

Directions

Read this article. Then answer questions 1 through 7.

A Real Pirate: The Life of Blackbeard

by Amy Royster

What Was Blackbeard Really Like?

- 1 No one knows when Blackbeard was born, and we will probably never know much about his early life. Many historians think that he came from England and that his birth name was Edward Thatch or Edward Teach. However, a great deal has been written about the years he spent as a pirate.
- 2 Blackbeard had a long, black beard at a time when most men were clean-shaven. One person wrote that his beard "covered his whole face and frightened America more than any comet that has appeared there for a long time." Blackbeard's idea, in fact, was to frighten people into surrendering without a fight. When he spotted a ship to rob, up went his pirate's flag. Out came the hooks and ropes to pull the ship close. And right before an attack, he would place slow-burning cannon fuses underneath his hat. He wanted people to think that smoke came out of his ears.

A Powerful Pair

- 3 In Blackbeard's time, many governments gave pirates known as privateers legal permission to attack and rob enemy ships. It is believed that Blackbeard worked as a privateer for the British in the early 1700s. But later he went to work for another pirate named Benjamin Hornigold. Hornigold and Blackbeard sailed boldly up and down the Atlantic coast. Merchant ships hated to see them coming. They knew that they would soon be in a perilous situation. Blackbeard's flagship, *Queen Anne's Revenge*, was more than 90 feet long. It had square sails and three tall masts. Three or four smaller ships always sailed with it. Altogether, the ships carried 300 pirates. No cargo was safe. Blackbeard and his crew stole anything they could. Cargo would often include items such as tools, clothing, and jewelry.

How Blackbeard's Ship Got Its Name

- 4 In 1717, Blackbeard had thought of retiring. But he changed his mind when he received a magnificent new ship, the *Concorde*. Hornigold and Blackbeard had captured it in the Caribbean from a French captain. Blackbeard had fought with the British under Queen Anne in a war against the French. Because of this, he renamed the ship *Queen Anne's Revenge*. He could not have come up with a better name.

The End of Blackbeard

- 5 With *Queen Anne's Revenge*, Blackbeard became even more daring. In 1718, he set up a blockade in the harbor in Charleston, South Carolina. No ship could come or go without having to pass him. With the loot he collected, he sailed north to find shelter.
- 6 In Beaufort Inlet, *Queen Anne's Revenge* struck a sandbar. Gold and silver from the flagship were moved onto a smaller ship. Then Blackbeard stranded some of his crew and sailed away with the gold and silver.
- 7 Blackbeard gave up pirating and spent most of his time on Ocracoke Island. He made peace with the colonial governor of North Carolina. The governor of Virginia, however, was not happy. Blackbeard had attacked his ships in the Caribbean, and he didn't want the pirate living so close. It was clear that pirates like Blackbeard could not be trusted. He sent the Royal Navy after Blackbeard. They found him near Ocracoke Island. After a violent battle, Blackbeard was killed. His death was a warning that even legendary pirates can push their luck too far.

- 1 Read this sentence from paragraph 3.

They knew that they would soon be in a perilous situation.

What does the word “perilous” mean?

- A dangerous
 - B uncomfortable
 - C confusing
 - D frustrating
- 2 The governor of Virginia sent the navy after Blackbeard because
- A he wanted Blackbeard to move to Virginia
 - B he was hoping that Blackbeard would join the navy
 - C he wanted to steal Blackbeard’s loot for himself
 - D he did not trust that Blackbeard would stop pirating
- 3 Which section of the article would be the **best** place for the author to add more information about Blackbeard’s relationship with the governor of North Carolina?
- A “What Was Blackbeard Really Like?”
 - B “A Powerful Pair”
 - C “How Blackbeard’s Ship Got Its Name”
 - D “The End of Blackbeard”
- 4 What is the main idea of this article?
- A Blackbeard teamed with Benjamin Hornigold to attack ships in the Atlantic.
 - B Blackbeard was a feared and dangerous pirate during the 1700s.
 - C Blackbeard lived on Ocracoke Island after he gave up being a pirate.
 - D Blackbeard named his ship *Queen Anne’s Revenge*.

