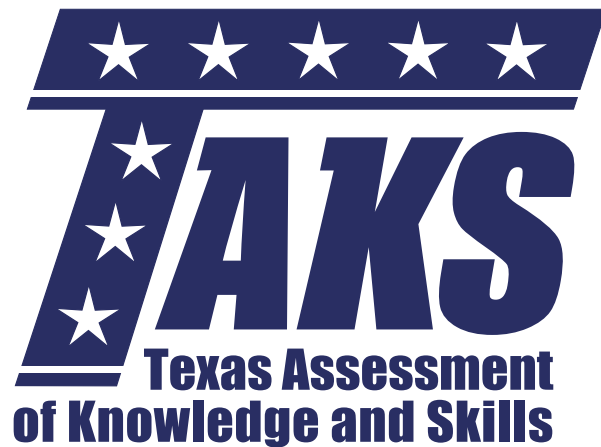


STUDENT NAME _____



**GRADE 7
WRITING
MATHEMATICS
READING**

Administered Spring 2003

WRITTEN COMPOSITION

Write a composition about a time when something unexpected happened.

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 a time when something unexpected happened
- make your writing interesting to the reader
- make sure that each sentence you write helps the reader understand your composition
- make sure that your ideas are clear and easy for the reader to follow
- write about your ideas in detail so that the reader really understands what you are saying
- check your work for 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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MAKE SURE THAT YOU WRITE YOUR COMPOSITION ON
THE TWO LINED PAGES IN THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.

Revising and Editing Sample

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer on page 2 of your answer document.

Jesse wrote this paper for his science class. He has asked you to help him decide how to correct and improve it. Read Jesse's paper. Then answer the questions that follow.

The Mystery of Migration

(1) Scientists have learned many facts about the animals that live on our planet. (2) However, one thing remains quiet puzzling. (3) How does the process of migration work? (4) Scientists know that animals migrate to find food. (5) They also migrate to give birth. (6) Humpback whales, for example, usually live in the icy waters of the Arctic and the Antarctic, but when it comes time to have their babies, they move to the warmer waters near the equator.

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

- A** Delete the comma after *However*
- B** Change *remains* to **remain**
- C** Change *quiet* to **quite**
- D** Make no change

S-2 What is the BEST way to combine sentences 4 and 5?

- F** Scientists know that animals migrate to find food, they also migrate to give birth.
- G** Scientists know that to find food and migrate, animals give birth.
- H** Scientists know this, animals migrate to find food and give birth.
- J** Scientists know that animals migrate to find food or give birth.



REVISING AND EDITING

DO NOT GO ON TO THE REVISING AND EDITING SECTION.
WHEN YOU FINISH YOUR COMPOSITION, RAISE YOUR HAND
AND WAIT FOR A TEST ADMINISTRATOR TO ASSIST YOU.

DIRECTIONS

Read the following passages and mark your answers on page 2 of your answer document. Remember that you are NOT permitted to use dictionaries or other reference materials on this section of the test.

Mei-Ling wrote this paper for a social studies assignment. She wants you to read the paper and think about how she might improve and correct it. When you finish reading, answer the questions that follow.

A Cold Job

(1) The alarm clock rings, and you know it's time to start another day. (2) You crawl out of bed, grab some breakfast, and starts getting dressed. (3) You put on socks, underwear, pants, a shirt, more socks, more pants, more shirts, wool socks, waterproof pants, and a heavy jacket. (4) So far, so good. (5) Now you have only two layers to go. (6) Add a hat, a hood, goggles, and boots, and your ready. (7) Why all the clothes? (8) It's simple. (9) You work in Antarctica. (10) It is the coldest, driest, windiest, and iciest place on the planet.

(11) Located at the bottom of the world, Antarctica has temperatures of 90 degrees below zero and winds of up to 200 miles per hour. (12) This is not an easy place to work, but it is one where scientists from around the world spend their summers. (13) They often discover amazing things about Earth's history weather, and more.

(14) Many Antarctic scientists live at mcmurdo station, the largest of the three U.S. research stations there. (15) Some are meteorologists studying the climate and its effects. (16) Others are biologists or geologists. (17) Still others are meteorite hunters. (18) These scientists work in teams, heading out on snowmobiles each day in search of rocks.

(19) Every rock that is found is logged with its location, then it is examined to see what secrets it might hold.

(20) Over the course of the summer, scientists may find as many as 1,000 meteorites. (21) They never know which ones will yield information that could startle the worlds scientific community. (22) For instance, in 1984 a scientist working for the Antarctic Search for Meteorites (ANSMET) made a very surprising discovery. (23) She found a rock that was from Mars. (24) Researchers were shocked that it appeared to contain fossils—an indication that the planet might once have supported life.

(25) Working in Antarctica isn't easy, but it can be very exiting.

(26) In fact, it can be just as adventurous as exploring another planet!

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

- A Delete the comma after *bed*
- B Change *starts* to *start*
- C Change *getting* to *geting*
- D Make no change

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

- F Change *Add* to *Adding*
- G Change *goggles* to *goggle's*
- H Change *your* to *you're*
- J Make no change

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

- A Change *discover* to *discovers*
- B Change *amazing* to *amazeing*
- C Insert a comma after *history*
- D Make no change

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 14?

- F Change *live* to *is living*
- G Change *mcmurdo station* to **McMurdo Station**
- H Change *largest* to *larger*
- J Make no change

- 5 Which sentence could logically follow sentence 18?
- A The research station has a summertime population of more than 1,000.
 - B Antarctica is buried under about 29 million cubic kilometers of ice.
 - C People who live in snowy climates like to ride snowmobiles.
 - D Some rocks might be as small as golf balls, while others are as large as footballs.
- 6 What is the BEST way to rewrite the ideas in sentence 19?
- F Every rock that is found is logged with its location. And then examined to see what secrets it might hold.
 - G Every rock that is found is logged with its location. Then it is examined to see what secrets it might hold.
 - H Every rock that is found is logged with its location, or then it is examined to see what secrets it might hold.
 - J Every rock that is found, logged with its location, and then examined to see what secrets it might hold.

- 7 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 21?
- A Change *know* to **no**
 - B Change *yield* to **yeild**
 - C Change *worlds* to **world's**
 - D Make no change
- 8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 25?
- F Change *easy* to **easier**
 - G Delete the comma after *easy*
 - H Change *exitting* to **exciting**
 - J Make no change

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Allie's English teacher asked her to write a paper describing a time when she learned something new. Allie decided to write about her first experience with the sport of archery. She wants you to help her revise and edit her paper. Read Allie's paper and think about the corrections and improvements she should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Learning Archery

(1) I woke up early on Monday, glad to see that the sun was shining.

(2) I was anxious to get to school. (3) Ms. Chang, my physical education teacher, had told the class that we'd be learning a new sport—archery!

(4) I had always wanted to try shooting a bow and arrow. (5) I couldn't hardly wait.

(6) My physical education class gathered in the gymnasium, and then there was Ms. Chang, and she waved us toward the exit. (7) "We're going out to the field today," she said, smiling. (8) "I've already set up the targets and equipment." (9) As we walked, we talked excitedly about our new sport.

(10) A few minutes later we were all gathered, we were near the equipment on the field. (11) "Each of you will need a bow and an arm guard," Ms. Chang said. (12) "The arm guard fits over your forearm to protect you from the slap of the string." (13) Ms. Chang then asked us each to take six feathered arrows and a quiver, a container for the arrows. (14) She called us up one at a time to attempt our first shot at the target.

(15) When it was my turn, Ms. Chang showed me how to nock an arrow on the bow. (16) I struggled to place my fingers in the right

position without dropping the arrow. (17) Ms. Chang smiled. (18) “It’s normal for this to feel strange at first, she reassured me. (19) “With practice you’ll do just fine.”

(20) Next Ms. Chang showed me how to address the target.

(21) This meant that I had to check carefully to make sure nothing else was in danger of being hit by the arrow. (22) I drew the bowstring back and anchored it against my chin as Ms. Chang had shown me. (23) I closed one eye for more accurate aim. (24) “Now simply relax as completely as you can before you release the arrow,” advised Ms. Chang. (25) I took a deep breath and let the arrow fly. (26) It hit the target with a satisfying *thunk*. (27) The arrow hadn’t hit the center. (28) Ms. Chang said I’d done very well for my first time. (29) I couldn’t wait to try again!

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

- A Change *couldn't* to *could'nt*
- B Delete *hardly*
- C Change *wait* to *weight*
- D Make no change

10 What is the BEST way to rewrite the ideas in sentence 6?

- F My physical education class gathered in the gymnasium, that was when Ms. Chang she waved us toward the exit.
- G My physical education class gathered in the gymnasium because Ms. Chang was there, and Ms. Chang waved us toward the exit.
- H Gathering in the gymnasium with my physical education class, that was when Ms. Chang waved us toward the exit.
- J After my physical education class gathered in the gymnasium, Ms. Chang waved us toward the exit.

- 11 The meaning of sentence 9 can be improved by changing the first *we* to —
- A my classmates and I
 - B he
 - C they
 - D the classes

- 12 What is the BEST way to rewrite sentence 10?
- F A few minutes later we were all gathered near the equipment it was on the field.
 - G A few minutes later near the equipment on the field is where we were all gathered.
 - H A few minutes later we were all gathered. Near the equipment on the field.
 - J A few minutes later we were all gathered near the equipment on the field.

- 13 Which sentence could logically follow sentence 15?
- A To nock an arrow means to fit it into a bowstring.
 - B Ms. Chang had been teaching archery for seven years.
 - C The feathers on my arrows were red and white.
 - D Our last unit in physical education had been a unit on badminton.

- 14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 16?
- F Change *struggled* to **struggle**
 - G Change *right* to **write**
 - H Change *dropping* to **dropping**
 - J Make no change

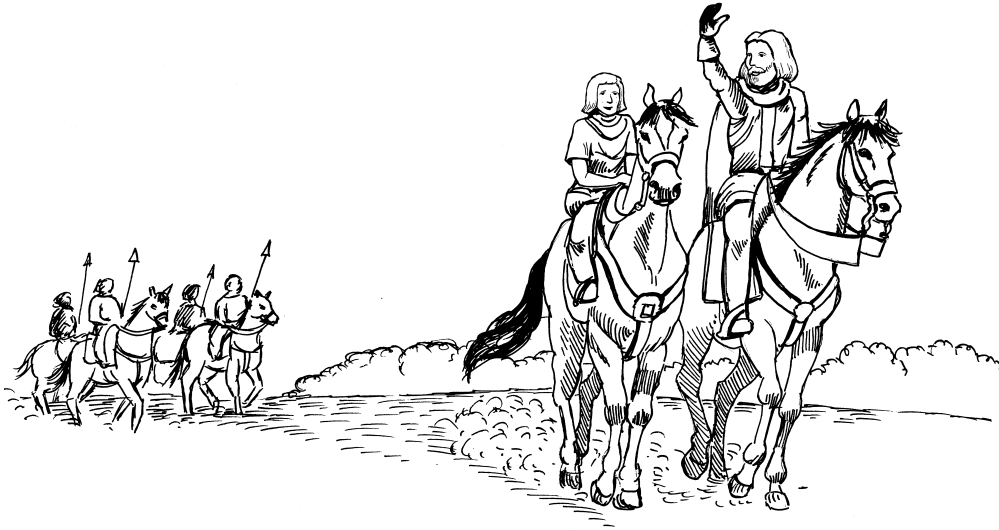
- 15 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 18?
- A Change *It's* to **Its**
 - B Change *feel* to **fell**
 - C Insert quotation marks after the comma
 - D Make no change

- 16 Which transition word or phrase should be added to the beginning of sentence 22?
- F Then
 - G As a result,
 - H Next
 - J For example,

- 17 What is the BEST way to combine sentences 27 and 28?
- A Because the arrow hadn't hit the center, Ms. Chang said I'd done very well for my first time.
 - B The arrow hadn't hit the center, Ms. Chang said I'd done very well for my first time.
 - C Ms. Chang said the arrow hadn't hit the center, and I'd done very well for my first time.
 - D The arrow hadn't hit the center, but Ms. Chang said I'd done very well for my first time.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Hector's seventh-grade literature class has been studying medieval literature. His teacher asked each student to write a report related to medieval times. Hector decided to write about how men became knights. He has written a rough draft of his paper and wants you to help him correct and improve it. Read Hector's paper and then answer the questions that follow.



