

Student Name _____

Mississippi Curriculum Test,
Second Edition

MCT2

GRADE

4

**PRACTICE
TEST BOOK**

MISSISSIPPI



LANGUAGE ARTS

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Language Arts: Section 1

Reading

Read the following passage “A New Gold Rush.” Then answer questions 1–9 based upon the passage. You may write in your test booklet, but you must mark your answers on your answer document.

A New Gold Rush

“I found gold!” Those are exciting words to hear. Gold is a very valuable metal. The desire for gold has been around for thousands of years. People still look for gold today. Many of the methods used to find it have not changed over the years.

5 The desire for gold has often led people to explore new lands. In 1540 an explorer from Spain came to North America. He was looking for the fabled Seven Cities of Gold made famous in old legends, but he never found them. Around the same time, another Spanish explorer fought the Inca Indians of South America for their gold.

10 In the mid-1800s, gold was discovered in California. This discovery caused another search for gold to begin. This period of time was later known as the “California Gold Rush” because so many people traveled to the state to look for gold. During this time period, people usually found gold using a process known as panning. Gold diggers, or prospectors, would use round metal pans to scoop out gold that was found in shallow creeks and rivers.

15 Today, any person still can use the same process of panning to find gold. Even a child can pan with the help and supervision of an adult. The equipment may have changed a bit in appearance, but the process still is the same. All prospectors need are a metal pan, a few tools, and a lot of determination.

Preparation: Gather the necessary tools. These tools include a metal pan, a pair of tweezers, a small shovel or trowel, a pan-sized piece of screen mesh, and a glass vial for holding gold. Locate a promising stream or river.

20 **Step One:** Find a place where the water is clear and around six inches deep. Then take the metal pan and cover it with the screen mesh. Using the trowel, scoop sand and rocks from the stream bed into the pan. Break up any large lumps of clay or dirt. Larger pieces of rock will settle on top of the mesh that covers the pan. Smaller pieces will pass through the mesh and settle on the bottom of the pan.

25 **Step Two:** Place the pan in an inch of the stream’s water. Swirl the water around the rocks that lie on top of the mesh to wash them. Once the rocks are clean, carefully pick out any big pieces of plain rock while searching for nuggets of gold.

Step Three: Remove the mesh and wash the smaller particles in the stream. Gold is a heavy metal and will likely fall toward the bottom of the pan with what is called black sand.

- 30 **Step Four:** When a cup or less of this black sand is left in the pan, gently sift through the sand with a little water. Use tweezers instead of fingers to pick out items. The oil from a person's fingers can actually cause small flecks of gold to wash out of the pan.

Final Step: Place any discovered gold into a glass vial. Once the vial is full, take the collected gold to a gold buyer to exchange.

- 35 Even though the California Gold Rush happened a long time ago, searching for gold still can be an exciting experience.

1. Read this additional sentence from the passage.

Move the pan around slowly in the water so that you do not shake out any gold pieces.

Under which heading would this sentence appear?

- A. Preparation
- B. Step One
- C. Step Two
- D. Step Four

2. The passage "A New Gold Rush" comes from a book about gold.

Where in the book would a reader find a chart that shows how the value of gold has changed throughout time?

- F. Appendix
- G. Footnote
- H. Glossary
- J. Table of Contents

3. Which text structure does the author use in lines 13–34 of the passage?

- A. Simple cause and effect
- B. Simple procedure
- C. Compare/contrast
- D. Description

5. Which sentence from the passage states an opinion?

- A. In the mid-1800s gold was discovered in California.
- B. Smaller pieces will pass through the mesh and settle on the bottom of the pan.
- C. The oil from a person's fingers can actually cause small flecks of gold to wash out of the pan.
- D. Even though the California Gold Rush happened a long time ago, searching for gold can still be an exciting experience.

4. Below, read lines 17–18 from the passage.

These tools include a metal pan, a pair of tweezers, a small shovel or trowel, a pan-sized piece of screen mesh, and a glass vial for holding gold.

Based upon this sentence, which of the following choices is the meaning of the word vial?

- F. A machine used in mining for gold
- G. A small bottle used to keep objects
- H. A flat pan used to strain gold pieces
- J. A tool used for cleaning minerals

6. The passage tells about panning for gold in the 1800s and panning for gold today.

Which statement below is not a correct comparison of the two processes?

- F. Both methods need a shallow stream or river.
- G. Digging for gold in the past and in the present requires patience.
- H. Today's equipment is much more modern and scientific than the old equipment.
- J. The excitement prospectors feel when they find gold is the same today as it was in the past.