GO ON

5 Read this sentence from paragraph 7.

After a violent battle, Blackbeard was killed.

What does the word “violent” mean?

- A illegal
- B unfair
- C brutal
- D exciting

6 Which sentence **best** supports the idea in paragraph 7 that “pirates like Blackbeard could not be trusted”?

- A “However, a great deal has been written about the years he spent as a pirate.” (paragraph 1)
- B “When he spotted a ship to rob, up went his pirate’s flag.” (paragraph 2)
- C “Then Blackbeard stranded some of his crew and sailed away with the gold and silver.” (paragraph 6)
- D “Blackbeard gave up pirating and spent most of his time on Ocracoke Island.” (paragraph 7)

7 According to the article, Blackbeard used all of the following to frighten his enemies **except**

- A a pirate’s flag
- B a blood-stained shield
- C slow-burning cannon fuses
- D a long, black beard

Directions

Read this article. Then answer questions 8 through 14.

excerpt from

Redwood National and State Parks: Bear Country!

Who Are They?

- 1 The highest density of black bears (*Ursus americanus*) in California roams the forests and oak woodlands of Redwood National and State Parks. Black, brown, blond, and cinnamon-black bears come in a variety of colors and shades—but black is the most common color. Adult males usually weigh less than 360 pounds (165 kg), and females weigh less than 220 pounds (100 kg). Despite their ungainly appearance, they can run at speeds of up to 25 miles per hour (36km/hr) for short distances.
- 2 They also climb trees and swim with agility. Unlike many other mammals, black bears see in color, but their eyesight is very poor compared to that of humans. To compensate, their sense of smell and hearing are keen.
- 3 As intelligent and powerful neighbors, they deserve our protection and respect. Wild bears are naturally curious and naturally cautious around people.



GO ON

What Do They Eat and Do They Sleep?

- 4 Black bears are omnivores. They are opportunistic feeders that eat a wide variety of plant and animal foods. In the spring, they eat mainly vegetation. Sometimes they rip the bark off trees and eat the sweet cambium layer underneath. If you see shredded bark on a tree while hiking a trail, these are most likely the claw marks of a black bear. Bears also use their powerful, clawed front feet to tear apart rotting logs in search of ants, termites, and insect larvae.
- 5 In the fall, bears are instinctively driven to fatten up for the long winter, a time when food is scarce. Bears visit the oak woodlands to gorge on acorns. Nuts and berries are nutritious and fattening. A bear can gain up to three pounds a day feasting among the oak trees and berry patches. Bears also eat dead animals they discover and occasionally prey on mammals, including very young deer and elk. Historically, steelhead and salmon filled the streams in the redwoods, providing an important food source for black bears.
- 6 During the winter months, most bears build dens in hollow logs, stumps, or caves and then crawl in and fall asleep. Their body temperature drops; body functions such as breathing, heartbeat, and digestion slow down. In the redwood forest, bears may remain in their dens hibernating from November through April, but they can awaken and forage about. Females log more den time than males.

Bear Behavior

- 7 The mother bear teaches her cubs where to find food and how to fend for themselves. A mother bear who is used to seeking out human foods will also pass on this negative habit to her young. Young bears are very susceptible to human influence. If garbage and handouts are available, they may be regularly tempted to supplement their natural food sources with human foods. Once conditioned to this *easy lifestyle*, they become problem bears.
- 8 Bears have very good memories. If they learn to get human food in campgrounds, at picnic areas, or from garbage cans, they will return again and again. Bears are very strong and can easily tear open car doors and windows or smash coolers in search of food. In the process of seeking out human foods and becoming accustomed to them, they may lose their fear of people and become aggressive and dangerous. For this reason, Redwood National and State Parks' staff takes an active role in bear management.

What Should You Do?