The Road to Knighthood

(1) During the Middle Ages many brave men protected their homeland by becoming respected soldiers called knights. (2) A boy who wanted to become a knight started training when he was as young as seven to become a knight. (3) First he had to live as a page in a friend's or relative's castle. (4) A page was expected to help with the chores and serve meals.

(5) Around the age of 14, a page was sometimes invited to become a squire a knight's personal assistant. (6) During peaceful times the squire's duties involved caring for the knight's horse and developing skill in hunting and fishing. (7) In times of war, the squire rode beside their knight into battle.

(8) Most squires become knights by the time they were 21 years old. (9) A squire entered knighthood in a dubbing ceremony. (10) Sometimes the ceremony was a planned event. (11) In those instances the squire prepared himself the night before by bathing, cutting his hair short, and praying in a chapel. (12) The next morning he knelt before his knight. (13) His friends and family were gathered around. (14) The squire had to answer questions about his reason's for wanting to become a knight. (15) At the end of the ceremony, the knight tapped his squire on both shoulders with a sword, he reminded the squire of the ideals he should honor.

(16) In other cases, a squire's dubbing was unplanned. (17) If the squire had been especially brave in a battle, a knight might dub him immediately on the battlefield. (18) Whether it was planned or not, the dubbing was an exciting event for the squire, who rose from his knees as a knight. (19) Knights were respected and courageous leaders who promised to use there skills to defend the weak and protect the homeland. (20) Any young man who was given an opportunity to become a knight had every reason to be proud.

18 What is the BEST way to rewrite sentence 2?

- F A boy who wanted to become a knight started training. When he was as young as seven.
- G A boy who wanted to become a knight started training when he was as young as seven. To become a knight.
- H A boy who wanted to become a knight, he started training when he was as young as seven to become a knight.
- J A boy who wanted to become a knight started training when he was as young as seven.

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

- A Change *invited* to **envited**
- B Insert a comma after *squire*
- C Change *knight's* to **knights'**
- D Make no change

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

- F Change *rode* to **rides**
- G Change *beside* to **besides**
- H Change *their* to **his**
- J Make no change

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

- A Change *become* to **became**
- B Change *they* to **their**
- C Change *were* to **was**
- D Make no change

22 What is the BEST way to combine sentences 12 and 13?

- F The next morning he knelt before his knight, his friends and family were gathered around.
- G The next morning he knelt before his knight, friends, and family that were gathered around.
- H The next morning he knelt before his knight with his friends and family gathered around.
- J The next morning he knelt before his knight because his friends and family were gathered around.

23 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 14?

- A Change *had* to **has**
- B Change *his* to **your**
- C Change *reason's* to **reasons**
- D Make no change

- 24 What is the BEST way to revise sentence 15?
- F At the end of the ceremony, the knight tapped his squire on both shoulders with a sword and reminded him of the ideals he should honor.
 - G At the end of the ceremony, the knight tapped his squire on both shoulders with a sword, so he reminded him of the ideals he should honor.
 - H At the end of the ceremony, the knight tapped his squire on both shoulders with a sword. And reminded him of the ideals he should honor.
 - J No revision is needed.

- 25 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 17?
- A Delete the comma after *battle*
 - B Change *him* to *it*
 - C Change *immediately* to *imediately*
 - D Make no change

- 26 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 19?
- F Change *who* to *they*
 - G Change *there* to *their*
 - H Change *protect* to *protects*
 - J Make no change

Brian wrote this story about a pet he had once owned. He has asked you to read the story and help him think about how to correct and improve it. When you are finished reading, answer the questions that follow.

A New Home

(1) My parakeet Dooley had always enjoyed admiring himself in the mirror. (2) Sometimes he even walked right up to it and said “Hello, pretty bird.” (3) He could also repeat other phrases I had taught him. (4) His lively behavior always made me laugh.

(5) Dooley loved it when I placed his cage outside on the porch. (6) He enjoyed the sunshine and fresh air. (7) One day I moved him outside as usual. (8) When I returned a little later, he was gone. (9) The latch on the cage had been loose, and Dooley had pushed the door open.

(10) I searched a long time for my feathered friend. (11) Every day checking outside to see whether he had returned. (12) Finally I decided I would never see him again. (13) Six months later at our neighborhood market, my mother met a woman who said she had found a parakeet in her garage. (14) She had given the bird to her grandparents who lived nearby. (15) “Please tell them I would like to come over to see whether it’s Dooley,” I said to my mother.

(16) Everyone agreed it would be a good idea for me to visit the couple that had the parakeet. (17) Coming from a cage by the window, I heard a loud squawking sound as soon as I entered the house. (18) The parakeet in the cage looked like Dooley, and he pranced around the cage

like Dooley. (19) Then he starred at himself in the mirror just as Dooley had always done. (20) Finally the bird started spouting phrases that I had taught Dooley.

(21) I jumped up excitedly. (22) I was ready to tell the man and woman that I knew this bird was Dooley, but then I caught a glimpse of their faces. (23) I seen they were both beaming with pride.

(24) Obviously Dooley had brought themselves a great deal of pleasure.

(25) At that moment I realized it didn't matter that Dooley had belonged to me first. (26) He had a new home now, and I could tell that he was very happy.

(27) "No, that's not Dooley," I finally said. (28) "My parakeet had brighter feathers."

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

- A Change *walked* to **walks**
- B Change *it* to **them**
- C Insert a comma after *said*
- D Make no change

28 Which transition word or phrase should be added to the beginning of sentence 9?

- F In other words,
- G Therefore,
- H For example,
- J Apparently,

29 What is the BEST way to rewrite sentence 11?

- A Every day I checked outside to see whether he had returned.
- B Every day checking outside, it was to see whether he had returned.
- C Every day I checked outside. To see whether he had returned.
- D Every day I checked outside, I wanted to see whether he had returned.

30 What is the BEST way to rewrite the ideas in sentence 17?

- F Coming from a cage by the window. I heard a loud squawking sound as soon as I entered the house.
- G I entered the house coming from a cage by the window, and I heard a loud squawking sound.
- H I entered the house, and as soon as I did, I heard a loud squawking sound, it was coming from a cage by the window.
- J As soon as I entered the house, I heard a loud squawking sound coming from a cage by the window.

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

- A Change *starred* to **stared**
- B Change *himself* to **hisself**
- C Change *had always done* to **have always done**
- D Make no change

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

- F Change *seen* to **saw**
- G Change *beaming* to **beeming**
- H Change the period to a question mark
- J Make no change

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

- A Change *Obviously* to **Obvious**
- B Change *themselves* to **them**
- C Change *pleasure* to **plesure**
- D Make no change

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Janice's teacher asked her to write a paper about a popular new fad. Janice decided to write about scooters. To prepare for a peer-editing conference, you have been asked to read her paper and look for corrections and improvements she should make. When you're finished reading, answer the questions that follow.

Just a Fad?

(1) They glide down hills, weave through crowds, and leap from ramps. (2) They jump, twist, and turn. (3) They are maneuvered by well-dressed executives, trendy teens, and high-spirited children. (4) What are they? (5) They are one of the more hotter new fads in the United States—scooters.

(6) The modern scooter fad came to the United States in early 2000. (7) People here quickly discovered why scooters were already so popular in Europe, Australia, and Asia. (8) Businesspeople could navigate scooters through pedestrian traffic quietly without any fuel costs, parking problems, or pollution. (9) Teens could scoot to school, stores, or the library and then fold up their scooters and carry them in their backpacks. (10) Children could ride scooters at parks and on neighborhood sidewalks. (11) Interest spread rapidly, and scooters could soon be found all over the country.

(12) Available for as little as \$30 at some toy stores, the new scooters are convenient, fun, and easy to ride. (13) A buyer simply unfold a new scooter, adjusts the handlebars to the correct height, steps onto the board, and kicks off.

(14) Scooters are handy and enjoyable for people of all ages.

(15) They can be dangerous, too. (16) In the year 2000, emergency rooms treated almost 30,000 people for injuries sustained on scooters. (17) Most of these injuries affected riders' heads, faces, arms, and hands. (18) In response to these accidents, some communities have passed laws requiring scooter users to wear helmets and other safety gear.

(19) Bicyclists are already supposed to be wearing helmets.

(20) Following a few simple rules can also help keep riders safe.

(21) Scooters should never be ridden at night or while the rider is wearing headphones. (22) Scooter users should obey traffic rules, stay away from cars, and avoid sand, gravel, water, and wet leaves.

(23) Today it is not unusual to see a man in a suit riding a scooter to his office. (24) Workers in large department stores scoot down the aisles. (25) Students roll across high school and college campuses. (26) Even Great Britain's Prince Harry, the teenage son of the Prince of Wales, has reportedly been seen gliding down the long halls of the royal palace on a scooter. (27) Yes, scooters are a hot new fad, but it appears they may be useful enough to be around for a while!

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

- F** Change *more hotter* to **hottest**
- G** Insert a comma after *fads*
- H** Change *United States* to **united states**
- J** Make no change

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

- A** Change *unfold* to **unfolds**
- B** Delete the comma after *scooter*
- C** Change *board* to **bored**
- D** Make no change

36 What is the BEST way to combine sentences 14 and 15?

- F Scooters are handy and enjoyable for people of all ages, they can also be dangerous.
- G While scooters are handy and enjoyable for people of all ages, they can also be dangerous.
- H Scooters, which are handy and enjoyable for people of all ages, that can be dangerous, too.
- J Handy and enjoyable for people of all ages, scooters they are also dangerous, too.

37 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 18?

- A Change *have passed* to **had passed**
- B Change *requiring* to **requiring**
- C Insert a comma after *users*
- D Make no change

38 What transition word or phrase should be added to the beginning of sentence 21?

- F As a result,
- G Furthermore,
- H In the end,
- J For example,

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

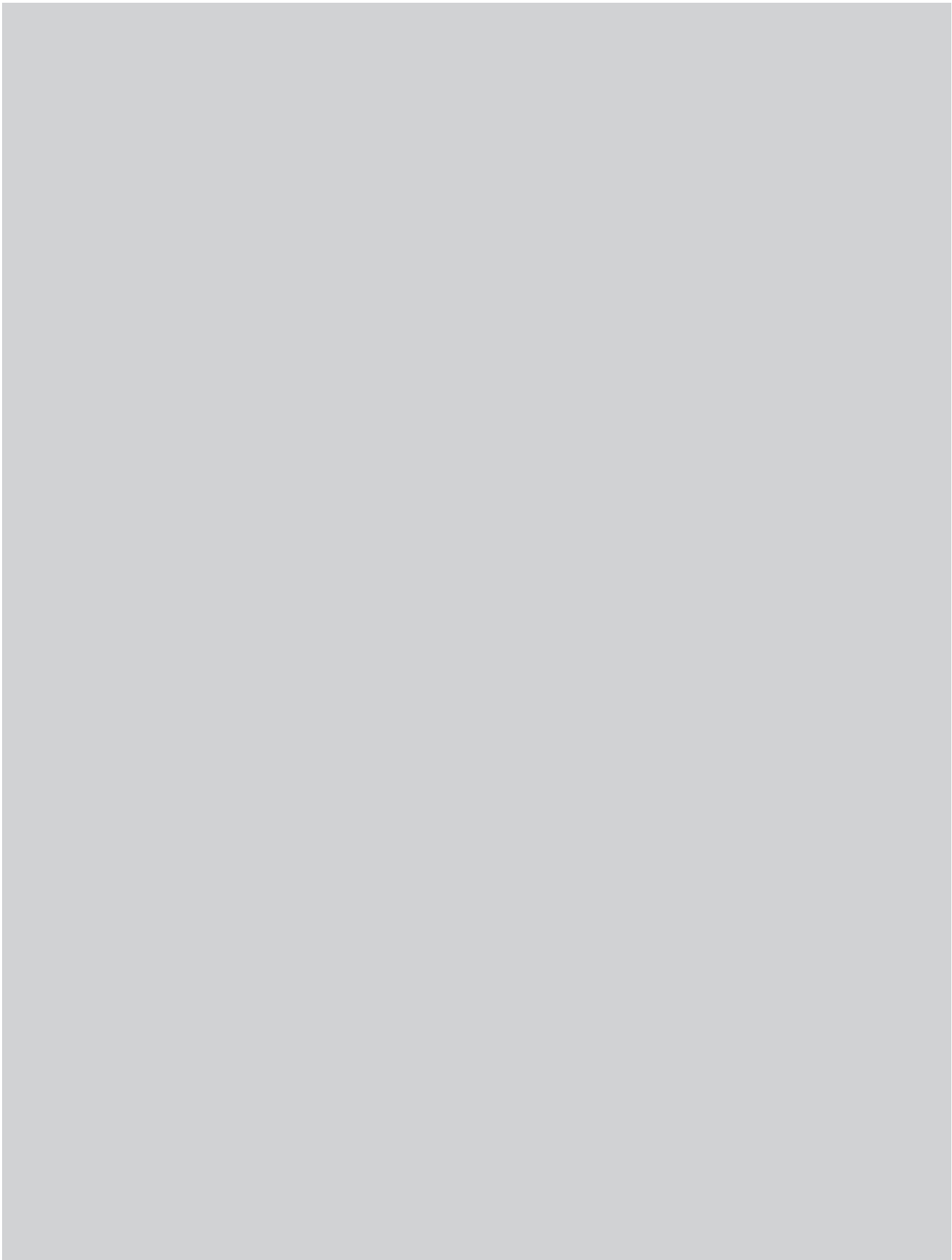
- A Change *Britain's* to **Britains'**
- B Change *Prince of wales* to **Prince of Wales**
- C Change *gliding* to **glideing**
- D Make no change

