

Read the passage “Standing Up to Segregation” and then answer Numbers 1 through 3.

Standing Up to Segregation

- 1 Rosa Parks was a black woman who helped start the Civil Rights Movement in a very small way. She would not give up her seat on a bus!
- 2 Rosa Parks’s act took place in 1955. At that time, segregation was a way of life in the American South. Segregation was when people were separated based on the color of their skin.
- 3 Black people were not allowed to be treated in the same hospitals as white people. They could not go to the same restaurants. They could not use the same water fountains. Black children could not go to the same schools as white children. They could not use the same playgrounds as white children.
- 4 Black people had to ride in the back of public buses. In Montgomery, Alabama, if a white person wanted to sit down and all the front seats were taken, then a black person would be forced to give up his or her seat. Black people had no choice but to follow these unfair rules every day. One day, Rosa Parks was told to give up her seat as well, but she decided that she would not give up her seat to the white man. She was immediately arrested by the police for her actions.
- 5 Black people had been treated this way for hundreds of years. Some people thought that segregation was wrong. Others did not. There were many challenges in court, but southern states did not end segregation.
- 6 Parks’s challenge was not meant to result in a court case. That day on the bus, it is likely that the riders had little idea that they were watching history being made. The people

on the bus probably were unsuspecting about the effect of Parks's actions. After she was arrested, black leaders in Montgomery organized a boycott of city buses. The boycott was led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

7 For 382 days, black people refused to ride the city buses. They found other ways to get to work and school. They walked. They rode bicycles. They rode with people who had cars. The boycott went on and on. It grew larger and larger. Finally, the United States Supreme Court said that segregated seating on city buses was against the Constitution.

8 Rosa Parks continued her civil rights work for the rest of her life until her death in 2005. She spoke out for the rights of African Americans. In 1999, she was awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor. This is the highest award given by the government of the United States.



Rosa Parks has been called the “Mother of the Civil Rights Movement.”

- 1 Read this sentence from the passage.

The people on the bus probably were unsuspecting about the effect of Parks's actions.

The prefix *un-* means “not,” so the word unsuspecting means

- A happy.
 - B blaming.
 - C not guilty of.
 - D not imagining.
- 2 The passage is called “Standing Up to Segregation” to make the point that Rosa Parks
- A obeyed the law.
 - B fought segregation.
 - C respected segregation.
 - D deserved to be arrested.

- 3 The author's purpose for writing “Standing Up to Segregation” was *mainly* to

- A teach readers how to ride a public bus.
- B entertain readers with a fictional story.
- C inform readers about the Montgomery bus boycott.
- D persuade readers to visit Montgomery, Alabama.

Read the passage “Levi Strauss, Gold Rush Peddler” and then answer Numbers 4 through 6.

Levi Strauss, Gold Rush Peddler

1 The California gold rush was going strong! Every day, prospectors trekked their way out of San Francisco and headed towards the gold diggings. Beside the trail, there stood a peddler, who set out his bags on the streets in hopes of selling his canvas tenting material. The peddler’s name was Levi Strauss. Levi felt certain that the prospectors would need the tenting material he was selling for their travels. But sadly, no one stopped to buy the material. Not one prospector stopped to look at the peddler’s supplies. Tired and discouraged, Levi gathered up his wares and went off to find a place to sleep for the night.

2 The following days were no better than the first. Not a single traveler purchased material from the peddler. Then early one morning, the peddler noticed a miner coming from the gold mines, headed for the city. The miner’s clothes were very badly tattered and destroyed. They were worn and frayed at all the edges, and his pants were covered with patches. The miner saw the peddler’s wares and asked if he had a pair of pants for sale. The peddler had none. The miner wondered if the peddler had some cloth. But the only kind of cloth that the peddler had was canvas. That was the material that was used to make the tents. Suddenly, wheels started turning in Levi’s head. Canvas was a strong, thick material. Maybe a pair of pants could be made from the canvas!

3 Together, the peddler and the miner went into San Francisco to find a tailor. Hurriedly, the tailor made a pair of pants from the canvas. The miner tried on the new pants. He was impressed. It was the best pair he had ever owned. The tailor and the peddler were also impressed.

4 On his way back, the peddler started to think more about these canvas pants. He gathered all of the tenting material and talked to as many tailors as he could. Within weeks, the peddler was busy selling pants to the miners. He later switched the material from canvas to denim because it was more durable. The pants, which became known as Levi's, were sold as fast as tailors could make them. Later, Strauss discovered that the pants pockets often wore out because the miners carried gold nuggets in them. He knew what had to be done. He secured the pockets with copper rivets. Soon the pants that had been inspired by a gold rush peddler became the favorite garment of the West. Levi Strauss was on his way to fame. And Levi's were on their way to becoming an everyday part of life.

- 4 Read this sentence from the passage.

Every day, prospectors trekked their way out of San Francisco and headed towards the gold diggings.

What word means about the same as trekked?

- A fled
 - B talked
 - C tricked
 - D traveled
- 5 Details in the passage indicate that Levi Strauss *mostly* was
- A a kind person.
 - B a greedy person.
 - C a creative person.
 - D a thoughtful person.

- 6 Which *best* describes the organization of the passage?