- 9 At Redwood National and State Parks, our goal is to keep negative human-bear interactions to a minimum. By following these regulations, you will reduce the likelihood of personal injury or property damage.
- Check in at park visitor centers for information on campgrounds with bear-proof lockers. If your campground does not have lockers, you may be able to borrow a bear-proof canister to pack in and protect your food.
 - If bear-proof storage is unavailable, hang food, garbage, and attractants 10 feet out from a tree trunk and 12 feet up from the ground. Pack all your garbage out with you. Cook and store food at least 100 feet away from where you sleep. Wash dishes immediately after use.
 - You can protect wildlife from becoming aggressive by keeping a clean camp or picnic area. Never feed bears or other wildlife.
 - Always use bear-proof garbage cans and food storage lockers.
 - Put food items away immediately after eating. Store food and scented personal care items (toothpaste, shampoo, etc.) in the trunk of your car.
 - If a bear approaches: STAND UP and wave your arms. SHOUT and make loud noises. Throwing small rocks in the bear's direction will usually send it running. Be bold, but use good judgment. If you feel threatened, WALK away, don't run. Do not turn your back on the bear. Do not drop your pack.
 - Park biologists need your help to find out where bears have been sighted and their current behavior. Your observations help us learn where we need to install bear-proof containers and keep an eye on bears who may become problems.
 - If you see a bear, please fill out a wildlife observation card at a visitor center. If you see a bear in a high-use area (campgrounds, parking lots, etc.) or if a bear has obtained human food/garbage, contact a ranger immediately.

GO ON

8

Bears may cause problems for campers when bears

- A build their dens in hollow logs, stumps, or caves to hibernate
- B roam the forests and oak woodlands of national and state parks
- C become conditioned to add human food to their natural diet
- D rip the bark off trees and eat the sweet cambium layer underneath

9

Which sentence **best** supports the idea that people should be careful to keep their food away from bears?

- A “They are opportunistic feeders that eat a wide variety of plant and animal foods.” (paragraph 4)
- B “In the fall, bears are instinctively driven to fatten up for the long winter, a time when food is scarce.” (paragraph 5)
- C “The mother bear teaches her cubs where to find food and how to fend for themselves.” (paragraph 7)
- D “If they learn to get human food in campgrounds, at picnic areas, or from garbage cans, they will return again and again.” (paragraph 8)

10

Read this sentence from paragraph 1.

The highest density of black bears (*Ursus americanus*) in California roams the forests and oak woodlands of Redwood National and State Parks.

The term “*Ursus americanus*” refers to

- A a city in California
- B a national or state park
- C an American black bear
- D a grizzly bear

11 Which sentence from the article **best** explains why the park staff is very concerned about human-bear interactions?

- A** “A mother bear who is used to seeking out human foods will also pass on this negative habit to her young.” (paragraph 7)
- B** “In the process of seeking out human foods and becoming accustomed to them, they may lose their fear of people and become aggressive and dangerous.” (paragraph 8)
- C** “At Redwood National and State Parks, our goal is to keep negative human-bear interactions to a minimum.” (paragraph 9)
- D** “By following these regulations, you will reduce the likelihood of personal injury or property damage.” (paragraph 9)

12 Read this sentence from paragraph 2.

To compensate, their sense of smell and hearing are keen.

What is the meaning of the word “compensate”?

- A** to overdo something
- B** to possess great skill at something
- C** to make up for something
- D** to fight for something

13 Read this sentence from the section “What Should You Do?”

At Redwood National and State Parks, our goal is to keep negative human-bear interactions to a minimum.

This sentence **most strongly** suggests that in the past

- A** bears were rarely seen in the wild
- B** campers have had problems with bears
- C** more camping sites were added
- D** people did not use bear-proof lockers

14 The text structures of the sections “Bear Behavior” and “What Should You Do?” change from

- A** cause and effect to problem and solution
- B** problem and solution to compare and contrast
- C** chronology to cause and effect
- D** compare and contrast to chronology

Directions

Read this poem. Then answer questions 15 through 21.

Emily Dickinson was a poet who lived from 1830 to 1886. She lived quietly with her family on their homestead in Amherst, Massachusetts. Dickinson was well educated, but she preferred staying home most of the time. She expressed her strong feelings in writing and composed hundreds of poems and letters. Another of her pastimes was gardening. She was very interested in plants, so she studied botany, the science of plants. She spent hours in her garden and grew various herbs.