40 Which sentence does NOT belong in this paper?

- F Sentence 3
- G Sentence 6
- H Sentence 19
- J Sentence 25

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





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 $P = 2(l + w)$
Circumference	circle	$C = 2\pi r$ or $C = \pi d$
Area	square	$A = s^2$
	rectangle	$A = lw$ or $A = bh$
	triangle	$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$ or $A = \frac{bh}{2}$
	trapezoid	$A = \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h$ or $A = \frac{(b_1 + b_2)h}{2}$
	circle	$A = \pi r^2$
Volume	cube	$V = s^3$
	rectangular prism	$V = lwh$ or $V = Bh^*$
	cylinder	$V = \pi r^2h$ or $V = Bh^*$
<i>*B represents the area of the Base of a solid figure.</i>		
Pi	π	$\pi \approx 3.14$ or $\pi \approx \frac{22}{7}$

DIRECTIONS

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

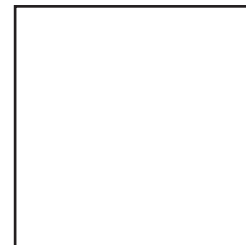
SAMPLE A

Find the greatest common factor of 12 and 18.

- A 3
- B 6
- C 9
- D Not Here

SAMPLE B

Find the perimeter of this square rug in meters.



3.2 m

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



- 1 The table shows the distance Pedro jogged each day last week.

Distance Jogged

Day	Distance (miles)
Monday	2.3
Tuesday	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Wednesday	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	2
Friday	1.8
Saturday	2.6
Sunday	$1\frac{3}{4}$

What was the total distance Pedro jogged last week?

- A 8.7 mi
B 11 mi
C 14.7 mi
D 16 mi
- 2 Which expression can be used to solve the problem below?

To cater a luncheon, a hotel charges \$50 per hour for use of a dining room plus \$24.50 per person. What is the total cost for a 2-hour luncheon for 45 people?

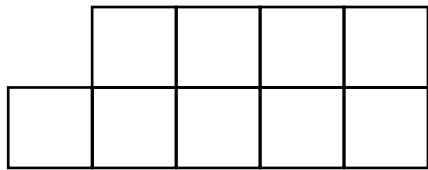
- F $2 \times 50 + 24.50 + 45$
G $2 \times 50 + 24.50 \times 45$
H $2 \times 24.50 + 50 \times 45$
J $2 \times 45 + 50 \times 24.50$

- 3 Conner's parents asked him to save $\frac{2}{5}$ of his allowance each week to help pay for summer camp. What percent of his allowance did Conner's parents ask him to save?

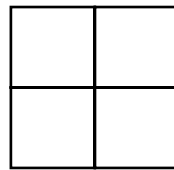
- A 25%
B 35%
C 40%
D 60%

- 4 Susan has 3 siblings: Ted, Kathy, and Jake. Susan is older than Jake. Ted is younger than both his sisters but older than his brother. What information is needed to determine the order of the siblings from oldest to youngest?
- F Is Kathy older or younger than Ted?
G Is Jake older or younger than Susan?
H Is Susan older or younger than Kathy?
J Is Ted older or younger than Jake?

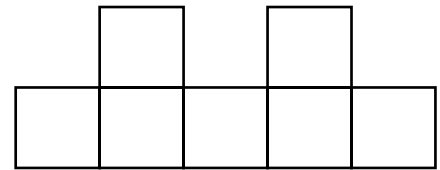
5 The top, side, and front views of a solid figure made of cubes are shown below.



Top

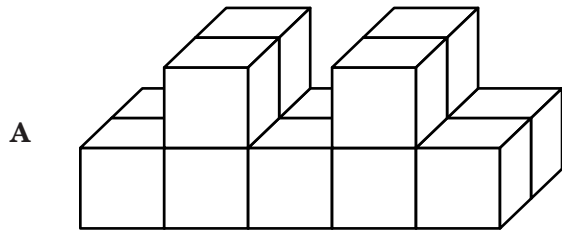


Side

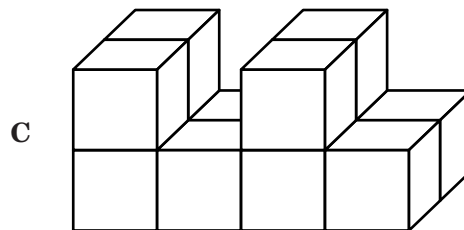


Front

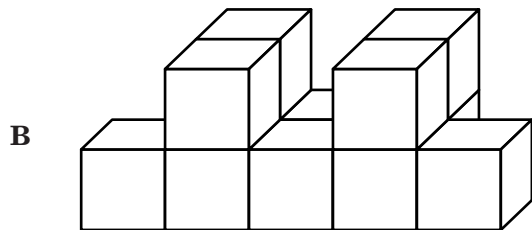
Which solid figure matches the views above?



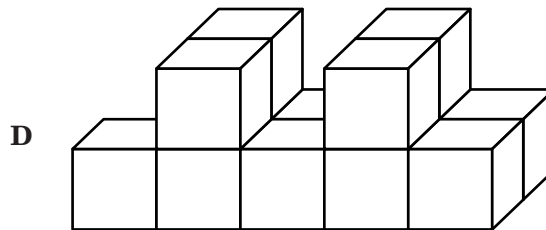
Front



Front



Front



Front

6 Which of the following CANNOT be used to find the perimeter of a square with side length s ?

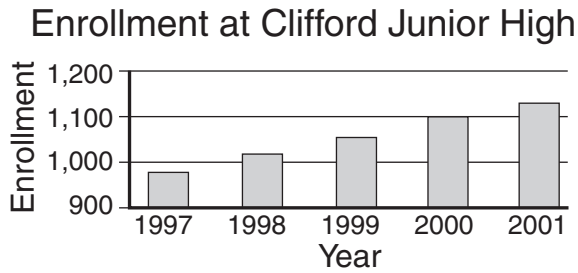
F $s + s + s + s$

G $2s + 2s$

H $4s$

J $s \times s$

- 7 The enrollment at Clifford Junior High from 1997 through 2001 is shown below.



If the enrollment trend shown in the table continues, which is the best prediction of the enrollment at Clifford Junior High in 2004?

- A Fewer than 1,100
- B Between 1,200 and 1,300
- C Between 1,400 and 1,500
- D More than 1,500

- 8 The net profit of a company for each of 5 consecutive years is shown in the table.

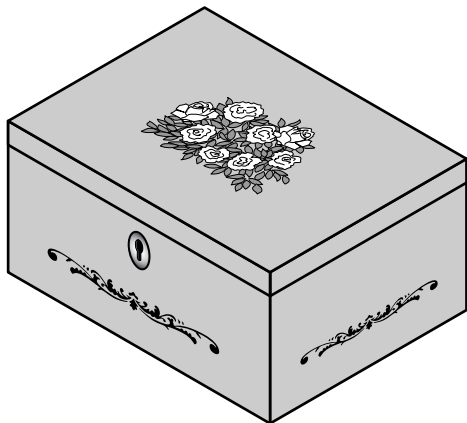
Company Profit

Year	Net Profit (millions of dollars)
1984	12.5
1985	14.6
1986	13.1
1987	14.5
1988	12.2

Which statement is supported by the information in the table?

- F The net profit in 1987 was 20% greater than the net profit in 1986.
- G The greatest increase in net profit for 2 consecutive years occurred from 1984 to 1985.
- H The greatest decrease in net profit for 2 consecutive years occurred from 1985 to 1986.
- J The sum of the net profits for 1984 and 1985 was greater than the sum of the net profits for 1986 and 1987.

- 9 A jewelry box is shown below. Use the ruler on the Mathematics Chart to measure the dimensions of the jewelry box in centimeters.



Which best represents the volume of the jewelry box?

- A 6 cm^3
 B 9 cm^3
 C 14 cm^3
 D 24 cm^3
- 10 Which expression can be used to find the maximum number of 0.2-meter lengths of rope that can be cut from a 6.5-meter length of rope?
- F $0.2 \div 6.5$
 G $0.2 + 6.5$
 H $6.5 \div 0.2$
 J 6.5×0.2

- 11 Mrs. Cotera wants to estimate the monthly operating expenses for the car she just bought, not including maintenance and repairs. Insurance will cost about \$200 per month, and Mrs. Cotera expects to drive an average of 225 miles per week. What additional information does she need to estimate her monthly operating expenses?

- A The cost of fuel and the one-way distance to work
 B The cost of fuel and the number of miles per gallon her car gets
 C The cost of fuel and her weekly take-home pay
 D The number of gallons of fuel needed per week

- 12 Mr. Gordon asked 39 students how many times they used the dictionary last week in his class. The responses are shown in the table.

Dictionary Use

Number of Times Used	Number of Students
5	3
6	5
7	7
8	12
9	8
10	4

Which measure of the data represents the most common number of times the students used the dictionary?

- F Mean
 G Median
 H Mode
 J Range

- 13 If $\angle T$ and $\angle U$ are supplementary and the measure of $\angle T$ is 70° , what is the measure of $\angle U$?
- A 110°
 - B 70°
 - C 20°
 - D 10°

- 14 Kira drew a circle with a radius of 20 inches and another circle with a radius of 10 inches. What is the approximate difference between the areas of the 2 circles?
- F 300 in.^2
 - G 314 in.^2
 - H 942 in.^2
 - J $1,256 \text{ in.}^2$

- 15 Art's Department Store is having a sale. The table shows the regular price, r , and the sale price, s , of several items.

Sale Prices

Item	Regular Price (r)	Sale Price (s)
A	\$5.00	\$2.50
B	\$7.00	\$3.50
C	\$10.00	\$5.00
D	\$12.00	\$6.00

Which formula can be used to calculate the sale price?

- A $s = r - 2.5$
- B $s = r \times 2.0$
- C $s = r \times 0.5$
- D $s = r - 0.5$

16 Which problem situation matches the equation below?

$$15x = 120$$

- F Chang collected 120 foreign postage stamps last year. He gave 15% of them to friends. What is x , the number of stamps Chang did not give away?
- G Cece exercised 120 minutes each day for 15 days last month. What is x , the total number of hours Cece exercised last month?
- H Demetria drove a total of 120 miles this week. She drove 15 miles more this week than she drove last week. What is x , the number of miles Demetria drove last week?
- J Adam charges \$15 per hour for labor to repair lawn mowers. What is x , the number of hours Adam worked if he charged \$120 for labor?

17 The cost of Matt and Natalie's dinner was \$27.35. They want to leave a 20% tip. Which of the following is closest to the amount of the tip they want to leave?

- A \$4.00
- B \$4.50
- C \$5.00
- D \$5.50

- 18 At Kingston Junior High School, 200 students were asked to name a career they would like to pursue. The results are shown in the table below.