- A cause and effect
- B sequential order
- C comparison and contrast
- D proposition and support

Polo wrote this story. It contains errors. Read the story and then answer Numbers 7 through 9.

Leslie's Trip

(1) Leslie's aunt and uncle took her to Europe last july.

(2) Leslie wanted to find out about places to see. (3) She read the magazine *great places to visit around the world*. (4) She learned quite a bit about the three country's they visited. (5) In Great Britain, they saw Westminster Abbey. (6) In France, they saw many farms. (7) Farmers were picking grapes. (8) In Holland, they watched teams of men repairing the nation's famous dikes.

(9) When Leslie went back to school in September, her class studied some of the places she had visited. (10) She showed the students pictures she had taken on her trip.

7 Read this sentence from the story.

Leslie's aunt and uncle took her to Europe last july.

What is the correct way to write this sentence?

- A Leslie's aunt and uncle took her to europe last july.
- B Leslie's Aunt and Uncle took her to europe last july.
- C Leslie's aunt and uncle took her to Europe last July.
- D Leslie's Aunt and Uncle took her to Europe last July.

8 Read this sentence from the story.

She read the magazine great places to visit around the world.

What is the correct way to write this sentence?

- A Great Places to Visit around the world
- B Great Places to Visit Around the World
- C great places to visit Around the World
- D great Places to Visit around the world

9 Read this sentence from the story.

She learned quite a bit about the three country's they visited.

What is the correct way to punctuate the underlined words in the sentence?

- A three countrys
- B three countryes
- C three countries
- D three countryies

The following questions are not about a passage. Read and answer each question.

10 Read this sentence.

I don't want to misslead you; Dad was overjoyed when the antifreeze did not overflow.

Which underlined word from the sentence is *not* spelled correctly?

- A misslead
- B overjoyed
- C antifreeze
- D overflow

11 Which word is *not* spelled correctly?

- A discharge
- B misunderstood
- C preepaid
- D uncertain

12 Which word is *not* spelled correctly?

- A disagree
- B onstable
- C reappear
- D unfair

Student Name _____

GRADE

4

Unit 2 • Week 1

Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Word Analysis Prefixes and suffixes 1 Synonyms 4	/2	%
Reading Comprehension Author's purpose 3 Details 2 Passage structure 6	/3	%
Literary Response and Analysis Character 5	/1	%
Written Conventions Capitalization 7, 8 Punctuation 9 Spelling 10, 11, 12	/6	%
Total Weekly Test Score	/12	%

Next Steps _____

Read the passage “Garrett Morgan, Inventor” and then answer Numbers 1 through 3.

Garrett Morgan, Inventor

- 1 Garrett A. Morgan was born in Kentucky in 1877. His parents were former slaves. As a young man, he moved to Cleveland, Ohio. Morgan was very good with tools and machines. He got a job repairing sewing machines. A few years later, he opened his own repair shop. He would also eventually start a newspaper.
- 2 In 1912, the city of Cleveland was facing a big problem. There were many terrible fires in its factories. Fires would consume entire buildings. The people who fought these fires often got hurt. Sometimes, they were killed by gas and smoke. They needed something that would keep them safe.
- 3 Morgan wanted to help the city’s firefighters. In 1914, he created a device to protect them. He called it the Morgan safety hood and smoke protector. The hood was worn over the face. Two tubes ran down the back. They led to an air trap of clean air below. The safety hood allowed firefighters to stay in smoke-filled rooms longer. And there were fewer chances that they would be hurt.
- 4 Two years later, Morgan had a chance to put his invention to a big test. On July 25, 1916, Cleveland was rocked by an explosion. The explosion trapped 32 workers in a tunnel under Lake Erie. Garrett Morgan was called to help. Morgan, his brother, Frank, and two other men put on safety hoods and went into the tunnel. They brought out all the workers who were still alive.
- 5 After the rescue of the tunnel workers, fire departments all over the country wanted to buy Morgan’s mask. People

realized how that the mask was very good. Morgan received medals from the city of Cleveland and the International Association of Fire Engineers.

6 Morgan made improvements to his safety hood in 1917. The hood was sometimes called a “gas mask.” The Morgan safety hood was used by the U.S. Army during World War I.

7 In 1923, Garrett Morgan made something else to help make the world safer. While driving his car through the streets of Cleveland on the way to work, he saw that drivers were confused. They did not always know when to stop and when to go. One day, Morgan saw an accident between a horse-driven carriage and a car. He started thinking. How could he make driving safer? Morgan invented the first electric traffic signal. His invention had three signals. One was stop, and one was go. The other signal stopped all traffic so people could safely cross the street. Thanks to Garrett Morgan, there were soon fewer accidents on the road. Just think how different our roads would be without Garrett’s invention! Garrett Morgan helped make our lives safer in so many great ways!

- 1** Read these sentences from the passage.

In 1914, he created a device to protect them. He called it the Morgan safety hood and smoke protector.

Which word in the sentences helps you figure out what kind of device Morgan made?

- A hood
- B device
- C protect
- D created

- 2** Paragraph 4 of the passage is *mainly* about

- A Garrett Morgan’s brother, Frank.
- B workers trapped in a tunnel.
- C how the safety hood saved lives.
- D the International Association of Fire Engineers.