In 1955, long after her death, a full collection of her poems was published. Dickinson became well known for her poems, which were direct, emotional, and powerful. She is regarded as an important American poet.

The Grass

by Emily Dickinson

The grass so little has to do, —
A sphere of simple green,
With only butterflies to brood,
And bees to entertain,

- 5 And stir all day to pretty tunes
The breezes fetch along,
And hold the sunshine in its lap
And bow to everything;

- And thread the dews all night, like pearls,
10 And make itself so fine, —
A duchess were too common
For such a noticing.

duchess = a noblewoman

GO ON

- 15 What is the theme of this poem?
- A It would be nice to have a life like grass.
 - B Nature is important in our lives.
 - C Bees and butterflies rely on grass to survive.
 - D Some things in nature are as pretty as jewels.

- 16 Read line 2 from the poem.

A sphere of simple green,

What does the word “sphere” mean as it is used in this line?

- 17 In line 8, the speaker uses the phrase “bow to everything” to show that
- A the grass grows low to the ground
 - B the wind blows hard and strong
 - C the grass bends in the wind
 - D the grass breaks easily

18 In the last stanza, the setting of the poem changes from

- A day to night
- B spring to summer
- C field to garden
- D outdoors to indoors

19 The speaker's choice of words in this poem creates a sense of

- A excitement
- B sadness
- C danger
- D freedom

20 Read line 9 from the poem.

And thread the dews all night, like pearls,

The speaker compares dew to pearls to show that the grass is

- A valuable
- B mysterious
- C beautiful
- D plentiful

21 Which detail about Emily Dickinson **most likely** influenced her writing?

- A She lived in Amherst, Massachusetts, in the 1800s.
- B She was interested in plants and gardening.
- C She lived with her family.
- D She liked staying home.

GO ON

Directions

Read this article. Then answer questions 22 through 28.

Lemur Moms

Trouble for Lemurs!

- 1 Deep in the mountainous rainforests of Madagascar, a furry brown and white creature leaps from tree to tree. As it moves high above your head, you notice that two smaller creatures cling to it. You are witnessing the travels of a lemur and her babies. This lemur is called the Milne-Edwards's sifaka. You are lucky because this kind of lemur may be harder to find in the future. That's because climate change is making it difficult for some lemur mothers to care for their offspring.
- 2 Lemurs are a kind of primate. Primates are animals like monkeys, apes, and even humans. This specific kind of primate lives in only one place—the island of Madagascar. Many lemurs, including the Milne-Edwards's sifaka, live in the lush rainforests that are scattered throughout this island. These rainforests are obviously pretty wet. That doesn't mean they are protected from the effects of climate change, though.

Climate Change Makes It Hard for Lemur Moms

- 3 Lemurs are used to very regular patterns of rain. Plants take in water from the rain. Sifakas eat these plants to get the water they need to survive. But as Earth's climate warms, rain patterns are changing. Sometimes the lemurs do not get as much water as they'd like.
- 4 Lemur moms need that water even more. They make milk from the water and nutrients in the plants they eat. Without this milk, it is very difficult to raise a baby lemur.



GO ON

- 5 Scientists have noticed that when there is less rain, fewer babies survive. In dry years, the sifakas have to eat more plants to get the same amount of water that they would in normal years. That means a whole lot of chewing! Scientists think that older sifaka moms have trouble chewing enough plants to make milk for their babies because their teeth are worn out.

Bad News for Lemur Babies

- 6 In dry seasons, the older sifaka moms may simply be unable to eat enough plants to produce the milk that their babies need. Scientists think that this lack of milk could be the reason that fewer babies survive dry times. This is a real problem because as the climate changes, there are going to be more and more dry periods in the rain forests.
- 7 These sifakas and their difficulties may alert other scientists studying primates in other rainforests to watch for similar problems. Studying rainforests and the animals that live in them is an important job. Without these dedicated scientists, sifakas and other rainforest animals might die out. Thanks to these scientists, they may have a fighting chance.

