In 1991, a woman named Ellen Ochoa made history. She became the world's first Hispanic female astronaut!

The year before, Ellen had been chosen to be an astronaut by NASA. NASA is the U.S. government agency that explores space. There are different kinds of astronauts, but all astronauts fly to space. To be an astronaut, a person has to spend many years studying science, engineering, or math. They have to be in good shape. They also have to have good eyesight. Some astronauts also have to be a certain height!

Ellen Ochoa met all of these requirements. She studied physics and engineering for many years before NASA chose her. And in 1993, she went into space for the first time!

Since then, Ellen has been on four different space flights. The first two times she went into space, her mission had to do with the sun. She was helping study how the sun's energy
Ellen Ochoa affects the earth's climate and environment.

The last two times she went into space, she went to the International Space Station. That is a huge spacecraft that goes around the earth. Astronauts live on the International Space Station. They have labs set up there so they can study space. They can also study the earth from space. The first time Ellen went there, she was helping to set it up. The second time she went, she helped add a new part to the space station.

In all, Ellen has spent around 40 days in space! And she has spent many more days helping astronauts and scientists from the ground.
1. Ellen Ochoa made history in 1991 by doing what?
   A. becoming the world's first Hispanic female astronaut
   B. becoming the first astronaut to visit space
   C. becoming the first Hispanic female doctor
   D. becoming the first Hispanic astronaut

2. The text lists different requirements a person must meet to become an astronaut. What is one of these requirements?
   A. A person has to spend many years studying history and English.
   B. A person has to spend many years studying science, engineering, or math.
   C. A person has to have good hearing.
   D. A person has to have worked at NASA for at least ten years.

3. Read these sentences from the text.

   Since then, Ellen has been on four different space flights. The first two times she went into space, her mission had to do with the sun. She was helping study how the sun's energy affects the earth's climate and environment.

   The last two times she went into space, she went to the International Space Station. . . .The first time Ellen went there, she was helping to set it up. The second time she went, she helped add a new part to the space station.

Based on this information, what can be concluded about Ellen's work in space?
   A. Ellen's work in space has made it easier for people to travel to other planets.
   B. Ellen's work in space has changed the way we learn about the sun.
   C. Ellen has done unimportant work in space.
   D. Ellen has done very important work in space.
4. Based on the text, why might the International Space Station have been built?
   A. because it allows people to travel to the sun
   B. because it allows people to travel to the other planets
   C. because it helps people study the earth and space
   D. because it stops space objects from hitting the earth

5. What is the main idea of this text?
   A. Astronauts set up labs on the International Space Station so that they can study space and study the earth from space.
   B. The world's first Hispanic female astronaut, Ellen Ochoa, has traveled to space to study the sun and the earth. She has also gone to space to work on the International Space Station.
   C. NASA chooses only people who meet certain requirements to become astronauts.
   D. Ellen Ochoa has studied how the sun's energy affects the earth's climate and environment.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

   "In all, Ellen has spent around 40 days in space! And she has spent many more helping astronauts and scientists from the ground."

As used in the text, what does the phrase "from the ground" most nearly mean?
   A. from space
   B. from a spacecraft
   C. from the surface of the moon
   D. from the earth
7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

A person has to meet certain requirements in order to become an astronaut. __________, a person must be in good shape.

A. For example
B. However
C. Although
D. Finally

8. What did Ellen Ochoa do the first two times she went into space?

_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________

9. Why was Ellen Ochoa’s work on the International Space Station important?

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
10. How has Ellen Ochoa helped people learn more about the world around them?

Support your answer with evidence from the text.
African-American female writers have always inspired Oprah Winfrey. When she was a teenager, Winfrey read a book that changed her life. That book was *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* by Maya Angelou. The book spoke to Winfrey. It gave her hope. She realized she could rise above the poverty and racism that marked her life.