- 3** The author’s purpose for writing “Garrett Morgan, Inventor” was *mainly* to

- A teach readers how to prevent fires.
- B persuade readers to buy safety hoods.
- C entertain readers with rescue stories.
- D inform readers about Garrett Morgan’s contributions.

Read the passage “What’s Next?” and then answer Numbers 4 through 6.

What’s Next?

1 People have been inventing things for thousands of years. A whirlwind of inventions has become part of our daily lives. Some of them are extremely useful. Others might be considered hilarious. The silly inventions often don’t get much attention. The really useful ones can make a big difference in the way we live.

2 Thinking about all these inventions can make a person feel dizzy. We are also aware of just how much inventions change our lives. Can you imagine what your life would be like without electric lights, television, computers, or automobiles? These things give us a great deal of independence, yet we hardly ever think about what life would be like without them. Believe it or not, there was actually a time when none of these things existed! There are many other important inventions that have helped us to live, grow and survive.

The Wheel

3 Before the wheel was invented, people had to carry loads on their backs. They also had to drag heavy things behind them. With the wheel, people were able to build carts and wagons. This helped them move heavy things much more easily. It also helped them move larger loads.

The Seed Drill

4 In the olden days, farmers planted seeds by simply throwing them on the ground. This wasted a lot of seeds. Then the seed drill finally came along to solve this problem. Farmers could make straight rows of holes in the ground. Then they could drop seeds into these holes. Farmers used fewer seeds. And they had

more control over where they planted crops. This helped them grow more crops. More crops meant more food for people.

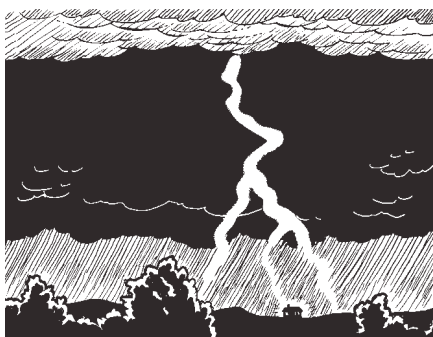
The Hand Crank

5 The first cars had to be started using a hand crank. But this crank was sometimes hard to turn. It was not easy to use in rain and cold weather. Charles Kettering was convinced that there had to be a better way. He invented the electric self-starter. This invention made it possible for people to start a car's engine by pushing a button.

The Lightning Rod

6 While flying a kite during a storm, Ben Franklin discovered that lightning conducts electricity. This little bit of creative mischief led him to invent the lightning rod. Before his invention, people had problems protecting their homes from lightning damage. The lightning rod helped protect buildings and ships from lightning damage. It has saved a lot of property from being destroyed. More important, it has saved many lives.

7 We welcome inventions that make our lives safer, better, and easier. Even silly inventions have their place. Think about how far all our inventions have brought us. Can you imagine the exciting things that might be next?



Buildings were at greater risk of fires caused by lightning before Ben Franklin invented the lightning rod in 1752.

- 4** Read this sentence from the passage.

Charles Kettering was convinced that there had to be a better way.

What word means about the *same* as convinced?

- A sure
 - B careful
 - C stubborn
 - D wondering
- 5** Based on the section headings, you can predict that this passage will *mostly* give information about
- A famous inventors.
 - B useful inventions.
 - C American inventors.
 - D profitable inventions.

- 6** How do inventions make life better?

- A They solve problems.
- B They create problems.
- C They make people laugh.
- D They bring people together.

Kim wrote this story. It contains errors. Read the note and then answer Numbers 7 through 9.

First Day of Vacation

(1) Our plane landed in San Diego California. (2) I saw sandy beaches from the window. (3) We rented a car and drove to the hotel. (4) It had two heated pool and a giant lagoons. (5) We put on our bathing suits and went downstairs. (6) Then we had to make a decision. (7) Did we want to swim in a lagoon or a pool? (8) We chose the lagoon. (9) We can try the pool later. (10) Tomorrow, we're going to the zoo. (11) We will take pictures of lions monkeys and seals at the zoo. (12) This is going to be a really great vacation!

- 7** Read this sentence from the story.

Our plane landed in San Diego California.

What is the correct way to write this sentence?

- A Our plane landed in, San Diego California.
- B Our plane landed, in San Diego California.
- C Our plane landed in San Diego, California.
- D Our plane landed, in San Diego, California.

- 8** Read this sentence from the story.

It had two heated pool and a giant lagoons.

What is the correct way to write this sentence?

- A It had two heated pool and a giant lagoon.
- B It had two heated pools and a giant lagoon.
- C It had two heateds pools and a giant lagoon.
- D It had two heated pools and a giants lagoons.

- 9** Read this sentence from the story.

We will take pictures of lions monkeys and seals at the zoo.

What is the correct way to write this sentence?

- A We will take pictures of lions monkeys and, seals at the zoo.
- B We will take pictures of lions monkeys, and seals at the zoo.
- C We will take pictures, of lions, monkeys, and seals at the zoo.
- D We will take pictures of lions, monkeys, and seals at the zoo.

The following questions are not about a passage. Read and answer each question.