22 Which of the following **best** summarizes the main idea of the article?

- A** “Deep in the mountainous rainforests of Madagascar, a furry brown and white creature leaps from tree to tree.” (paragraph 1)
- B** “That’s because climate change is making it difficult for some lemur mothers to care for their offspring.” (paragraph 1)
- C** “But as Earth’s climate warms, rain patterns are changing.” (paragraph 3)
- D** “Studying rainforests and the animals that live in them is an important job.” (paragraph 7)

23 The statement “Scientists have noticed that when there is less rain, fewer babies survive” in paragraph 5 **most strongly** suggests that rainfall affects

- A** rainforest temperatures
- B** animal hunting patterns
- C** mothers’ milk production
- D** adult lemur population size

GO ON

24 One of the **most** important causes of a good eating season for lemurs is

- A** normal rainfall
- B** warm climate
- C** plant nutrients
- D** tooth health

25 Read this sentence from paragraph 5.

Scientists think that older sifaka moms have trouble chewing enough plants to make milk for their babies because their teeth are worn out.

This sentence suggests that young sifaka mothers **most likely**

- A** have babies that survive more often
- B** chew fewer plants than older sifaka moms
- C** need less food and water
- D** give birth to more babies

26 The section “Climate Change Makes It Hard for Lemur Moms” is structured according to

- A** problem and solution
- B** cause and effect
- C** compare and contrast
- D** chronology

27 Read this sentence from paragraph 7.

Thanks to these scientists, they may have a fighting chance.

The phrase “a fighting chance” means that lemurs may

- A** battle with each other
- B** survive the struggle
- C** protect themselves from attack
- D** become dependent on people

28 Which word means about the same as “dedicated” as it is used in paragraph 7?

- A** educated
- B** hopeful
- C** serious
- D** hardworking

Directions

Read this story. Then answer questions 29 through 35.

Baba Yaga

a story from eastern Europe

- 1 Once upon a time, a man and his wife lived in the woods. They lived a good and happy life with their daughter. One day, the man's wife died, and after a time, he married again. Unfortunately, the man did not realize that his new wife was evil. She treated her stepdaughter terribly. The girl, too afraid to speak out against her stepmother, suffered in silence.
- 2 One day, when her husband was away, the woman thought of a way to get rid of her stepdaughter. "Go to my sister's house and borrow some thread," she told her.
- 3 The girl was terrified. She knew that her stepmother's sister was Baba Yaga, an old hag who was known to eat children. But she dared not refuse her stepmother's demand. The girl left but hurried instead to her real aunt's house. Tearfully, she told her aunt of her problem.
- 4 Her aunt knew what to do. "Tie this ribbon around the birch tree outside Baba Yaga's hut. Take these rolls with you. You will use them to feed the dogs. And give this piece of bacon to the cat that warms itself by Baba Yaga's fire."
- 5 The girl thanked her aunt and proceeded to Baba Yaga's hut. When the girl arrived, Baba Yaga greeted her with a smile. But as the girl looked into her dark, evil eyes, she knew that the smile was artificial. "Come in," Baba Yaga said.
- 6 Inside, the girl told her the reason for her visit. Baba Yaga pointed to the loom near the fire. "I will get you the thread. Why don't you sit and weave for a while? I will be right back."
- 7 Baba Yaga left the room but stopped just outside the door to speak to her maid. "Watch her closely and boil some water. I suddenly feel hungry."
- 8 Upon hearing these words, the girl nearly fainted with fright. She fed the bacon to the cat and asked, "Is there no way to escape from here, dear cat?"
- 9 The cat ate hungrily, then showed the girl a hidden door that led to the outside. The girl opened the door and ran like the wind. Baba Yaga's dogs ran up to her, growling fiercely, but the girl threw them the rolls, and they let her go. As she passed through the gate, the birch tree swung, trying to strike her with its branches. But the girl tied a ribbon around it, and the tree let her pass.