Winfrey was born in Kosciusko, Mississippi in 1954. When she was 20, she became the first African-American female to host TV news. She was the anchor at WTVF-TV in Nashville, Tennessee. After moving to Chicago, Winfrey began hosting a morning TV program. At first it was called *AM Chicago*. However, the show was so popular that it was renamed *The Oprah Winfrey Show*.

Today, Oprah Winfrey's career is not only in television. She has produced and acted in several movies. These include *The Color Purple* and *Beloved*. Both movies are based on best-selling novels by African-American female writers.

Winfrey has won many Emmy Awards for her talk show. She has become one of the most popular, powerful, and influential African Americans of our time. She is also one of the richest women in America today.
1. What works of art inspired Oprah Winfrey?
   A. writing by African-American females
   B. movies based on lives of journalists
   C. paintings by African-Americans
   D. plays about small towns

2. Which of these is an effect of Winfrey's show *AM Chicago* being so popular?
   A. she became a news anchor in Nashville
   B. she read a book that changed her life
   C. the name was changed to *The Oprah Winfrey Show*
   D. she produced and acted in several movies

3. Based on the passage, Winfrey most likely produced the movies *The Color Purple* and *Beloved* because
   A. those were her favorite books as a child.
   B. they were books that inspired her.
   C. she thought they would make a lot of money.
   D. she liked the titles of the books.

4. Read the sentences: "Today, Oprah Winfrey's career is not only in television. She has produced and acted in several movies."

   The word *career* means
   A. work and jobs
   B. money invested
   C. influences
   D. hobbies and games
5. What is the main idea of this passage?

A. Oprah has been as successful in acting as she has at journalism.
B. Oprah has learned from the greats to become a successful novel writer.
C. Oprah has won many Emmy Awards for her television show.
D. Oprah is an important African-American woman inspired by other African-American women.

6. Name at least two jobs that Oprah Winfrey has held.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

7. Based on the passage, explain whether Winfrey was able to rise above poverty and racism.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

8. The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

Winfrey believed that she could succeed in life ____________ reading a book by Maya Angelou titled *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*.

A. but
B. after
C. because
D. before
Winning the Vote

Imagine if boys made all the rules. That's how it was in 1776, when the United States was founded. Women were not allowed to vote until 1920! This year [2012] is the 92nd anniversary of that important event.

![Image of suffragists](image)

*Library of Congress, George Grantham Bain Collection*

_Thousands of women marched in New York City for the right to vote._

The women's suffrage movement began in the 1800s. Suffrage is the right to vote. To win this right, women held protests and marches. Hundreds of those women were arrested and jailed.

Women's groups across the country are honoring those who fought for this right with special events throughout the year. "Learning how women's actions changed America is important. It encourages us to understand that we can make a better world," said Molly Murphy MacGregor, the president of the National Women's History Project.
1. When did the women's suffrage movement begin?
   A. 1700s
   B. 1800s
   C. 1600s
   D. 1900s

2. How does the author introduce the idea of women's suffrage?
   A. by arguing that men have tried to keep women out of politics for centuries
   B. by quoting Molly Murphy MacGregor, the president of the National Women's History Project
   C. by providing a simple definition of women's suffrage
   D. by asking readers to imagine what life was like before women's suffrage

3. Which conclusion about 1776 is supported by the passage?
   A. In 1776 women protested for the right to vote.
   B. In 1776 women protested against the United States.
   C. In 1776, women did not have the same rights as men.
   D. In 1776 women held marches.

4. Read the following sentences and answer the question below:

"The women's suffrage movement began in the 1800s. Suffrage is the right to vote. To win this right, women held protests and marches. Hundreds of those women were arrested and jailed."

What does the word "movement" mean as used in this text?
   A. people acting together
   B. people exercising
   C. people voting together
   D. people ruling others
5. Which statement supports the main idea of the passage?
   A. Hundreds of women were arrested and jailed.
   B. Suffrage is the right to vote.
   C. Women in the U.S. won the right to vote after years of struggle.
   D. Women's groups honor those who fought for women's suffrage.

