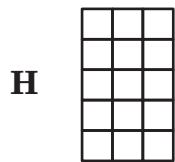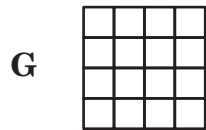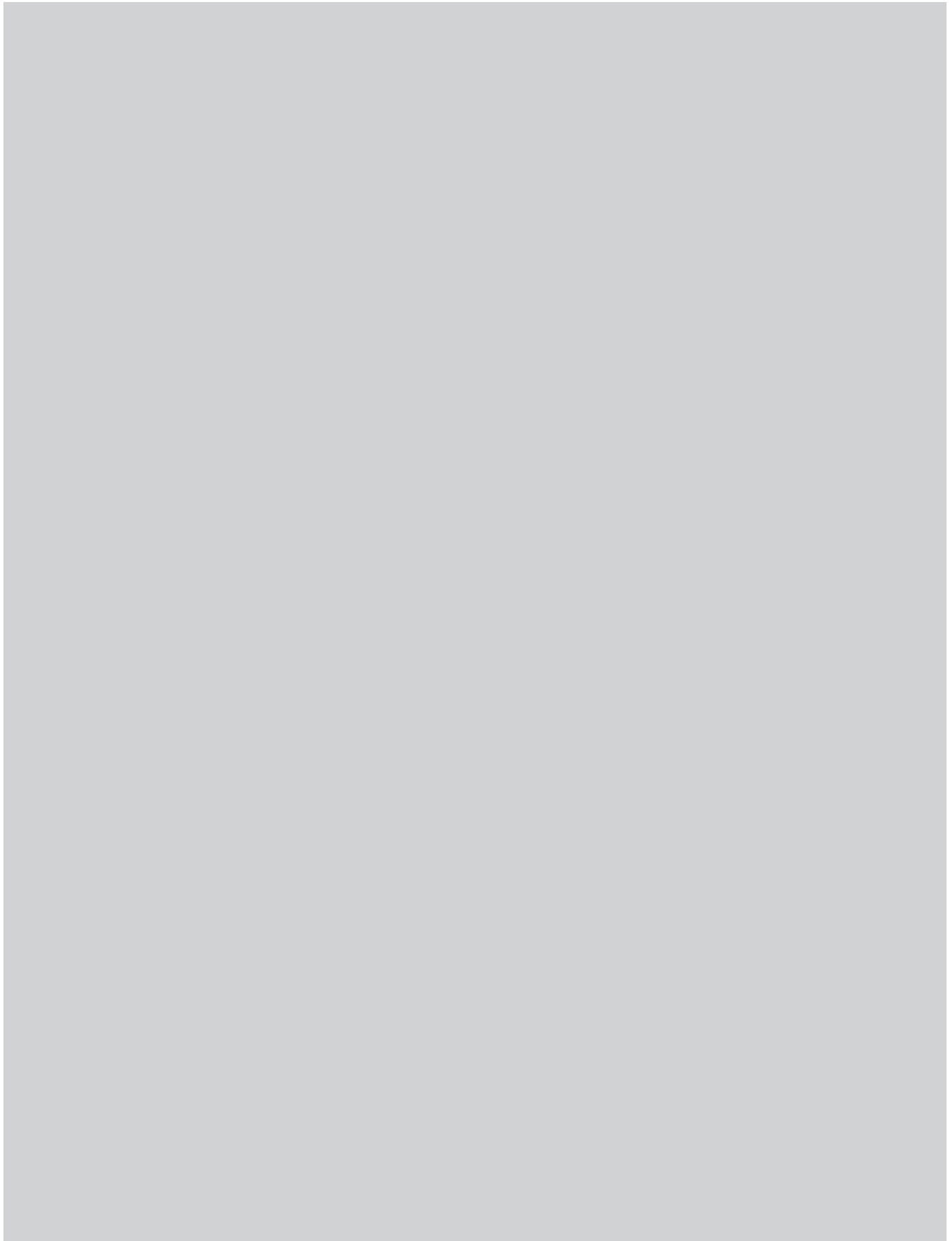
READING

Anything for the Bike

1   Mrs. Radcliff wasn't really as mean as everyone said. At least that's what Jordan kept telling himself on the way to ring the doorbell at the scariest-looking house in the neighborhood. He had picked Mrs. Radcliff's house because he figured no one else would come here to ask for work. Looking at the house, Jordan decided that Mrs. Radcliff could use his help. The place was a mess.