Career Choice

Career	Number of Students
Actor/actress	30
Athlete	40
Business executive	70
Pilot	20
Politician	10
Musician	22
Teacher	8

Which of the following statements is supported by data in the table?

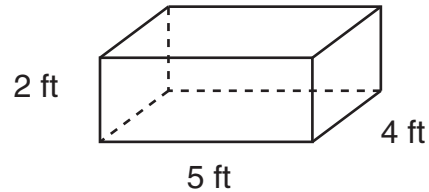
- F** More than 25% of the students would like to pursue a career in acting or music.
- G** The least number of students chose teaching because of the college preparation required.
- H** The mode of the data is 30.
- J** Exactly 10% of the students would like to pursue a career in politics.

- 19 During a week in December in Anchorage, Alaska, the daily high temperatures were 20°F , 18°F , -10°F , 15°F , -15°F , 25°F , and 11°F . Which expression can be used to find the average daily high temperature during that week?
- A $(20 + 18 + 10 + 15 + 15 + 25 + 11) \div 7$
B $20 + 18 + 10 + 15 + 15 + 25 + 11 \div 7$
C $[20 + 18 + (-10) + 15 + (-15) + 25 + 11] \div 7$
D $20 + 18 + (-10) + 15 + (-15) + 25 + 11 \div 7$

- 20 Jeffrey spent $\frac{1}{2}$ of his Saturday earnings on a pair of shoes and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the remaining amount on a CD. After he spent \$5.35 on lunch, he had \$10.85 left. How much did Jeffrey earn on Saturday?

- F \$32.25
G \$36.45
H \$60.40
J \$64.80

- 21 Mr. McCrea is building a toy box like the one shown below.



What is the volume of the toy box in cubic feet?

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

22 If the corresponding angles of 2 polygons are congruent and the lengths of the corresponding sides of the polygons are proportional, the polygons are —

F regular

G congruent

H symmetric

J similar

23 Pilar spends a total of 60 hours per week at school and at her job. She attends school from 8:45 A.M. until 3:45 P.M., Monday through Friday. Which equation can be used to find t , the maximum number of hours Pilar works at her job each week?

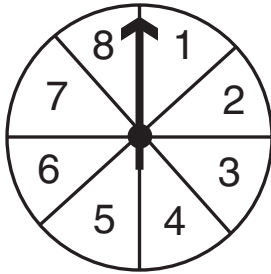
A $t = 60 - (5 \times 7)$

B $t = 60 - (5 \times 8)$

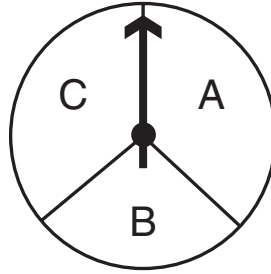
C $t = 60 - 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7$

D $t = 5 \times 7 - 60$

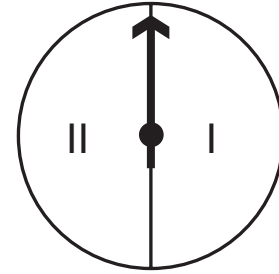
24 Lily played a game where she spun each of the spinners shown below once.



Spinner 1



Spinner 2



Spinner 3

Which choice shows all the possible unique combinations of an odd number on Spinner 1, an A or a B on Spinner 2, and a II on Spinner 3?

Possible Outcomes

F

Spinner 1	Spinner 2	Spinner 3
1	A	II
2	B	II
3	A	II
4	B	II
5	A	II
6	B	II
7	A	II
8	B	II

Possible Outcomes

H

Spinner 1	Spinner 2	Spinner 3
1	A	II
3	B	II
5	A	II
7	B	II
1	A	II
3	B	II
5	A	II
7	B	II

Possible Outcomes

G

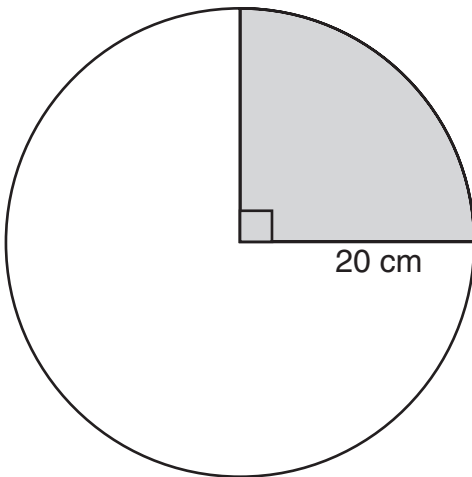
Spinner 1	Spinner 2	Spinner 3
1	A	II
3	A	II
5	A	II
7	A	II
1	B	II
3	B	II
5	B	II
7	B	II

Possible Outcomes

J

Spinner 1	Spinner 2	Spinner 3
1	A	I
3	A	II
5	A	I
7	A	II
1	B	I
3	B	II
5	B	I
7	B	II

- 25 Margarita traces a circle with a radius of 20 centimeters like the one shown below. She will color in the shaded region.



What is the approximate area of the shaded region?

- A 90 cm^2
- B 270 cm^2
- C 314 cm^2
- D $1,256 \text{ cm}^2$

- 26 The fraction $\frac{5}{8}$ is found between which pair of fractions on a number line?

- F $\frac{8}{16}$ and $\frac{21}{32}$
- G $\frac{9}{16}$ and $\frac{19}{32}$
- H $\frac{10}{16}$ and $\frac{24}{32}$
- J $\frac{11}{16}$ and $\frac{24}{32}$

- 27 In which data set are the mean, median, mode, and range all the same number?

- A {1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 1, 2}
- B {1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1}
- C {1, 3, 3, 3, 2, 3, 1}
- D {2, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3}

- 28 The prices of 3 different bottles of shampoo are given in the table.

Shampoo Prices

Bottle Size (ounces)	Price
20	\$7.18
15	\$4.73
10	\$3.58

Which size bottle of shampoo has the lowest price per ounce?

- F The 20-oz bottle only
- G The 15-oz bottle and the 20-oz bottle
- H The 15-oz bottle only
- J The 10-oz bottle and the 15-oz bottle

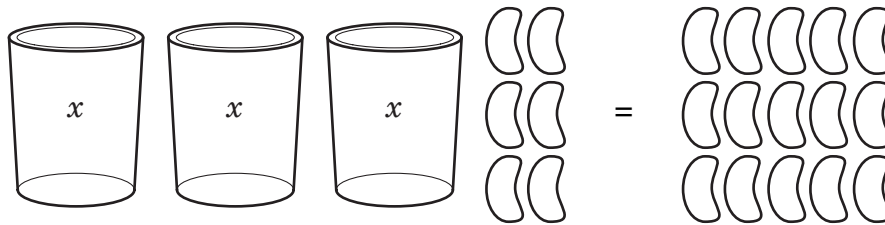
- 29 Which of the following has 2 parallel bases that are not polygons?

- A Cone
- B Prism
- C Pyramid
- D Cylinder

- 30 What is the value of the expression $(3 + 3)^2 \div 6 - 2 \times 4$?

- F -18
- G -2
- H 0
- J 16

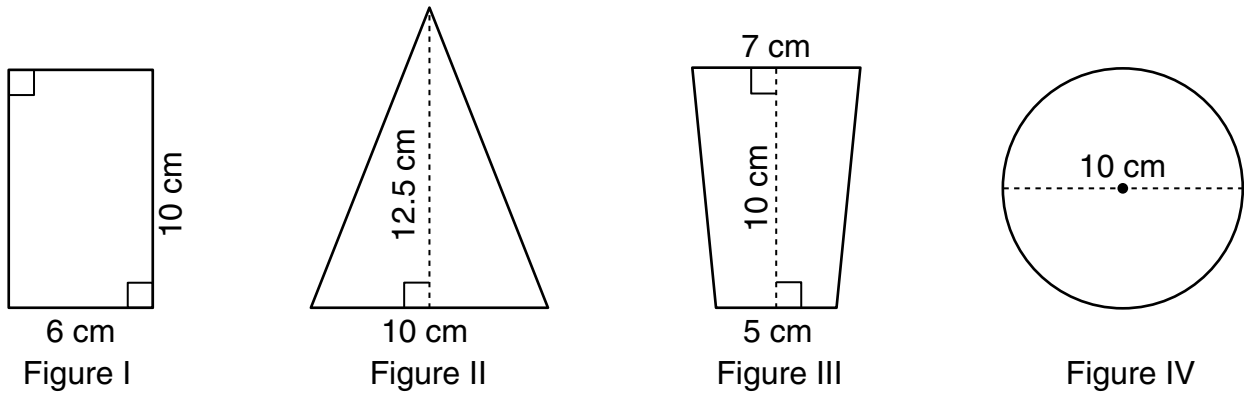
- 31 The model below represents the equation $3x + 6 = 15$.



What is the first step in finding the value of x ?

- A Divide the beans equally among the 3 cups
 - B Add 15 beans to each side of the model
 - C Add 6 beans to each side of the model
 - D Subtract 6 beans from each side of the model
-
- 32 A company published 110 books last year, and 8 of them became best-sellers. Which best represents the percent of books the company published last year that did NOT become best-sellers?
- F 7%
 - G 8%
 - H 93%
 - J 102%

33 Cassie draws the following 4 figures.



Which 2 figures have the same area?

- A Figure I and Figure II
- B Figure I and Figure III
- C Figure II and Figure III
- D Figure II and Figure IV

34 A recipe that makes 18 cookies calls for $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of sugar. How much sugar is needed to make 2 dozen cookies using this recipe?

- F $\frac{3}{8}$ c
- G 1 c
- H $1\frac{1}{3}$ c
- J $1\frac{1}{2}$ c

35 Which description shows the relationship between a term and n , its position in the sequence?

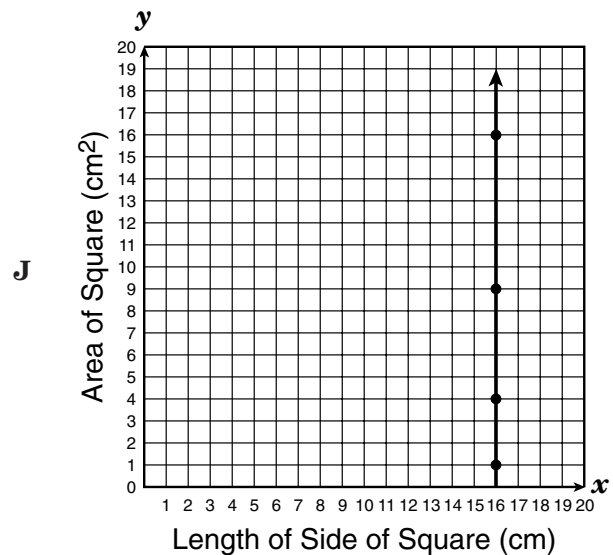
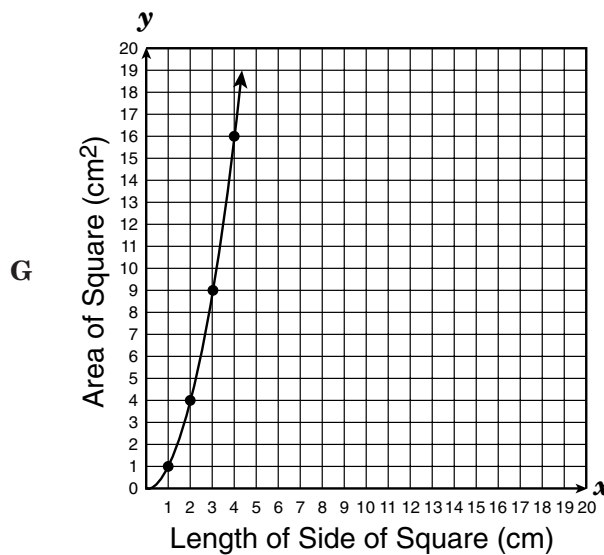
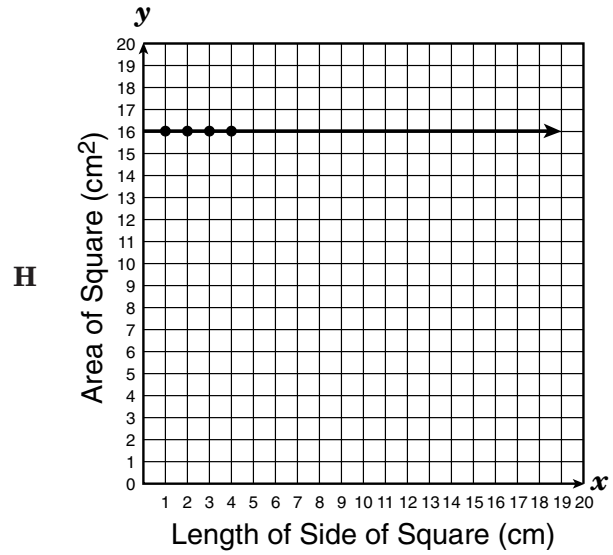
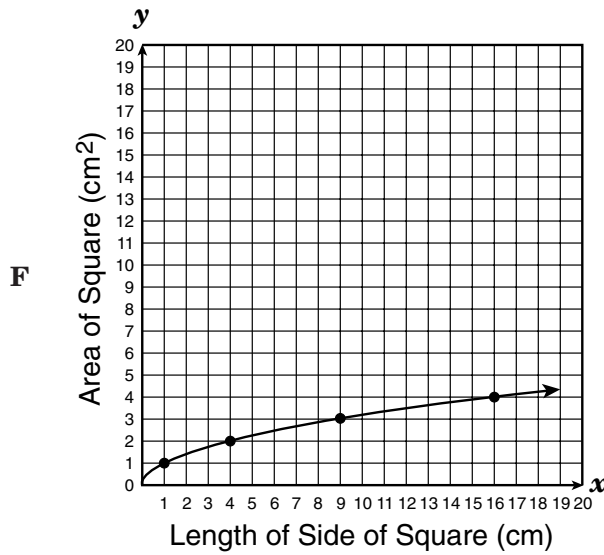
Position	1	2	3	4	5	n
Value of Term	1	4	7	10	13	