6. In what year were women in the U.S. finally allowed to vote?

7. What can you tell about the position of men in America in 1776? Use information from the text to support your answer.

8. The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

   Men were the only ones who could vote ____________ women earned the right.
   A. earlier
   B. until
   C. first
   D. thus
Name: _______________________________ Date: _______________

1. Voting in the United States today is different from the way it was before 1920, because before 1920
   A. only men were allowed to vote.
   B. women were not allowed to protest against voting.
   C. neither men nor women were allowed to vote.
   D. voting was not any different than it is today.

2. The author included a quote from Molly Murphy MacGregor because
   A. she helped to fight for women's rights in the 1920's.
   B. she is a woman.
   C. she is the president of the National Women's History Project.
   D. all of the above.

3. Voting in the United States today is similar to voting in 1920, because
   A. only men can vote.
   B. only women can vote.
   C. both men and women are not allowed to vote.
   D. both men and women can vote.

4. Voting was/is important to many women in
   A. neither in 1920 nor today.
   B. both 1920 and today.
   C. today.
   D. 1920.

5. Why is having the right to vote important?
Jane Goodall

This text is adapted from an original work of the Core Knowledge Foundation.

Jane Goodall is a very famous primatologist. She is a scientist who studies a group of mammals called primates. Primates are a group of mammals that includes humans, monkeys, gorillas, and chimpanzees. Jane Goodall has spent her whole life studying chimpanzees. She has focused on studying animal behavior in chimpanzees. Her discoveries have made her one of the best known scientists in the world.

Goodall was born in 1934 in London, England. When she was a little girl, her father gave her a toy chimpanzee. It looked so real that people who visited her house were afraid of it, but she loved it!

When Goodall was 23, she went to Africa. She began studying chimpanzees with a well-known scientist named Louis Leakey. After a year of working in Africa, Goodall went back to England and studied at the University of Cambridge. Can you guess what her favorite subject was? Chimpanzees!
After finishing school, Goodall returned to Africa and spent the next 45 years studying chimpanzees in the wild. Her discoveries during those years completely changed the way people think about primates.

Before Goodall's work, people thought chimpanzees were herbivores. She discovered that they eat meat, too. More importantly, Goodall discovered that chimps were quite intelligent. She observed them making and using tools! Before that, people thought humans were the only animals that made and used tools.

When you hear the word tool, you may think of a hammer, saw, or shovel. Chimps don't use those kinds of tools. A tool is something used to help make a job easier. Tools can be very simple. A rock becomes a tool if you pick it up and use it to crack open a walnut.
Goodall observed chimps using blades of grass and sticks as tools. Chimps like to eat termites, a type of insect that is like an ant. Termites live in holes underground. To catch these tasty insects, Goodall observed a chimp sticking a blade of grass into a termite hole. The termites crawled onto the grass. Then, the chimp took the grass out of the hole and ate all the termites. Before Goodall wrote about this behavior, people did not realize how clever chimps and other primates are.

Goodall gave names to all the chimps in the group she was studying. She got to know them pretty well. Over time, she learned that chimps were smart animals. She learned that chimps express many of the same feelings as people. They can feel happy, sad, and mad. Chimps can also be mean. Goodall saw them attack and eat small monkeys, not out of hunger, but because they didn't want them around.
A chimpanzee uses a plant stem as a tool.

