

TH Language Arts 04 RI.4.2

Directions: Read the question. Fill in the bubble next to the corresponding question number on your answer sheet.

<u>Sample Question</u>	<u>Sample Answer Sheet</u>
Sample Item Not Available	1. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D 2. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D 3. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D 4. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D 5. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D

For Questions 1 - 3:

"They Crossed the Big Water...Perhaps!"

from *Who Really Discovered America?*

by Avery Hart

1. Why has the assumption been made that the earliest true discoverers of America could have only arrived by land? Couldn't the true discoverers have come by boat from Africa or Asia? Or, could it be that the Native Americans first went to Africa or Asia across the "Big Water"?
2. Given the long distances between continents and the fact that ancient people didn't have engine power, experts once doubted that the ancients could have made ocean-crossing journeys. Obviously, they would have starved or drowned before reaching America's shore. Right?
3. Let's see!

A Little Help from the Wind and Water

4. Imagine living in a world with no airplanes or large ships. You and your friends are standing at the shore, facing a huge ocean. You wonder, what is across the water? Your friends wonder, too.
5. Soon, all of you want to find the answer. But how can you possibly travel over such a large distance? You sigh and think, "Wouldn't it be nice if there were conveyor belts in the ocean?"
6. Well, guess what—there are!

Conveyor Belts in the Ocean

7. If you've ever been to a large airport, you've probably walked onto a conveyor belt that moves travelers and their luggage along almost *effortlessly*. It is like a flat escalator or moving sidewalk.
8. The ocean has currents that are similar to conveyor belts. The currents are made by the natural action of wind and water working together. Strong currents become pathways, like long rivers flowing on the surface of the ocean. A ship that enters the current will move swiftly over the flowing water!

Meet a Modern Explorer: Thor Heyerdahl

9. Thor Heyerdahl is a Norwegian who moved to Polynesia (an island in the Pacific) to study ocean animals. There, a tribal chief taught him native ways. Fishing in Polynesia, as he had been taught, Heyerdahl often struggled against strong easterly winds that threatened to carry his boat away.
10. One day, he was struck with an idea: What would happen if the boat simply followed the flow of the water? How far would the wind and water take him? He began to wonder: Did ancient people sail the oceans propelled by ocean currents?
11. Experts told him that the idea was impossible, but that didn't stop Heyerdahl. He decided to use a powerful tool of historians: re-enactment. He would make a replica of an ancient reed boat, get some friends together to sail it, and see how far the ocean currents would take them!
12. Heyerdahl made three voyages in primitive-style vessels named Kon-Tiki, Ra I, and Ra II. Sailing under a flag of the United Nations, he and his crew ate fish that they caught along the way and collected rainwater to drink.

13. Two out of three of his voyages were successful. The Kon-Tiki took them from Peru to Polynesia. The Ra II brought them from Africa to Barbados in the Caribbean.
14. Because Thor Heyerdahl followed his hunch, the idea of ancient ocean travel went from being obviously impossible to being a real possibility!

"They Crossed the Big Water...Perhaps!" from *Who Really Discovered America?* by Avery Hart. Copyright 2001 by Williamson Publishing.

1 Part A

What is the *main* idea of the passage?

Modern day explorers found that it was impossible for
A America's earliest discoverers to travel across the seas by boat.

B Experts doubted that early discoverers would survive due to starvation.

Modern day explorers have found that America's earliest
C discoverers could have possibly come to America by boat instead of by land.

D Ocean currents are created by wind and water working together and act like conveyor belts.

Part B

Which two details from the passage support the answer in Part A?

A "...the fact that ancient people

B "Imagine living in a world with no airplanes or large ships."

C "...you've probably walked onto a conveyor belt that moves travelers and their luggage along almost effortlessly."

"...as he had been taught, Heyerdahl often struggled against
D strong easterly winds that threatened to carry his boat away."

"He would make a replica of an ancient reed boat, get some
E friends together to sail it, and see how far the ocean currents would take them!"

"Because Thor Heyerdahl followed his hunch, the idea of
F ancient ocean travel went from being obviously impossible to being a real possibility!"

3

According to the passage, why are currents important?

- A** Currents helped early discoverers catch fish along their journey.
- B** Currents are like paths in the ocean which help ships move rapidly over moving water.
- C** Currents carry ships through stormy conditions which allow passengers to collect rain water for drinking.
- D** Currents take ships the same way every time they travel which makes it easier to find their way across the sea.

For Questions 4 - 7:

“Who’s Afraid of the Big, Bad Shark?”