10 Which word is *not* spelled correctly?

- A brantch
- B cheap
- C hitch
- D pitcher

11 Read this sentence.

After taking his fifth photo of the door, Marcus took a picture of the hol shed.

Which underlined word from the sentence is *not* spelled correctly?

- A fifth
- B photo
- C hol
- D shed

12 Which word is *not* spelled correctly?

- A bother
- B headphone
- C nowhere
- D wascher

Student Name _____

GRADE

4

Unit 2 • Week 2

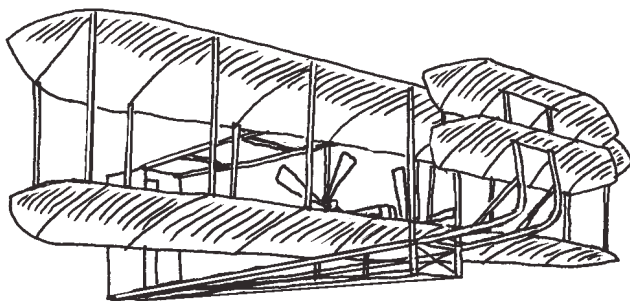
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Word Analysis Context clues 1 Synonyms 4	/2	%
Reading Comprehension Author's purpose 3 Evaluation 6 Main idea 2 Predictions 5	/4	%
Written Conventions Plurals 8 Sentence punctuation 7, 9 Spelling 10, 11, 12	/6	%
Total Weekly Test Score	/12	%

Next Steps _____

Read the passage “The Wright Flight” and then answer Numbers 1 through 3.

The Wright Flight



- 1 From the first moment that people have seen birds flying in the air, they have dreamt of doing the same. They thought of ways that it could be possible. More than 2,000 years ago, people in China made kites. A kite is basically a glider. Gliders do not have engines. They rise into the air and stay up by riding wind currents. Eventually, people in China built kites big enough to carry people into the air. This allowed people to fly, but it was not truly flying. To truly fly, the kite needed to be controlled in some way.
- 2 In the late 1800s, people began to build gliders. They had some control over them. These gliders, however, were not stable in the air. People needed to develop a flying machine that had an engine. This flying machine needed to be run by a pilot.
- 3 In 1899, two brothers, Orville and Wilbur Wright, started to build a different type of glider. They worked very hard on this new flying machine. They felt that their flying machine held the possibility of being controlled in the air.
- 4 A few years later, in 1903, they were ready to try out their flying machine. In Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, Wilbur and

Orville were ready with their airplane. They had named it the *Flyer*. The airplane's wings were made of wood and covered with cotton cloth. The plane had wooden propellers. The wingspan measured 40 feet, 4 inches. The pilot sat in the middle of the lower wing and steered the plane by moving his hips. They were attached to the plane's controls.

5 With Orville as the pilot, the *Flyer* took off and traveled 120 feet at about 30 miles an hour! The flight lasted about 12 seconds. That sounds like almost nothing compared with today's flights, but it had never been done before. Orville Wright became the first person to fly an engine-driven, heavier-than-air machine! With this flight, the Wright brothers made headlines—and history.

6 The people watching must have applauded loudly and enthusiastically. As much as people wanted to fly, there were some who thought it simply could not be done. The Wright brothers' achievement assured people that heavier-than-air machines could take off and stay in the air. They also could land where and when people wanted them to land. Humans finally had realized their ancient dream of controlled flight.

- 1** Based on information in paragraph 4, what does the word wingspan mean?
- A the length of an airplane from its nose to its tail
 - B the distance a plane travels from takeoff to landing
 - C the maximum height that a plane reaches in the air
 - D the distance between the tips of an airplane's wings

- 2** Why does the author describe the Wright brothers' *Flyer* in so much detail?
- A to give readers information for a report on the *Flyer*
 - B to prove how much the author knows about the Wright brothers
 - C to give readers a clear idea of what the first successful airplane looked like
 - D to prove how much research the author had to do before writing "The Wright Flight"

- 3** "The Wright Flight" was written *mainly* to show that the Wright Brothers
- A built the first glider.
 - B achieved something extraordinary.
 - C were interested only in becoming famous.
 - D made a small contribution to the history of flight.

Read the story “The Night Before” and then answer Numbers 4 through 6.

The Night Before



- 1 Running Deer sat on the hill, under the countless stars that lit the night sky of the Great Plains. He was a Lakota Sioux. His people were a powerful nation. They were the owners of a beautifully rich landscape. Running Deer sat amongst his people and listened to stories about a new group who were arriving at their land. These settlers were coming with a mysterious need for land, and had been stealing the land from the rightful owners.
- 2 The settlers had started traveling through the east, taking land as they spread west. It was American Indian land, but the settlers had loosened their hold on the land, and taken whatever they wanted. The Native Americans only had a few patches of land left to call their own.
- 3 At first, Running Deer listened to the stories with amazement. In the midst of so much land, how could these people always want more? Then his amazement turned to anger. Now there was great sadness.

4 The settlers had reached the eastern edge of the Great Plains. What would happen now? As leader of the Lakota Sioux, it was Running Deer's responsibility to make the right decision for his people.