7. After reading the passage “A New Gold Rush,” the reader can interpret the author’s purpose to be which of the following?
- A. To persuade the reader to learn more about searching for gold
 - B. To explain to the reader how gold was mined in the past
 - C. To give the reader information about panning for gold
 - D. To encourage the reader to search for gold in streams
-
8. Which of the following details from the passage is important enough to include in a summary of the passage?
- F. All prospectors need are a metal pan, a few tools, and lots of determination.
 - G. The desire for gold has often led people to explore new lands.
 - H. In 1540 an explorer from Spain came to North America.
 - J. In the mid-1800s gold was discovered in California.
9. Which of the following statements from the passage shows a cause and effect relationship?
- A. The desire for gold has often led people to explore new lands. In 1540 an explorer from Spain came to North America.
 - B. Today, any person can use the same process of panning to find gold. Even a child can pan with the help and supervision of an adult.
 - C. Find a place where the water is clear and around six inches deep. Then take the pan and cover it with the mesh screen.
 - D. The equipment may have changed a bit in appearance, but the process is still the same. All prospectors need are a metal pan, a few tools, and lots of determination.

Read the following story “Kayla’s Song.” Then answer questions 10–13 based upon the story. You may write in your test booklet, but you must mark your answers on your answer document.

Kayla’s Song

Kayla stared at the large bowl of cereal in front of her, unable to pick up the silver spoon that sat next to her hand.

“Kayla, dear,” her mother said in a soft voice, “I know that you’re anxious; but you really should eat something.”

- 5 “But Mom, whenever I’m nervous, I feel like I have butterflies in my tummy,” Kayla pleaded. “I don’t think I’m ready to take the math test today at school.”

Kayla had studied her math for an hour last night, and she had waked up early so that she would be sure to arrive at school on time. She was a good student, and she really enjoyed doing math problems; but taking tests made her nervous.

- 10 “If you don’t eat anything, those butterflies will turn into lions and start growling in your tummy,” Kayla’s mom joked, bringing a smile to her daughter’s face.

- 15 Kayla picked up the spoon and began eating. When she had finished the entire bowl of cereal, her mother gathered the dirty dishes. Kayla’s mother moved quickly through the kitchen, humming as she cleaned. Kayla loved to listen to her mother hum and sing when they did chores together. Today Kayla’s mother was humming a song that Kayla did not know.

“Mom,” Kayla called, “what song is that?”

“It’s a song that my mother used to sing when I was a little girl like you,” her mother replied. “Would you like me to teach it to you?”

- 20 “Yes!” Kayla shouted eagerly.

Kayla’s mother sat down beside her daughter at the kitchen table. By the time the school bus arrived, Kayla knew all the words to the new song.

“Are you feeling better about the test?” Kayla’s mother asked as they walked to meet the bus.

- 25 “A lot better,” Kayla replied, smiling.

“Well, if those butterflies come back, just sing our new song to yourself and chase them away again,” her mother encouraged.

Kayla climbed onto the bus and sat down. As she watched her house disappear in the distance, her smile began to fade. Without her mother, Kayla was beginning to feel nervous again.

The bus arrived at the school, and Kayla walked slowly to her classroom. She sat down in her seat and stared toward the front of the room.

“All right, everyone,” Mr. Deere called, “please put up all your books. You will need only a pencil to take the test.”

Kayla gulped as Mr. Deere handed her the test paper. Her heart was beating like a drum. As she looked over the test anxiously, her mind felt like a blank chalkboard. All of the other students had begun their tests, but Kayla’s hand was a frozen block of ice that impeded her writing.

Kayla closed her eyes and tried to think. Suddenly, she remembered what her mother had told her. Kayla began humming their new song quietly to herself. She smiled and picked up her pencil to begin the test.

10. Which text structure does the writer use to organize the story “Kayla’s Song”?

- F. Description
- G. Sequential order
- H. Compare/contrast
- J. Simple procedure

11. Based upon the story, a reader can conclude that Kayla will continue to learn songs from her mother.

Which information from the story provides evidence to support this conclusion?

- A. Kayla’s mother learned songs when she was a little girl.
- B. Kayla thinks the new song will help her during math tests.
- C. Kayla’s mother hums and sings while doing chores with Kayla.
- D. Kayla learned all the words to one song before she left for school.

12. Below, read lines 10–11 from the story.

“If you don’t eat anything, those butterflies will turn into lions and start growling in your tummy,” Kayla’s mom joked, bringing a smile to her daughter’s face.

What is the meaning of the figurative language in this sentence?

