Selection Comprehension

Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Why did the author write “Schools Around the World”?
   A to tell about different kinds of schools
   B to describe one special kind of school
   C to prove which kind of school is best
   D to tell what schools were like long ago

2. Based on the passage, what can readers tell about schools around the world?
   F They are the same size.
   G They have many holidays.
   H They are open only part of the day.
   I They bring teachers and learners together.

3. Why does the author write words under some pictures?
   A to tell who took the picture
   B to repeat ideas in smaller print
   C to explain what the picture shows
   D to ask questions the reader should answer

4. The passage says that some children go to a boarding school when they need to
   F live away from home.
   G study math and science.
   H help their family earn money.
   I study more than one language.
5. Under which heading would the author be MOST LIKELY to add a picture of children riding horses to school?
   A. School Clothing
   B. School Buildings
   C. Getting to School
   D. Learning to Read and Write

6. How is what children learn the SAME in different countries?
   F. They all learn two different languages.
   G. They all learn to use computers.
   H. They all learn art and music.
   I. They all learn new ideas.

7. Which would MOST help you understand the ideas in this passage?
   A. reading the titles of your school books
   B. picturing in your mind the schools described
   C. asking a teacher how your school got its name
   D. remembering the first day you went to school

8. How can readers tell that “Schools Around the World” is expository nonfiction?
   F. It tells about the life of an important person.
   G. It gives facts and information about a subject.
   H. It has a plot with a beginning, middle, and ending.
   I. It has story events that could not happen in real life.
Written Response (worth two points)

9. If you could go to one of the schools described in the passage, which kind of school would you choose? Tell which kind of school you would go to, and explain why you would like to go there. Use information and details from “Schools Around the World” to help you explain your answer.

Sample two-point response: I would like to go to a school that doesn’t have walls. I would like to sit outside and see trees and mountains while I learn. I would also like to go where I could learn to dance.
Phonics/Spelling: Vowel Digraphs

Read each word. Then fill in the circle under the word that has the same vowel sound and completes each sentence.

1. rain
   I like to _____ when I get home from school.
   A call
   B snack
   C play
   D clean

2. heat
   I laughed at the _____ in the show.
   F bear
   G seal
   H men
   I clown

3. toast
   There’s a big _____ on the gift.
   A name
   B toy
   C tag
   D bow

4. green
   Are there fish in the _____?
   F stream
   G lake
   H wreck
   I well

TOTAL SCORE: _____ /4
It Came from Mexico

In the United States, we enjoy many things that come from Mexico.

Food

Almost 2,000 years ago, people in Mexico were making chocolate. So many people valued it that it was used as money! You have probably eaten a taco or a tortilla. Both of these foods come from Mexico.

Animals

Orange and black monarch butterflies are easy to spot. Each spring, millions of these insects travel about 4,000 miles from Mexico to the United States. The Chihuahua, a tiny dog, comes from Mexico.

Toys

You may have been at a party and hit a piñata with a stick. What did the piñata look like? Was there candy inside? The piñata comes from Mexico.
1. In which section would you expect to find facts about the Bolson tortoise, which comes from Mexico?
   A. Introduction  
   B. Food  
   C. Animals  
   D. Toys

2. This is the table of contents for this book. Which chapter would you read to learn about the flag of Mexico?
   - Chapter 1: The Geography of Mexico  . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
   - Chapter 2: The History of Mexico  . . . . . . . . . . . . 15
   - Chapter 3: The People of Mexico . . . . . . . . . . . . . 27
   - Chapter 4: The Symbols of Mexico  . . . . . . . . . . . . 32
   F. Chapter 1: The Geography of Mexico  
   G. Chapter 2: The History of Mexico  
   H. Chapter 3: The People of Mexico  
   I. Chapter 4: The Symbols of Mexico

3. What information does the caption give?
   A. the number of dogs in the United States  
   B. directions on how to care for a dog  
   C. the name of a dog that comes from Mexico  
   D. the year that dogs first came to the United States

4. Where would you look to find the author of this book?
   F. title page  
   G. table of contents  
   H. glossary  
   I. index

Focus Skill: Locate Information

TOTAL SCORE: _______ /4
Use a Dictionary

Read the dictionary entry. Then choose the best answer for each question.

**guide words**: head, heel

**head** (hed) *n.* 1. The topmost part of the body. 2. A single animal. *The rancher had 200 head of cattle.* 3. A person who leads or is in charge. 4. The leading position. *The mayor was at the head of the parade.*

* **v.** 1. To be in charge of; lead. 2. To aim, point, or turn in a certain direction.

