STUDENT NAME _____

TAKS

**Texas Assessment
of Knowledge and Skills**

**GRADE 4
WRITING
MATHEMATICS
READING**

Administered Spring 2004

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

Emilio saw a picture of an unusual plant called a Venus's-flytrap. He was curious and decided to find out more about this plant. Emilio wrote this report to describe what he had learned. He would like for you to read his paper and suggest the corrections and improvements he should make. When you are finished reading, answer the questions that follow.

Photograph courtesy of © Bill Ross/CORBIS.

An Unusual Plant

(1) Most plants get their food from the soil, but there are some plants that trap bugs for food. (2) The Venus's-flytrap is one of those plants. (3) This insect eater grows natural in the swamps of North and South Carolina. (4) The soil there has verry little nitrogen, which plants need to survive. (5) The Venus's-flytrap has

to get its nitrogen from insects. (6) There are also some other plants that eat insects.

(7) As the name suggests, the Venus's-flytrap is a trap for insects. (8) The plant has leaves with small, stiff hairs inside. (9) When something touches the hairs, the leaves close (10) Pointed spikes are on the leaves they lock together to form a trap.

(11) When the leaves of a Venus's-flytrap first begin to close, they do not shut all the way. (12) This allows escaping of small insects. (13) After a few seconds the leaves finish closing, trapping any large insect caught between them. (14) Then the trap tightens, and the plant produces special juices. (15) The liquid softens the insect so that the Venus's-flytrap can digest them. (16) The process of digestion can take a week or longer. (17) When the Venus's-flytrap finally finishes its meal, the leaves open up again. (18) The insect-eating plant is now ready to catch another bug.

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

  A Change *grows* to **grow**

  B Change *natural* to **naturally**

  C Change *Carolina* to **carolina**

  D Make no change

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

  F Change *has* to **have**

  G Change *verry* to **very**

  H Change *survive* to **survival**

  J Make no change

GO ON

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

    A Change *something* to **somthing**

    B Change *touches* to **touch**

    C Insert a period after *close*

    D Make no change

4 What is the **BEST** way to revise sentence 10?

    F Pointed spikes are on the leaves. And lock together to form a trap.

    G Pointed spikes on the leaves lock together to form a trap.

    H Pointed spikes are on the leaves that lock together. To form a trap.

    J No revision is needed.

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

    A This allows them to escape. The small insects.

    B This allows escaping. Of small insects.

    C This allows it, small insects can escape.

    D This allows small insects to escape.

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

    F Change *softens* to **softening**

    G Delete *so that*

    H Change *them* to **it**

    J Make no change

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

    A Sentence 2

    B Sentence 5

    C Sentence 6

    D Sentence 11

GO ON

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Stage Fright

(1) Last friday Mr. Garza made an announcement to his students. (2) "I'd like each of you to recite a poem for Parents' Night," he said. (3) "We don't have a lot of time to prepare, so you'll have to work hard."

(4) Carrie didn't think she could perform in front of a group of parents. (5) She imagined herself forgetting the poem. (6) She pictured the audience laughing.

(7) After school Carrie went to her mother for help. (8) "I have to memorize a poem" Carrie explained, "but I'm not even sure how to start."

(9) Carrie's mother suggested that the two of them head straight for the library. (10) When they arrived, Mrs. Nichols, the librarian, found several books of poetry for Carrie to look through. (11) After a while Carrie selected a book that included some poems about the ocean.

(12) Carrie worked hard. (13) First she chose a poem and memorized it. (14) Then she practiced saying it to her cat. (15) Finally she recited the poem for her parents.

GO ON

(16) "Speek a little louder," her father suggested.

(17) "Use a little more feeling," her mother added.

(18) Carrie frowned. (19) "I'll never be no good at this," she thought, but she continued to practice.

(20) Parents' Night finally arrived. (21) It was Carrie's turn to perform. (22) Her heart was pounding. (23) She took a deep breath she began. (24) The poem flowed easily. (25) When she finished, they applauded. (26) Carrie was proud of herself. (27) She had performed in front of a group for the very first time.

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8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

F Change *friday* to **Friday**

G Change *made* to **makes**

H Change *an* to **a**

J Make no change

9 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 8?

A Change *have* to **has**

B Insert a comma after *poem*

C Change *explained* to **explaned**

D Make no change

10 What revision, if any, is needed in sentence 9?

F Carrie's mother suggested. That the two of them head straight for the library.

G Carrie's mother suggested that the two of them head straight. For the library.

H Carrie's mother suggesting that the two of them head straight for the library.

J No revision is needed.

11 Which sentence could **BEST** be added after sentence 11?

    A Oceans cover three-fourths of Earth's surface.

    B The book had some poems about the ocean.

    C She checked out the book and took it home.

    D Her mother found a book about painting.

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

    F Change *Speek* to **Speak**

    G Change *louder* to **loudest**

    H Change *suggested* to **suggesting**

    J Make no change

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

    A Change *I'll* to **Ill**

    B Change *no* to **any**

    C Change the first comma to a period

    D Make no change

14 What revision, if any, is needed in sentence 23?

    F She took a deep breath. And began.

    G She took a deep breath and began.

    H She took and began a deep breath.

    J No revision is needed.

15 The meaning of sentence 25 can be improved by changing *they* to —

    A we

    B Carrie

    C the poems

    D the audience

GO ON

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Mateo's fourth-grade class is studying birds. The teacher asked each student to read about one type of bird and use it as the main character in a story. Mateo wrote this story about an owl. Read Mateo's paper and think about how he might correct and improve it. When you are finished reading, answer the questions that follow.

The Night Owl

(1) Darkness falls over the park. (2) Two round eyes stare down from a tree. (3) They are yellow. (4) These big eyes belong to Owlfred, a great horned owl. (5) Like all great horned owls, Owlfred he has feathers that look like horns on top of his head.

(6) For people, the night is a time to sleep, but Owlfred is nocturnal. (7) His work is just beginning and starting at night. (8) He hunts for his food during the night. (9) "Whoo, hoot, whoo!" Owlfred calls. (10) The night is still, so his voice can be heard for several miles. (11) "Whoo, hoot, whoo!" he calls again.

(12) Owlfred has to turn his head to look around the park or watch moving objects. (13) That's because owls cannot move their eyes from side to side. (14) Suddenly Owlfred sees a mouse. (15) He hear's it scamper in the fallen leaves. (16) Owlfred has excellent hearing. (17) A group of feathers called a facial disk circles his face. (18) The facial disk helps reflect sound to his ears.

(19) When Owlfred swoops, his long, soft feathers muffle the sound of his wings. (20) The mouse doesn't hear the quite hunter.

(21) After his meal Owlfred returns to his perch. (22) He will wait watch, and listen for the rest of the night.

16 What is the **BEST** way to combine sentences 2 and 3?

F Two round eyes stare down from a tree, but the round eyes are yellow.

G Two round eyes stare down from a tree that are yellow.

H Two round eyes stare down from a tree, they are yellow.

J Two round yellow eyes stare down from a tree.

17 What change should be made in sentence 5?

A Delete *he*

B Change *that* to **they**

C Change *look* to **looks**

D Insert a comma after *horns*

GO ON

18 What revision, if any, is needed in sentence 7?

   F His work is just beginning. And starting at night.

   G His work is just beginning, it is just starting at night.

   H His work is just beginning at night.

   J No revision is needed.

19 Which sentence could **BEST** be added after sentence 14?

   A This is one of his favorite meals.

   B My brother has a pet mouse.

   C Owls are birds that can fly.

   D Owlfred sees that mouse.

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

   F Change *hear's* to **hears**

   G Change *it* to **them**

   H Change *fallen* to **falled**

   J Make no change

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

   A Change *doesn't* to **don't**

   B Change *hear* to **heard**

   C Change *quite* to **quiet**

   D Make no change

22 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 22?