Goodall is more than a scientist. She is also an activist. An activist is someone who works hard to solve a problem and change something in the world. Goodall works as an animal rights activist to protect chimpanzees and their habitats. She tells others about human damage to habitats, such as hunting and pollution, and works to stop these problems. She loves working with young people and teaching them how to protect animals. She has written many books and has been the subject of books and movies. She has won many awards for her work in protecting chimpanzees.
Jane Goodall continues to work as an animal rights activist.
1. As a scientist, what kinds of animals does Jane Goodall study?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

2. What is one discovery Jane Goodall made about how chimpanzees behave that changed how people thought about chimps and other primates?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

3. The text describes chimpanzees as clever. What evidence from the text supports this description?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

4. What is a main idea of this text?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences

A simple sentence has one subject and one verb. A compound sentence consists of two simple sentences joined by a comma and a linking word, such as and, or, but, or so. A complex sentence consists of a simple sentence and a fragment, joined together using a linking word such as although, because, since, unless, before, or when.

**Simple:** Sam waited for the bus.
**Compound:** Sam waited for the bus, but it was late.
**Complex:** Sam waited for the bus although it was late.

Underline whether each sentence is simple, compound, or complex. Then circle the linking word in each compound and complex sentence.

1. I love banana bread, so my aunt often makes it for me.
   - simple     compound     complex
2. Several of my neighbors have pets.
   - simple     compound     complex
3. I enjoy walking my next-door neighbor’s dog unless it is raining.
   - simple     compound     complex
4. My neighbor across the street also has a dog, and I walk that one, too.
   - simple     compound     complex
5. I usually walk the dogs in the afternoon before I start my homework.
   - simple     compound     complex
Linking Words to Create Compound and Complex Sentences

Conjunctions link the simple sentences or clauses that make up the parts of a compound or a complex sentence. Use a comma and a coordinating conjunction such as **and, or, but**, or **so** to create a compound sentence. Use a subordinating conjunction such as **although, because, since,** or **unless** to create a complex sentence.

**Compound sentence:** Kim likes to play basketball, **but** she likes baseball more.

**Complex sentence:** Let’s meet at the pool **unless** it rains.

Choose a coordinating conjunction from the box to complete each compound sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>and</th>
<th>but</th>
<th>or</th>
<th>so</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Ramona ate lunch late, _______ she wasn’t hungry for dinner.
2. Fred is an excellent dancer, _____________ he is a good singer, too.

Choose a subordinating conjunction from the box to complete each complex sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>although</th>
<th>because</th>
<th>until</th>
<th>since</th>
<th>unless</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

3. I will be in the race __________ I’m not a very fast runner.
4. I kept eating grapes __________ there were none left.
5. Carlos will join the team __________ practice conflicts with his piano lessons.
6. I asked Mom to pick up some snacks __________ we were so hungry!
**Hard g and Soft g**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>again</th>
<th>garden</th>
<th>generous</th>
<th>green</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grateful</td>
<td>germinated</td>
<td>gathered</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write the spelling word for each clue.

1. Growing from a seed ________________
2. The color of grass ________________
3. Being better than average ________________
4. Happening multiple times ________________
5. Things brought together ________________
6. Giving a lot ________________
7. Patch of land with flowers or vegetables ________________
8. Feeling thankful ________________

Write the spelling word that completes each analogy.

9. **Better** is to **worse** as ________________ is to **bad**.
10. **Flower** is to ________________ as **tree** is to **forest**.
Hard g and Soft g

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>again</th>
<th>garden</th>
<th>generous</th>
<th>green</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grateful</td>
<td>germinated</td>
<td>gathered</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write the correct spelling words.

Spelling words with the hard g sound

1. _________________  2. _________________
3. _________________  4. _________________
5. _________________  6. _________________

Spelling words with the soft g sound

7. _________________  8. _________________

Write the spelling word that is an antonym or a synonym of the bold word.

9. repeatedly  synonym: _________________

10. greedy  antonym: _________________

11. thankless  antonym: _________________

12. assembled  synonym: _________________
Past Tense Verbs

To form the past tense of regular verbs, follow the rules in the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For most regular verbs, add -ed to the end of the verb.</th>
<th>paint + ed</th>
<th>painted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If a verb ends in -e, just add -d.</td>
<td>introduce + d</td>
<td>introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If a verb ends in a vowel and a single consonant, double the consonant and add -ed.</td>
<td>refer + r + ed</td>
<td>referred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If a verb ends in a consonant and -y, change the -y to -i and add -ed.</td>
<td>study studi + ed</td>
<td>studied</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the past tense form of the verb in ( ). Then write the complete sentence on the line.