- A Add 3 to n
- B Multiply n by 2 and then subtract 3
- C Multiply n by 2 and then add 3
- D Multiply n by 3 and then subtract 2

- 36 The data in the table below represent the relationship between the length of a side of a square in centimeters, x , and the area of a square in centimeters squared, y .

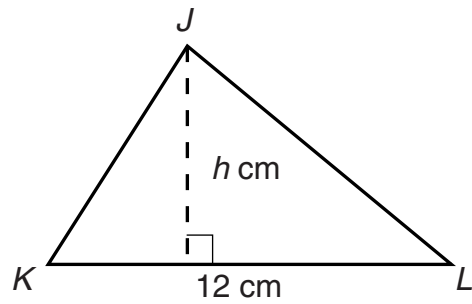
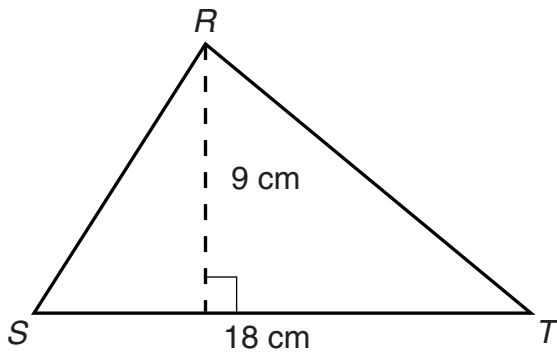
Length of side, x (cm)	Area, y (cm ²)
1	1
2	4
3	9
4	16

Which graph best represents the data in the table above?



- 37** Mrs. Gutiérrez bought 2 dozen cans of soda priced at 6 cans for \$1.98 and 18 bottles of water priced at 6 bottles for \$2.16. What is the total amount she spent, not including tax, on soda and bottled water?
- A** \$6.48
 - B** \$7.92
 - C** \$14.40
 - D** \$16.56

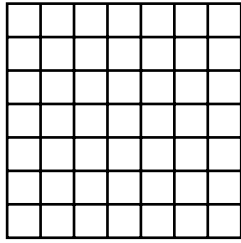
38 $\triangle RST$ and $\triangle JKL$ are similar.



Which choice shows the equations that can be used to find the area of $\triangle JKL$?

- F** First use $\frac{9}{18} = \frac{h}{12}$ and then use area = $\frac{1}{2}(12h)$
- G** First use $\frac{9}{18} = \frac{h}{12}$ and then use area = $12h$
- H** First use $\frac{9}{18} = \frac{12}{h}$ and then use area = $\frac{1}{2}(12h)$
- J** First use $\frac{9}{18} = \frac{12}{h}$ and then use area = $12h$

- 39 The model below represents $\sqrt{49} = 7$.



Which arrangement of small squares can be used to model a large square that represents $\sqrt{196}$?

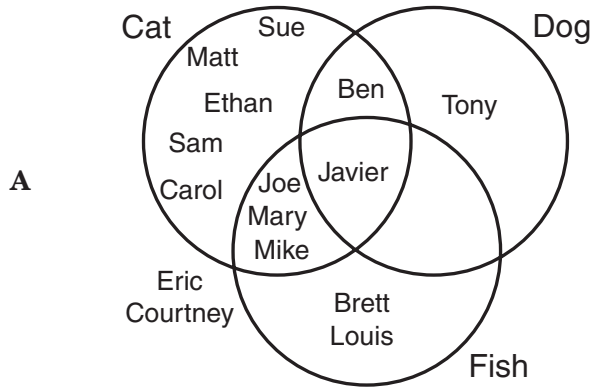
- A 4 rows of 49 squares
- B 6 rows of 36 squares
- C 12 rows of 12 squares
- D 14 rows of 14 squares

- 40 Which statement is always true about an equilateral triangle?

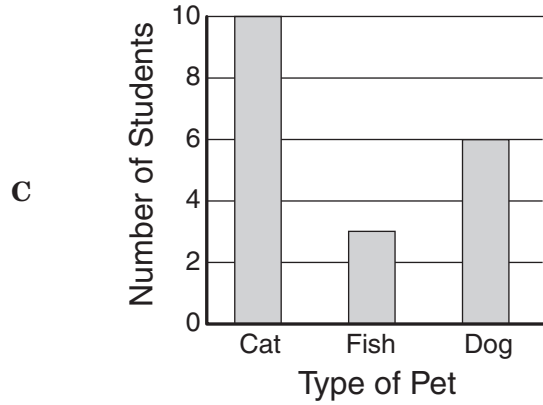
- F It has 3 congruent angles.
- G It has 1 right angle.
- H It has exactly 2 congruent sides.
- J The sum of any 2 angles is 180° .

- 41 Aaron polled 15 classmates to find out what kinds of pets they have. Which of the following gives the most detailed information about individual students and their pets?

Types of Pets Owned by Students



Types of Pets Owned by Students

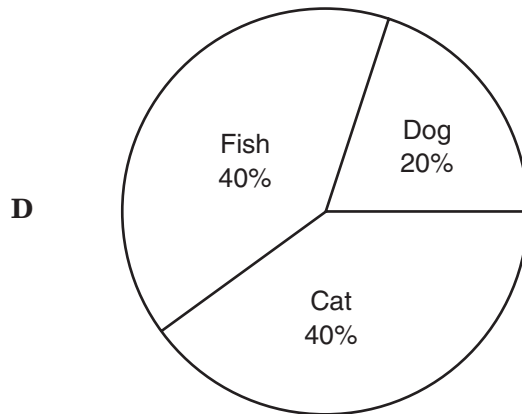


Types of Pets Owned by Students

B

Type of Pet	Number of Students
Cat	10
Fish	6
Dog	3

Types of Pets Owned by Students



- 42 The table below shows what 7 students charge per hour for tutoring.

Tutoring Fees

Tutor	Fee per Hour
Lee	\$3.25
Mick	\$4.50
Andreas	\$4.00
Cyndi	\$4.50
Dirk	\$3.75
Glenda	\$4.75
Kristen	\$4.25

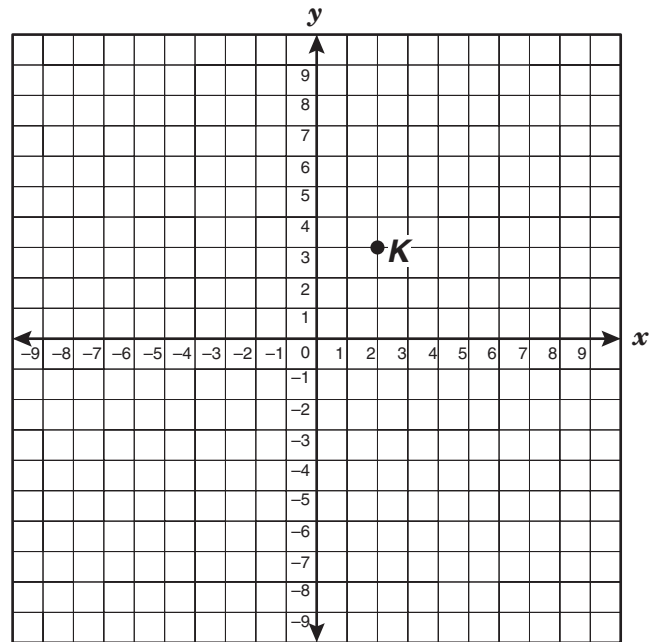
What is the median fee per hour for tutoring by these students?

- F \$1.50
 G \$4.15
 H \$4.25
 J \$4.50

- 43 Luis is in charge of making props for a school play. He needs to make a large circular wooden clock that measures about 6 feet in circumference. Which equation can he use to find r , the radius of the clock?

- A $r = \frac{6}{\pi}$
 B $r = \frac{12}{\pi}$
 C $r = \frac{6}{2\pi}$
 D $r = \frac{12}{2\pi}$

- 44 If point K is translated 4 units to the left and 3 units down, what will point K 's new coordinates be?

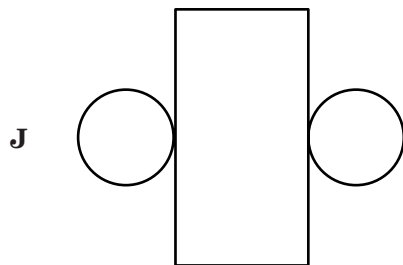
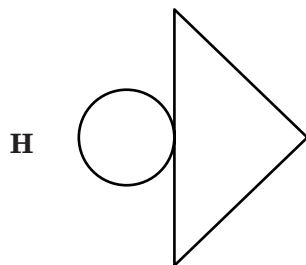
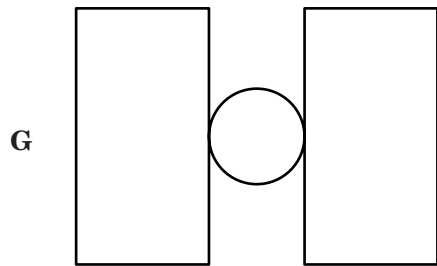
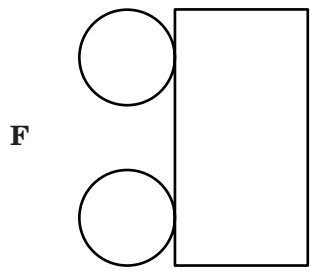


- F $(-2, 0)$
 G $(-1, -1)$
 H $(6, 0)$
 J $(5, -1)$

- 45 Patrick drew a map of his neighborhood. He used a scale in which 1 inch equals 2 miles. What distance on Patrick's map should represent the 1.5 miles between his house and the nearest gas station?

- A 0.3 in.
 B 0.75 in.
 C 1.3 in.
 D 3 in.

46 Which net can be used to make a cylinder?



47 Mr. Zimmerman started a 6-week exercise program. The first week he jogged 1 mile each day, the second week he jogged $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles each day, and the third week he jogged $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles each day. If the pattern continues, how far will he jog each day of the sixth week?

A $1\frac{1}{4}$ mi

B $2\frac{1}{4}$ mi

C 6 mi

D $9\frac{3}{4}$ mi

48 A bowler scored between 195 points and 215 points per game. Which is the best estimate of the total points she scored in 8 games?

F From 1,350 to 1,550

G From 1,550 to 1,750

H From 1,750 to 1,950

J From 1,950 to 2,150

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



READING

Read this selection. Then answer the questions that follow it.