   F Change *He* to **They**

   G Insert a comma after *wait*

   H Change *listen* to **listening**

   J Make no change

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Brent's Vacation

(1) It was a hot day in June. (2) School was out for the summer, and most of the students were excited. (3) Some children were taking swiming lessons, and others were going to camp. (4) A few were going to visit their grandparents. (5) Summer vacation is fun because the days are so long. (6) However, Brent Peterson wasn't excited. (7) He was going to be stuck in a cabin all summer. (8) While his father worked in the mountains.

(9) "This is going to be the most boringest summer of my life," Brent said, but his parents just continued packing. (10) Mom filled up the grocery bags and ice chests. (11) Dad loaded the trunk of the car. (12) Soon the Petersons were on their way.

(13) All afternoon the family drove through the mountains. (14) They finally arrived at Echo Lake. (15) Then they had to load their junk into a boat and row across the lake to a log cabin in the woods.

(16) Later that evening Brent and his parents caught fish for supper. (17) They went for a walk. (18) They wanted to find wood for the fire. (19) A deer came to the lake to drink, and an owl hooted in the distance. (20) Some baby rabbits hopped past the

cabin. (21) Brent was surprised. (22) Staying in the woods might actually turn out to be fun. (23) For the first time Brent began to look forward to his summer in the mountains.

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23 What change should be made in sentence 3?

    A Change *were taking* to **was taking**

    B Change *swiming* to **swimming**

    C Delete the comma after *lessons*

    D Change *others* to **other's**

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

    F Change *most boringest* to **most boring**

    G Delete the first comma

    H Change *continued* to **contennued**

    J Make no change

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

    A Change *had* to **have**

    B Change *junk* to **food, clothes, and supplies**

    C Change *row* to **rowing**

    D Make no change

26 What is the **BEST** way to combine sentences 17 and 18?

    F To find wood, they went for a walk for the fire.

    G They went for a walk, they wanted to find wood for the fire.

    H If they went for a walk, they wanted to find wood for the fire.

    J They went for a walk to find wood for the fire.

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

    A Sentence 5

    B Sentence 6

    C Sentence 16

    D Sentence 22

28 Which of the following is **NOT** a complete sentence?

    F Sentence 2

    G Sentence 7

    H Sentence 8

    J Sentence 12

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

STOP

WRITTEN COMPOSITION

Write a composition about an adventure you
have had.

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 an adventure you have had

❏ 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.

USE THIS PREWRITING PAGE TO
PLAN YOUR COMPOSITION.

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THE TWO LINED PAGES IN THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.
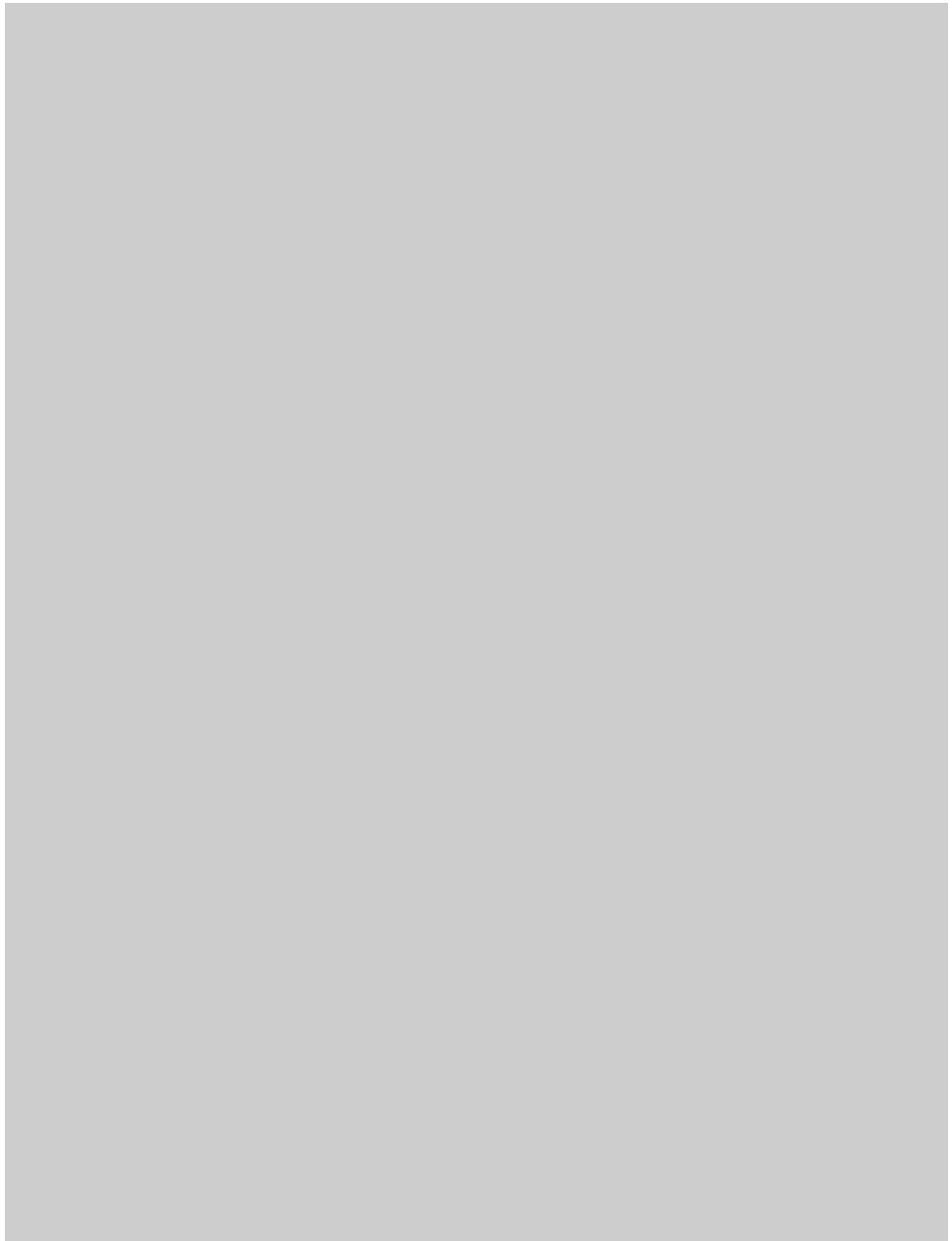
MATHEMATICS

Mathematics Chart

LENGTH

Metric	Customary
1 kilometer = 1000 meters	1 mile = 1760 yards
1 meter = 100 centimeters	1 mile = 5280 feet
1 centimeter = 10 millimeters	1 yard = 3 feet
	1 foot = 12 inches

CAPACITY AND VOLUME

Metric	Customary
1 liter = 1000 milliliters	1 gallon = 4 quarts
	1 gallon = 128 ounces
	1 quart = 2 pints
	1 pint = 2 cups
	1 cup = 8 ounces

MASS AND WEIGHT

Metric	Customary
1 kilogram = 1000 grams	1 ton = 2000 pounds
1 gram = 1000 milligrams	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 $A = bh$

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

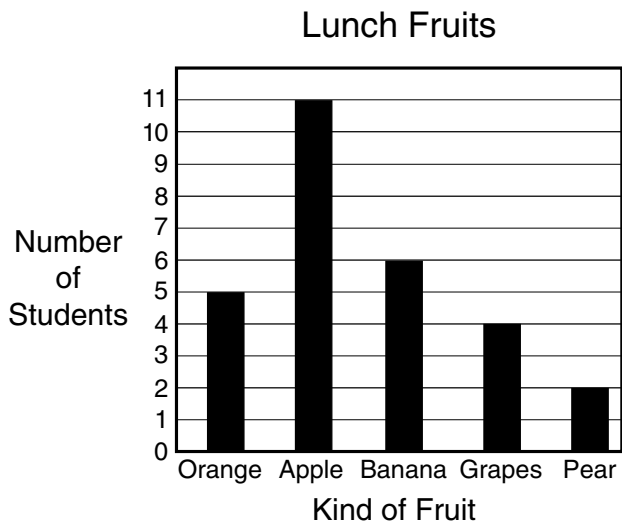Joey has 8 books. Roberto has twice as many books as Joey has. How many books does Roberto have?