2   As he got closer to Mrs. Radcliff's house, Jordan started thinking about the other jobs his grandmother said he could do around the neighborhood: mow lawns, rake leaves, plant flowers. He thought about turning around and walking in the opposite direction, but he knew that the bicycle he wanted cost a lot of money. He told himself that he should at least talk to Mrs. Radcliff.

3   The gate into Mrs. Radcliff's yard opened with a scary squeak. "That's all right," Jordan said to himself as he felt his heart beating faster. "I can fix that."

4   The path leading to the house was overgrown with weeds and bushes. "That's O.K.," Jordan thought. "I can trim the bushes and pull those weeds."

5   When Jordan climbed the stairs up to the front porch, the second step creaked. He stopped and thought about leaving. Instead, he whispered, "That's O.K., too. Maybe I can fix the boards. I'll do anything for the bike. Anything for the bike."

6   Taking a deep breath, Jordan knocked on the old door. When he heard rustling inside, he took a step back. "If I'm really quick," Jordan thought, "I can be gone before the door opens." But the

doorknob rattled, and Jordan's feet seemed to be frozen on the porch. The door opened just a little, and somebody said, "Yes?"

7   Jordan was afraid of what he would see. The kids in the neighborhood told stories about Mrs. Radcliff. It was said that no one came to see her and that she never went out. As the yard inside the fence had grown wilder over the last year, so had the stories. Soon the kids had begun talking about dogs and cats disappearing and strange lights being on at all hours of the night.

8   The door opened all the way. Jordan swallowed when he saw that shadows covered the woman's face. "Yes?" she said again.

9   Jordan had trouble moving his mouth. Finally he licked his lips and cleared his throat. "My name is Jordan Wells," he said in a shaky voice. "I live with my grandma down the street. I was wondering whether you had any work I could do around here."

10   "You're Lillian Wells's grandson," Mrs. Radcliff said in a quiet voice. Then she turned her head toward her yard. "Well, yes, I guess I could use some help. Please come in."

11   Jordan didn't know whether he really wanted to go inside. "Anything for the bike," he reminded himself. Mrs. Radcliff stepped back and held open the door. Jordan watched her closely as he stepped inside the dark house. "Sorry it's so dark," she said, looking upward. "I guess that bulb is burned out."

12   Jordan wondered whether she was just trying to make her house scarier than it already was.

13   "Come into the kitchen," Mrs. Radcliff said as she walked in the dark. Jordan stood still, letting his eyes adjust to the darkness. When he could see, he noticed that all the furniture was covered with sheets. At least he thought it was furniture.

14   "Coming?" Mrs. Radcliff said.

15   "Yes, ma'am," Jordan said nervously, not sure what he had gotten himself into. "Anything for the bike," he mumbled to himself.

16   Then Jordan heard a <u>shrill</u> noise that sounded like a scream. The loud noise scared him so badly that he couldn't take another step. He felt as if he were a tree with its roots stuck deep in the ground. "You're just in time!" Mrs. Radcliff said.

17   Mrs. Radcliff swung open the kitchen door. The room was bright and cheerful inside. A teakettle on the stove was whistling. Mrs. Radcliff smiled, and Jordan was reminded of his grandmother.

18   "You know, I used to go to school with your grandmother when we were little," she said. "That was a long time ago. It's been a little difficult for me to do everything around here since my children moved away."

19   Jordan looked at the woman and smiled. "What kind of work can I help you with?" he asked.

20   "Well," she said, getting out another cup, "I always have a cup of hot chocolate this time of day. How about starting with that?"

1 Mrs. Radcliff's yard looks wild and scary because —

   A she does not care how it looks

   B she thinks it will keep people away

   C she can't take care of it by herself

   D she wants it to look that way

2 Which words in paragraph 16 or 17 help the reader understand what <u>shrill</u> means?

   F *bright and cheerful*

   G *deep in the ground*

   H *take another step*

   J *sounded like a scream*

3 Why does Jordan go to Mrs. Radcliff's house?

   A He wants to see whether she is really a mean and scary person.

   B He thinks no one else will ask her for work.

   C He wants to meet the person he has heard stories about.

   D He thinks it would be nice to meet his grandmother's classmate.