- F. Lions growl when they are hungry.
- G. Hungry lions sometimes eat butterflies.
- H. Kayla’s stomach feels as if it has butterflies and lions in it.
- J. Kayla’s stomach will make a noise like a lion if she gets hungry.

13. Below, read lines 36–41 from the story.

All of the other students had begun their tests, but Kayla’s hand was a frozen block of ice that impeded her writing.

Kayla closed her eyes and tried to think. Suddenly, she remembered what her mother had told her. Kayla began humming their new song quietly to herself. She smiled and picked up her pencil to begin the test.

Based upon the author’s use of figurative language, what can the reader determine to be the meaning of the word impede?

- A. To make something cold
- B. To make something difficult
- C. To make something smooth
- D. To make something impossible

Mark your answers for questions 14–18 on your answer document. Mark only one answer for each question. You may write in your test booklet, but you must mark your answers on your answer document.

14. Read the following dictionary entry.

il-lu-mi-nate \ v 1: to supply or brighten with color 2: to make clear 3: to decorate with colors

Based upon the dictionary entry, which of the following sentences does not use the word illuminate correctly?

- F. The lantern illuminated the patio.
- G. The front door illuminated the house.
- H. Margie likes to illuminate her art projects for school.
- J. The footnotes illuminated the harder parts of the book.

15. Which word below does not represent a base word with an affix?

- A. Champion
- B. Editor
- C. Nonsense
- D. Overhead

16. Which pair is not a set of antonyms?

- F. stable – shaky
- G. nuisance – pleasure
- H. numerous – plentiful
- J. destroy – manufacture

17. What is the meaning of the word trudge?

- A. To walk slowly
- B. To speak loudly
- C. To run quickly
- D. To listen carefully

18. Look at the sample interest form below.

| <u>Student Helpers Interest Form</u> | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Yes, I want to be a student helper this semester. | | |
| Name: | | |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Last | First | Middle Initial |
| Address: | | |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Street | City | State and Zip Code |
| Phone Number: _____ | | Grade in School: _____ |
| Signature of Parent or Guardian: _____ | | |
| Your Signature: _____ | | |
| Please put a check on the line next to the volunteer job or jobs that interest you. | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pick up absentees | <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor the restrooms | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Straighten books in library | <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor the playground | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clean tables in cafeteria | <input type="checkbox"/> Run messages for teachers | |

Reese likes to keep her room clean and tidy.

Based upon her interest, which volunteer jobs will she choose?

- F. Monitor the restrooms and the playground
- G. Pick up absentees and run messages for teachers
- H. Monitor the playground and clean tables in cafeteria
- J. Straighten books in library and clean tables in cafeteria

Read the following poem “Just One.” Then answer questions 19–25 based upon the poem. You may write in your test booklet, but you must mark your answers on your answer document.

Just One

We read about a man in school today
named Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
He wasn't rich, and he wasn't royal,
but his words helped teach a nation
5 how to see.

When our country saw the world
in shades of black and white,
when people were divided
by the color of their skin,
10 this man stood tall and said,
“I have a dream.”

He dreamt of freedom,
of equality,
of hope.
15 He dreamt of a nation that was whole
and of a people who walked together
side by side.

He was just one man,
one voice among millions,
20 but he spoke, and people listened.
He led, and people followed.
He was just one man,
but he moved a country.

When I find myself contemplating
25 the idea that I am just one person
and that my voice is too soft to be heard,
I'll close my eyes and remember Dr. King.

From the fearful shadow of the past,
he built a future full of light,
30 and with the weight of only words,
he gave a country sight.

19. Which of the following is an accurate summary statement of the poem's important details?

- A. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., changed America's way of seeing things by telling about his dream of freedom and inspired the speaker to talk about his ideas, too.
- B. The speaker read about Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in school and learned that Dr. King dreamed of freedom, equality, and hope for all the nation.
- C. When America needed to be taught how to see more clearly, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., told millions of people about his dream for freedom.
- D. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was not rich or royal, but he spoke to all the people about his dream of freedom for everyone.

20. Which of the following explains how the poet uses figurative language to show that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., helped Americans come together as one?

- F. The poet uses hyperbole in lines 3–5 and in lines 18–19.
- G. The poet uses personification in lines 4–5 and in lines 6–7.
- H. The poet uses metaphor lines 22–23 and hyperbole in lines 24–26.
- J. The poet uses hyperbole in lines 10–11 and personification in lines 15–17.

21. Below, read lines 18–23 from the poem.

He was just one man,
one voice among millions,
but he spoke, and people listened.
He led, and people followed.
He was just one man,
but he moved a country.