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

STOP

1 In which number sentence does 12 make the equation true?

A $132 \div \boxed{} = 11$

B $115 \div \boxed{} = 5$

C $100 \div \boxed{} = 4$

D $120 \div \boxed{} = 12$

3 Which of these polygons has more than four sides?

A Trapezoid

B Octagon

C Parallelogram

D Rectangle

2 The graph shows how many students ate each kind of fruit with their lunch on Monday.

Lunch Fruits

How many more students ate apples than ate grapes?

F 9

G 15

H 8

J 7

4 Xavier buys postcards by the box. The table shows how many postcards there are in 3, 5, and 8 boxes.

Number of Boxes	Number of Postcards
3	120
5	200
8	320
9	

Based on the pattern in the table, what should Xavier do to find the number of postcards in 9 boxes?

F Multiply 9 by 40

G Add 9 to 40

H Divide 40 by 9

J Subtract 9 from 40

5 Which number sentence is in the same fact family as $42 \div 7 = \boxed{}$?

A $7 + \boxed{} = 42$

B $\boxed{} - 7 = 42$

C $7 \times \boxed{} = 42$

D $42 \times 7 = \boxed{}$

6 In the figure below, which two angles appear to be obtuse?
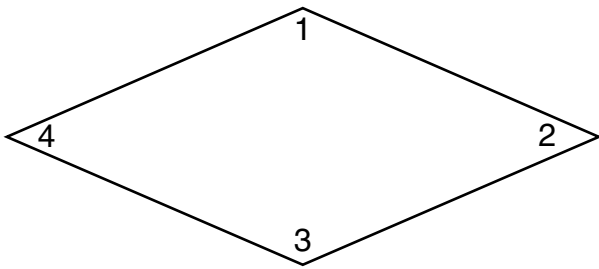
F Angles 1 and 2

G Angles 1 and 3

H Angles 1 and 4

J Angles 2 and 4

7 The table below shows the number of pennies collected by three children for a contest.

Pennies Collected

Child	Number of Pennies
Katie	49
Tracie	83
Fillipe	59

Which is the best estimate of the number of pennies collected by the three children altogether?

A 200

B 190

C 180

D 170

8 The model is shaded to represent $2\frac{45}{100}$.
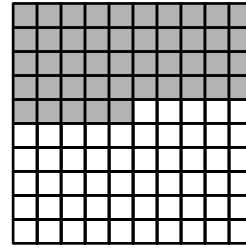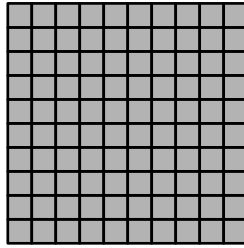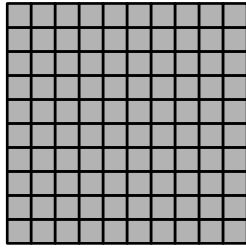
What decimal does the model represent?

F 245.0

G 0.245

H 2.45

J 24.5

9 Meg and Annie made 48 cupcakes for a party. They decorated each cupcake with 10 chocolate chips. How many chocolate chips did they use to decorate all 48 cupcakes?

A 5,000

B 4,800

C 500

D 480

10 In Darrin's class there were 3 boys wearing shorts and 7 boys wearing jeans. If Darrin picked 1 boy from the class to be his project partner, what are the chances the boy was wearing shorts?

F 3 out of 7

G 3 out of 10

H 4 out of 7

J 4 out of 10

GO ON

11 Which number is best represented by point P on the number line?
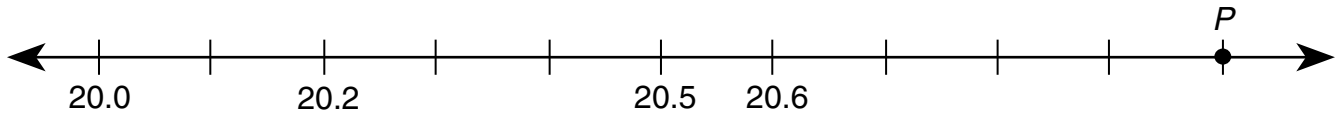
A 21.1

B 20.9

C 21.0

D 20.8

**12** The thermometer below shows the high temperature for one day in March.
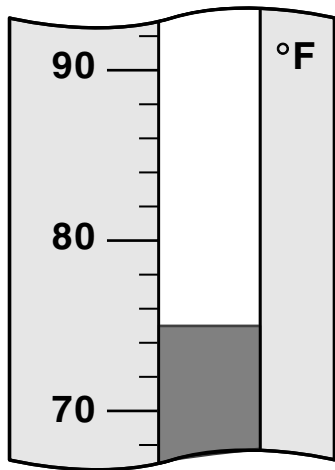
The low temperature for that day was 17°F lower. What was the low temperature?

F 58°F

G 68°F

H 82°F

J 92°F

13 Every day Khari and her family have 2 newspapers delivered to their house. When they came back from a trip, there were 14 newspapers waiting for them. Which number sentence can be used to find the number of days they were gone?

A $14 \div 2 = \square$

B $14 + 2 = \square$

C $14 - 2 = \square$

D $14 \times 2 = \square$

14 Which line is perpendicular to line *P*?
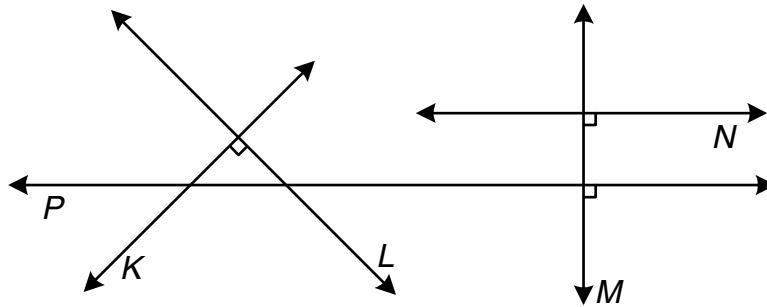
    F Line *K*

   **G** Line *L*

    H Line *M*

    J Line *N*

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15 It takes Olivia between 7 and 9 minutes to walk to school each day. At this rate, about how many days will it take Olivia to spend 60 minutes walking to school?

    A 3 days

    B 5 days

    C 7 days

    D 12 days

16 There are 24 hours in a day and 365 days in a year. Which is the best estimate of the number of hours in a year?

    F 12,000 h

    G 8,000 h

    H 390 h

    J 380 h

GO ON

17 Danielle created a reflection with two place settings. Which could be the place settings she used?

A

B

C

D
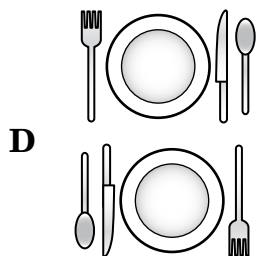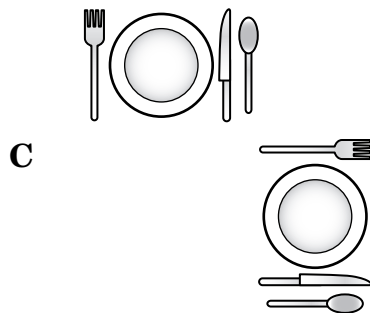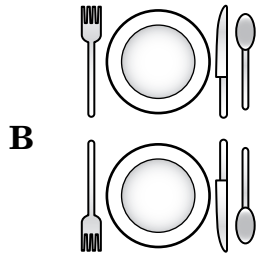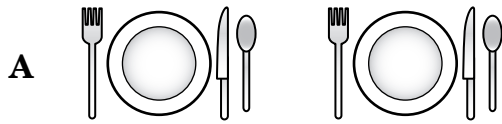
18 When Maggie went to her sister's graduation, she saw that 300 students were graduating. Maggie noticed that equal numbers of graduating students were seated in 5 different sections of the auditorium. How many graduating students were seated in 1 section?

F 60

G 600

H 295

J 1,500

19 Hal used this table to find the total prices of different numbers of tickets to a basketball game.

Number of Tickets	5	10	15	20	25
Price of Tickets	$15	$30	$45	$60	$75

Based on the information in the table, how would Hal find the price of 1 ticket?