The Charro

- 1 “I have bad news,” announced Mrs. Carrillo, the Spanish club’s sponsor. “We’re nearly \$1,000 short of the amount we need to take our trip to Mexico City next month.”
- 2 The club members groaned. Since the idea of going to Mexico had been brought up back in September, it had been an incentive to raise as much money as possible. They had hoped that their last fund-raiser, a dinner featuring enchiladas and other traditional Mexican dishes, would provide the rest of the funds they needed. However, it had not brought in as much money as they had expected.
- 3 “How depressing,” Adrian said gloomily. “All year we’ve practiced our Spanish, and now there’s no way we’ll get to Mexico City.”
- 4 Marisol refused to give up so easily. “Look at us! We’re already thinking it’s hopeless. Don’t be so pessimistic! There has to be a way to raise the money!” she said. “Everybody go home and think. Ask your parents, friends, and neighbors. Let’s meet again in two days to see whether anyone has a suggestion.”
- 5 After school Marisol decided to visit Grandpa Delgado at his ranch. Talking with him always made her problems seem smaller. Just being at the ranch made her feel better, so she went whenever she was agitated about something. She knew she could rely on the land’s unchanging beauty.
- 6 Marisol found her grandfather in his old barn. “I guess we’ll need to pull this shabby old barn down pretty soon,” he said when he saw her. “It’s falling apart. It seems as if it deteriorated overnight. Now that we’ve built a new barn, it’s just taking up space around here—like me, I suppose.” He sighed and looked around. “I built it right after I came to this country. It looks as though we’ve both just about outlived our usefulness.”
- 7 As Marisol watched him looking around the barn, she got an idea. “Grandpa, wasn’t there a theater group near here that used to perform in a barn?”
- 8 “Why, yes,” Grandpa Delgado said. “The Red Barn Players. They’re not around anymore. It was a good idea, performing in a barn. We don’t have fancy theaters around here like those you would find in a big city.”
- 9 “How many folding chairs do you think could fit in this barn?” Marisol asked.

My notes about what I am
reading

- 10 He wrinkled his brow and thought a moment. “Probably a hundred or so. Why?”
- 11 Marisol’s words came out in a rush. “I have an idea for how to earn money for my Spanish club. We could put on a play right here in your barn! If we gave two performances and if a hundred people came to each one and if tickets cost five dollars each . . .” She tapped her feet as she did the math in her head. “That’s \$1,000!” she said triumphantly.
- 12 At their next meeting, Marisol’s fellow club members liked the idea. Mrs. Carrillo said, “Marisol, why don’t you and Carlota find a play for us to perform. We need to decide on the play right away so we’ll have time to rehearse, build sets, make costumes, and advertise. In the meantime we can work on turning the barn into a temporary theater.”
- 13 Marisol and Carlota spent hours at the library looking for a play, but nothing seemed right. “Here’s one about a zookeeper who discovers his gorilla can talk,” Carlota said.
- 14 Marisol shook her head. “None of these will work. They’re too short, and none of them has more than three roles,” she said.
- 15 “Besides,” added Carlota, “we should do a play that has something to do with Mexican culture.”
- 16 Marisol paused for a moment as an idea came to her. “I wrote a play for English class a few months ago about my grandpa when he was a young *charro*, a Mexican cowboy. Would you like to see it?”
- 17 Carlota went home with Marisol and read the play. When Carlota finished reading, she turned to Marisol and said, “It’s perfect!”
- 18 The other club members liked it, too. Parts were assigned, and rehearsals began. Marisol didn’t have a part, but she helped with sets and costumes. Her whole family got involved to make sure the play was a success because they were proud of her. Marisol’s father put up posters on every telephone pole for miles around. Her older brother Ray, who attended college in a nearby town, promised to bring a group of friends on opening night.
- 19 Before the play Mrs. Carrillo explained the purpose of the event and thanked the audience for attending. Then the performance began. Marisol watched nervously from backstage. At one point Adrian, who was playing Marisol’s grandfather, had to sing an old Mexican folk song. He had a good voice, but he must have forgotten the words. Marisol listened in horror as his voice faded away, and the barn went silent.

- 20 Then another voice, deep and rich, took up the song. Marisol peeked out at the audience and saw Grandpa Delgado. He had risen to his feet and was singing the song as she had heard him sing it many times. He turned to the rest of the crowd. "Sing along," he invited them. "You know the words." To Marisol's amazement many of the older men and women joined in. Their voices swelled, reaching into every corner of the dark, dusty barn and transforming it into a place of wonder.
- 21 After the play was over, Marisol helped count the profits. They had made more than \$500. She felt sure that they would be able to reach their goal after the next day's performance.
- 22 Grandpa Delgado came over to congratulate her. "I guess this old thing still has some life in it after all," he said with a wink.
- 23 "I always knew that *it* did, Grandpa," Marisol said, winking back. The trip to Mexico City would be great, but nothing could ever replace Marisol's happiness when she heard her grandfather's strong voice ringing throughout the barn.

1 In paragraph 5, the word agitated means —

- A upset
- B eager
- C sorry
- D curious

2 Which of these statements reflects Grandpa Delgado's change of opinion at the end of the story?

- F Things get less useful the older they become.
- G Older people should retire so that the young can take over.
- H Young people do not want to listen to old songs.
- J Growing old does not make a person less useful.

- 3 Read the following portion of an outline of this selection.

II. The Performance

A. The right play

1. Not too short
2. Plenty of roles
3. _____

Which information belongs in the blank?

- A Encourages audience participation
 - B Reflects Mexican culture
 - C Is about a barn
 - D Has a Mexican folk song
- 4 What can the reader conclude about Marisol's family?
- F Grandpa Delgado was a member of the Red Barn Players.
 - G Marisol's father was also a *charro* when he was young.
 - H Grandpa Delgado was originally from Mexico.
 - J Marisol's brother was also in the Spanish club.
- 5 Paragraph 6 is important because it —
- A explains why Grandpa Delgado wants a new barn
 - B describes Grandpa Delgado's life as a cowboy
 - C relates how Grandpa Delgado feels about getting older
 - D tells about Grandpa Delgado's journey from Mexico

- 6 What are paragraphs 1 through 3 of this story mainly about?

- F The Spanish club not raising enough money to go to Mexico City
- G Why members of the Spanish club have been practicing their Spanish all year
- H A fund-raiser that features enchiladas and other traditional Mexican dishes
- J What kinds of ideas students have to raise money for the Spanish club trip

- 7 Which sentence from the selection suggests that Marisol lives in a small community?

- A *"I always knew that it did, Grandpa," Marisol said, winking back.*
- B *"We don't have fancy theaters around here like those you would find in a big city."*
- C *Marisol's father put up posters on every telephone pole for miles around.*
- D *"I have bad news," announced Mrs. Carrillo, the Spanish club's sponsor.*

- 8 In paragraph 6, the word deteriorated means —

- F became full
- G walked
- H grew
- J got worse

- 9 In this selection, in what way does Grandpa Delgado feel connected to the old barn?
- A He doesn't want to live on the ranch anymore.
 - B It is just like the barn his family had when he was a small boy.
 - C He doesn't think anyone needs either of them anymore.
 - D It is one of his favorite places on the ranch.

- 10 In paragraph 11, the author creates a feeling of —
- F unhappiness
 - G appreciation
 - H confusion
 - J excitement

- 11 Marisol's grandfather begins singing during the play because —
- A he wants the play to be a success
 - B the actor is singing a popular song
 - C people in the audience have asked him to join in
 - D he has a much better voice than the actor

The Challenger

- 1 Angela checked her skates and peered out at the ice. Its smooth, mirror-like surface reflected the flood of lights inside the auditorium. “Soon it’ll all be over,” she thought. The judges would tabulate the scores, and the skater with the most points would be the city figure-skating champion. She glanced at Sandra Collins standing confidently next to the ice. Sandra had been champion for the last two years. “It’ll probably be three after today,” Angela thought glumly.
- 2 “Don’t worry about Sandra,” Coach Lewis said, noticing Angela’s concerned expression. “Show the judges what *you* can do.”
- 3 Angela nodded as the announcer called her name. She skated out on shaky legs, going through her routine one last time in her mind. One part in particular worried her: the double axel, a jump in which she spun two and a half times and landed backwards. It had taken her months to learn, and she still sometimes missed it.
- 4 “I probably can’t even do a single jump right now,” she thought as the lights dimmed and the crowd grew silent. Angela’s eyes met Sandra’s icy blue stare, and a chill crept up Angela’s spine. She realized that Sandra wasn’t nervous at all. “She’s probably never missed a jump in her life,” Angela thought.
- 5 For one horrible moment as her music began, Angela felt frozen, locked in the cold grip of fear. Then she pushed her arms back, slid one skate forward, and began racing over the ice. Suddenly her mind went blank; what was she supposed to do first? Then, as if by magic, she glided gracefully into a spin. Her body had remembered what her mind had forgotten.
- 6 Angela made it through several small spins and jumps, but as the double axel approached, she felt more and more anxious. Her heart raced as she prepared to jump. What if she missed? She took a deep breath and leapt into the air, feeling an incredible sense of freedom as the crowd rushed past her eyes in a dizzying swirl. Then, arms out, she landed and—slipped. Her skate slid sideways ever so slightly and her balance wavered momentarily. It had been the tiniest of errors. Had the judges seen it? How much would they deduct from her score?
- 7 Angela didn’t even notice the crowd’s loud ovation when she finished. She skated off the ice right past Sandra. As defending champion, Sandra would compete last. As they

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passed, Angela saw a flicker of a smile cross Sandra's lips, as if to say, "Too bad."

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8 Angela watched carefully as Sandra skated. She was extremely confident and very good, but not perfect. Angela noticed a couple of small mistakes. "Will the judges notice?" Angela wondered. Were they as bad as her own mistakes?

9 "Well, second is pretty good," Angela thought as Sandra skated off to the roar of the crowd.

10 At last the scores came up. Angela stared in disbelief. She had done it! She was the city champion! Her eyes filled with tears as people hugged and congratulated her. Sandra came over and shook Angela's hand. Angela noticed tears in Sandra's eyes, too. "Congratulations," Sandra said. "You skated very well."

11 "Thank you," Angela said. "So did you." Watching Sandra walk away, Angela couldn't help but wonder how she felt.



Photo courtesy of © Roger Ressmeyer/CORBIS.

The Champion

- 1 Sandra stood nervously near the ice, watching Angela Martin from the corner of her eye. It was Angela's first time competing in the city championships, but if she was nervous, it wasn't showing. She sat next to her coach, calmly checking her skates. Sandra remembered her own first city championship. She had been so nervous she had wondered whether she would even be able to stand. She was still in high school, but suddenly she felt old. Most of the other skaters were two or three years younger than she was. This would be her last competition. Skating took hours of practice, and Sandra needed to concentrate more on her schoolwork. She was determined to get into a good college.
- 2 "Now skating: Angela Martin," the announcer's voice boomed, filling the arena. Sandra watched as Angela skated coolly out to the center of the ice. The music started, and Angela began her program. She looked graceful and fearless as she landed jump after jump perfectly. "How can she be so confident in her first championship?" Sandra wondered. When Angela finally spun to a stop back at the center of the ice, the crowd erupted in cheers.
- 3 Sandra was next. The announcer called her name, and she skated onto the ice just as Angela was skating off. For a moment their eyes met. Angela seemed almost arrogant. Her expression seemed to say, "Try to top that." Sandra half-smiled back. She had to admit that Angela would be hard to beat.
- 4 Sandra was still thinking about Angela when the lights lowered and the music began. She had to skate perfectly. She had noticed only one small slip on Angela's double axel. The slip had been so minor that Sandra doubted whether the judges even noticed it. Besides, on a double axel they would probably not deduct many points even if they had noticed. Sandra floated through her spins and jumps easily. She didn't make any major mistakes, but she was distracted by her thoughts of Angela's performance. When Sandra finished, she knew she had made some small errors. As she skated off the ice, she knew she had lost her title. She fought back tears as she stood waiting for the scores.
- 5 Finally the scoreboard flashed the final results. Sandra had finished second. Angela Martin was the new city figure-skating champion. Angela's friends and coach let out

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a loud cheer and began hugging and congratulating her. Sandra slowly approached. “Congratulations. You skated very well,” she said, shaking Angela’s hand. Seeing Angela’s tears of joy, Sandra couldn’t help feeling a little jealous. Better than anyone, she knew what Angela was feeling.