Which of the following statements expresses the main idea of these lines?

- A. No one else agreed with Dr. King's ideas.
- B. The words of one person can change a nation.
- C. Dr. King moved from state to state across America.
- D. One voice cannot be heard among millions of voices.

Below, use lines 28–31 from the poem to answer questions 22–23.

From the fearful shadow of the past,
he built a future full of light,
and with the weight of only words,
he gave a country sight.

22. What does the poet mean when he uses the phrase “the weight of only words”?
- F. Dr. King’s words were powerful.
 - G. Dr. King’s words were very loud.
 - H. Dr. King gave only long speeches.
 - J. Dr. King used only big words in his speeches.

23. Which literary or sound device does the poet use in these lines?

- A. Onomatopoeia
- B. Exaggeration
- C. Alliteration
- D. Rhythm

24. Below, read lines 24–27 from the poem.

When I find myself
contemplating
that I am just one person
and that my voice is too soft to
be heard,
I’ll close my eyes and remember
Dr. King.

Based upon these lines, which of the following choices is the meaning of the word contemplating?

- F. Laughing at
- G. Speaking of
- H. Agreeing with
- J. Thinking about

25. After reading the poem “Just One,” the reader can infer that remembering Dr. King will affect the speaker in which of the following ways?

- A. The speaker will want to have a dream.
- B. The speaker will decide to talk about his beliefs.
- C. The speaker will desire to be famous one day.
- D. The speaker will wish to travel around the country.

Read the following story “Field Day Fun.” Then answer questions 26–27 based upon the story. You may write in your test booklet, but you must mark your answers on your answer document.

Field Day Fun

Brian looked around as an ocean of students flowed through the hallway. He and his classmates were on their way outside to the fields behind the school. Today was Field Day.

5 Every May the students at Glenview Elementary School spent a day outside running races and participating in other competitions. The students were split into teams based upon their grade levels and classrooms. Each class in fourth grade had its own team color. Because Brian’s class had chosen red, they were all wearing red shirts. Brian hurried to catch up with his best friend, Jamal.

“Are you nervous?” Jamal asked when Brian came up to him.

10 “No, I’m sure we’ll be fine,” Brian replied. Yesterday Brian, Jamal, and two of their classmates had been chosen to run in the relay race. During the race each person on the team would run a lap around the track, one at a time. When all four teammates had completed a lap, the race would be finished. Brian had never run in a relay race before, and he was excited.

15 Brian and Jamal watched as their classmates ran in the potato sack race and competed in the ring toss. After three other events, their turn came.

Brian and Jamal stood at the starting line with their two other team members, Paige and Kristen. Paige would run first, followed by Jamal and Kristen. Brian would run the final lap. Paige took her place as Coach Beam counted down to the start of the race.

20 “Three...two...one. Go!” Coach Beam shouted.

25 Paige leaped into action, flashing around the track. As she returned to the starting line, Jamal began his lap. Brian watched anxiously as a runner wearing a blue shirt grew closer to Jamal. By the time Jamal had reached the starting line and tagged Kristen’s hand, the blue team and Brian’s team were tied. Kristen ran quickly, trying to pass the next runner from the blue team. However, as Brian began the race’s final lap, his team was several seconds behind the other.

30 Brian ran as fast as he could. His heart pounded heavily, but his feet felt as if they had wings. “Just a little further,” he thought to himself as he grew closer to the other team’s runner. With a final burst of speed, Brian shot across the finish line—two steps ahead of the runner in blue.

Brian’s class cheered wildly. Brian was tired but thrilled. He couldn’t wait for fifth-grade Field Day.

26. Below, read lines 27-30 from the story.

Brian ran as fast as he could. His heart pounded heavily, but his feet felt as if they had wings. “Just a little further,” he thought to himself as he grew closer to the other team’s runner. With a final burst of speed, Brian shot across the finish line—two steps ahead of the runner in blue.

Now read these lines about Brian’s friend Jamal.

Jamal’s sneakers were like lead weights dragging his feet down into the track. He knew the runner in the blue shirt was going to zoom past him at any minute. Why couldn’t he move faster? Jamal did not want his part of the relay race to cause his team to lose.

Which of the following contrasts Brian’s attitude while running the race with Jamal’s attitude?

- F. Brian is determined, but Jamal is anxious.
- G. Brian is concerned, but Jamal is sad.
- H. Jamal is proud, but Brian is worried.
- J. Jamal is calm, but Brian is upset.