4 Look at the following web of information from the story.
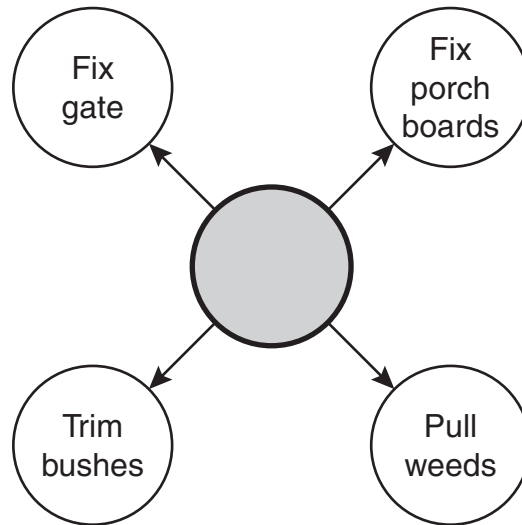
Which would be the best title for this web?

F Jobs Jordan's Grandmother Suggests

G The Best Jobs for Earning Money

H Jobs Jordan Has Done Around His Neighborhood

J Possible Jobs at Mrs. Radcliff's House

GO ON

5 Jordan wants to work for Mrs. Radcliff in order to —

    A prove he is not afraid

    B get to know her better

    C make money to buy a bike

    D see what her house is like

6 The author organizes the story by —

    F telling about the things that happen to Jordan at Mrs. Radcliff's house in the order that they occur

    G explaining why Mrs. Radcliff needs help taking care of her house and yard

    H describing what children say about Mrs. Radcliff and what she is really like

    J comparing Mrs. Radcliff with other people in the neighborhood

7 The reader can tell that Jordan —

    A does not like being in new places

    B wants to show his friends that he is brave

    C does work for many people in the neighborhood

    D has never met Mrs. Radcliff before

8 When Jordan's feet are described as "frozen on the porch" in paragraph 6, this means he —

    F has gotten his feet stuck

    G is afraid to move

    H is very cold

    J runs very slowly

9 Look at the story map below. Use it to answer the next question.
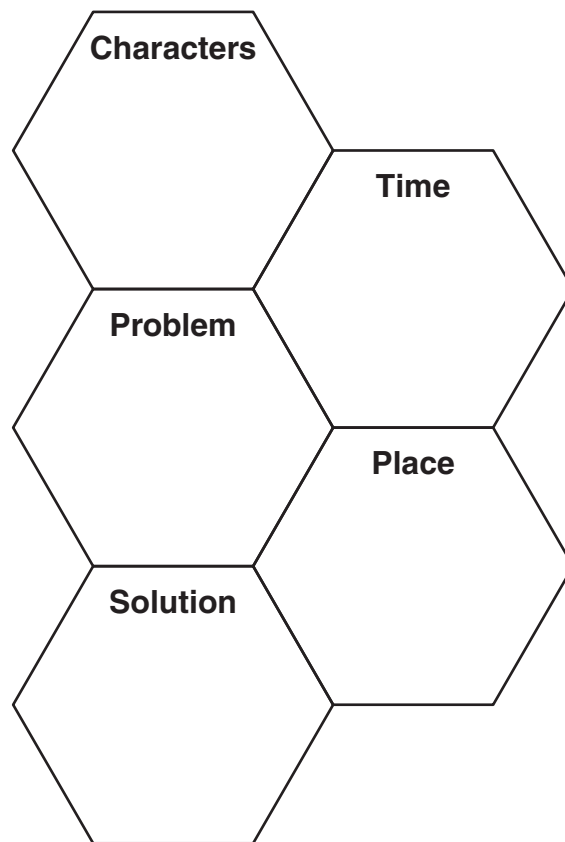
Which part of the story map should have information about Mrs. Radcliff's house?

A Characters

B Place

C Problem

D Time

10 Jordan keeps repeating the phrase "anything for the bike" because he —

F is trying to be brave

G wants to tell Mrs. Radcliff why he is there

H keeps forgetting what he plans to buy

J wants Mrs. Radcliff to know he isn't afraid of her

11 Why does Jordan believe that Mrs. Radcliff needs help around her house?

A His grandmother told him she did.

B He has seen what her yard looks like.

C His friends say she never works outside.

D He knows her children have moved away.