1. My sister __________ to five colleges. (apply)

2. Our dad __________ her with her applications. (help)

3. She __________ with joy when she was accepted! (cry)

4. She __________ that she wouldn’t get in. (worry)

5. I __________ her because I was so happy! (hug)
Past Tense Verbs

Most past tense verbs end with **-ed**. Some verbs, however, are irregular and do not follow this pattern. Some examples of irregular verbs include **to be/was, have/had, find/found, grow/grew, buy/bought, get/got, and make/made**.

Circle the verb in ( ) that correctly completes the sentence. Then write the verb on the line.

1. My friends and I ____________ cookies yesterday.  
   (maked made)

2. They ____________ really delicious. (were is)

3. Lila’s mom ____________ the ingredients for us. (get got)

4. She ____________ almost everything at the market down the street. (bought buyed)

5. She ____________ to go to another store for the flour.  
   (had haved)

6. Luckily, she ____________ it! (finded found)

7. We ____________ a lot of vegetables. (grew growed)

8. My brother ____________ really glad when I gave him one!  
   (was be)
Diphthongs

cloud    downpour    moisture    point
showers  soil        south       sprout

Write the spelling word that goes with the other two words.

1. overcast, nimbus,

2. wet, damp,

3. storm, raining,

4. seed, plant,

5. north, west,

6. dirt, mud,

7. spot, location,

8. rainy, stormy,

Fill in the boxes for the spelling word showers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>showers</td>
<td>sentence showing another meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>synonyms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Write the correct spelling words for each spelling pattern.

**Spelling words with ou**

1. ____________________
2. ____________________
3. ____________________
4. ____________________

**Spelling words with oi**

5. ____________________
6. ____________________
7. ____________________

**Spelling words with ow**

8. ____________________
9. ____________________

Write a spelling word to complete each sentence.

10. A tree’s roots extend beneath the ________________.

11. During the ________________, the car’s windshield wipers were moving at full speed.

12. As I stood in the greenhouse, I could feel the ________________ in the air.
CJ pushed through the church doors, skipped down the steps. The outside air smelled like freedom, but it also smelled like rain, which freckled CJ’s shirt and dripped down his nose.

He ducked under his nana’s umbrella, saying, “How come we gotta wait for the bus in all this wet?”

“How come we gotta wait for the bus in all this wet?”

“Trees get thirsty, too,” his nana told him. “Don’t you see that one drinking through a straw?” CJ looked for a long time but never saw a straw.

From the bus stop, he watched water pool on flower petals. Watched rain patter against the windshield of a nearby car. His friend Colby climbed in, gave CJ a wave, and drove off with his dad.

“Nana, how come we don’t got a car?”

“Boy, what do we need a car for? We got a bus that breathes fire, and old Mr. Dennis, who always has a trick for you.” The bus creaked to a stop in front of them. It sighed and sagged and the doors swung open.

“What’s that I see?” Mr. Dennis asked. He pulled a coin from behind CJ’s ear, placed it in his palm. Nana laughed her deep laugh and pushed CJ along. They say right up front. The man across the way was tuning a guitar. An old woman with curlers had butterflies in a jar. Nana gave everyone a great big smile and a “good afternoon.” She made sure CJ did the same.

The bus lurched forward and stopped, lurched forward and stopped. Nana hummed as she knit.

“How come we always gotta go here after church?” CJ said. “Miguel and Colby never have to go nowhere.”

“I feel sorry for those boys,” she told him. “They’ll never get a chance to meet Bobo or the Sunglass Man. And I hear Trixie got herself a brand-new hat.” CJ stared out the window feeling sorry for himself. He watched cars zip by on either side, watched a group of boys hop curbs on bikes.