A Multiply the number of tickets by 5

B Add 3 to the number of tickets

C Subtract the number of tickets from the price of tickets

D Divide the price of tickets by the number of tickets

20 Arturo and his father are planning a camping trip. The advertisement for a beach camp is shown below.

SEA AND **SAND** BEACH CAMPING

$15.00 per night

If Arturo and his father have $50.00 to spend on a campsite, how many nights will they be able to camp on the beach?

F 3

G 4

H 5
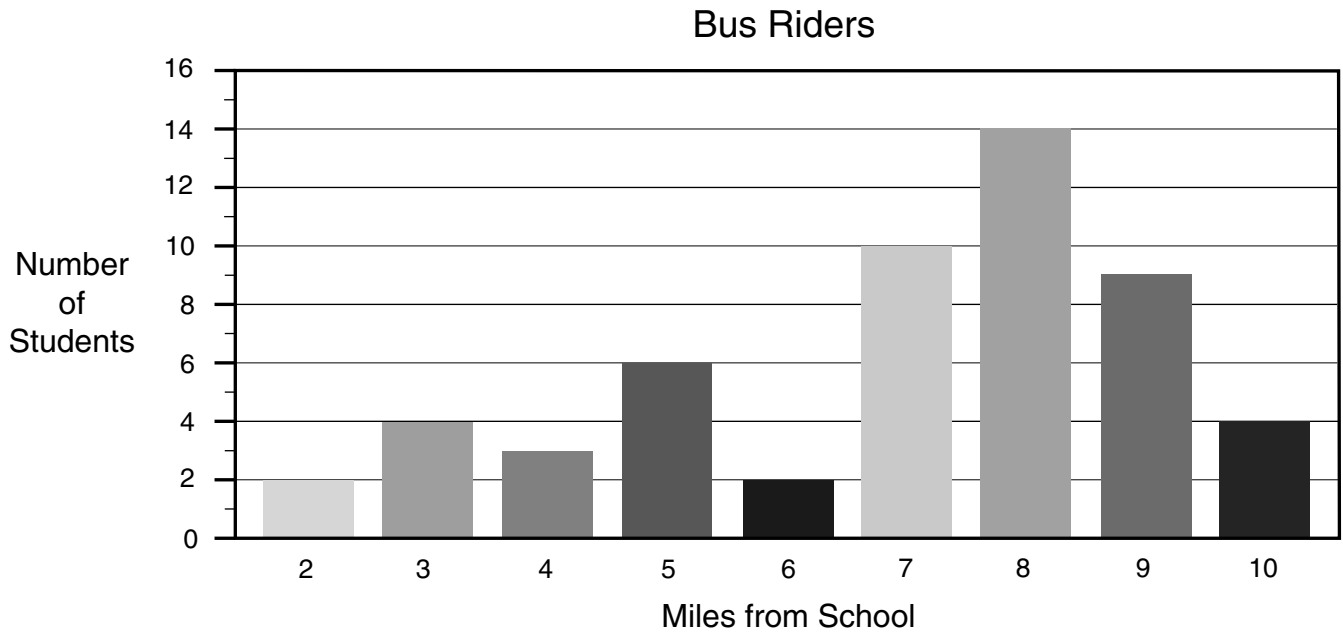
J 6

21 What number makes this equation true?

$$110 \div \boxed{} = 11$$

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

22 A school bus picks up 54 students each day. The distance each student lives from school is shown on the graph below.

Bus Riders

How many students live 9 or more miles from school?

F 4

G 9

H 13

J 14

23 Billy Ray began riding horses at 7:30 A.M. He rode for 3 hours 45 minutes. What time did Billy Ray finish riding horses?

A 4:15 A.M.

B 10:15 A.M.

C 11:15 A.M.

D 11:45 A.M.

24 Which of the following is another way to write the numeral 5,010,705?

    F Five million, one thousand, seven hundred five

    G Five million, ten thousand, seven hundred five

    H Five million, one hundred thousand, seven hundred five

    J Five hundred ten thousand, seven hundred five

**25** Which fraction is **NOT** equivalent to the shaded area of the circle?
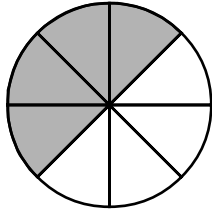
    A $\dfrac{3}{4}$

    B $\dfrac{4}{8}$

    C $\dfrac{2}{4}$

    D $\dfrac{1}{2}$

26 At a doughnut shop doughnuts are sold for $4.39 a dozen. Mrs. Roark needs 48 doughnuts for her party. What question needs to be answered in order to find the amount Mrs. Roark will pay for the doughnuts?

    F How much do 12 doughnuts cost?

    G How many people will be at the party?

    H How many people don't like doughnuts?

    J How many dozen doughnuts does Mrs. Roark need?

27 Carl drew these shapes.
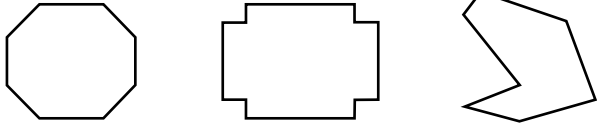
Carmella drew these shapes.
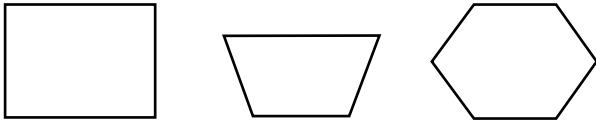
What is a good description of the shapes Carl drew?

A A closed figure with square edges

B A closed figure with 8 or more sides

C A closed figure with 7 or more sides

D A closed figure with parallel sides

28 Which of these units would best measure the mass of a hummingbird?

F Kilograms

G Millimeters

H Grams

J Centimeters

29 Which pair of numbers best completes the equation?

$$\square \times 100 = \square$$

A 95 and 950

B 95 and 9,500

C 95 and 95,000

D 95 and 950,000

30 Olga has a 4-inch space on her envelope to place stamps. Use the ruler on the Mathematics Chart to measure the line segment in inches under each set of stamps below. Which set of stamps would fit exactly in the 4-inch space on Olga's envelope?

F

G

H

J
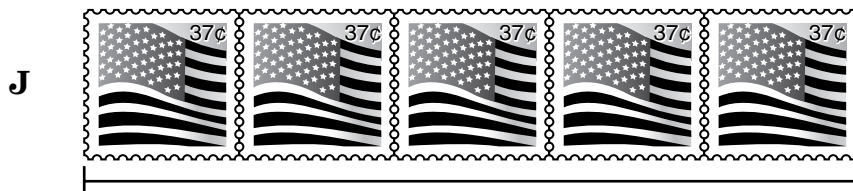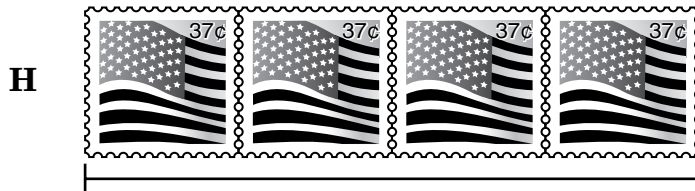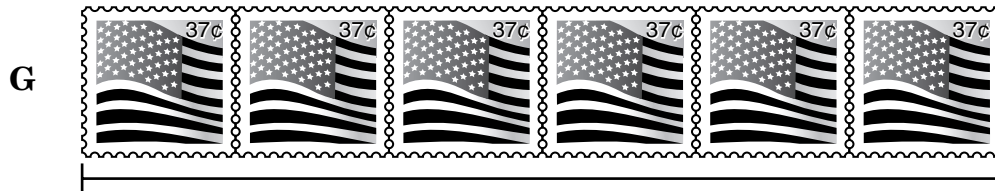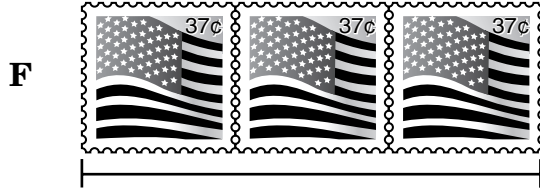
31 While riding in a car, Doreen counted 13 blue cars on the highway in 1 minute. At this rate, about how many blue cars will she see in 5 minutes?

