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Book

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Read the story about a boy who takes care of

sheep and then answer the question that follows.

**The Shepherd’s Boy and the Wolf**

A Shepherd's Boy was tending his flock near a village, and

thought it would be great fun to trick the villagers by pretending

that a Wolf was attacking the sheep: so he shouted out, "Wolf!

Wolf!" and when the people came running up he laughed at

them because they believed him. He did this more than once,

and every time the villagers found they had been tricked, for

there was no Wolf at all. At last a Wolf really did come, and the

Boy cried, "Wolf! Wolf!" as loud as he could: but the people

were so used to hearing him call that they took no notice of his

cries for help. And so no one came to help the boy, and the Wolf

attacked the sheep.

*Item Prompt:*

In a few sentences, explain what lesson the reader can learn from the shepherd’s boy. Use details from the story to support your response.

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Read this poem and the prompt that follows it.

**The Moon**

The moon has a face like the clock in the hall;

She shines on thieves on the garden wall,

On streets and fields and harbor quays,

And birdies asleep in the forks of the trees.

The squalling cat and the squeaking mouse,

The howling dog by the door of the house,

The bat that lies in bed at noon,

All love to be out by the light of the moon.

But all of the things that belong to the day

Cuddle to sleep to be out of her way;

And flowers and children close their eyes

Till up in the morning the sun shall arise.

*Item Prompt:*

Explain how the moon is connected to the animals in the poem.

Use details from the poem to support your response.

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*Below is part of a poem about leaves and a story about a robin.*

*Read the two texts and think about how they are similar and*

*then answer the question that follows.*

**How the Leaves Came Down**

I'll tell you how the leaves came down.

The great Tree to his children said,

"You're getting sleepy, Yellow and Brown,

Yes, very sleepy, little Red;

It is quite time you went to bed."

"Ah!" begged each silly, pouting leaf,

"Let us a little longer stay;

Dear Father Tree, behold our grief,

'Tis such a very pleasant day

We do not want to go away."

So, just for one more merry day

To the great Tree the leaflets clung,

Frolicked and danced and had their way,

Upon the autumn breezes swung,

Whispering all their sports among,

"Perhaps the great Tree will forget

And let us stay until the spring

If we all beg and coax and fret."

But the great Tree did no such thing;

He smiled to hear their whispering.

**The Little Captive**

One day Bessie’s mother said to her that she must open

the cage, and let the bird fly away. “No, no mother!” said

Bessie, “don’t say so. I take such comfort in him, I can’t let him

go.” But the next moment she remembered how unhappy it

made her to disobey her mother; and, taking down the cage,

she opened the door.

To her great surprise, her little captive did not care to

take the freedom offered him. After a while he seemed to

understand that he was expected to come out of the cage; and

what do you think was the first thing that the little bird did?

Why, he lighted right on Bessie’s shoulder, as if he hated to

leave her.

Bessie was pleased enough to see him so tame. She

took him in her hand, and, carrying him to the window, held

him out until he soared away into the air. But he did not forget

his adopted home; for the next day, while Bessie was at dinner,

she heard a flutter of wings, and again the bird perched upon

her shoulder. After pecking some crumbs from the table-cloth,

away he flew again out of the window.

But, my dear little friends, you will be surprised when I

tell you that day after day, for two or three weeks, that little

robin made a visit to Bessie’s house.

*Item Prompt:*

*Compare how the actions of the leaves are similar to the actions*

*of the little robin. Use details from both texts to explain*

*similarities.*

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**Golden Keys**

A bunch of golden keys is mine

To make each day with gladness shine.

"Good morning!" that's the golden key

That unlocks every door for me.

When evening comes, "Good night!" I say,

And close the door of each glad day.

When at the table "If you please"

I take from off my bunch of keys.

When friends give anything to me,

I'll use the little "Thank you" key.

"Excuse me," "Beg your pardon," too,

When by mistake some harm I do.

Or if unkindly harm I've given,

With "Forgive me" key I'll be forgiven.

On a golden ring these keys I'll bind,

This is its motto: "Be ye kind."

I'll often use each golden key,

And so a happy child I'll be.

*Item Prompt:*

Explain how the organization of the poem into different stanzas

helps the reader understand its meaning. Include examples

from the poem to support your answer.

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Below is a passage about satellites. Read the passage and

answer the question that follows.

**What Is a Satellite?**

A satellite is an object that moves around a larger object. Earth

is a satellite because it moves around the sun. The moon is a

satellite because it moves around Earth. Earth and the moon

are called "natural" satellites.

But usually when someone says "satellite," they are talking

about a "man-made" satellite. Man-made satellites are

machines made by people. These machines are launched into

space and orbit Earth or another body in space.

There are thousands of man-made satellites. Some take

pictures of our planet. Some take pictures of other planets, the

sun and other objects. These pictures help scientists learn about

Earth, the solar system and the universe. Other satellites send

TV signals and phone calls around the world.

**Why Are Satellites Important?**

Satellites fly high in the sky, so they can see large areas of

Earth at one time. Satellites also have a clear view of space.

That's because they fly above Earth's clouds and air.