A man climbed aboard with a spotted dog. CJ gave up his seat.

“How come that man can’t see?”

“Boy, what do you know about seeing?” Nana told him. “Some people watch the world with their ears.”

“That’s a fact. Their noses, too,” the man said, sniffing at the air. “That’s a mighty fine perfume you’re wearing today, ma’am.” Nana squeezed the man’s hand and laughed her deep laugh.
Two older boys got on next. CJ watched as they moved on by and stood in back.

“Sure wish I had one of those,” he said. Nana set down her knitting.

“What for? You got the real live thing sitting across from you. Why don’t you ask the man if he’ll play us a song?”

CJ didn’t have to. The guitar player was already plucking strings and beginning to sing.

“To feel the magic of music,” the blind man whispered, “I like to close my eyes.” Nana closed hers, too. So did CJ and the spotted dog. And in the darkness, the rhythm lifted CJ out of the bus, out of the busy city.

He saw sunset colors swirling over crashing waves. Saw a family of hawks slicing through the sky. Saw the old woman’s butterflies dancing free in the light of the moon. CJ’s chest grew full and he was lost in the sound and the sound gave him the feeling of magic.

The song ended and CJ opened his eyes. Everyone on the bus clapped, even the boys in back. Nana glanced at the coin in CJ’s palm. CJ dropped it in the man’s hat.

“Last stop on Market Street,” Mr. Dennis called. CJ looked around as he stepped off the bus. Crumbling sidewalks and broken-down doors, graffiti-tagged windows and boarded-up stores. He reached for his Nana’s hand.

“How come it’s always so dirty over here?” She smiled and pointed to the sky.

“Sometimes when you’re surrounded by dirt, CJ, you’re a better witness for what’s beautiful.”

CJ saw the perfect rainbow arcing over their soup kitchen. He wondered how his nana always found beautiful where he never even thought to look. He looked all around them again, at the bus rounding the corner out of sight and the broken streetlamps still lip up bright and the stray-cat shadows moving across the wall. When he spotted their familiar faces in the window, he said,

“I’m glad we came.” He thought his nana might laugh her deep laugh, but she didn’t. She patted him on the head and told him,

“Me too, CJ. Now, come on.”

Does Nana remind you of someone you know or someone you may have read about or heard about? Explain how this person is like Nana. Use textual evidence to support your response. What do you think the author wants to teach us about life in this story?
Getting Used to Winter

1 One Saturday morning in January, Josh woke up early. He was very excited. Today, he was going to try ice fishing for the first time!

2 Before school started, he had moved to central Minnesota from Florida. His family wanted to live near his father’s parents. Now Josh’s grandparents often joined them for dinner.

3 “Can you believe how cold it is today?” his mother asked as he trotted into the family’s warm kitchen for breakfast. “This place is an icebox. It’s eight below zero!”

4 Josh had not been prepared for how different the weather was. He had tried to imagine it. Before Halloween, the weather in Minnesota had gotten colder than it did in the middle of the winter in Florida. He had never really seen a snowstorm in Florida either. One morning, he had seen a dusting of snow on the ground, but that thin coat of sugar had disappeared quickly. Now he could climb on the mountains of snow piled around their house.

5 He and his father had enjoyed fishing in Florida, and they found plenty of lakes in Minnesota, too. But ice fishing? He knew the ice had to be at least four inches thick so they wouldn’t fall through. His grandfather said there would be a road on the lake that he could drive a truck on where they were going, but only if the ice was thicker than eight inches.

6 They planned to dress very warmly and bring plenty of hot drinks and food. His grandfather would bring a small shelter to protect them from the wind.

7 “There certainly won’t be any mosquitoes out there in this weather,” said Grandpa with a chuckle. Josh could hardly wait.
1. This question has two parts. Answer Part A and then Part B.