   A 125

   B 50

   C 20

   D 135

32 A store had a sale on camping equipment. The sale prices, including tax, are shown in the table below.

Camping Equipment

Item	Price
Tent	$149.75
Fishing pole	$39.95
Backpack	$189.79
Cooking gear	$49.39
Sleeping bag	$75.79
Camp stove	$65.50
Lantern	$29.95

Sandy and her father had $225.00. They bought the cooking gear, a sleeping bag, and a camp stove. They had enough money left for one more item. What item could they buy?

   F A lantern

   G A tent

   H A fishing pole
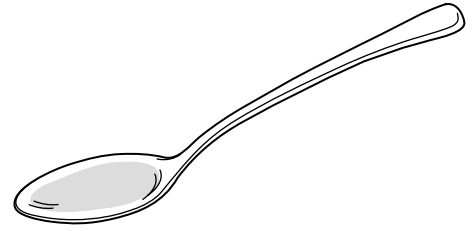
   J A backpack

33 Which of the following describes the rule for this pattern?
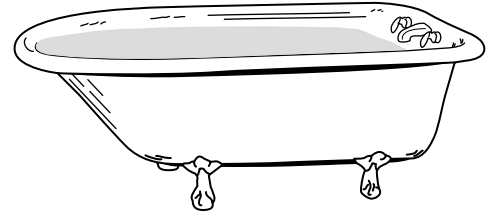
$$15, 18, 17, 20, 19, 22, 21$$

A Add 3, add 1

B Add 3, subtract 1

C Add 1, subtract 3

D Subtract 3, add 1

34 Which of the following holds about 1 liter of water?

F

G

H
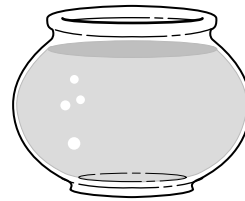
J
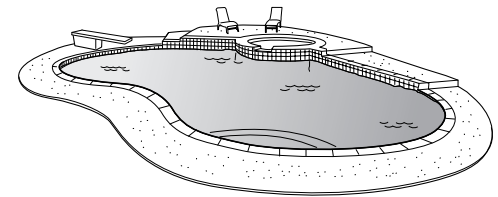
35 Luis has 4 paint sets. There are 12 jars of paint in each set. Which number sentence can be used to find the total number of jars of paint Luis has?

A $12 \times 4 = \square$

B $12 \div 4 = \square$

C $12 + 4 = \square$

D $12 - 4 = \square$

36 How many lines of symmetry does this shape have?
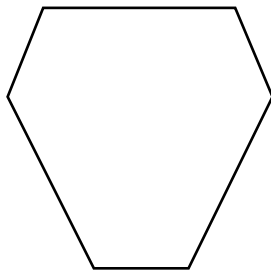
F 0

G 1

H 2

J 4

37 The models are shaded to show that —
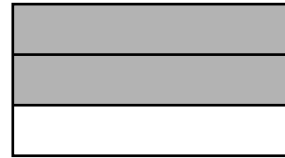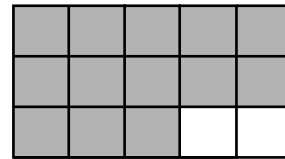
A $\dfrac{2}{13} > \dfrac{1}{3}$

B $\dfrac{2}{3} > \dfrac{13}{15}$

C $\dfrac{1}{3} = \dfrac{2}{13}$

D $\dfrac{13}{15} > \dfrac{2}{3}$

38 Mika bought a dozen cupcakes from the bakery. How can she find the cost of 1 cupcake?

F Multiply the cost of a dozen by 12

G Add the cost of a dozen 12 times

H Divide the cost of a dozen by 12

J Subtract the cost of a dozen from 12

GO ON

39 Jerome's rectangular blanket is 4 feet long and 3 feet wide. What is the area of his blanket?

A 6 square feet

B 7 square feet

C 12 square feet

D 14 square feet

40 Look at the box of marbles.
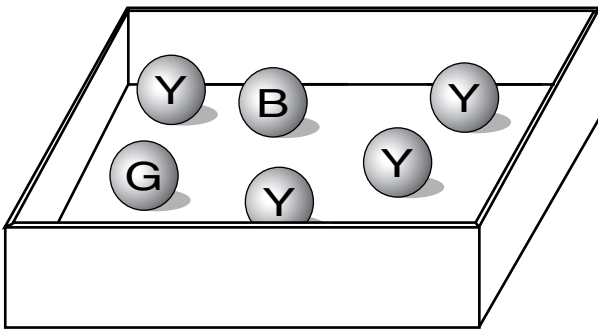
If a student picks 1 marble without looking, what is the probability that it will have a Y on it?

F 1 out of 5

G 2 out of 4

H 2 out of 6

J 4 out of 6

41 Justin has 11 pets on his farm. He fed each pet 12 times last week. How many times in all did he feed his pets last week?

A 23

B 121

C 132

D 144

42 At the school store Rochelle bought a package of pens for $1.34 and a set of map pencils for $2.78. What was the total amount she paid for school supplies?
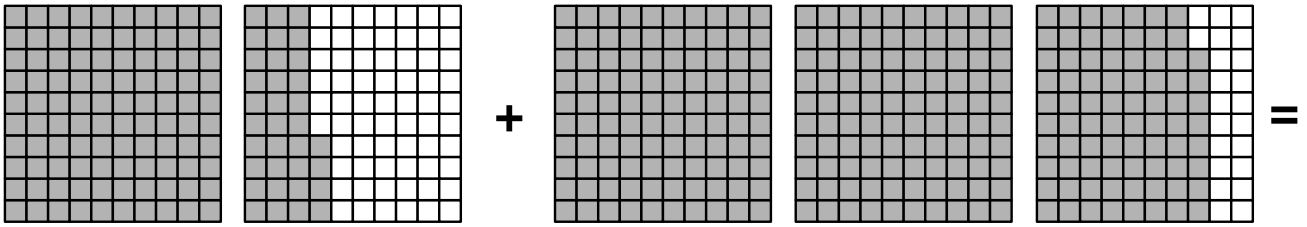
F $1.44