Before satellites, TV signals didn't go very far. TV signals only

travel in straight lines. So they would go off into space instead

of following Earth's curve. Sometimes they would be blocked by

mountains or tall buildings.

Phone calls to faraway places were also a problem. It costs a lot

and it is hard to set up telephone wires over long distances or

underwater.

With satellites, TV signals and phone calls can be sent up to a

satellite. The satellite can then send them back down to

different spots on Earth.

**What Are the Parts of a Satellite?**

Satellites come in many shapes and sizes. But most have at

least two parts in common -- an antenna and a power source.

The antenna is used to send and receive information. The power

source can be a solar panel or battery. Solar panels make power

by turning sunlight into electricity.

Many NASA satellites carry cameras and scientific sensors. They

may gather information about Earth's land, air and water. Or

they may collect data from the solar system and universe.

**What Were the First Satellites in Space?**

The Soviet Union was the first to launch a satellite into space.

The satellite was launched in 1957 and was called Sputnik 1.

NASA has launched many satellites into space. The first was

Explorer 1 in 1958. Explorer was America's first man-made

satellite. The first satellite picture of Earth came from NASA's

Explorer 6 in 1959.

**How Does NASA Use Satellites?**

NASA satellites help scientists study all kinds of things.

Satellites provide information about Earth's clouds, oceans, land

and air. They also can observe wildfires, volcanoes and smoke.

All this information helps scientists predict weather and climate.

It helps farmers know what crops to plant. It helps control the

spread of disease. And it helps with response to emergencies.

Satellites also tell us a lot about space. Some watch for

dangerous rays coming from the sun. Some explore stars,

planets, asteroids and comets.

***Item Prompt:***

Explain how pictures from satellites can help people in their

everyday lives. Support your answer using details from the

passage.

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This text is about a female pilot. Read the text and answer the

question that follows it.

**Amelia Earhart**

Amelia Earhart was born in Atchison, Kansas, on July 24, 1897.

In those days, airplanes were not nearly as common as they are today. Earhart was 12 years old before she ever saw an

airplane, and she did not take her first flight until 1920. Amelia

Earhart was so thrilled by her first airplane ride that she quickly

began to take flying lessons. She wrote, "As soon as I left the

ground, I knew I myself had to fly."

Earhart excelled as a pilot. Her first instructor was Neta Snook,

one of the first women to graduate from the Curtiss School of

Aviation. Earhart borrowed money from her mother to buy a

two-seat plane. She got her U.S. flying license in December

1921, and by October 1922, she set an altitude record for

women of 14,000 feet. In 1923, Earhart received her

international pilot's license - only the 16th woman to do so. At

the same time, she was becoming famous for her aviation

achievements.

Write a summary of key events that led to Amelia Earhart

becoming a famous pilot. Use details from the passage in your

summary to support your answer.

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*Below is a passage about a famous musician. Read the passage*

*and answer the question that follows.*

***from Duke Ellington’s Early Years***

Duke Ellington was born in Washington D.C., and from an

early age he loved music. When he was four years old, he

listened to his mother play a popular piano tune called "The

Rosary" and he cried, saying, "It was so pretty. So pretty." Not

long after that, at the age of seven, he began to play piano

himself. It seems that he knew he was going to go places. He

told his next-door neighbor, Mr. Pinn, "One of these days I'm

going to be famous." How old do you think Duke Ellington was

when he started writing music?

At age 15, Ellington worked at a soda fountain and wrote his

first song, "Soda Fountain Rag." By his late teens, he was making

enough money to help his parents move into a better house. He

earned 75 cents. "It was the most money I had ever seen," he

said. "I rushed all the way home to my mother with it.” What do

you think was Ellington's next move?

Ellington studied music during the ragtime era. Ragtime was

a kind of popular American music consisting of off-beat dance

rhythms that began with the honky-tonk pianists along the

Mississippi and Missouri rivers. By the time he was 20, he and his

friends formed a band that would be the foundation for his life's

work. From 1923 to 1927, he and his band lived in New York City

and made about 60 recordings. Their first big break came on

December 4, 1927, at the opening night of what would turn out

to be a long engagement at the Cotton Club in New York City's

Harlem neighborhood. The Ellington Orchestra often broadcast

live on radio from the Cotton Club, so their unique style of jazz

became familiar to people across the country.

*Item Prompt:*

Explain the author’s **most likely** purpose for writing about Duke

Ellington as a child and young man. Use examples from the

passage to support your response.

*Below is a passage about the law. Read the passage and answer*

*the question that follows.*

**What is a Law?**

So what is a law? Well, picture your family sitting down to play

a board game. You need to know the rules in order to play,

right? The same thing goes for your day-to-day life -- you need

to know the rules or laws. Every country has their own set of

laws and each is unique to that country. For example, in the

United States, the law says we drive on the right-hand side of

the road. In England, on the other hand, their law states they

drive on the left. You could really do some damage if you didn't

know that law and started driving on the wrong side of the

road!

*Item Prompt:*

The author uses the pronouns “your” and “you.” Explain how

these pronouns develop the idea that laws are important to the

reader. Support your answer using details from the passage.

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