**heal** (hēl) *v.* 1. To make a person well. 2. To be repaired naturally. *His bruise healed in two weeks.*

**health** (helth) *n.* The overall condition of a living thing.

**heap** (hēp) *n.* A group of things placed or thrown, one on top of the other.

* **v.** To throw or pile things, one on top of the other.

**hear** (hîr) *v.* **heard** (hûrd), **hearing** To sense sounds with the ear.

**heat** (hēt) *n.* 1. The transfer of energy felt as an increase in temperature. 2. One round in a competition, such as a race.

* **v.** To make warm or hot.
1. What are the guide words on this dictionary page?
   A. head and heat
   B. heal and heel
   C. head and heel
   D. hear and heat

2. Which entry is after hear?
   F. heal
   G. heap
   H. heat
   I. health

3. Which definition of head is used in the sentence below?
   My mom will head the meeting at school.
   A. n. The topmost part of the body
   B. n. A single animal
   C. v. To be in charge of; lead
   D. v. To aim, point, or turn in a certain direction

4. heat (hēt) n. 1. The transfer of energy felt as an increase in temperature. 2. One round in a competition, such as a race. v. To make warm or hot.
   Which sentence could appear in the dictionary for the last definition of heat?
   F. She swam in the second heat.
   G. I feel the heat coming from the oven.
   H. If you are too warm, I can turn down the heat.
   I. I can heat the sticks by rubbing them together.
Robust Vocabulary

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1. I earn money if I do extra _____ at home.
   A assemblies
   B chores
   C resources
   D uniforms

2. You can use library _____ to write the report.
   F uniforms
   G coincidences
   H chores
   I resources

3. Are you _____ that your homework is in your backpack?
   A certain
   B diverse
   C loyal
   D proper

4. Do the students at your school wear _____?
   F chores
   G uniforms
   H patchwork
   I resources

5. We studied the _____ of Mexico.
   A tutor
   B chores
   C culture
   D assembly
6. The _____ helps me understand math.
   - F tutor
   - G culture
   - H assembly
   - I literacy

7. A good education focuses on _____.
   - A resources
   - B boarding
   - C literacy
   - D anticipation

8. A ____ classroom has a computer and references for the teacher.
   - F loyal
   - G certain
   - H proper
   - I diverse

9. The committee members were a _____ group, including a teacher, a scientist, and an actor.
   - A diverse
   - B loyal
   - C proper
   - D certain

10. This year, Mr. Smyth is _____ his horses at Circle Q Stables.
    - F pondering
    - G conquering
    - H dismissing
    - I boarding
Grammar: Complete and Simple Subjects and Predicates

Choose the best answer for each question.

1. What is the complete subject in this sentence?
   The colorful flowers bloomed all spring.
   - A. bloomed
   - B. colorful flowers
   - C. The colorful flowers
   - D. bloomed all spring

2. What is the complete predicate in this sentence?
   The lost puppy followed me home.
   - F. puppy
   - G. followed
   - H. The lost puppy
   - I. followed me home

3. What is the simple subject in this sentence?
   The dark-green frog jumped into the pond.
   - A. frog
   - B. The dark-green frog
   - C. jumped
   - D. jumped into the pond

4. What is the simple predicate in this sentence?
   Bright red apples grow on the tree.
   - F. Bright red apples
   - G. apples
   - H. grow
   - I. apples grow

TOTAL SCORE: _____ /4
Alex froze when he saw the clown walk into the yard.
He couldn’t let his friends at the party know that he was terrified of clowns!

Alex joined the group of kids who had gathered around the clown. “It’s just a clown,” he whispered to himself.

From behind, Alex heard someone say, “It’s just a clown.” Worried that someone was making fun of him, Alex slowly turned around. He saw a five-year-old boy, sobbing quietly while his mother tried to comfort him.

“I think I can help,” Alex said to the boy’s mother. She smiled gratefully and stepped aside. He bent and whispered in the boy’s ear, “When I was a kid,” he said, “I was afraid of clowns, too.”

“You’re not afraid of them now? They’re so scary!” the boy said.

“I faced my fear,” Alex said. “Look at that clown. He’s really pretty silly if you watch him.”

Alex and the boy watched the clown for a little while, and then the boy chuckled. Alex was happy to know that by helping someone else, he had learned to control his own fear.