G $3.02

H $4.02

J $4.12

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

STOP
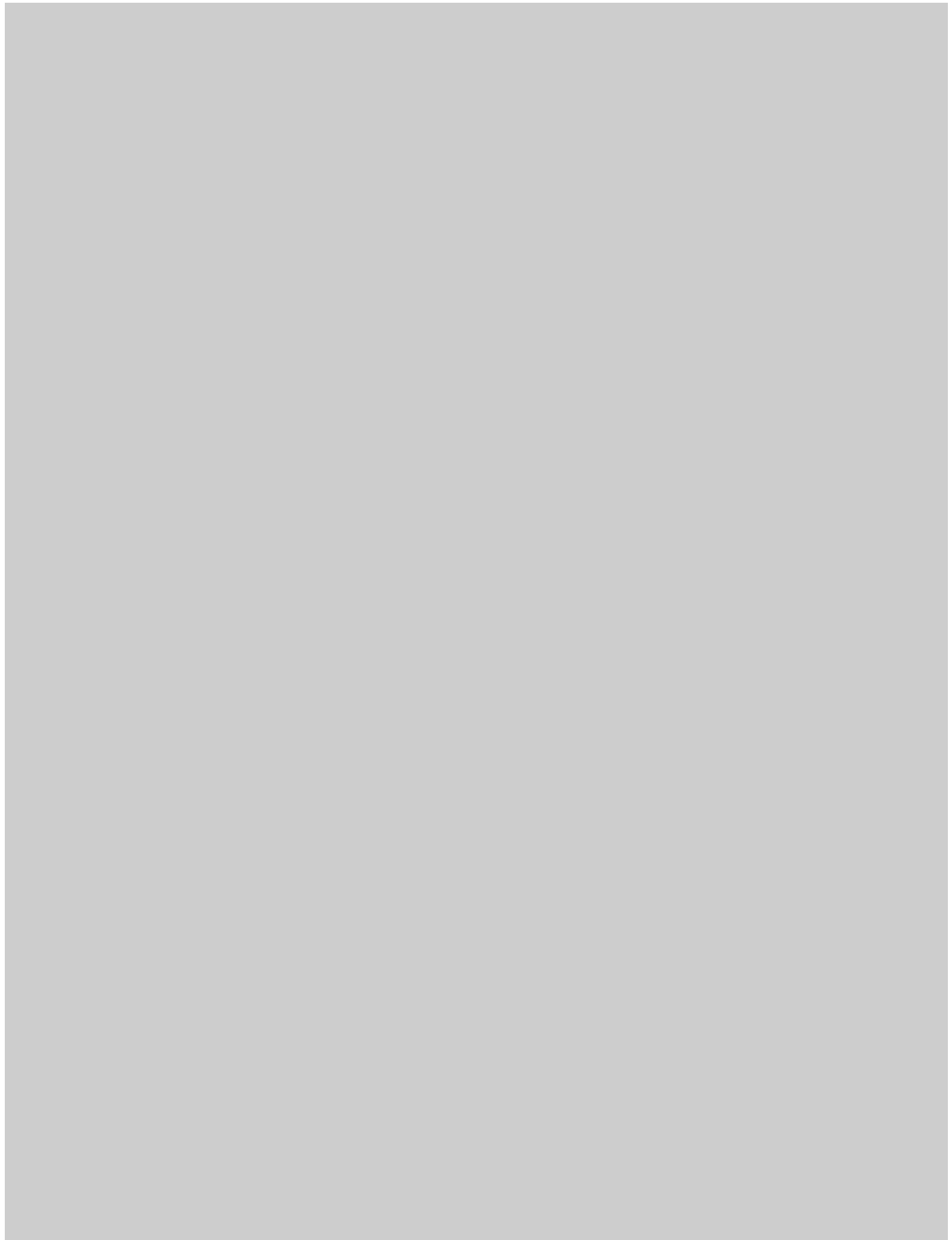
READING

Lamai (lah-MY) is a girl who lives in Thailand. The following article describes her visit to a floating market.

Journal of Life

A Magazine About the Lives of People

July 2001   Vol. 16, Issue 7

A DAY AT THE FLOATING MARKET

by Jerry Bridgens

1   City life in Thailand is much like city life in the United States. People live in tall buildings or in houses close together. They travel in cars and buses and buy what they need in stores. But outside the cities, life is different. People usually live on farms far apart from one another. Many of these farms do not have electricity for lights or refrigerators. Therefore, people grow their own food or buy it fresh almost every day at the market. But the market is not in a building. It is a floating market located on a river. People travel in their boats on the river, buying and selling almost anything.

2   Lamai and her family live on a farm. They grow fruits and vegetables and sell them at the market each day. The family's day starts about 3:00 A.M. Long before the sun comes up, Lamai and her brother help their parents. They pick out fruits and vegetables and clean them. Then they load everything into a long boat called a *ruilla pais*.

3   Their boat is ready by about 6:00 A.M. Lamai's father and brother stay on the farm to work while Lamai and her mother row to the closest floating market. On the way the water is still and peaceful. Lamai sees the bright sun beginning to shine.

Crowds of people in boats gather at the floating market.

GO ON

4 Soon the peace and calm are gone. Lamai hears laughing and yelling in the distance. Then the sounds grow louder. Her mother rows the boat around a corner. Suddenly they are at the floating market. Hundreds of boats are gathered at a wide place in the river.

Foods sold at the floating market

5 Merchants call out what they have to sell. Lamai's mother is selling bananas and ripe tomatoes today. Lamai sees baskets of yellow rambutan and sour star fruit in other boats. She hopes her mother will buy some star fruit later. It's Lamai's favorite. People go from one seller to another in their boats. Many of the long boats are parked right next to one another. Other boats float a little farther out in the river. People can buy sweet reddish-brown mangosteens at one boat and fresh bread at another.

6 For Lamai a trip to the market is more than just a chance to sell or buy something. It is a chance for her to talk to her friends. Today Lamai sees her friend Suki. He is helping his mother prepare meals in their boat. Lamai loves the smell of the fried bananas Suki's mother is making. Lamai's mother rows over to buy a late breakfast. As Lamai eats, she and Suki talk about their summer plans.

7 Lamai waves good-bye to her friend as she and her mother move away to sell the rest of their food. Lamai sees some people on the walkway beside the river. Many boats stop next to the walkway to sell things to the tourists. Some of these visitors buy food from the boats, but most of them go to the boats that have souvenirs for sale. They buy the T-shirts, pencils, statues, and colorful purses sold on these boats.

One last stop before going home

8 Around 11:00 A.M. people begin to go home. Lamai is glad. She is drowsy from waking up so early. Her mother has sold most of what they brought to the market. They will leave the market with less food in their boat but with more money for Lamai's family. Lamai's mother makes one last stop so Lamai can buy some star fruit. Then they row home. Tomorrow the work will begin again.

GO ON

1 What is a *ruilla pais*?

    A A market

    B A fruit

    C A vegetable

    D A boat

2 The reader can tell that Lamai's family probably —

    F doesn't have electricity

    G doesn't like tomatoes

    H has many boats

    J eats only bread

3 Look at the chart below. Use it to answer the question.

Things Lamai and Her Mother Do at the Market

Sell bananas and tomatoes	Buy star fruit	Visit with friends	
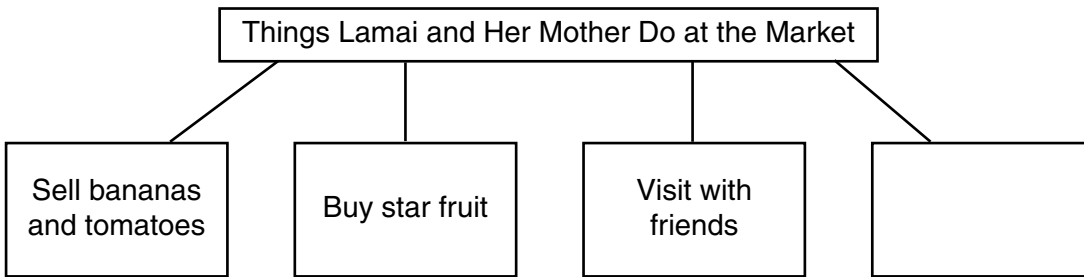
Which idea belongs in the empty box?

A Clean the fruit

B Load the boat

C Fry bananas

D See tourists

---

4 Why do Lamai and her family start the day at 3:00 A.M.?

F They must find boats to carry their fruit.

G It's safest to travel in the dark when the water is calm.

H They must arrive at the market before anyone else.

J They must get the food ready for the market.

5 What is this article mainly about?

A How people get to a floating market

B Why there are floating markets in Thailand

C The people who sell the food at floating markets

D A morning at a floating market

6 Why do Lamai and her mother go to the floating market?

F To have breakfast

G To make money

H To visit with friends

J To see tourists

GO ON

7 Tourists most likely stay on the walkway to shop because —

A the freshest fruits are near the walkway

B they do not buy food from the boats

C it is easier for them to see what they want to buy

D they do not have their own boats

8 In paragraph 5, <u>merchants</u> are people who —

F like to yell

G sell something

H live in a city

J buy vegetables at the market

9 Why would tourists probably want to buy T-shirts at the floating market?

A The T-shirts will help them remember their trip.

B The best T-shirts are sold at the market.

C Lamai's family makes the T-shirts for tourists.

D They would rather buy T-shirts than fruit.

10 What is paragraph 5 mainly about?

F What people sell at the market

G What Lamai's favorite fruit is at the market

H What Lamai's mother sells at the market

J Why people call out at the market

11 What will Lamai probably do when she gets home from the market?

A Load the boat

B Visit her friend Suki

C Lie down to rest

D Clean tomatoes

12 Why do Lamai and her mother use a boat to go to the market?

F The market is in the city nearest their home.