12 Why does Jordan have doubts about going to Mrs. Radcliff's?

F She doesn't take care of her yard.

G She knows who his grandmother is.

H He knows that she has children who can help her.

J He has not heard good things about her.

13 At the end of the story, Jordan —

A feels more comfortable with Mrs. Radcliff

B is thrilled to talk to his grandmother's classmate

C wants to do his work and get out of the house

D is frightened to be alone with Mrs. Radcliff

14 Paragraph 7 is mainly about —

F why Jordan thinks Mrs. Radcliff's yard has gotten worse

G the kids in Mrs. Radcliff's neighborhood

H why no one ever comes to visit Mrs. Radcliff

J what Jordan has heard about Mrs. Radcliff

Training Luke

1 Luke almost always keeps his brown eyes on his owner Kathy. When she raises her right thumb, Luke knows he's been good. When Kathy holds her right hand in front of Luke, he sits. Kathy uses hand signals to train Luke because he is deaf.

2 Training a deaf dog can take more time than teaching a hearing dog. An owner must use signs to communicate commands. Some owners use American Sign Language, and others make up their own signs. Like hearing dogs, deaf dogs should first learn to sit, lie down, stay, come, and stop. Other commands can then be added one at a time. Luke is just one year old, and he knows 20 commands!

3 To get Luke's attention in the house, Kathy stomps her foot. The dog can feel the vibrations through the floor. Outdoors, during daylight hours, Kathy waves at Luke until he notices her. If Luke is in the backyard at night, Kathy calls him by turning the porch light off and on. Luke also wears a bell on his collar so that Kathy can monitor where he is.

4 Deaf dogs can be startled easily. Since Luke can't hear someone walking up behind him, the surprise would often scare him when he was a puppy. To solve this

problem, Kathy used treats. She would walk up behind Luke without his seeing her. After gently touching the dog, Kathy would quickly feed him a treat. That way, Luke learned that being touched <u>unexpectedly</u> is okay.

5   It's also important to know how to wake up a deaf dog. To wake Luke, Kathy holds her hand in front of his nose. She lets her smell wake him up so that he won't be startled. If Luke is sleeping when people visit, Kathy asks them not to wake him.

6   Like most deaf dogs, Luke gets anxious if he doesn't know where his owner is. He'll pad from room to room, searching for Kathy. Before leaving a room, Kathy makes sure to get Luke's attention. Sometimes Luke follows her, but other times he just sighs and goes back to sleep.

7   Kathy and Luke spend about 15 minutes every day working on old and new commands. With his tail wagging and nose wiggling, Luke looks as if he's playing instead of working.

Saddle Up!

by Mark Samson

1   Two years ago Claire was scared of horses. Now she looks forward to her riding lessons on Star. Claire was born with an illness that made her muscles weak and left her with poor balance. Riding Star has helped Claire's muscles become stronger. Her balance has also improved.

2   Claire and Star are part of a program called hippotherapy. The Greek word *hippos* means "horse." Since the 1960s hippotherapy has been used to help disabled children. The rolling gait, or walk, of a horse can help a rider's muscles develop. A trainer walks beside the horse to keep the rider safe.

3   Hippotherapy came about because of a woman named Lis Hartel, who loved riding horses. Hartel became ill with polio, a disease that made her unable to move her legs. Although she used a wheelchair, Hartel resolved to get back on her horse Jubilee. She made up her mind that she would ride again. She had to be lifted into the saddle, but the more she rode, the stronger she became. In 1952 and 1956

Lis Hartel being helped down after a ride

Hartel won Olympic silver medals for riding. Her success gave doctors the idea to put disabled people on horses.

4   Every Wednesday Claire heads out to the stable where Star lives. After putting on her helmet, Claire is helped onto Star by

GO ON

Annie, the trainer. Annie leads Claire and Star around the ring several times. Then they move to the trails near the stable. This is Claire's favorite part of the ride. She loves the feeling of being tall in the saddle. She feels as if she's walking easily through the woods.

5   When the lesson is over, Claire receives assistance from Annie in getting down from the horse. Then Claire and Annie brush Star. Finally Claire gives her horse and trainer big hugs. Claire's balance is so good now that she usually hops on one foot out of the barn. Sometimes she even jumps rope for Annie and Star. Last year Claire wasn't able to do either of those things.