5 Running Deer had heard about a group of Native Americans to the east. At first, they had welcomed the settlers. The settlers had promised that they could keep their land. The settlers broke their promise, took the land, and made them leave. Now the settlers were building a town with big wooden houses on this land. They were putting up fences. They had rules about who could use the land and what they could do with it. The American Indians who had lived there were pushed west.

6 Running Deer was willing to fight for Sioux land. He would stay on his horse for days, letting his body become full of sores, if that would help. But would it? There were so many settlers. They had better weapons. Was it better to give up their land so that the Sioux might live? Or was it better to fight for what was theirs? What if fighting meant there would be no one left to live on the land if they won?

7 Tomorrow was the great council, when all the Sioux chiefs would talk this over. Sitting here tonight, Running Deer did not know what the council would decide. But he did know that, for his people, life would never be the same.

- 4** Read these sentences from the story.

These settlers were coming with a mysterious need for land, and had been stealing the land from the rightful owners.

The word mysterious means almost the *same* as

- A unfair.
 - B strange.
 - C common.
 - D comfortable.
- 5** What does Running Deer do as he sits under the stars?
- A He listens to stories about the settlers.
 - B He sits on his horse and spies on the settlers.
 - C He wishes he were one of the settlers.
 - D He watches the settlers move across the Great Plains.

- 6** How do Running Deer's feelings change from the beginning of paragraph 3 to the end of paragraph 3?

- A First he is angry, and then he is sad.
- B First he is amazed, and then he is sad.
- C First he is sad, and then he is amazed.
- D First he is amazed, and then he is angry.

John wrote this passage. It contains errors. Read the article and then answer Numbers 7 through 9.

The New Zoo

(1) The city zoo will soon have new dwelling places for its animals. (2) This month, we will build bigger cages for the elephants, tigeres, lions, giraffes, and monkeies. (3) Next month, we will build a new barnyard for the chickens and geeses. (4) At the end of the year, we will build new pens for the deers and the sheep. (5) These changes will give visitors a better zoo experience. (6) Be sure and come to the newer, bigger city zoo!

7 Read this sentence from the passage.

This month, we will build bigger cages for the elephants, tigeres, lions, giraffes, and monkeies.

Which of the underlined words from the sentence are *not* spelled correctly?

- A elephants and lions
- B lions and giraffes
- C tigeres and monkeies
- D elephants and giraffes

8 Read this sentence from the passage.

Next month, we will build a new barnyard for the chickens and geeses.

What is the correct way to write this sentence?

- A Next month, we will build a new barnyard for the chickens and geeses.
- B Next month, we will build a new barnyard for the chickens and geese.
- C Next month, we will build a new barnyard for the chickens and geeses.
- D Next month, we will build a new barnyard for the chickens and geese.

- 9** Read this sentence from the passage.

At the end of the year, we will build new pens for the deers and the sheep.

What is the correct way to write this sentence?

- A** At the end of the year, we will build new pens for the deer and the sheeps.
- B** At the end of the year, we will build new pens for the deers and the sheeps.
- C** At the end of the year, we will build new pens for the deer and the sheep.
- D** Leave as is.

The following questions are not about a passage. Read and answer each question.

10 Which word is *not* spelled correctly?

- A shrinck
- B sprang
- C straighten
- D throat

11 Read this sentence.

Lisa sprawled in the sand, but Hal, who was looking for a bigger thril, splashed in the waves and soon began to shriek with joy.

Which underlined word from the sentence is *not* spelled correctly?

- A sprawled
- B thril
- C splashed
- D shriek

12 Which word is *not* spelled correctly?

- A skreech
- B sprout
- C strand
- D throb

Student Name _____

GRADE

4

Unit 2 • Week 3

Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Word Analysis Context clues 1 Synonyms 4	/2	%
Reading Comprehension Author's purpose 2, 3	/2	%
Literary Response and Analysis Character 5, 6	/2	%
Written Conventions Spelling 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	/6	%
Total Weekly Test Score	/12	%

Next Steps _____

Read the passage “Rachel Carson, Friend of Nature” and then answer Numbers 1 through 3.

Rachel Carson, Friend of Nature

- 1 Rachel Carson grew up on a farm in Pennsylvania. When Rachel was a child, she and her dog Candy took long walks through the woods and fields near the farm. They looked at the plants. They listened to the sounds of birds and other small animals. Rachel’s mother, Maria Carson, encouraged her daughter’s curiosity and love of nature. She helped Rachel understand that people are a part of nature. They are not separate from it.
- 2 Maria did a good job. Years later, Rachel Carson wanted to learn more about nature. She took classes in biology. She spent many hours walking through forests and fields with her teacher, Mary Scott Skinker. She studied plant and animal life there. Before long, she knew that she wanted to be a scientist.
- 3 Carson’s work soon led her to the Massachusetts coast. She had never before seen the ocean. It was so different from the woods and fields of her Pennsylvania childhood! The movement of the sea birds and the fish filled Rachel Carson with wonder. She spent many weeks near the tide pools. There were so many things to see, smell, and touch.
- 4 Later, when she took trips to the Maine coast, she began to write a book about the sea. One of her friends was an artist named Bob Hines. He drew many beautiful pictures for this book. The sea meant a lot to Carson. She wanted this book to help people learn about it. She wanted to help them understand the great beauty of the sea and the life it sheltered. Rachel Carson wanted people to know that human life on land depended on the sea.