27. Below, read the first sentence from the story.

Brian looked around as an ocean of students flowed through the hallway.

What is the meaning of the figurative language in this sentence?

- A. All the students were entering classrooms.
- B. Many students were moving through the halls.
- C. The school’s halls were flooded with rising water.
- D. One by one students were walking quickly to class.

Read the following passage “Glenview Field Day.” Then answer question 28 based upon the passage. You may write in your test booklet, but you must mark your answers on your answer document.

Glenview Field Day

Request for Help

We are excited to announce Glenview Elementary School’s Field Day. To make this day a success, we need the help of students and parents alike. For this year’s Field Day, we are seeking student and parent volunteers to help prepare a picnic lunch.

We have received donations from the local grocery store to create a great picnic. But all great meals need great chefs! We are looking for twelve parents and twelve students who are interested in giving their time to our school. Volunteers will need to arrive at 10:00 a.m. to begin preparing the meal. All students will be overseen by adult volunteers.

If you are interested in donating your time to make this Field Day the best yet, please email Ms. Mingleton, the Field Day coordinator, at jingleton@glenview.org or call the school’s office at 317-625-4985.

Schedule

Included below is a schedule of the day’s events. We encourage parents to stop by for all or part of the day to cheer the students on.

| | |
|-------|-------------------------------|
| 9:00 | Meet in fields outside school |
| 10:00 | Ring Toss |
| 11:00 | Potato Sack Race |
| 12:00 | Picnic Lunch |
| 1:00 | Water Balloon Toss |
| 2:00 | Class Relays |

28. Which of the following tools of persuasion does the author of “Glenview Field Day” use to persuade parents to volunteer to help with the picnic?

- F. Repetition
- G. Name calling
- H. Endorsement
- J. Air and rebut

The following question asks about what you read in both the story “Field Day Fun” and the passage “Glenview Field Day.” You need to think about the story and the passage when you answer questions 29–30.

29. Which statement below correctly states the authors’ purposes for writing “Field Day Fun” and “Glenview Field Day”?
- A. “Field Day Fun” was written to tell a story about one Field Day event, and “Glenview Field Day” was written to persuade people to help with the Field Day picnic.
 - B. “Field Day Fun” was written to persuade readers to give their best effort when running a race, and “Glenview Field Day” was written to invite parents to the picnic.
 - C. Both “Field Day Fun” and “Glenview Field Day” were written to describe an event held each year at the school.
 - D. Both “Field Day Fun” and “Glenview Field Day” were written to inform readers about the Glenview Field Day.

-
30. After reading the story “Field Day Fun” about Brian’s race, Anna, Lynn, Maria, and Jonah were asked by their teacher to predict what Brian would do next.

- Anna and Lynn predicted that Brian would go the picnic.
- Maria said that Brian would go home.
- Jonah thought that Brian would go watch another event.

The teacher then asked the students to read the schedule from “Glenview Field Day” and, using that additional information, decide whose prediction was correct.

Based upon your reading of the field day schedule, which student’s prediction was correct?

- F. Anna, because Brian would be hungry after the race
- G. Maria, because the relays were the last event of the day
- H. Jonah, because the water balloon toss would be fun to watch.
- J. Lynn, because Brian’s parents were probably helping with the picnic

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



Language Arts: Section 2

Writing

Mark your answers for questions 31–60 on your answer document. Mark only one answer for each question. You may write in your test booklet, but you must mark your answers on your answer document.

31. Robert wants to have two friends over to spend the night. His mother has not agreed to his plan. Read the first part of the note Robert wrote to his mother to persuade her to let his friends spend the night.

Mom,
I would really like to have my friends over this weekend. We will not eat food in the bedroom. We won't turn on the computer, and we won't run and shout in the house. After we play with my toys, we will put them back into the closet.

Which of the following sentences adds another detail that supports Robert's specific purpose?

- A. Please, please let my friends come over this weekend.
- B. Last summer one of my friends stayed overnight at our house.
- C. I will do all of my homework every night next week before you remind me.
- D. We will get into our sleeping bags as soon as you tell us to turn off the lights.

32. Mary is creating a presentation about plants for her science class. The main idea of her presentation is that plants grow in different types of climates.

Which of the following sentences uses compare and contrast to add a supporting detail that fits the main idea of Mary's presentation?

- F. Roses grow all over the United States.
- G. Cacti grow in hot, dry weather while fir trees grow in rainy weather.
- H. The temperature is often cold in Alaska but hot in Mexico.
- J. Plants called seaweed can grow in water.