G The market floats on the water.

H They like to spend time on the water.

J Their fruit fits inside a boat better than inside a car.

GO ON

Rhodopis and the Slippers

1   Long ago Rhodopis left her home in Greece and went far away to Egypt, where she worked as a housemaid. Rhodopis didn't look like the other housemaids, so they often mistreated her.

2   "Rhodopis, make us something to eat! Wash our clothes!" the housemaids screamed. They also blamed Rhodopis for all their mistakes.

3   One day the master of the house saw Rhodopis dancing as she did her work. He was charmed by how gracefully Rhodopis danced, so he had a special pair of beautiful slippers made for her. Angered by the gift, the other housemaids treated Rhodopis even worse than before.

4   A month later, the pharaoh, or ruler, of Egypt announced a great feast. Even servants were invited, as long as they finished their work. However, the housemaids gave Rhodopis so much of their work that she wasn't able to go.

5   Later, while everyone was at the feast, Rhodopis sat alone by the Nile River. "What good are these?" she asked as she pulled the slippers from her feet. Suddenly a falcon flew down and stole one slipper. With a heavy heart, Rhodopis watched as the falcon flew away.

GO ON

6   At the same time that Rhodopis sat on the shore of the river, the pharaoh's son Amasis sat alone at the great feast. To his surprise a falcon dropped a slipper onto his lap. Amasis knew this was a sign. The maiden who wore the slipper would be his princess.

7   The next day Amasis began his search. Women young and old tried on the slipper, but it fit none of them. Soon Amasis arrived at the house where Rhodopis lived. The other housemaids oiled their feet, but still the slipper wouldn't fit. Then Amasis saw Rhodopis watching from a distance and called her over. The slipper fit perfectly.

A Star for a Prince

1   In Persia long ago a girl named Settareh, which means "star," was born with a star-shaped mark on her cheek. Settareh's mother died. Later her father married another woman who already had two daughters of her own. Shortly afterward Settareh's father became ill and died, leaving Settareh to be raised by her stepmother.

2   Settareh's stepmother and stepsisters treated her very unkindly. They took away her fine clothes and made her wear their old clothes. She had to do many of their chores. They let her eat only what was left after they had finished, so she often went hungry.

3   One day the family was invited to the prince's royal ball. The stepmother gave her daughters and Settareh money to buy new dresses in town. While Settareh looked for a dress to buy, she felt weak. As she bought something to eat, she thought, "I will still have enough money for a dress."

4   "Please, can you spare some food?" a beggar asked. The beggar looked thin and weak from starvation. Without a thought Settareh spent the rest of her money on food for the beggar.

5   "Please take this," the beggar smiled, offering Settareh a small blue jug. Although it was cracked, Settareh accepted the old woman's gift.

6   "Fool!" Settareh's stepsisters laughed when she returned without a dress. Later they left for the ball without her.

7   "If only I had a dress," Settareh sighed, holding the jug. Suddenly she was wearing a beautiful dress and matching anklets around her ankles.

8   "But how will I get to the ball?" No sooner had Settareh spoken than she was there.

GO ON

9   Fearing her stepmother and stepsisters would see her new dress, Settareh stayed where they wouldn't notice her. She was sitting alone when the prince walked up and introduced himself. She had a wonderful time talking and laughing with the prince. Then she noticed the time. She fled so she could be home to change before her stepmother and stepsisters arrived.

10   The prince was heartbroken as he watched Settareh leave. As he walked sadly outside the palace, he came across one of her anklets on the ground. He decided that he must find Settareh again and make her his wife. The next day he began his search. He asked every woman in the land to try on the anklet, but it was too small. Finally he came to Settareh's house. Her stepsisters pushed and pushed, but the anklet would not fit. The prince was about to leave when he saw small footprints in the dirt. "Who made these?" he demanded.

11   "I did," Settareh said from behind her stepsisters. Keeping her head down, she slipped on the anklet. When she looked up at the prince, he recognized the star on her cheek.

13 Why do the housemaids put oil on their feet?

   A They want the master of the house to give them slippers.

   B They think it will help the slipper slide onto their foot.

   C They think it will help make their feet smell nice.

   D They want to dance in Rhodopis's slippers.

14 How does Rhodopis feel as she sits by the Nile River?

   F Frightened of the large falcon flying over

   G Curious about why the other housemaids are mean

   H Upset that she cannot wear her slippers

   J Hopeless because she cannot go to the feast

GO ON

15 Read the first part of a summary of "Rhodopis and the Slippers" to answer the next question.

> ### Summary of "Rhodopis and the Slippers"
>
> Rhodopis is a housemaid who dances so gracefully that she receives a pair of slippers from the master of the house. The other housemaids become upset. They make her do extra work so that she can't go to the pharaoh's feast.
> _____
> _____

Which of the following best completes the summary above?

A She must wash all the clothes and make food for the others to eat. She is very tired and upset at the end of the day.

B Rhodopis sits by the Nile River with her beautiful slippers. She cries because she can't go to the feast with the other housemaids.

C As Rhodopis sits alone with her slippers, a falcon takes one and drops it onto the lap of Amasis, the prince. Amasis searches for Rhodopis and finds her.

D Amasis finds a slipper at the pharaoh's feast. He has many different women try on the slipper, but it fits none of them.

16 Amasis searches for the maiden whose foot fits into the slipper because he —

F fears the falcon has harmed her

G wants to return the slipper to its owner

H wants to find out who made the slippers

J believes she will be his princess

17 Why is Rhodopis treated differently by the other housemaids?

    A She doesn't look like the others.

    B She has just moved to Egypt.

    C She works harder than the others.

    D She has never been a housemaid before.

18 What is paragraph 7 mostly about?

    F A new slipper Amasis brings for Rhodopis

    G Why Rhodopis watches from a distance

    H Amasis's efforts to find the owner of the slipper

    J The oil used by the housemaids before trying on the slipper

19 How do the housemaids feel when Rhodopis is given a pair of slippers?

    A Honored

    B Frustrated

    C Hopeful

    D Jealous

GO ON

20 Why does Settareh feel weak as she walks around town looking for a new dress?

    F She is tired of looking for a dress.

    G She is excited about buying a new dress.

    H She is suffering from hunger.

    J She is nervous about the ball.

21 What is paragraph 2 mostly about?

    A The old clothes Settareh has to wear

    B Why Settareh often goes hungry

    C How the stepmother and stepsisters act toward Settareh

    D The chores that Settareh does each day

22 Read the diagram of information from the story to answer the next question.

Problem	**Solution**
	While holding the blue jug, Settareh gets a dress and anklets and is able to meet the prince at the ball.
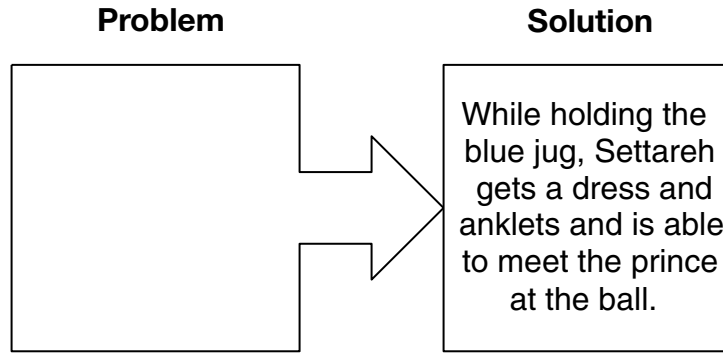
Which of the following should go in the empty box?

F Settareh spends her money on a blue jug instead of on a dress for the ball.

G Settareh is unable to attend the ball because she helps a beggar.

H Settareh decides to spend all of her money on food for herself.

J Settareh has too much work to do and no time to go to the ball.

23 Why does the beggar give Settareh a jug?

   A To thank Settareh for the food

   B So Settareh will give her more food

   C To show Settareh what she has found

   D So Settareh can trade the jug for a new dress

24 From what the reader learns about Settareh, which of the following would she probably do?

   F Beg others for food

   G Help someone in need

   H Punish her stepsisters

   J Eat before her stepmother

25 Why is Settareh often hungry?

   A She must spend her money on clothes.