GO ON

- 10 Just then, Baba Yaga returned to the room and discovered the girl was gone. In a rage, she asked the cat, "Why did you not scratch her legs and keep her here?"
- 11 The cat said, "You never even give me a bone, but she gave me bacon."
- 12 Baba Yaga ran outside and yelled at her dogs. "Why did you not bite her and prevent her from leaving?"
- 13 The dogs answered, "You never give us a piece of burned crust, but she fed us rolls."
- 14 Then, Baba Yaga asked the tree, "Why did you not hold her back with your branches?"
- 15 The tree responded, "Because you have never even tied a thread around me, but she tied a pretty ribbon around my trunk."
- 16 Baba Yaga was furious, but the girl had disappeared. When the girl got home, she told her father everything. The father ran his evil wife out of his home and lived happily with his daughter from that day forth.

29 Read this sentence from paragraph 5.

But as the girl looked into her dark, evil eyes, she knew that the smile was artificial.

In this sentence, "artificial" means

- A** unhappy
- B** genuine
- C** kind
- D** fake
- 30** Which sentence **best** explains why the girl didn't dare to refuse her stepmother's demand to visit Baba Yaga?
- A** "She treated her stepdaughter terribly." (paragraph 1)
- B** "Her aunt knew what to do." (paragraph 4)
- C** "Inside, the girl told her the reason for her visit." (paragraph 6)
- D** "Upon hearing these words, the girl nearly fainted with fright." (paragraph 8)

31 How are the dogs and the cat in the story alike?

- A They were all hungry.
- B They wanted bones and burnt crusts of bread.
- C They were mistreated by Baba Yaga.
- D They were friends with the girl's aunt.

32 Read this sentence from paragraph 9.

The girl opened the door and ran like the wind.

In this context, "ran like the wind" means

- A ran very fast
- B ran in the cold
- C ran above ground
- D ran in the rain

33 What is the theme of the story "Baba Yaga"?

- A Honesty is its own reward.
- B Look before you leap.
- C Good always wins over evil.
- D Family comes first.

34 Why do the dogs let the girl go?

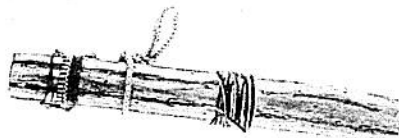
- A The girl gives them bacon.
- B The girl gives them rolls to eat.
- C The dogs know they cannot catch up with her.
- D The dogs are afraid of Baba Yaga.

35 Which sentence best supports the idea that Baba Yaga is unkind?

- A "She fed the bacon to the cat and asked, 'Is there no way to escape from here, dear cat?'" (paragraph 8)
- B "The cat said, 'You never even give me a bone, but she gave me bacon.'" (paragraph 11)
- C "Then, Baba Yaga asked the tree, 'Why did you not hold her back with your branches?'" (paragraph 14)
- D "Baba Yaga was furious, but the girl had disappeared." (paragraph 16)

Directions
Read this article. Then answer questions 36 through 42.

Make Your Own Rainstick!



- 1 In many cultures, summoning rain often included the use of musical instruments. One well-known example is a rainstick, an instrument that mimics the sound of rain. They are traditionally made from dead cactus tubes with cactus spines hammered to the inside and filled with tiny pebbles.
- 2 The origin of the rainstick is not fully known, but many people think that it probably came from a group of indigenous people known as the Diaguita from the deserts of northern Chile.
- 3 Here you get to build a slightly less traditional rainstick of your own! This one is made from a cardboard tube and aluminum foil.

What You Need:

- a long cardboard tube (paper towel or wrapping paper tube). About a 2-inch diameter is best.
- aluminum foil
- small dried lentils, unpopped popcorn, dry rice, or tiny pasta
- tape
- scissors
- crayons or markers

GO ON

What You Do:

1. Trace around the end of your tube onto a piece of brown paper (or construction paper).
2. Draw a circle that is two times bigger than your first circle (around that first circle) and then draw four or so spokes between the two circles.
3. Cut along the spokes.
4. Tape the spokes onto one end of your tube.
5. Cut a few pieces of aluminum foil that are about one and half times the length of your tube and about 6 inches wide.
6. Crunch the aluminum foil pieces into long, thin, snake-like shapes. Then twist each one into a spring shape.
7. Put the aluminum foil springs into your tube.
8. Pour some dry beans, dry rice, or unpopped popcorn into your tube. The tube should only be about 1/10 full. You can experiment to see how different amounts and different types of seeds and beans change the sound.
9. Make another cap from brown paper (the same as the first three steps) and cap your tube (step 4).
10. Optional: Decorate the tube by covering it with brown paper or construction paper, and then making designs with crayons or markers (or cut-out paper or stickers).