1. One of the most feared types of fish is the shark. There are over 440 different species of sharks, and they have been around for about 400 million years. Sharks vary in size from the smallest dwarf lantern shark to the largest whale shark. The sizes range from those that could fit inside a fish bowl to those that are around 40 feet long. Sharks mainly live in saltwater seas with only a few exceptions that can survive in both freshwater and saltwater.
2. Sharks have some characteristics that are similar to other fish and some that make their species unique. Like other fish, sharks have gills that they breathe through. Gills allow the fish to get much needed oxygen from the water that they filter. Sharks do not have skeletons made of bones like other fish. Their skeletons are made of the flexible and durable cartilage that makes their bodies supple and streamlined.
3. Most sharks have similar coloring, and their skin color helps them to blend in with their underwater surroundings. Some sharks that live in the darkest depths of the sea have parts of their body that glow in the dark.
4. Almost all sharks are carnivorous, which means they eat meat. They survive on a diet full of fish, plankton, other sea mammals, and sometimes even other sharks. Sharks do not need to eat very often; some go weeks between meals.
5. A shark’s tail acts as the propeller on its body, giving it thrust to move forward. When a shark is swimming toward the surface of the water, its fin or its tail sticks out above the water line. Over the

years, shark tails have adapted to the specific types of sharks' environment, lifestyle, and diet.

6. Sharks have the most powerful jaws of any animal. They are unique in that both their top and bottom jaws move. The shape of a shark's teeth will depend on their diet. Sharks that are carnivores have very sharp teeth that they can use to bite and tear their prey apart. Unlike humans who just have one row of teeth on top and bottom, sharks have teeth that are arranged in many rows. Even if a shark loses a tooth, they will never be missing a tooth. If one falls out, another one simply spins forward from the rows and rows of extra backup teeth they have. This process is natural and occurs often. Sharks can lose up to 30,000 teeth throughout their lifetime.
7. Sharks have very keen senses including smell and sight, which helps them to locate and attack their prey and escape from possible threats. Almost two-thirds of a shark's brain is dedicated to its sense of smell. Sharks also have very good eyesight and can see through either clear or murky waters. One unusual sense sharks possess is the ability to feel vibrations.
8. Some of the most well-known species of sharks are the tiger shark, the hammerhead, and the great white shark. Each of these three types of shark is at the top of the underwater food chain. These sharks do not have to worry about being food for any other animal in the ocean.
9. Underwater animals are not the only ones afraid of sharks. Humans have long been afraid of sharks and shark attacks. Although a shark could potentially drastically harm a human or even kill them, there are only about 100 reported cases of shark bites or shark attacks a year worldwide. Of those attacks, very few of them result in death.

10. Although sharks are thought of as the most feared animal in the water, not all sharks are dangerous. Some are gentle and harmful only to the tiny plankton they eat.
11. Humans are contributing to the decline of the shark species. People kill thousands of sharks each year for sport or for food. Shark skins can be used to make products to sell. Shark fin soup and shark steaks are also popular foods in some countries. Other threats to this species include pollution and habitat changes. The decrease of the population of sharks seems to be getting worse with each year. Many government organizations have realized the need for management of the shark population, but little progress has been made. The need for stronger shark finning laws, shark fishing regulations, and more strictly regulated shark trades will be the next step in preventing the further decline of the shark species.
12. Even though these fish are predatory and dominate their underwater habitats, the big, bad shark needs help from the human to stay in existence.

Part A

What is the *main* idea of the passage?

- A** Sharks are frightening creatures with powerful jaws that make them our enemies.
- B** Sharks are interesting animals that are unfairly feared by many people.
- C** Sharks are carnivorous animals that eat meat such as fish and plankton.
- D** Sharks are similar to fish and breathe through gills to receive oxygen.

Part B

Which two details from the passage support the answer in Part A?

- A** “Sharks vary in size from the smallest dwarf lantern shark to the largest whale shark.”
- B** “Sharks mainly live in saltwater seas with only a few exceptions that can survive in both freshwater and saltwater.”
- C** “Sharks have some characteristics that are similar to other fish and some that make their species unique.”
- D** “Almost all sharks are carnivorous, which means they eat meat.”
- E** “Although sharks are thought of as the most feared animal in the water, not all sharks are dangerous.”
- F** “Humans are contributing to the decline of the shark species.”

6

Part A

What is the *main* idea of paragraph 11?

- A** Some countries kill sharks for their fins.
- B** Shark skins are valuable because they can make products for sale.
- C** Humans are a major cause in the disappearing of sharks.
- D** The main cause for the decline of the shark population is because of pollution.

Which statement is the *main* idea of paragraph 7?

- A** Sharks have brains that help them smell in the saltwater seas.
- B** Sharks are similar to people because both have good eyesight.
- C** Sharks have highly developed bodies that help them survive underwater.
- D** Sharks are different from people because they lose up to 30,000 teeth.