- 5 All through her life, Rachel Carson helped people to understand that they should work with nature. They should not work against it. Later, she spoke out against people hurting the environment. She fought against the use of dangerous chemicals that could hurt the planet.
- 6 One of her books made people aware of how important it is to protect the environment. She called the book Silent Spring. In it, she warned that we needed to take better care of the environment; otherwise, we could lose many animals. She felt that if animals slowly died off, it would lead to a “silent spring” in which there would be no birds to sing. Today, many people feel that this book started the movement to save the environment.
- 7 People did not always agree with Rachel Carson. But she fought for what she believed. In time, more and more people came to understand her point of view.

1 Which word in paragraph 2 helps you understand what the word biology means?

- A nature
- B classes
- C teacher
- D studied

2 Why did Rachel Carson spend time in Massachusetts?

- A to write her book
- B to visit her mother
- C to learn more about the sea
- D to draw pictures of ocean birds

3 Which *best* describes the primary organization of the passage?

- A cause and effect
- B chronological order
- C comparison and contrast
- D proposition and support

Read the passage “A History of the Bicycle” and then answer Numbers 4 through 6.

A History of the Bicycle

- 1 The bicycles that we ride today are light, safe, and fast. They are an enjoyable form of exercise. However, this has not always been so.

Hobbyhorse

- 2 The first bicycles were built in Europe and the United States in the early 1800s. They were heavy, slow, and dangerous. These early bicycles were called Hobbyhorses. They had heavy wooden frames and two wooden wheels. Riders had to push them forward with their feet. Using one of these vehicles was more like running than riding. In fact, the German word for these early bicycles means “running machines.”

Macmillan’s Model

- 3 Soon, some people began to improve the Hobbyhorse by adding pedals and a crank. In Scotland, in about 1839, Kirkpatrick Macmillan added foot pedals. They were connected to the rear wheel by long rods. In 1861, Ernest and Pierre Michaux, working in France, improved the foot pedals. They added a crank to the front wheel. Their bicycle made these new machines popular. Some people have called Ernest Michaux the “father of the bicycle.”

Boneshaker

- 4 Even so, the bicycle would need a lot more work before it would really be helpful to people. The Michaux bicycle had a front wheel that was much larger than the rear wheel. It was faster than earlier bicycles had been. It fell over very easily. Also, the Michaux bicycle was uncomfortable. It ground along the roads making a loud noise. The heavy, wooden

wheels rimmed with iron made for a very rough ride. The Michaux bicycle soon became known as the Boneshaker.

Penny Farthing

5 In the early 1870s, a high-wheeled bicycle was developed in England. It was called the Penny Farthing. This bicycle had one very large front wheel and two small back wheels. On some of the bicycles, the front wheels were five feet high. These high-wheeled bicycles could go quite fast, but they were difficult to handle. They often threw their riders!

6 Later inventors, however, had the wisdom to improve the bicycle. In the 1880s, bicycle makers stopped making the front wheels so large. The bicycle as we know it came into being.

7 It is lucky for us that people continued to improve the bicycle. Today's safe, comfortable bicycles are enjoyed by people all over the world. These wonderful machines are widely used for transportation and for exercise. Inventors of the bicycle should take a bow.



The Hobbyhorse bicycle had no pedals, springs, or brakes. It must have been quite a ride!

- 4** Read this sentence from paragraph 3.

Soon, some people began to improve the Hobbyhorse by adding pedals and a crank.

Which words in this sentence help you figure out the meaning of the word improve?

- A father of the bicycle
 - B adding pedals and a crank
 - C some people began to
 - D connected to the rear wheel
- 5** Based on the title and section headings, you can predict that this passage will *mostly* give information about
- A bicycle parts.
 - B bicycle inventors.
 - C types of early bicycles.
 - D interesting bicycle names.

- 6** Which sentence from the passage *best* explains why riding bicycles was dangerous and uncomfortable?

- A They were heavy, slow, and dangerous.
- B Riders had to push them forward with their feet.
- C The heavy, wooden wheels rimmed with iron made for a very rough ride.
- D These high-wheeled bicycles could go quite fast, but they were difficult to handle.

Pat wrote this story. It contains errors. Read the story and then answer Numbers 7 through 9.

Pat's Room

(1) My best friends room is a great place to be on a rainy afternoon. (2) The rooms walls are painted yellow. (3) That's one of my favorite colors. (4) Pat has a lot of books and games. (5) Pat has one of my favorite books, the Pilot's Dog! (6) There's always plenty for us to do. (7) Sometimes we lie on the bed and read. (8) Sometimes we sit on the floor and play a game. (9) Next year, I'll have my own room. (10) I'm thinking of painting it yellow.

- 7** Read this sentence from the story.

My best friends room is a great place to be on a rainy afternoon.

What is the correct way to punctuate the underlined words in the sentence?

- A friend's rooms
- B friends' room
- C friend's room
- D friends' room'

- 8** Read this sentence from the story.

The rooms walls are painted yellow.

What is the correct way to punctuate the underlined words in the sentence?

- A room's walls
- B rooms' walls'
- C rooms' wall
- D room's wall's

- 9** Read this sentence from the story.