- 36** Read this sentence from paragraph 1.

One well-known example is a rainstick, an instrument that mimics the sound of rain.

The word “mimics” means

- A** commands
- B** feels
- C** imitates
- D** praises

GO ON

- 37** Which of the following **best** summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- A** “In many cultures, summoning rain often included the use of musical instruments.” (paragraph 1)
 - B** “. . . it probably came from a group of indigenous people known as the Diaguita who lived in the deserts of northern Chile.” (paragraph 2)
 - C** “Here you get to build a slightly less traditional rainstick of your own!” (paragraph 3)
 - D** “This one is made from a cardboard tube and aluminum foil.” (paragraph 3)

- 38** Read this sentence from paragraph 1.

Rainsticks are traditionally made from dead cactus tubes with cactus spines hammered to the inside and filled with tiny pebbles.

This sentence **most strongly** suggests that the materials used to make rainsticks were

- A** treasured
 - B** difficult to find
 - C** readily available
 - D** unsafe
- 39** Based on paragraph 2, you can infer that the Diaguita may have used rainsticks in an attempt to
- A** play beautiful songs
 - B** change the weather
 - C** reuse dead cactus tubes
 - D** inspire others to live in Chile

GO ON

40 The **most** important feature of the dried materials used in making a rainstick is that they are

- A especially flavorful
- B small, hard objects
- C common in Chile
- D inexpensive to buy

41 The sound of a rainstick is **mainly** affected by the

- A number of springs
- B amount of dried materials
- C placement of spokes
- D type of paper used for the caps

42 In step 5, the pieces of aluminum foil should be about one and a half times as long as the tube so they

- A can be twisted into spring shapes
- B cover the inside of the tube
- C will not tear or break with constant use
- D make a very loud sound

Directions

Read this story. Then answer questions 43 and 44.

In 1942, the US government signed the Mexican Farm Labor Program Agreement with Mexico. Under this program, temporary workers from Mexico went to work in the United States under special conditions. Many of them worked on farms in Texas, California, Arizona, and about two dozen other states. They worked very hard for very little money, but it was an opportunity that many welcomed. They were called braceros, or "arm men," because they worked with their arms.

Man of the House

- 1 Arnaldo sat on the steps outside his house and watched a cloud drift across the moon. A light wind offered some relief on this hot night in Mexico, but Arnaldo barely noticed the weather. All he could think about was that in the morning his father would be gone.
- 2 A sudden movement in the grass near the bottom step caught Arnaldo's attention. A gecko crawled across the ground on its nightly insect hunt. Arnaldo shifted his foot, and the lizard scurried away.
- 3 A light from the doorway behind him alerted Arnaldo that someone was coming out of the house. He pretended not to hear his father's familiar footsteps on the wooden porch.
- 4 "It's a beautiful night," his father said, settling down on the step next to Arnaldo.
- 5 Arnaldo shrugged and remained silent.
- 6 "When I was your age," his father continued, "I would come out and try to count the stars on nights like this. It was impossible, of course, but it was fun trying."
- 7 Arnaldo sighed, wishing his father would take the hint and go back inside.
- 8 "You hardly touched your *caldo* tonight. Your mother is not very happy."
- 9 "I wasn't hungry," Arnaldo said.
- 10 His father looked at him, wishing he could find the right words to make Arnaldo feel better. He knew how hard saying good-bye was going to be on both of them, but he also knew that he was making the best decision for the family.