6   Riding horses is also a great way to build self-confidence. Claire has learned how to control Star's movements and her own as well. She's also built a trusting relationship with the horse. One of Claire's dreams is to ride in the Olympics. Annie thinks she just might make it.

Claire enjoying a ride with Star and Annie, the trainer

Photograph courtesy of © Mark Peterson/CORBIS.

GO ON

15 Kathy gives commands to Luke mostly by —

   A letting him smell her

   B touching him

   C using hand signals

   D leaving the room

16 In paragraph 4, what does the word <u>unexpectedly</u> mean?

   F Do again

   G Without warning

   H Before eating

   J Not softly

17 Which sentence from the selection shows that Kathy is a patient person?

   A *Luke almost always keeps his brown eyes on his owner Kathy.*

   B *Training a deaf dog can take more time than teaching a hearing dog.*

   C *An owner must use signs to communicate commands.*

   D *If Luke is sleeping when people visit, Kathy asks them not to wake him.*

GO ON

18 Look at the chart of information from "Training Luke."

Signal Kathy Uses with Luke	Meaning of Signal
Raises right thumb	Good dog!
Holds right hand in front of Luke	Sit down!
Stomps foot	Pay attention!
Holds hand in front of Luke's nose	_____

What information belongs on the blank line?

F Wake up!

G Come here!

H Stop that!

J Lie down!

19 In paragraph 5, what does the word <u>assistance</u> mean?

    A Praise

    B Help

    C Favor

    D Honor

20 After she got polio, Lis Hartel's first goal was to —

    F help others

    G continue riding

    H learn to walk again

    J win an Olympic medal

21 Which is the best summary of the selection?

    A Hippotherapy helps disabled people get stronger by riding horses. It has helped a girl named Claire get stronger and improve her balance.

    B A girl named Claire was scared of horses before she started taking riding lessons. Now she wants to ride in the Olympics.

    C A woman named Lis Hartel kept riding her horse even after she became ill with polio. This led to a program called hippotherapy.

    D Riding horses is a great way to build confidence and get stronger. The rolling gait of a horse can help a rider's muscles develop.

22 Doctors first thought of putting disabled people on horses after Lis Hartel —

    F got sick with polio

    G lost the use of her legs

    H began riding again

    J won medals in the Olympics

23 Hippotherapy is used to help people learn to —

    A compete in the Olympics

    B take care of horses

    C use their muscles more

    D hop and jump rope

24 One similarity between the selections is that both show —

F the importance of good balance

G how hard it is to learn new things

H ways people can talk without words

J a person and an animal working together

25 How are Kathy in "Training Luke" and Annie in "Saddle Up!" alike?

A Both are helping an animal.

B Both are providing training.

C Both use hand signals.

D Both get paid for what they do.

**26** One idea present in both of these selections is —

F getting healthy

G becoming the best

H obeying commands

J learning new things

GO ON

An Island Vacation

Brianna Thurman spent part of her summer with her uncle's family on Matinicus Island, Maine. Brianna's mother suggested that she write in a journal to remember her experiences. Here is part of Brianna's journal.

1 **June 12**—I can't believe Mom is making me spend a month at some place I've never heard of, out in the middle of nowhere. And I have to stay with a cousin I've never met. Just because I'm 10 doesn't mean I can't stay home by myself while Mom is at work. This is going to be the worst summer! Why couldn't I have stayed in Dallas?

2 I have been on the ferry to the island for an hour, with another hour to go. The swaying of the ferry is making me <u>nauseated</u>. I hope I don't throw up.
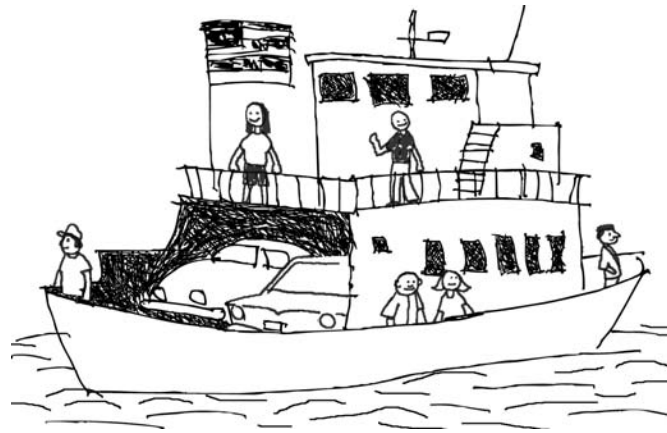
Ferry

3 **June 15**—It's been three days, and I've walked over every inch of this island. It's only two miles long and one mile wide. I can walk around the whole island in an hour.