TH Language Arts 04 RI.4.5

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For Questions 1 - 3:

Why You Need a Compass

1. Suppose you are lost in the woods. You have a map, but you cannot find any landmarks. The way ahead looks just like the way behind. Which direction should you turn? How will you get home?
2. Whether you are a hiker or a mapmaker, you need to know where north, south, east, and west are. For hundreds of years, people have used a compass to help them find their way.
3. The magnetic compass is an old Chinese invention, probably first made in China during the Qin dynasty. Chinese fortune tellers used lodestone (a kind of iron) to construct their fortune telling boards. The lodestone would align itself in a north-south direction. Eventually someone noticed that the lodestones were better at pointing out real directions, leading to the first compasses. The Chinese found that a piece of lodestone is a strong magnet. When floating it always points naturally in the same direction, a north-south direction. The earliest compasses were made by floating a lodestone needle in a bowl of water.
4. Knowing accurate direction is especially important for sailors. Navigation is knowing where a ship or airplane is, how far it has traveled, and in what direction it is going. You might think that the compass has long been used by sailors to navigate on the open seas. The truth is, there was no such thing as the compass in the ancient times. Sailors charted their course by the stars and did not use a compass. By the time Christopher Columbus sailed to the

Americas, sailors used compasses to navigate.

5. Before you take a hike, you might want to create your own compass. You can make your compass from things you have around your house.

You will need:

- a magnet
- a pin
- a paper cup
- a sewing needle
- a pen or pencil
- a small bit of sponge or cork

The directions for making your compass are:

1. Write the letter N (north) on one side of the paper cup. Write S (south) directly opposite.
2. On the right side of the cup, halfway between the N and the S, write E (east). Directly across from the E write W (west).
3. Fill the paper cup with water.
4. Rub the sewing needle across the magnet about 25 times. Rub in one direction only.
5. Hold the needle near the pin. If the pin moves, the needle is now a magnet. If the pin does not move, rub the needle across the magnet 25 more times. If it still does not move, you may need to use a stronger magnet.
6. Wet the sponge or cork. Then slide the magnetized needle through it.
7. Float it in the cup of water. Turn the cup until the end of the needle points to the letter N.

6. Now that you have your compass, enjoy your hiking trip!

1

In the third paragraph, what was the purpose of putting "*a kind of iron*" in parentheses?

A to emphasize the importance of iron

B to remind the reader about iron

C to show how to use parentheses

D to tell the definition of lodestone

2

Why does the author *most likely* include information about China?

A to explain how easy it is to make a compass

B to explain why compasses are important

C to show how long compasses have been used

D to show that all people need compasses

3 Why does the selection include a list of materials?

A so you will follow directions carefully

B so you will know what items to get

C so you will have needed information

D so you will understand the directions

For Questions 4 - 6:

A North Carolina Inventor

1. Can you imagine a time when there were no soft drinks of any kind? Thanks to a native North Carolinian, Caleb Bradham, we can all sit back and enjoy an ice cold Pepsi on a hot summer day because he invented it!
2. Bradham grew up in Duplin County and in 1886, enrolled in the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He later went to the University of Maryland and studied to become a pharmacist. When he graduated, he opened his own drug store and named it "Bradham's Pharmacy." It was located in New Bern, North Carolina.
3. Back then, pharmacies often had soda fountains in them to keep the customers coming back to the store. Bradham had a deep interest in medicine, and he wanted to make a healthy drink for the people who came to his store. He experimented with different combinations of syrups, spices, and juices. The drink people liked best was a mixture of vanilla, pepsin, rare oils, and kola nuts. The people of New Bern soon started calling it Brad's Drink.
4. Brad's Drink was later renamed Pepsi Cola after the pepsin and kola nuts he used in the recipe. It sold so well that Bradham began working full time trying to sell his new beverage. He set up shop in the back of his drug store and worked there while he was selling it as a syrup. Later, he was selling so much he decided to bottle the product and sell the new drink to more people.

5. Bradham eventually helped operate 300 bottling companies in twenty-four states. His neighbor designed Pepsi's first logo. Throughout Pepsi's history, the logo has changed many times.
6. However, in 1917 when the United States entered World War I, the cost of producing the drink changed drastically. Sugar was a main ingredient in the product, and the cost of sugar changed day-by-day, from record highs to *disastrous* lows. It made it hard to stay in business.
7. In 1923 Bradham lost his company and returned to work at his pharmacy. His trademark, Pepsi-Cola, and the recipe were sold to several other companies. Under one of the new owners, Charles Guth, Pepsi would make over one million dollars within two years. Today PepsiCo is a \$29 billion company and has expanded to become one of the best-known and well-loved products throughout the world.

4 What kind of selection is this?

A autobiography

B fiction

C mystery

D nonfiction

5

How is the text organized?

A using cause and effect

B in chronological order

C using comparisons

D with problem and solution

6

What does the final paragraph suggest about Caleb Bradham's invention?

A His invention was unpopular until Charles Guth was the new owner.

B It was a likeable product during Bradham's ownership.

C His invention proved to be a very profitable and timeless product.

D It was a soft drink that was unprofitable and difficult to sell.