GO ON

- 11 After a long pause, Arnaldo's father said, "There are a lot of men in town participating in the *bracero* program. The United States needs a lot of workers, especially now that so many men there are off fighting in World War II. I'll get paid at least thirty cents an hour. And I'll be just across the border in Texas. It's a good opportunity. I need the work, Arnaldo."
- 12 Arnaldo turned to face his father. "I don't want you to go."
- 13 His father bowed his head. "I don't want to go either. I would much rather stay here with your *mamá*, your baby sister, and you. But I need this—we need this. It is a sacrifice we will all have to make for the good of the family."
- 14 Suddenly, the father and son heard voices approaching from the left.
- 15 "Angel!" Arnaldo's father called when he recognized his brother. "I wasn't expecting you till tomorrow. It's good to see you. And how's my beautiful niece?" he asked, turning to the nine-year-old girl clutching Angel's hand.
- 16 "Good," Carmela answered with a bright smile.
- 17 "Hello, Arnaldo," his uncle said.
- 18 Arnaldo nodded but said nothing. His uncle was leaving for Texas, too, and would be traveling with his father.
- 19 His uncle sensed his nephew's pain and smiled kindly at him.
- 20 "Why don't you and Carmela come inside?" Arnaldo's father said. "There's some leftover flan I'm sure will satisfy Carmela's sweet tooth."
- 21 "I want to stay out here and talk to Arnaldo," Carmela said. "I'll have some flan later."
- 22 The men went inside, and Carmela dropped down next to her cousin.
- 23 "You look sad," she said. "And I know why. But you shouldn't be. Our fathers are going to make a lot of money."
- 24 Arnaldo grunted. "Not as much as you think."
- 25 "It's better than no money at all. *Papá* says maybe we'll all move to Texas one day. Wouldn't you like that?"
- 26 "I like it fine here," Arnaldo said.
- 27 "You always were stubborn," Carmela said. She thought about the time that Arnaldo had refused to listen to her when she had warned him to stop climbing a tree. He had fallen and broken his arm.

- 28 "I'm going to get some flan," she said, standing up and going inside.
- 29 Arnaldo was alone for only a couple of minutes before his father returned and sat next to him again.
- 30 "Your mother's going to need your help while I'm gone," his father said. "That's a big responsibility, but I know you can do it." He paused. "There's something I want to give you."
- 31 Arnaldo's father held out a white handkerchief with the initials A. G. stitched on it.
- 32 "Those are my initials!" Arnaldo said.
- 33 "Your mother added them last night. You can't be the man of the house without a handkerchief in your pocket." His father placed it in Arnaldo's hand.
- 34 Arnaldo stared down at the handkerchief, too overwhelmed to speak. Then he slipped the handkerchief into his pocket and rose to his feet.
- 35 "Let's eat some flan, *papá*."
- 36 His father put his arm around him, and the two went inside.

GO ON

- 43** How does the author reveal that Arnaldo is upset? Use **two** details from the story to support your response.

44

What does the handkerchief symbolize? Use **two** details from the story to support your response.

GO ON

Directions

Read this poem. Then answer questions 48 and 49.

A Visit from the Sea

by Robert Louis Stevenson

Far from the loud sea beaches
Where he goes fishing and crying,
Here in the inland garden
Why is the seagull flying?

- 5 Here are no fish to dive for;
Here is the corn and lea;
Here are the green trees rustling.
Hie away home to sea!

lea = field

hie = hurry

- Fresh is the river water
10 And quiet among the rushes;
This is no home for the seagull
But for the rooks and thrushes.

rooks and thrushes = types of birds

- Pity the bird that has wandered!
Pity the sailor ashore!
15 Hurry him home to the ocean,
Let him come here no more!

- High on the sea cliff ledges
The white gulls are trooping and crying,
Here among the rooks and roses,
20 Why is the seagull flying?



GO ON

48 Read lines 13 through 16 of the poem.

**Pity the bird that has wandered!
Pity the sailor ashore!
Hurry him home to the ocean,
Let him come here no more!**

Based on these lines, how are the bird and sailor alike? Use **two** details from the poem to support your response.

49

What can you infer about the speaker of this poem? Use **two** details from the poem to support your response.

GO ON