4 My cousin Peter is a year older than I am, and I can already tell that we don't have much in common. He wants me to go fishing with his friends, but I've never fished before. Fish smell bad, and I don't want to touch any. I would rather go to a movie, but that's not going to happen, since the closest theater is a two-hour trip from the island back to the mainland. And the ferry comes by only four times a month!

5 **June 16**—Peter told me that only four kids go to the school on the island! I have 23 kids in my class back home! I can't imagine

having only four kids in the whole school! A few kids go to schools on the mainland and stay with relatives during the school year. Most of the families that are here now just stay <u>temporarily</u>. They leave at the end of the summer.

6   **June 20**—I decided to go fishing with Peter today. It was fun fishing from the beach, but I caught only one fish. We did catch some lobsters with traps, though. Aunt Ruby cooked them for dinner. They tasted better than I could have ever imagined. I'll have to ask Mom to cook lobster for me when I get home.

7   **June 22**—Uncle Jim invited Peter and me to go on his boat and pull up the lobster traps. I thought I would have fun. Uncle Jim is a lobster fisherman. This seems strange to me because Mom goes to work in an office. Uncle Jim said he and Mom lived on the island when they were children. I can't <u>envision</u> Mom living here. She's always busy, and there just aren't many things to do here. I can't picture Mom fishing, but I guess Uncle Jim liked it enough to move back here. I'm not sure why.

Trap

8   It was windy when we left on the boat, and the water was rough. At first I held on tightly so that I wouldn't fall into the cold water. When I got used to the swaying of the boat, I was able to help Uncle Jim. We caught many lobsters, but we also brought up pieces of old traps, colorful ropes, and fishing poles. We even found an old baseball cap in one of the traps. There's no telling what kinds of things lie at the bottom of the ocean.

Lobster
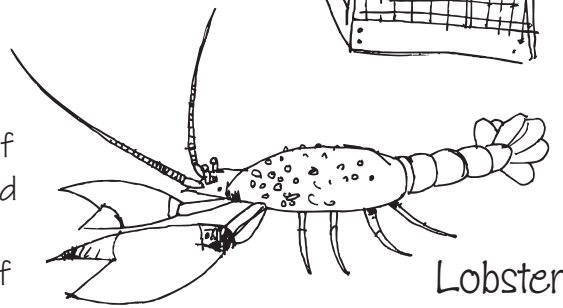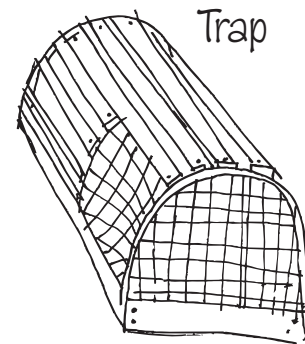
9   **June 27**—I just realized that I haven't seen a movie in almost two weeks. I never thought I'd be too busy to write in my journal every day, but I have been. Now I understand why Peter doesn't care that he has no television. What a change from home!

10   Peter has shown me all kinds of things. Last week we took a small boat to Matinicus Rock, not far from the island. I saw these funny-looking birds that have bright orange, yellow, and blue beaks and orange feet. The people on the island are proud of the fact that the rock is one of the few places where these birds still live.

Bird

11   Tomorrow, for Peter's birthday, we are going to eat at the only restaurant on the island. In Dallas there are more restaurants than I could ever count. Things here are much different than in Dallas, but in a good way. I'll have to beg Mom to send me back here next summer!

27 What can the reader tell about Brianna from what she has written in her journal?

A She has not forgiven her mother for sending her to the island.

B She wishes her family would move to the island.

C She enjoys the island much more than she thought she would.

D She wants to know more about her mother's life on the island.

GO ON

28 Which is the best summary of this journal?

F Brianna spends some vacation time with her family on an island. She learns interesting facts about the island. She hopes to return there again.

G At first Brianna is not sure about her vacation. After spending a little time with her cousin and uncle, she starts to enjoy herself more. Her aunt cooks lobster for dinner.

H Brianna walks around a small island. She does this many times because the island is small and she is bored. Brianna does not want to spend time with her cousin.