33. Which of the following sentences uses specific descriptive details?

- A. The girl walked inside the cafeteria carefully carrying her tray.
- B. The girl moved through the cafeteria quietly holding her bright red tray.
- C. The girl went very slowly inside the really big cafeteria and held her tray while she walked.
- D. The girl weaved her way through the crowded cafeteria balancing her red tray in both hands.

34. Abbie's teacher told her to correct the capitalization error she has made in the following letter.

Dear Aunt Sarah,

I had fun at your Fourth of July picnic. The hot dogs and hamburgers were good, and the decorations were beautiful. I especially liked looking at the American flag hanging from the front porch. I hope we can celebrate at your house again next year.

Love Always,
Abbie

Which of the following choices corrects Abbie's error?

- F. aunt
- G. Picnic
- H. Flag
- J. always

35. Which of the following sentences contains an appositive?

- A. Mrs. Smith and Mr. Johnson are our school's librarians.
- B. The boy's mother drove her car to school late in the day.
- C. Maria, my best friend, is moving to Arkansas in September.
- D. My sister likes to read, but my aunt prefers to watch movies.

36. Read the following sentence.

The committee studied American schoolchildren's favorite national holidays and most familiar goverment buildings.

Which word from the sentence is not spelled correctly?

- F. favorite
- G. familiar
- H. goverment
- J. buildings

37. Read the sentences in the text box.

- (1) Miller's is a sporting goods store.
(2) The store is moving to the new mall.

Which sentence below combines these two sentences into a sentence that uses sentence (1) as an appositive phrase?

- A. Miller's is moving to the new mall because it is a sporting goods store.
- B. Miller's is a sporting goods store, and it is moving to the new mall.
- C. Miller's is a sporting goods store that is moving to the new mall.
- D. Miller's, a sporting goods store, is moving to the new mall.

38. Which of the following sentences uses a colon correctly?

- F. For his birthday Daniel wants: a baseball glove, a football, and a joke book.
- G. We have three kinds of trees in our front yard: an oak, a pine, and a pear.
- H. My favorite kinds of dogs are: collies, poodles, and beagles.
- J. I like desserts such as: cake, ice cream, and pudding.

39. Read Jacob's draft of a paragraph.

(1) Kayle and Marie had been best friends since third grade. (2) They had met in the gym. (3) Marie had been waiting for someone to play ping pong with her. (4) Ping pong is a game played with paddles and a small ball. (5) Kayle came along, and the two of them had fun playing. (6) After that, Kayle and Marie did almost everything together at school. (7) However, after school the two friends liked to do different things. (8) Kayle would go to the library. (9) The library had a large selection of books. (10) Marie would go home to play with her new puppy.

Jacob's teacher has told him to delete two sentences that do not support the main idea.

Which of the following two sentences will Jacob delete?

- A. Sentences 2 and 7
- B. Sentences 3 and 6
- C. Sentences 4 and 9
- D. Sentences 5 and 8

40. Patrick wants to write a story using the following sentences.

- (1) Paul yanked open the attic door, flicked on the light, and exclaimed, "Wow! What's this?"
- (2) Scattered across the attic floor were half-eaten pecans, bits of leaves, and tiny pieces of pine cones.
- (3) Paul sat with his legs draped over one side of the sofa and stared at a page in the new magazine that had just come in the mail.
- (4) Tossing the magazine to the floor, Paul sprang to his feet and raced up the stairs to investigate.
- (5) Suddenly his head jerked up, and he stared at the ceiling as a faint scratching noise grew louder and louder.

Which sentence needs to come first in Patrick's story?

- F. Sentence 1
- G. Sentence 2
- H. Sentence 3
- J. Sentence 4

41. Which of the following sentences provides specific descriptive details?

- A. The fast red car raced very quickly around the track.
- B. The small red car raced around the track with amazing speed.
- C. The brightly colored racecar went at an amazing speed around the track.
- D. The speeding car was a flash of bright red as it flew around the track.

42. Read the following sentences.

My class moved quietly into the library.

Mr. Howard's class was quieter than mine was.

Which statement below uses the correct comparison to combine the two ideas?

- F. Mr. Howard's class moved quieter into the library than my class did.
- G. My class was less quieter than Mr. Howard's when both classes moved into the library.
- H. Mr. Howard's class moved more quietly than mine did when both classes went into the library.
- J. My class moved quietly, but Mr. Howard's class was more quiet when both classes went into the library.