**Part A** What is the central idea of this passage?

A It is difficult to catch fish if the water is frozen.
B Josh finds that it is a lot of fun living near his grandparents.
C Older people often know more about fishing than younger people.
D Josh finds the weather in Minnesota is a lot colder than in Florida.

**Part B** Choose two sentences from the passage that support the central idea in Part A.

A “One Saturday morning in January, Josh woke up early.”
B “Now Josh’s grandparents often joined them for dinner.”
C “Before Halloween, the weather in Minnesota had gotten colder than it did in the middle of the winter in Florida.”
D “Now he could climb on the mountains of snow piled around their house.”
E “His grandfather would bring a small shelter to protect them from the wind.”

2. Which sentence from the passage describes the setting of the story?

A “His family wanted to live near his father’s parents.”
B “He had never really seen a snowstorm in Florida either.”
C “One morning, he had seen a dusting of snow on the ground, but that thin coat of sugar had disappeared quickly.”
D “Now he could climb on the mountains of snow piled around their house.”
3. Reread paragraph 5. Underline the sentence that best describes the place where Josh is going with Grandpa.

He and his father had enjoyed fishing in Florida, and they found plenty of lakes in Minnesota, too. But ice fishing? He knew the ice had to be at least four inches thick so they wouldn’t fall through. His grandfather said there would be a road on the lake that he could drive a truck on where they were going, but only if the ice was thicker than eight inches.

4. Choose two sentences from the passage that use metaphors.

☐ “One Saturday morning in January, Josh woke up early and was very excited.”
☐ “Before school started, he had moved to central Minnesota from Florida.”
☐ “This place is an icebox.”
☐ “He had never really experienced a snowstorm in Florida either.”
☐ “One morning, he had seen a dusting of snow on the ground, but that thin coat of sugar had disappeared quickly.”

5. Which sentence from the passage best supports the idea that being on the lake would be very cold?

A “He and his father had enjoyed fishing in Florida, and they found plenty of lakes in Minnesota, too.”
B “Josh had not been prepared for how different the weather was.”
C “They planned to dress very warmly and bring plenty of hot drinks and food.”
D “There certainly won’t be any mosquitoes out there in this weather,’ said Grandpa with a chuckle.”
6. In paragraph 2, the c in central is pronounced like the c in —
   A  ice.
   B  cold.
   C  thick.
   D  inch.

7. Which word from the passage has the same vowel sound as boy?
   A  school
   B  joined
   C  ground
   D  through
Read this passage. Then answer the questions.

The Roof of the World

1 Nepal is a country in Asia. It is sometimes called "The Roof of the World" because it has so many high mountains. Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world. It is located on the border of Nepal and Tibet in the Himalayan mountain range.

2 Nepal is a rather small country. It is about the size of the state of Iowa. About three-fourths of its area is mountainous. What do you think the weather is like there?

3 If you guessed "frigid," you are partly right. In the highest areas of the Himalayas, the temperature never gets above freezing. Layers of snow and ice cover the mountains all year.

4 But other parts of the country are much warmer. Unlike the mountains to the north, the plains in the southern part of the country are an important farming area. Rice and other crops depend on heavy rains during the summer months. Nearly all the rain during the year falls from the months of June to September. This is when most of the crops grow. It is very dry the rest of the year. In southern Nepal, the temperature in the summer can reach 35 degrees Celsius (95 degrees Fahrenheit).

5 If you visit Nepal, you may need warm clothes and cool clothes for the same trip. The mountains and lower plains of Nepal have completely different types of weather.

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1 Eight of the ten tallest mountains in the world are in Nepal.

2 Tibet is part of China.
8. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then answer Part B.

**Part A** What is the main idea of this passage?
A Different parts of Nepal have different weather.
B Nepal is a good place for mountain climbing.
C You have to enjoy winter to like living in Nepal.
D The country of Nepal is about the size of Iowa.