   B She has so many chores that she doesn't have time to eat.

   C She isn't allowed to eat until the others have finished.

   D She likes to eat a lot.

26 Read the diagram below and answer the question that follows.

Rhodopis | Settareh

- Is a housemaid
- Is helped by a falcon
- Slipper fits

- Must do chores
- —————

- Has two stepsisters
- Is helped by a gift from a beggar
- Anklet fits
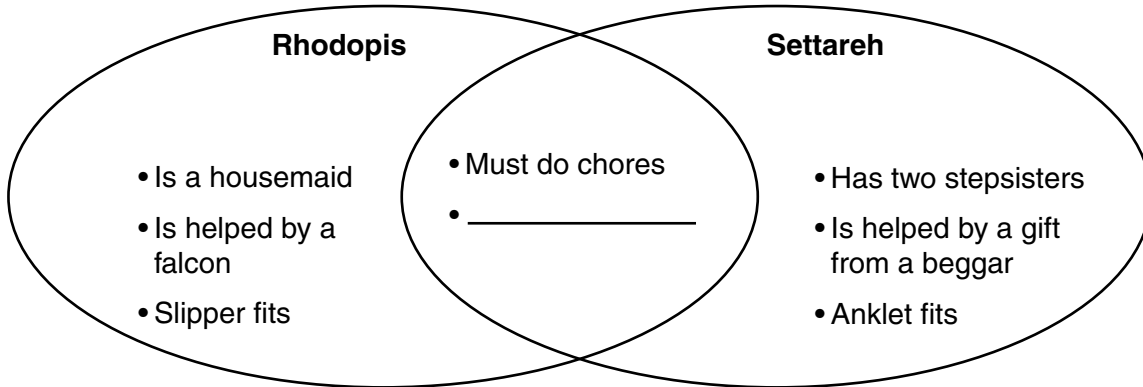
Which information belongs on the blank line?

F Is jealous of others

G Secretly attends the ball

H Must wash all the clothes

J Meets a special man

27 What will most likely happen to both Settareh and Rhodopis?

A They will continue to work for other people.

B They will marry into a royal family.

C They will find other beggars to help.

D They will buy new slippers for others.

28 What do the two stories have in common?

F Both stories are about stepmothers treating children badly.

G Both stories show how sisters can be mean to one another.

H Both stories are about people who are treated unfairly.

J Both stories show animals that try to help people.

GO ON

A School on Rails

1   Anne and Jim were visiting Grandpa. They liked the time after supper when they usually sat and talked. Grandpa often told them stories about the "old days," when he was a boy. Sometimes his stories were funny. Other times they were sad. Most of his stories were about how things used to be.

2   "Last week I found a picture of a school I went to when I was a boy. Let me show it to you." Grandpa went to his desk and brought back an old, faded photograph.

3   Jim looked at it and said, "But, Grandpa, this looks like a train!"

4   "It was my school for a while," Grandpa said. "Would you like to hear about it?"

5   "A school in a train?" asked Anne.

6   "I have to hear this!" exclaimed Jim.

7   Grandpa looked at the picture silently for a moment. "When I was a boy, my father worked for the railroad in Canada," he began. "His job was to take care of sections of railroad track in remote areas. The workers' families lived along the tracks in small groups many miles from other towns or people. There was no school. Everyone knew this was a problem, but no one knew what to do about it.

8   "At last someone had an idea. A railroad car was turned into a schoolroom, and school was brought to us! It stopped at settlements where there were enough children to attend and stayed for several weeks. Then it moved on to the next settlement. There was a teacher on the train who taught the lessons."

9   "Where did the teacher live?" asked Jim.

GO ON

10   "The teacher lived in the railroad car! He had a small kitchen with a sink and stove and a living area with a dining room, bedroom, and bathroom. There was no electricity on the train. A small furnace burned coal to keep the school car warm."

11   "It doesn't look much like a school," Anne said, looking at the picture again.

12   "In many ways it was just an ordinary railroad car," Grandpa said. "It had comfortable cushioned seats and wood-paneled walls lined with windows. However, they did modify some things. The seats were turned to face each other, and a table was put in between each pair. At the front of the car were chalkboards, maps, and a desk for the teacher. Rows of shelves held books and other supplies.

13   "Our parents didn't have to make us go to school. We were happy for the chance to go. Any child who was able to get to the school car was allowed to attend, so the school car served the children of loggers, farmers, and miners in the area, too. I had 10 classmates.

14   "School lasted from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., with about an hour for lunch and recess. We learned most of the same lessons as students in regular schools did. The school car stayed for about six weeks.

Then it was pushed back onto the main track, hitched to an engine, and pulled to the next settlement. While the school car was away, we did homework. When it returned, we were ready to continue to learn in our school on rails."

15   "Does it still exist?" Anne asked.

16   "No," Grandpa answered. "After a while, things changed. School cars aren't around any longer. More people moved into the area. New roads were built, and towns were established. Schoolhouses were erected, too. My family moved to a small town. Other families sent their children to school in nearby towns. The school car wasn't needed anymore."

17   "Too bad," Jim muttered.

18   "Oh, it's probably for the best," Grandpa added. "There was too much work for one teacher, and the time between visits was too long. Sometimes the homework was difficult, and no one could help. Still, while it was around, the school car was a special place for many of us."

19   "Do you remember the children in this picture?" Anne asked.

20   "Some of them," answered Grandpa. "But I remember all of those cold Canadian winters! After we do the dishes, I'll tell you all about them."

29 How do Anne and Jim probably feel about the time they spend with Grandpa?

A They wish the visits were less frequent.

B They like the stories and the visits.

C They wish he would stop talking about the past.

D They wish that he didn't ask so many questions.

30 In paragraph 12, the word <u>modify</u> means —

F learn

G forget

H change

J waste

31 Which sentence in the story best shows the reader that the place where Grandpa lived as a boy was changing?

A *They liked the time after supper when they usually sat and talked.*

B *"The teacher lived in the railroad car!"*

C *"While the school car was away, we did homework."*

D *"New roads were built, and towns were established."*

32 The reader can tell that there were probably times in Grandpa's childhood when he —

F lived in a railroad car

G traveled with the school car

H rode a train to school

J was unable to go to school

33 When the school car left for another town, the students —

A had to work on the railroad

B traveled to another town to go to school

C went to a schoolhouse in town

D were given assignments to do at home

34 What is the most likely reason Grandpa tells Anne and Jim stories about himself?

F So they can pass tests at school

G So they can laugh at the way things were

H So they can learn about his childhood

J So they can tell their friends at school

GO ON

35 Which sentence in the story tells the reader that the school on rails was not perfect?

   A *"Everyone knew this was a problem, but no one knew what to do about it."*

   B *"School lasted from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., with about an hour for lunch and recess."*

   C *"The school car wasn't needed anymore."*

   D *"There was too much work for one teacher, and the time between visits was too long."*

36 From the way Grandpa describes the school-car program, the reader can tell he thinks —

   F it served a good purpose while it was needed

   G the school day was much too long

   H there was too much homework to do

   J not enough children were able to attend

37 Paragraph 12 is mainly about —

   A how a railroad car was made into a schoolhouse

   B the school car's books and supplies

   C the maps and chalkboards used by the teacher

   D the seats the students sat on

38 Why does Grandpa say that it's probably for the best that the school on rails is no longer around?

   F He is too old to go to school now.

   G He didn't like his teacher very much.

   H Schools are better the way they are now.

   J The school didn't teach the same things regular schools did.

39 Why did the school car stay in a settlement for only about six weeks at a time?

   A It was too cold for the children to attend school in the winter.

   B The teacher got angry with the students for not attending.

   C It had to visit many other settlements during the year.

   D The students needed a long time to do their homework.

40 What might be a good title for Grandpa's story?

   F An Unusual School

   G The Schoolhouse in Town

   H A Very Large School

   J The School for Grown-Ups

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

STOP

TAKS GRADE 4
SPRING 2004