43. Which of the following words is not spelled correctly?

- A. Balance
- B. Material
- C. Patient
- D. Stomach

44. Which of the following is a complex sentence?

- F. After the race all the runners grabbed large bottles of icy cold water.
- G. Before this year the fourth graders did not compete in the relay races.
- H. For the rest of the day, the students remained outside.
- J. When the bell rang, we all knew that our class field day was over.

45. Read the four sentences below.

My friend Maribel gave herself a haircut.

The scouts put up the tents themselves.

Tyrone promised himself that he would study his math.

We were proud of cleaning the playground ourselves.

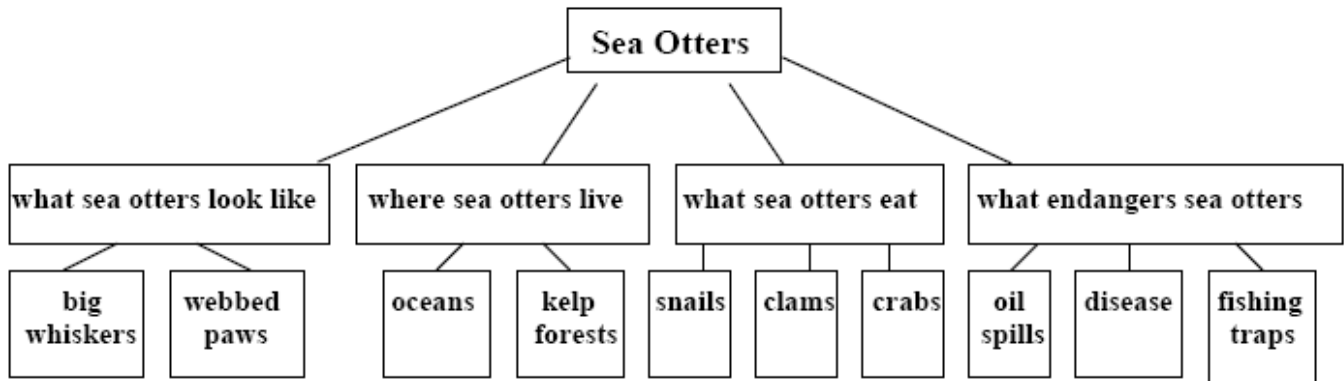
How many sentences use a correct reflexive pronoun?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

46. Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

- F. My cousin, Lucy holds the school record for track.
- G. Baseball, my favorite sport, is played in the spring.
- H. Jessica went home to play with, Spot, her new puppy.
- J. Louie my uncle from Mexico, speaks five languages.

Read the following organizer Kenya created while writing a report on sea otters. Then answer questions 47–48 based upon this organizer.



47. Kenya wants to add the detail that otters have tails for steering in the water.

Under which of the following headings does the detail about otters' tails belong?

- A. What sea otters look like
- B. Where sea otters live
- C. What sea otters eat
- D. What endangers sea otters

48. Which of the following supporting details can Kenya include in the part of her presentation that discusses what sea otters look like?

- F. Brown coat
- G. Good swimmers
- H. Travel in large families
- J. Eat clams on their backs

49. Keith is writing a simple procedure for a presentation on how to build a birdhouse.

Which of the following sentences does not contain a supporting detail that will help Keith use the simple procedure method for his presentation?

- A. Choose wood that is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.
- B. The entrance hole needs to be big enough to fit the chosen bird.
- C. To give proper ventilation, make smaller holes above the entrance and near the roof.
- D. Birds seek three kinds of protection: the nest shelter, the food shelter, and the nest house.

50. Which of the following sentences correctly punctuates a title?

- F. "Charlie and the Chocolate Factory" is a book that was made into a movie.
- G. The ice cream truck is playing Turkey in the Straw over its speaker system.
- H. "A Worn Path" by Eudora Welty is an interesting story.
- J. Shel Silverstein wrote a poem called Messy Room.

51. Read the beginning of Bianca's descriptive essay.

(1) On Saturday mornings I go to the grocery store with my mother. (2) First we stop to look at the arrangement of fruit. (3) I like to see the red and green apples, the bright yellow lemons, and the oranges lying in neat, straight rows in their bins. (4) Mother sometimes lets me help her choose which peaches to buy.

Which of the following sentences fits after sentence 4 to add specific descriptive details to the paragraph?

- A. She tells me to choose the twelve I like best.
- B. She uses them to make a delicious peach cobbler.
- C. Their skins feel soft and fuzzy when I gently lift them up.
- D. Most of the peaches are about the same size, color, and shape.

52. Brenda is writing an informational essay about prairie dogs. Read the following information that Brenda found on a zoo’s website about black-tailed prairie dogs.