**Part B** Choose two details that support the main idea in Part A.
A “It is located on the border of Nepal and Tibet in the Himalayan mountain range.”
B “Nepal is a rather small country.”
C “About three-fourths of its area is mountainous.”
D “Layers of snow and ice cover the mountains all year.”
E “In southern Nepal, the temperature in the summer can reach 35 degrees Celsius (95 degrees Fahrenheit).”

9. Which sentence from the passage explains the reason for Nepal’s nickname?
A “. . . it has so many high mountains.”
B “It is located on the border of Nepal and Tibet. . .”
C “. . . about the size of the state of Iowa.”
D “. . . you may need warm clothes and cool clothes for the same trip.”
10. Underline the **two** sentences that explain why the weather in the southern part of the country supports farming.

But other parts of the country are much warmer. Unlike the mountains to the north, the plains in the southern part of the country are an important farming area. Rice and other crops depend on heavy rains during the summer months. Nearly all the rain during the year falls from the months of June to September. This is when most of the crops grow. It is very dry the rest of the year. In southern Nepal, the temperature in the summer can reach 35 degrees Celsius (95 degrees Fahrenheit).

11. What does footnote 2 explain about Tibet?
   A. It has some tall mountains.
   B. It is part of another country.
   C. It is larger than other countries.
   D. It has freezing temperatures.

12. What is the meaning of the word **frigid** in paragraph 3?
   A. very dry
   B. rocky
   C. very cold
   D. unusual
13. Based on the two passages you have read, how is Minnesota like Nepal? Write 2-3 sentences describing things you would likely see if you visited both places during the winter. Use details from both passages to support your answer.

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Revising and Editing

Read this passage from a student report. It contains some mistakes in grammar and usage. Then answer the questions about revising and editing the passage.

Costa Rica

(1) Costa Rica is a country in Central America. (2) It borders the Pacific Ocean to the west. (3) To the east lies the Caribbean Sea. (4) It is a small country. (5) It has two very different climates. (6) The central part of the country has mountains it gets a lot of rain. (7) Most of the western part of the country stays hot and dry all year round. (8) The weather in Costa Rica never gets cold until it is located near the Equator. (9) It can get uncomfortable in the summer. (10) The temperature can reach 115 degrees.

14. What is the best way to combine sentences 2 and 3?
   A It borders the Pacific Ocean to the west so to the east lies the Caribbean Sea.
   B It borders the Pacific Ocean to the west, or to the east lies the Caribbean Sea.
   C It borders the Pacific Ocean to the west although to the east lies the Caribbean Sea.
   D It borders the Pacific Ocean to the west, and to the east lies the Caribbean Sea.

15. What is the best way to combine sentences 4 and 5?
   A It is a small country since it has two very different climates.
   B It is a small country, or it has two very different climates.
   C It is a small country, but it has two very different climates.
   D It is a small country, it has two very different climates.
16. What is the correct way to write sentence 6?
   A  The central part of the country has mountains and gets a lot of rain.
   B  The central part of the country has mountains if it gets a lot of rain.
   C  The central part of the country has mountains until it gets a lot of rain.
   D  Correct as is

17. Which word should replace until in sentence 8?
   A  after
   B  although
   C  when
   D  since

18. What is the best way to combine sentences 9 and 10?
   A  It can get uncomfortable in the summer, or the temperature can reach 115 degrees.
   B  It can get uncomfortable in the summer if the temperature can reach 115 degrees.
   C  It can get uncomfortable in the summer as the temperature can reach 115 degrees.
   D  It can get uncomfortable in the summer until the temperature can reach 115 degrees.
19. Think about the two passages you have read: “Getting Used to Winter” and “The Roof of the World.” Write a narrative story about a person who visits Minnesota or Nepal for the first time and meets some people who live there. Your story should have a clear plot and strong characters. Be sure to use complete sentences and follow the conventions of standard English.