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Use “The Challenger” (pp. 65–66) to answer questions 12–17.

- 12 Angela is worried as the double axel approaches because —
- F she has forgotten how to do the jump
 - G she is starting to feel dizzy from spinning so much
 - H she occasionally makes mistakes on the jump
 - J she is having a hard time catching her breath
- 13 In paragraphs 1 through 4 of this story, why is Angela discouraged?
- A She knows that she is not a very good skater.
 - B She thinks that Sandra does not like her.
 - C She can't remember what she is supposed to do.
 - D She doesn't think she has a chance of beating Sandra.
- 14 Read this dictionary entry for the word routine.
- routine** \rū-'tēn\ *n* **1.** a common or expected occurrence **2.** a repeated speech or formula **3.** a prepared part or performance **4.** a sequence of instructions or commands
- Which of these represents the meaning of routine as used in paragraph 3?
- F Definition 1
 - G Definition 2
 - H Definition 3
 - J Definition 4
- 15 Paragraph 3 of this story is important because it —
- A helps readers understand Angela's anxiety later during her program
 - B gives readers clues about who will win the championship
 - C shows readers the difference between Sandra's and Angela's abilities
 - D informs readers how to do some figure-skating jumps
- 16 In paragraph 5, why does Angela forget what she is supposed to do first?
- F She has recently made a change to her program.
 - G She gets upset after she makes a mistake.
 - H She decides to try a jump she has never done before.
 - J She is nervous about competing in the championship.
- 17 In paragraph 10, the author creates a mood of —
- A triumph
 - B tension
 - C resentment
 - D wonder

Use “The Champion” (pp. 67–68) to answer questions 18–20.

- 18 Paragraph 2 is mainly about —
- F Sandra’s feelings as she watches Angela skate
 - G the crowd’s reaction when Angela finishes skating
 - H Angela’s first experience in the championship
 - J the music that Angela skates to during her program
- 19 Why is Sandra distracted while skating her program?
- A She is thinking about which college she wants to attend.
 - B She is angry about what Angela told her as they passed each other.
 - C She is worried about how well Angela skated.
 - D She is sorry that she did not treat Angela more nicely.
- 20 In paragraph 4, why does Sandra feel as if she has to skate perfectly?
- F She wants to skate her best in her last competition.
 - G She thinks that Angela is a much better skater than she is.
 - H She needs to make up for the mistakes she has already made.
 - J She knows that Angela skated very well during her program.

**Use “The Challenger” and “The Champion”
to answer questions 21–24.**

- 21** In what way are Angela’s and Sandra’s experiences similar?
- A** Each girl is competing in her first championship event.
 - B** Both girls are planning to stop skating after this competition.
 - C** Each girl is wrong about what the other is thinking.
 - D** Both girls are surprised when the winner is announced.
- 22** From Sandra’s and Angela’s thoughts about each other, the reader can conclude that —
- F** they will become good friends now that the competition is over
 - G** they are both good at not showing that they are nervous
 - H** they have many other things in common besides figure skating
 - J** they also compete against each other in many other sports
- 23** How do the descriptions of the skating championship differ in the two selections?
- A** One of the selections does not let readers experience the main character’s thoughts and emotions.
 - B** Angela is friendly and nice, while Sandra is angry and mean.
 - C** “The Challenger” takes place after the competition, while “The Champion” takes place before the competition.
 - D** One of the selections is told from Angela’s point of view, while the other is told from Sandra’s point of view.
- 24** From these selections, what can the reader conclude about figure skating?
- F** Champion figure skaters spend many hours practicing their programs.
 - G** Most figure skaters stop skating after they get into high school.
 - H** Figure skating is much more difficult than roller skating.
 - J** Most mistakes made by figure skaters are too small to notice.

The Daily Times

March 2, 1989

Section
B

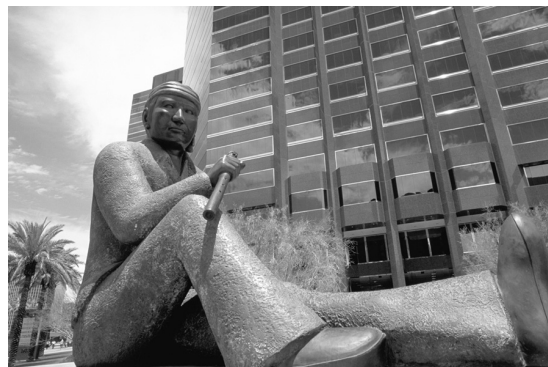
Around Town

Tribute Honors America's "Secret Weapon"

1 Phoenix, Arizona—It was one of the most closely guarded secrets during World War II. U.S. military leaders considered it so valuable, they ordered the men who created it to keep it secret long after the war had ended. And keep it they did—even from their own families. Today the Navajo "code talkers" are no longer a secret. Some 400 Navajos who helped change the course of the war will be honored today when artist Doug Hyde's sculpture *Tribute to Navajo Code Talkers* is dedicated. Recruited from the small towns and reservations of the Southwest, these Navajos outwitted Japan's top cryptographers. The Navajo code was the only code the Japanese were never able to understand.

2 In 1942 there were no wireless phones or satellites for communication. Scientists had not yet learned how to scramble voice messages. U.S. commanders had no choice but to send many orders by radio. Unfortunately radio signals were not secure. Anyone with the proper radio equipment could listen to them. This was a big problem at the start of World War II. Many Japanese soldiers had been educated in the United States and spoke English well. Their ability to understand U.S. radio communications gave them an advantage. In some cases they even pretended to be Americans and gave bogus orders to trick U.S. soldiers.

3 The only way to keep information secret was to send it in code. However, the



Bronze Sculpture Dedicated Today

Japanese were able to break U.S. codes almost as fast as the codes were created. The Japanese seemed to know in advance every move the United States made. An unbreakable code was desperately needed.

4 Around this time Philip Johnston, an engineer from Los Angeles, read in the newspaper that the military was testing Native American languages as a way to protect radio communications. He immediately contacted the U.S. government and suggested using the Navajo language. The son of a missionary, Johnston had grown up around the Navajo. He thought their language would be perfect for this purpose. The unwritten language had no alphabet, and its unique structure was very complex. To anyone who hadn't spent years learning it, the language was impossible to understand. In fact, Johnston was one of the few non-Navajos who could speak it.

5 After a series of successful tests under mock battlefield conditions, the project was approved. Several weeks later a group of 29 Navajo men began

Continued on page 2

Continued from page 1

creating the Navajo code. The code was not a simple translation of messages into Navajo. The government did not think that a translation would be safe enough. Instead, the Navajos created a special code from their language. Specific Navajo words were assigned to represent letters in the English alphabet. These letters corresponded to the first letter of the word's English translation. For example, the Navajo word for *ant*, *Wol-la-chee*, stood for the letter A. The word *base* translated into Navajo code was *shush* (B), *wol-la-chee* (A), *dibeh* (S), *dzeh* (E).

6 Not every word in the code had to be spelled out letter by letter. Many common military words were given special Navajo names. For example, the Navajo word for "hummingbird" meant "fighter plane." As a further safeguard, nothing could ever be kept in written form. Each code talker had to memorize the entire code.

7 The project was an instant success. The first group of code talkers was soon expanded. Eventually, more than 400 Navajo code talkers would assist in the war in the Pacific. They were considered so important that each was assigned a personal bodyguard. In addition, care was taken to make sure they were never captured. Some experts believe the Navajo code was the key to the U.S. victory. In fact, even after the war the government felt the code was too valuable to declassify. The Navajo code and the Navajo code talkers remained a strictly guarded secret for more than 20 years.

8 It wasn't until 1968 that information about the heroic role of the Navajos became public. At that time U.S. soldiers were fighting again—this time in Vietnam. It was a conflict many

Americans thought was wrong. During this period some people thought it wasn't right to honor war heroes. This may be one reason it took another 20 years for the *Tribute to Navajo Code Talkers* to be built. However, this tribute, a large statue of a Navajo man, does more than recognize the contributions of the code talkers on the battlefield. It also honors the important part these heroes played in restoring peace. The figure in the sculpture holds a flute, an instrument traditionally used by many Native American groups to signal the end of war and the coming of peace. It is one message that the Navajo people hope will someday be understood by everyone.

Part of the Navajo Code

A	Wol-la-chee	Ant
B	Shush	Bear
C	Moasi	Cat
D	Be	Deer
E	Dzeh	Elk
F	Ma-e	Fox
G	Klizzie	Goat
H	Lin	Horse
I	Tkin	Ice
J	Ah-ya-tsinne	Jaw
K	Klizzie-yazzie	Kid
L	Dibeh-yazzie	Lamb
M	Na-as-tso-si	Mouse
N	Tsah	Needle
O	Ne-ahs-jah	Owl
P	Bi-sodih	Pig
Q	Ca-yeilth	Quiver
R	Gah	Rabbit
S	Dibeh	Sheep
T	Than-zie	Turkey
U	No-da-ih	Ute
V	A-keh-di-glini	Victor
W	Gloe-ih	Weasel
X	Al-na-as-dzoh	Cross
Y	Tasah-as-zih	Yucca
Z	Besh-do-tliz	Zinc

- 25 Which of these best summarizes the newspaper article?
- A The Navajo code talkers used their language to develop a code that kept U.S. military secrets safe from the Japanese and helped win World War II. More than 40 years later, a sculpture was created to honor their wartime contributions.
 - B Japanese code breakers created problems for the U.S. military during World War II. In the early days of the war, they used their familiarity with the English language to break U.S. codes and learn secret information about U.S. strategy.
 - C Philip Johnston, who had spent many years around the Navajo, thought the Navajo language would be useful for developing an unbreakable code. Johnston was one of the few non-Navajos who could speak the complex, unwritten language.
 - D When the U.S. government first revealed the secrets of the Navajo code, Navajo code talkers were not given any honor or recognition. The Vietnam War was one of many reasons the United States waited another 20 years to recognize the code talkers with a sculpture.
- 26 From information about the code talkers provided in this newspaper article, the reader can conclude that —
- F most of the code talkers were never in any danger during the war
 - G Navajos not trained as code talkers could not have understood the code
 - H the code talkers were also trained to break Japanese codes
 - J artist Doug Hyde was a code talker during World War II

- 27 Which words help the reader understand the meaning of the word bogus in paragraph 2?
- A *understand, advantage*
 - B *scramble, choice*
 - C *pretended, trick*
 - D *educated, spoke*
- 28 A monument to the Navajo code talkers could not have been built prior to 1968 because —
- F many of the Navajo code talkers were still alive
 - G the U.S. government had not yet made information about the code talkers known to the public
 - H the code was still being used by U.S. soldiers serving in Vietnam
 - J it took the U.S. government more than 20 years to realize the importance of the code
- 29 Which sentence from this newspaper article supports the idea that the U.S. military was concerned about the code falling into enemy hands?
- A *As a further safeguard, nothing could ever be kept in written form.*
 - B *The Japanese seemed to know in advance every move the United States made.*
 - C *Unfortunately radio signals were not secure.*
 - D *Scientists had not yet learned how to scramble voice messages.*

30 The author's choice of words in this newspaper article establishes a tone that is —

- F critical
- G respectful
- H mysterious
- J peaceful

31 How did the Japanese know about U.S. actions in advance?

- A They had read about U.S. projects in the newspapers.
- B They were able to listen to and decode U.S. radio transmissions.
- C The United States had not yet learned how to send information in code.
- D They had been educated in the United States and knew how Americans thought.

32 From information about the sculpture provided in the article, the reader can conclude that —

- F it is the first sculpture to honor the code talkers
- G it is modeled after one of the original 29 code talkers
- H it was created in 1968 but was kept hidden from the public until recently
- J it is located on a Navajo reservation where many of the code talkers grew up

33 In paragraph 7, the word declassify means to —

- A no longer keep secure
- B teach to soldiers
- C stop developing
- D save for military use only

34 How would the word *hide* be sent in Navajo code?

- F *Lin, tkin, klizzie, lin*
- G *Dibeh, tkin, be, dzeh*
- H *Gah, dzeh, dibeh, than-zie*
- J *Lin, tkin, be, dzeh*

Read this selection. Then answer the questions that follow it.