Black-tailed prairie dogs live in communities called “towns.” These towns are made up of underground tunnels with a number of rooms. In the past a typical prairie dog town covered 100 acres or more.

Now read the additional information that Brenda found on a different Internet site.

The prairie dogs make the rooms in their tunnels comfortable with dry leaves and grass. The tunnels have many openings, but the one people recognize has a mound of earth on top that reaches about a foot above the ground.

Brenda needs to decide what is important in each source and prepare that information for use in her report.

Which of the following paraphrases can Brenda justify as the one that is accurate to use in her report?

- F. The communities in which black-tailed prairie dogs live are called “towns.” These prairie dog towns once covered 100 acres or more. In the underground tunnels that make up their towns, prairie dogs make the rooms comfortable with grass and leaves. The main opening for the tunnel is a mound of dirt about a foot high.
- G. Black-tailed prairie dogs live in “towns.” These towns are made up of underground tunnels. The black-tailed prairie dogs line their burrow rooms in the tunnels with grass and leaves. The entrance to the tunnel is through the large mound on top. Prairie dog towns used to be very large.
- H. Prairie dogs enter their underground tunnel homes through a large mound on top. In the rooms of the tunnel, grass and leaves line the floor. Prairie dog “towns” once covered 100 acres. People recognize prairie dog towns by the mound on top.
- J. The “towns” in which prairie dogs live are made up of tunnels and cover 100 acres or more. The tunnels have grass and leaves inside and a mound on top. Prairie dog towns have many rooms.

53. Which sentence below uses present perfect tense?

- A. The choir has won first place in the competition every year.
- B. The choir will win first place in the competition every year.
- C. The choir wins first place in the competition every year.
- D. The choir won first place in the competition every year.

54. Which of the following sentences does not use a linking verb?

- F. The pickles in that jar taste sour.
- G. The huge kite fell quickly to the ground.
- H. The students seemed tired after lunch.
- J. The new book was quite interesting to me.

55. Benita is brainstorming a list of questions she needs to answer for a report on the history of roller coasters.

Which of the following questions will not help her learn more about the roller coaster's history?

- A. Who invented the roller coaster?
- B. What did early roller coasters look like?
- C. Where was the first American roller coaster?
- D. Which country has the most roller coasters?

56. Read the following sentence.

Josie tipped over the basket of big red apples.

Which change makes this a sentence with a compound subject?

- F. The basket of big red apples suddenly tipped over, and Josie ran to it.
- G. Josie walked by the basket of big red apples, and it suddenly tipped over.
- H. The basket and the big red apples suddenly tipped over onto Josie.
- J. Josie bumped into a basket of big red apples and tipped it over.

57. Read the following sentence.

Mrs. Juarez had dinner with Mrs. Radcliffe and Mrs. Radcliffe's nephew.

Which of the following options shows the sentence rewritten using the correct object pronouns?

- A. Mrs. Juarez had dinner with she and him.
- B. Mrs. Juarez had dinner with her and he.
- C. Mrs. Juarez had dinner with her and him.
- D. Mrs. Juarez had dinner with she and he.

58. Read the following sentences.

- (1) The guests in the room ate after the lengthy speech.
- (2) The boy with the shiny marbles won often.
- (3) The woman on the city bus smiled warmly.
- (4) The musicians in the jazz band played well.

Which sentence does not contain the same sentence structure as the other three sentences?

- F. Sentence 1
- G. Sentence 2
- H. Sentence 3
- J. Sentence 4

59. Read the following sentences.

- (1) Michael remembered to run more carefully when the track was wet.
- (2) Norman is the least likely of all my brothers to play soccer or football.
- (3) Susan threw the ball faster than the other starting pitcher on her team.
- (4) Ralph spoke more softer than Richard as they walked into the library.

Which of the following revisions corrects an error in the comparative form of an adverb?

- A. Michael remembered to run more careful when the track was wet.
- B. Norman is the less likely of all my brothers to play soccer or football.
- C. Susan threw the ball fastest than the other starting pitcher on her team.
- D. Ralph spoke more softly than Richard as they walked into the library.

60. Read the following sentences.

Jonathan opened the window.
A breeze lifted the paper from the desk.

Which choice is the correct way to combine these two sentences into one complex sentence?

- F. A breeze from the open window lifted the paper from Jonathan's desk.
- G. Jonathan opened the window, and a breeze lifted the paper from the desk.
- H. Jonathan opened the window, then a breeze lifted the paper from the desk.
- J. A breeze lifted the paper from the desk when Jonathan opened the window.

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