Pat has one of my favorite books, the Pilot's Dog!

What is the correct way to write the sentence?

- A Pat has one of my favorite books, the pilot's dog!
- B Pat has one of my favorite books, *The Pilot's Dog*!
- C Pat has one of my favorite books, The Pilot's Dog!
- D Pat has one of my favorite books, the Pilot's dog!

The following questions are not about a passage. Read and answer each question.

10 Which word is *not* spelled correctly?

- A boare
- B dart
- C guard
- D worn

11 Which word is *not* spelled correctly?

- A charge
- B fort
- C smart
- D stoermy

12 Read this sentence.

There was a spark of excitement in the air on Saturday moorning as Amanda walked down the red carpet to receive her award.

Which underlined word from the sentence is *not* spelled correctly?

- A spark
- B moorning
- C carpet
- D award

Name _____

GRADE

4

Unit 2 • Week 4

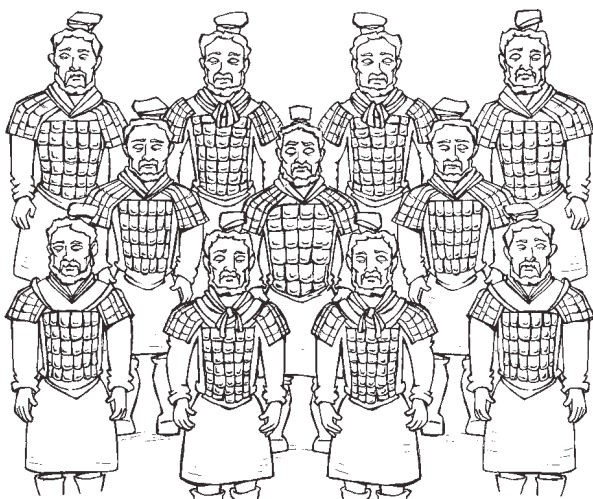
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Word Analysis Context clues 1, 4	/2	%
Reading Comprehension Details 6 Passage structure 3 Predictions 5	/3	%
Literary Response and Analysis Plot 2	/1	%
Written Conventions Capitalization 9 Punctuation 7, 8 Spelling 10, 11, 12	/6	%
Total Weekly Test Score	/12	%

Next Steps _____

Read the passage “The Clay Army” and then answer Numbers 1 through 3.

The Clay Army



- 1 Thousands of years ago, a powerful king named Qin Shi Huangdi ruled China. He belonged to one of China’s great dynasties, or ruling families. He is famous today, but not for the same reasons as other kings. Some kings become famous for the temples they built. Others are famous for their ideas. Qin Shi Huangdi was famous for a different reason. He was famous for the army he left behind when he died.
- 2 Qin Shi Huangdi was a great general who defeated many enemies. He believed that his enemies might attack him after he died. For that reason, he did not want to be buried alone. He thought that if he had an army with him, he would be safe.
- 3 He ordered his workers to make thousands of clay soldiers. These soldiers looked just like a real army. Each clay soldier was just as big as a real person. Many of them had real weapons. When Qin Shi Huangdi died, his body was placed in a huge tomb. The clay soldiers were put in the tomb with him. They were lined up in rows like a real army.

- 4 After a while, people forgot about the tomb. Then, thousands of years later, a group of workers who were digging a well found very old pieces of clay. Scientists thought these pieces of clay might be an important part of China's history. So they decided to travel to that part of China and begin digging deeper. What they discovered amazed them. They had found the tomb of Qin Shi Huangdi.
- 5 Today, the tomb is a museum. The museum has three sections with soldiers. The largest section has more than 6,000 soldiers and horses. They are arranged in columns. Another section has about 1,000 soldiers and about 90 chariots.
- 6 Many of the soldiers look just as they did when they were put in the tomb. Some of the soldiers are on horses. Some look angry. Others hold weapons. Some soldiers look as if they are ready to fight. There also are more than 10,000 weapons in the tomb. These include swords, daggers, spears, and axes.
- 7 Scientists were overjoyed that the tomb was found. With this discovery, they would be able to preserve an important part of China's heritage. They would be able to protect it so that other generations could learn about it. Now, people from all over the world visit the tomb to see this famous clay army.

- 1** Read this sentence from the passage.

They were lined up in rows like a real army.

Which word is a *homophone* for the word rows?

- A columns
- B lined
- C rose
- D ways

- 2** What is the importance of the details in paragraph 4?

- A They discuss Qin Shi Huangdi.
- B They describe where the tomb is.
- C They explain what is in the tomb.
- D They tell how the tomb was found.

- 3** What is the most important information in paragraphs 5 and 6?

- A how to visit the tomb
- B where the tomb is located
- C what it looks like inside the tomb
- D what kinds of weapons Qin Shi Huangdi had

Read the passage “Arnaldo Tamayo-Mendez’s Space Flight” and then answer Numbers 4 through 6.