J At first Brianna doesn't want to spend a month on an island. Soon she is surprised to find herself enjoying many things there with her cousin. Brianna hopes to return next summer.

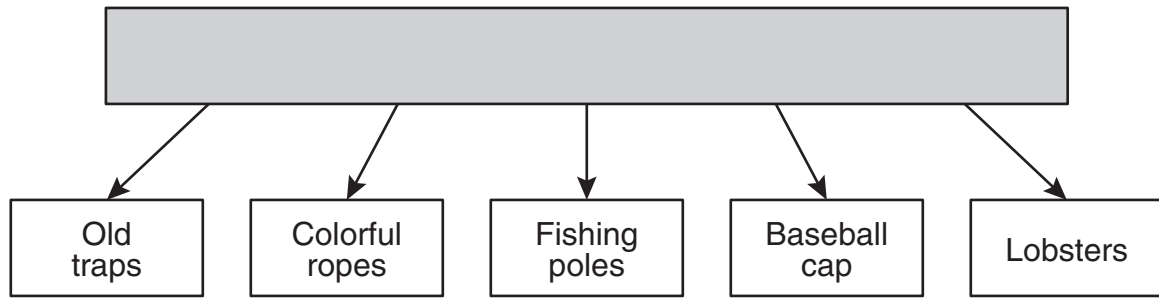**29** What does the word <u>envision</u> mean in paragraph 7?

A Accept

B Question

C Imagine

D Understand

30 Brianna's main problem is that she —

F wants to be at home instead of in a strange place

G has never visited an island before

H would rather catch lobsters than fish

J is afraid she will not like her cousin Peter when she meets him

GO ON

31 Which sentence describes a change in Brianna during her visit?

    A She thinks about going to the movies.

    B She wants to attend school on the island.

    C She learns something new about her mother from her uncle.

    D She wants to return to the island next year.

32 Brianna organizes information in this journal by —

    F describing feelings and events on particular days of a vacation

    G remembering and writing about a summer vacation in the past

    H telling about a problem and showing how she solves it

    J showing what she enjoys most during her summer vacation

33 Paragraph 8 is mostly about —

    A Brianna's boat trip with Uncle Jim

    B Brianna trying to get used to the boat

    C the unusual things Brianna finds in the ocean

    D Brianna catching lobster for dinner

GO ON

34 Look at the diagram of information from the story.

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                      (shaded rectangle)                   │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
     │           │            │            │           │
     ▼           ▼            ▼            ▼           ▼
┌─────────┐ ┌─────────┐ ┌─────────┐ ┌─────────┐ ┌─────────┐
│  Old    │ │ Colorful│ │ Fishing │ │ Baseball│ │ Lobsters│
│  traps  │ │  ropes  │ │  poles  │ │   cap   │ │         │
└─────────┘ └─────────┘ └─────────┘ └─────────┘ └─────────┘
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Which of these belongs in the shaded rectangle?

F The Things Uncle Jim Fishes For

G What Peter Has Found on the Beach

H What Brianna Finds While Pulling Up Lobster Traps

J Items That Remind Brianna of Her Mother

35 In paragraph 5, the word <u>temporarily</u> is used to let the reader know that most of the families' visits are —

A difficult

B short

C sudden

D planned

36 Why is Brianna able to walk around the whole island in an hour?

F The island is very small.

G Brianna likes to walk quickly.

H The island doesn't have many places to visit.

J Brianna is in a hurry to see everything.

37 What happens on June 20 that causes Brianna to be pleasantly surprised?

   A She realizes that she doesn't miss her mother's cooking.

   B She has fun spending time with her aunt Ruby.

   C She discovers that she likes to eat lobster.

   D She decides that she wants to catch fish for a living.

38 The reader can tell that Peter —

   F tries to find fun things for Brianna to do

   G wishes Brianna had not come to visit his family

   H wants to go back to Dallas with Brianna for a while

   J does not like to listen to Brianna complain

39 The information above the journal entry is provided to —

   A give readers facts about the location of Matinicus Island

   B explain to readers why Brianna's mother sent her to the island

   C help readers understand why Brianna is writing the journal

   D tell readers about a fun place to go for summer vacation

40 In paragraph 2, the word nauseated means —

   F tired

   G sick

   H nervous

   J bored

BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS
ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.

STOP