In 1933 Myron Scott, a reporter for the Dayton Daily News, saw three boys racing homemade, engineless cars down a hill on a local street. This sight inspired Scott to organize the Soap Box Derby, a coasting race for homemade race cars. Over the next several years, the All-American Soap Box Derby grew into a national event that continues to attract thousands of competitors from across the country.

The All-American Soap Box Derby

1 Cliff Hardesty felt his excitement building as he drank in his surroundings. He was actually here in Akron, Ohio, the home of the All-American Soap Box Derby. His eyes followed the long, smooth ribbon of the Derby Downs raceway. The 1,600-foot, cement-covered track was divided into three wide lanes. In just a few days, Cliff and his homemade car would be in one of those lanes, racing for the grand prize. Although there were more than 100 competitors in this year's derby, only three boys could race at one time. The winner of each heat—as the three-person races were called—would go on to race the winners of other heats, until at last there was only one winner. Cliff didn't dare dream that he would be that winner.

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2 “This race sure has come a long way in the past six years,” a man sitting in the nearby bleachers remarked. “I was in the crowd at the very first soap box derby back in 1933. About 350 boys participated in that race. You should have seen the cars back then. Most of them were made from old crates or heavy sheets of tin. Some of them looked as if they were going to rattle apart.” He chuckled.

3 “In which lane did the winner race?” Cliff asked.

4 “Oh, this fancy track wasn't used then. In fact, there was no track at all,” the man said. “The boys raced down a big hill. This track here was built just three years ago for the 1936 race.”

5 After chatting with the man a little bit more, Cliff walked up the hill to the area called Topside, where all the homemade race cars were stored and inspected. He wanted to check on his car. His family had shipped it from his home in White Plains, New York, a few days earlier. Derby guidelines stated that cars had to arrive in time for race officials to look them over and make sure they were safe.

6 Cliff found his car and stood back for a moment, running his eyes over it. It was a beauty. Whether he won the race or not, he knew he had done a good job.

7 Just then a thin man in dark glasses with a clipboard under his arm walked over to him. “Are you the boy who built this car?” The man looked down at his clipboard. “Cliff Hardesty?”

8 “Yes, sir,” Cliff answered with a smile.

9 The man did not smile back. “Cliff, my name is Mr. Smith. I’ll be very candid with you. The truth is that your car concerns me. The regulations for this event state very clearly that every car entered in the All-American Soap Box Derby must have been built by the boy who will drive it. There can be no help from anyone else.”

10 “Yes, sir,” Cliff said, still not certain what Mr. Smith was talking about.

11 Mr. Smith sighed. “Cliff, your car is one of the best we’ve ever seen. Can you honestly expect us to believe that you built it all by yourself? No one helped you?”

12 Cliff’s face grew hot as he realized what Mr. Smith was implying. “No, sir. No one helped me. I did everything according to the rules.” He looked Mr. Smith straight in the eye, but his throat felt tight with fear. Was Mr. Smith saying he might not be allowed to race? Would he be disqualified for building a good car? “Mr. Smith,” Cliff said firmly, “I built this car myself.”

13 “I’m afraid you’re going to need to prove that,” Mr. Smith said. “We’ve set up a 12-member committee. We’ll ask you questions about how you built your car. We have to make sure that you’ve done everything the way you’re supposed to. If you can satisfy us that your car is legitimate, you can participate in the race.”

14 Called in front of the committee, Cliff answered question after question about his work on the car. Somewhere in the room a clock ticked very slowly. Cliff watched the faces of the men who would decide his fate. Some of them were easy to read. Others might as well have been carved of stone. The questioning dragged on so long that Cliff began to feel dizzy. At last the committee told Cliff to get some sleep and report back in the morning.

15 The next morning Cliff was taken to a garage. One of the committee members asked Cliff to reproduce part of his car while they watched. Feeling almost happy, Cliff picked up the tools that had been laid out for him. Finally he would be able to prove that he had built his car. He would demonstrate to the committee members that he had complied with the race requirements and had built his car without any help. He could feel the eyes of the committee members drilling holes in him as he thought about how to begin. Then he decided to pretend he was at home in his own workshop, and he began to work. Soon he was so involved in working on the car, he forgot all about the committee.

16 After only half an hour, Mr. Smith called out, "O.K., Cliff. You can stop."

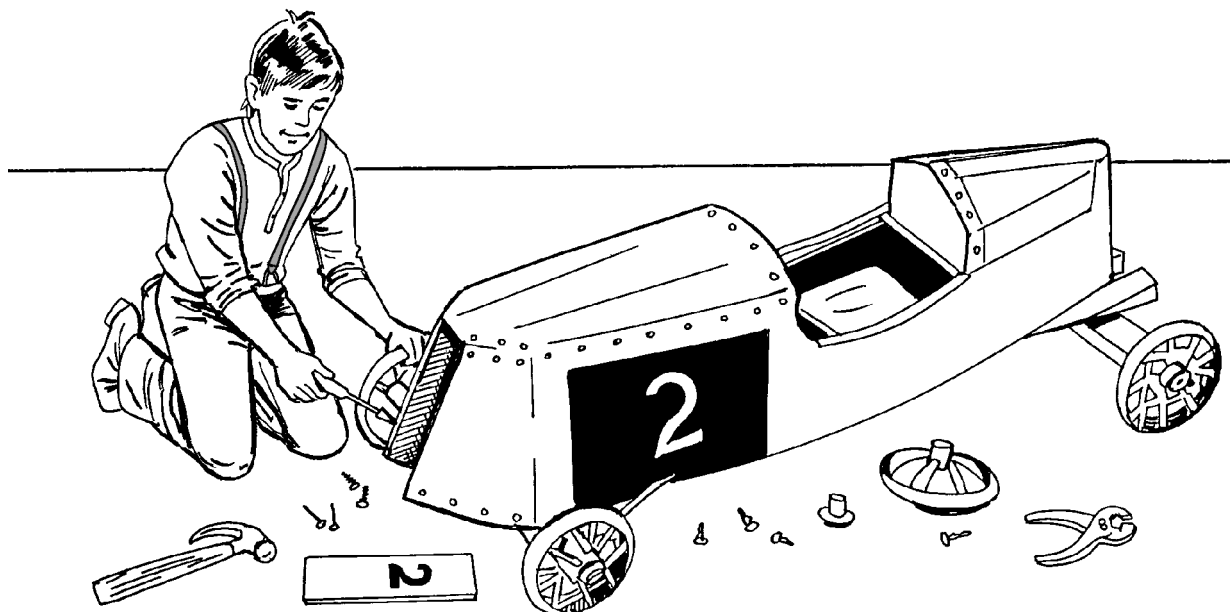
My notes about what I am reading

17 Cliff looked up in alarm, but then he relaxed when he saw the smile on Mr. Smith's face. "You're a very resourceful young man," Mr. Smith said. "We can all see that you're building an even better car than the one you've entered in tomorrow's race. Please accept my apologies for doubting you."

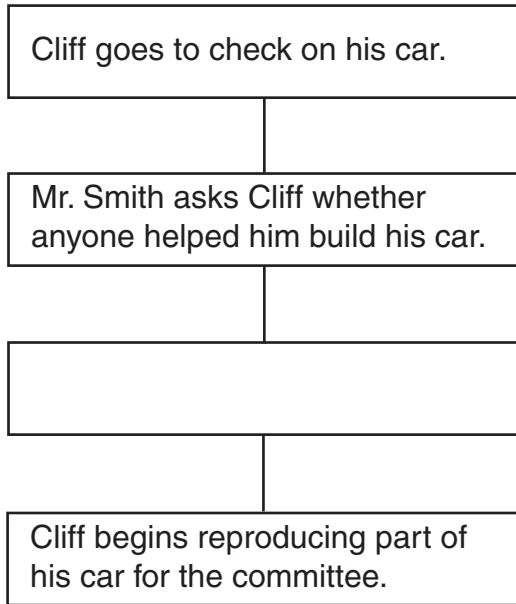
18 Cliff's laugh burst from him like air escaping from a popped balloon. "That's all right, sir," he said. "But if you gentlemen will excuse me now, I need to take my car for a test run. I plan to win tomorrow's race, and I want to be ready."

19 Relieved, Cliff eagerly prepared for his test run down the 1,600-foot-long track. He was finally free to do what he had come to Akron for—race his car. As he sped down the track, the car hurtled out of control. His car was wrecked, and Cliff had to be taken to the hospital. Race officials worked all afternoon and through the night to fix Cliff's car in the hope that he would still be able to race. They didn't want Cliff's hard work to have been for nothing.

20 The next day Cliff was released from the hospital. He was banged up but ready to participate in the race and grateful that his car had been repaired. The victory he achieved that day by winning the sixth annual All-American Soap Box Derby was proof of his talent and of the superiority of his car's design.



- 35 The following diagram shows some events described in the selection.



Which information belongs in the empty box?

- A Cliff's family ships his car to Ohio from New York.
- B Cliff answers questions from the committee about his car.
- C Cliff excuses himself to take his car on a test run.
- D Cliff talks to a man about the first Soap Box Derby.

- 36 Paragraphs 2 through 4 are mainly about —
- F what the Soap Box Derby cars were made of in 1933
 - G the new track built for the Soap Box Derby of 1936
 - H what the Soap Box Derby was like during its early years
 - J the more than 350 boys who participated in the original Soap Box Derby

- 37 In paragraph 12, the word disqualified means —

- A not allowed to participate
- B given special attention
- C accused of hiding the truth
- D declared the winner

- 38 The man sitting in the bleachers doesn't tell Cliff which lane on the track the first derby winner raced down because —

- F race officials don't allow racers to get advice
- G the man hadn't actually been at the race
- H there was no track for the first race
- J the man can't remember that far back

- 39 What can the reader conclude about Cliff's attitude?
- A Cliff enjoys building things and working with tools.
 - B Cliff feels that rules are not important.
 - C Cliff wishes he had never won the Soap Box Derby.
 - D Cliff does not care if he wins the Soap Box Derby.
- 40 Paragraphs 11 through 13 are important because they —
- F give clues about how the story will end
 - G show how Cliff feels to be in a race
 - H set up the conflict in the story
 - J describe why Cliff wants to win so badly
- 41 In paragraph 15, the author states that Cliff "could feel the eyes of the committee members drilling holes in him" to help the reader understand —
- A how upset the committee members are with Cliff
 - B how nervous Cliff feels about having to prove himself
 - C how much skill Cliff needs to have in order to build the car correctly
 - D how determined Cliff is to build an even better car
- 42 From information the author includes about Soap Box Derby rules, the reader can conclude that —
- F racers are not penalized for getting help with their cars
 - G the man sitting in the bleachers helped write the rules
 - H to win the Soap Box Derby, a racer must win every heat entered
 - J all race participants are required to appear in front of the committee
- 43 The author probably wrote this selection to —
- A explain the rules and regulations of the Soap Box Derby
 - B persuade readers to visit Akron, Ohio, to watch the Soap Box Derby
 - C give a brief history of the Soap Box Derby's first six years
 - D entertain readers with a story about a Soap Box Derby winner
- 44 In paragraph 14, the author uses language to create a sense of —
- F defiance
 - G anxiety
 - H patience
 - J confusion

- 45 Which of these statements best reflects Mr. Smith's change of opinion at the end of the selection?
- A He decides that Cliff's car isn't dangerous after all.
 - B He thinks Cliff's car has a good chance of winning the race.
 - C He realizes that Cliff has been telling the truth all along.
 - D He is sorry that Cliff will not be allowed to race his car.

- 46 Which sentence from this selection supports the idea that Cliff is proud of his car?
- F *"You should have seen the cars back then."*
 - G *Whether he won the race or not, he knew he had done a good job.*
 - H *"Cliff, your car is one of the best we've ever seen."*
 - J *Feeling almost happy, Cliff picked up the tools that had been laid out for him.*

- 47 The reader can conclude that Cliff —
- A has raced his car in other countries
 - B had never participated in the Soap Box Derby before
 - C knows many of the other boys competing in the race
 - D did not know that he was supposed to build the car himself

- 48 The committee members think someone has helped Cliff build his car because —
- F the car looks similar to the car that won the 1936 Soap Box Derby
 - G they don't think someone his age could build such a good car
 - H the answers he gives to the committee's questions are all wrong
 - J they see him talking to a man who is a Soap Box Derby expert

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