Arnaldo Tamayo-Mendez’s Space Flight

- 1 Arnaldo Tamayo-Mendez made history on September 18, 1980. On that day, he flew into space. He became the first Cuban in space. Tamayo-Mendez’s job in space was to study space sickness. Many people hoped that a cure could be found.
- 2 Arnaldo Tamayo-Mendez was born in Guantánamo, Cuba, on January 29, 1942. He came from a poor family. He wanted to figure out a way to help feed them. He went to work at age 12 to help support his family. He started picking vegetables. He also shined shoes. Later, he worked as a carpenter. Tamayo-Mendez stayed in school while he worked.
- 3 In 1959, he decided to join the Cuban army. His job was to fix and build airplanes. Soon he became interested in flying planes. He joined the Cuban Air Force in 1962. He became leader of his troop. He later became a flying teacher. He logged over 1,400 hours of flying time.
- 4 In 1978, Tamayo-Mendez’s plans changed. He decided to become a cosmonaut. He went to Russia for his training. There, he prepared for his trip on the Soyuz 38. This ship would make him famous.
- 5 Tamayo-Mendez went into space in September 1980. The Soyuz 38 docked on Salyut 6. This was a Russian space station.
- 6 Finally, the Soyuz 38 left Salyut 6 for its return trip to Earth. The ship landed in the middle of the night. It was a challenging landing because of the darkness. Tamayo-Mendez handled it well and landed the spacecraft safely.

- 7 The goal of the trip was to study the causes of space sickness. Sadly, no cure was found. The team did collect useful information, however. The work of Cuba's first man in space was an important step in understanding what happens to people when they leave Earth's atmosphere.
- 8 Tamayo-Mendez retired from the space program after completing his trip to Salyut 6. Once home in Cuba, he went back to work with the Air Force. He later became Director of Organization for Civil Defense in Cuba.

- 4** Read this sentence from the passage.

He wanted to figure out a way to help feed them.

Which word is a *homophone* for the word way?

- A method
 - B system
 - C weigh
 - D work
- 5** What happened *after* Arnaldo Tamayo-Mendez joined the Cuban Air Force but *before* he became a cosmonaut?
- A He flew on Soyuz 38.
 - B He worked as a carpenter.
 - C He got married and started a family.
 - D He logged over 1,400 hours of flying time.

- 6** What is the main idea of the passage?

- A Tamayo-Mendez landed his spacecraft in darkness.
- B Tamayo-Mendez was the first Cuban to travel in space.
- C Tamayo-Mendez went into space on September 18, 1980.
- D Tamayo-Mendez worked as Director of Organization for Civil Defense.

Donny wrote this letter. It contains errors. Read the letter and then answer Numbers 7 through 9.

Dear Lisa,

(1) Thank you for asking me to visit you. (2) I will be in Mountain View on Thursday, November 3rd. (3) I am going to Ms. Rinaldis' restaurant for lunch in Mountain View at 2:00 P.M. on Swift Rd. (4) Can you join us for lunch?

(5) Let me tell you about the exciting week I just had. (6) The student's at Sunrise Central School decided to do an art project about important people from California. (7) They voted to paint a large picture on the buildings back wall. (8) Ms. Tam, their art teacher, headed the project. (9) She helped the boys and girls gather supplies. (10) She gave advice when it was needed. (11) When the picture was finished, everyone agreed that the young artists had done a great job. (12) People from all over the neighborhood came to admire their work.

(13) Be sure to give me a call about lunch.

Your friend,
Donny Rawls

- 7** Read this sentence from the letter.

I am going to Ms. Rinaldis' restaurant for lunch in Mountain View at 2:00 P.M. on Swift Rd.

What is the correct way to punctuate the sentence?

- A** I am going to Ms. Rinaldi's restaurant for lunch in Mountain View at 2:00 P.M. on Swift Road.
- B** I am going to Ms. Rinaldi's restaurant for lunch in Mountain View at 2:00 P.M. on Swift Boulevard.
- C** I am going to Ms. Rinaldis restaurant for lunch in Mountain View at 2:00 P.M. on Swift Road.
- D** I am going to Ms. Rinaldi restaurant for lunch in Mountain View at 2:00 P.M. on Swift Rd.

- 8** Read this sentence from the letter.

The student's at Sunrise Central School decided to do an art project about important people from California.

What is the correct way to write the underlined word in the sentence?

- A** students'
- B** student'
- C** students
- D** studen't

- 9** Read this sentence from the letter.

They voted to paint a large picture on the buildings back wall.

What is the correct way to punctuate the underlined words in the sentence?

- A** building's back wall
- B** buildings' back wall
- C** building back wall
- D** building back walls

The following questions are not about a passage. Read and answer each question.

10 Which word is *not* spelled correctly?

- A attractiv
- B impression
- C operation
- D prospector

11 Which word is *not* spelled correctly?

- A attraction
- B harmless
- C partnership
- D remarkabel

12 Read this sentence.

The singer was gracefull as she patiently waited for the electrical equipment to be repaired.

Which underlined word from the sentence is *not* spelled correctly?

- A singer
- B gracefull
- C patiently
- D electrical

Name _____

GRADE

4

Unit 2 • Week 5

Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Word Analysis Homophones 1, 4	/2	%
Reading Comprehension Details 2, 3 Main idea 6	/3	%
Literary Response and Analysis Plot 5	/1	%
Written Conventions Punctuation 7, 8, 9 Spelling 10, 11, 12	/6	%
Total Weekly Test Score	/12	%

Next Steps _____

