**Name:**                                                                         Date:                                    
  
**5th Grade Common Assessment 3rd 9 Weeks Week 2**

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| **Question 1 of 27** | | | | |
| Demonstrative pronouns are often used as adjectives. Which of the following sentences uses a demonstrative pronoun as a demonstrative adjective? | | | | |
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|  | | A. | We purchased that. | |
|  | | B. | Mother planted this. | |
|  | | C. | Dad asked me to move this table. | |
|  | | D. | I love that. | |
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| **Question 2 of 27** | | | | |
| Choose the word that is spelled correctly to complete the sentence.  Sending his grandfather a birthday card was a very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_thing for Andrew to do. | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | thoghtful | |
|  | | B. | thoughtfull | |
|  | | C. | thoughful | |
|  | | D. | thoughtful | |
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| **Question 3 of 27** | | | | |
| Which rule helps with the spelling of the following words: dolphins, elephants, phones, photo, tough, alphabet, enough, trophy? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | The sound of /k/ can be spelled **c, k,** or **ck**. | |
|  | | B. | **Kn, gn, wr,** and **mb** have silent letters. | |
|  | | C. | The sound of /f/ can be spelled by **f, ff, gh,** or **ph.** | |
|  | | D. | Sometimes double consonants stand for only one sound. | |
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| **Question 4 of 27** | | | | |
| Which of the choices below is the appropriate method for correcting the following run-on snetence?  Teresa lost her shoes at the baseball field she had to walk home barefoot in the rain. | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | Teresa lost her shoes at the baseball field so she had to walk home barefoot in the rain. | |
|  | | B. | Teresa lost her shoes at the baseball field, so she had to walk home barefoot in the rain. | |
|  | | C. | Teresa lost her shoes at the baseball field, she had to walk home barefoot in the rain. | |
|  | | D. | Teresa lost her shoes at the baseball field; so she had to walk home barefoot in the rain. | |
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| **Question 5 of 27** | | | | |
| Which of the following can fix this run-on sentence?  Bob and John are going to get some new tennis shoes for running they are going to get them on sale. | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | running. They | |
|  | | B. | running? They | |
|  | | C. | running: they | |
|  | | D. | running> they | |
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| **Question 6 of 27** | | | | |
| Dr. Evinrude was baffled by the patient's mysterious symptoms, the likes of which she had never seen before. | | | | |
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| Which word could best be substituted for the underlined word without changing the sentence's meaning? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | puzzled | |
|  | | B. | amused | |
|  | | C. | annoyed | |
|  | | D. | sickened | |
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| **Question 7 of 27** | | | | |
| Select the correct root to complete the word, using sentence clues.  In the summer, many women treat themselves to a \_\_\_icure so their feet look healthier in sandals. | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | man- | |
|  | | B. | ped- | |
|  | | C. | hydr- | |
|  | | D. | pod- | |
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| **Question 8 of 27** | | | | |
| Select the sentence that does **NOT** correctly use the underlined word. | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | My aunt went into labor late last night, and my cousin was born this morning. | |
|  | | B. | Road construction is a job that requires much hard labor. | |
|  | | C. | The moving truck will have to labor to make it up that driveway. | |
|  | | D. | I have made my point; I do not want to argue about this now or labor. | |
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| **Question 9 of 27** | | | | |
| THE LUNCHROOM  I could have packed my lunch today But I was running late. It never even crossed my mind Till I looked at the plate!  But with grim determination I headed for the door, Stepping over the leftovers Scattered about the floor.  "I will never go hungry again!" I said as I sat down. But I bet Scarlett would think twice Before she ate this shade of brown.  So there I sat and ate my lunch. They say it's very good, Although it looks like roadkill And tastes a lot like wood.  Oh well, lunch is over For poets, teachers and such. I guess I'll go on back to class. (Gee! I think I ate too much!) | | | | |
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| Who is probably the intended audience for this poem? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | customers in a restaurant | |
|  | | B. | tourists on a vacation | |
|  | | C. | parents who cook dinner | |
|  | | D. | students in a school | |
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| **Question 10 of 27** | | | | |
| A light rail system would solve many of the problems that exist in our city. The main benefit of light rail is that it would reduce the number of cars on the highway at peak traffic times. This would mean shorter rides to work or school. It would also mean less gasoline used and less pollution from automobiles. Light rail would also give people a chance to interact outside their cars. Inside a car, you are cut off from the world around you. On a train, however, you are more likely to have friendly conversations with your neighbors. There is no good reason to oppose a light rail system in our city. | | | | |
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| Who would be the most likely audience for the paragraph? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | supporters of a light rail system | |
|  | | B. | citizens about to vote on a light rail system | |
|  | | C. | city planners designing a light rail system | |
|  | | D. | car dealerships | |
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| **Question 11 of 27** | | | | |
| Adapted Speech: War with Iraq  By Prime Minister Tony Blair  On Tuesday night, I gave the order for British forces to take part in the war in Iraq. The British men and women are involved in the war from air, land and sea. Their mission is to get rid of Saddam Hussein and to rid Iraq of its weapons of mass destruction.  I know this has caused many different opinions in our country. I also know the British people agree to send our armed forces, our thoughts and prayers. They are the finest in the world and their families and all of Britain can have great pride in them.  This new world faces a new threat. The threat is of chaos either from states like Iraq, armed with weapons of mass destruction; or of extreme terrorist groups. Both hate our way of life, our freedom, our democracy.  My fear is based on the threats that deliver catastrophe to our country and world. These states do not care for the safety of human life. The terrorists enjoy destroying it. Some say if we act, we become a target. The truth is, all nations are targets. America did not attack Al Qaida. They attacked America. Britain has never been a nation to hide at the back. However, even if we were, it would not benefit us.  Should terrorists get these weapons now made and traded around the world, they would destroy our economies and our security beyond our most vivid imagination.  My judgment, as Prime Minister, is that this threat is real, growing and very different to any threat the Britain have ever faced. For 12 years, the world tried to disarm Saddam. Hundreds of thousands died. UN weapons inspectors say many amounts of chemical and biological poisons remain unaccounted for in Iraq.  Therefore, our choice is clear: back down and leave Saddam hugely strengthened; or go to disarm him by force. Retreat might give us a moment of peace, but years of trouble I believe would follow. It is true Saddam is not the only threat. However, it is true that the best way to deal with future threats peacefully is to deal with present threats. | | | | |
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| What is the **best** summary of this speech? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | The British have joined Iraq in the war against America. | |
|  | | B. | The British rose up to fight the Americans. | |
|  | | C. | The British were too scared to join America in the war against Iraq. | |
|  | | D. | The British have joined American forces for the war in Iraq. | |
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| **Question 12 of 27** | | | | |
| http://pasmedia.discoveryeducation.com/pas/assessments_practice/RE-05/images/webaboutbatsnd.gif | | | | |
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| What would be the *best* question to complete the web? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | How do bats hear? | |
|  | | B. | Are bats animals? | |
|  | | C. | Do bats eat insects? | |
|  | | D. | Are bats found in the area where I live? | |
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| **Question 13 of 27** | | | | |
| Election day is next Tuesday. Don't waste the opportunity to exercise your right to vote. Every citizen in this country ought to vote. This is your chance to choose your own leaders. Make your voice heard next Tuesday at the polls. | | | | |
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| Why does this author want the audience to vote? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | Voting will only be held on Tuesday. | |
|  | | B. | Not all citizens have this opportunity. | |
|  | | C. | Voting is a citizen's way to choose his or her own leaders. | |
|  | | D. | Citizens' voices are rarely heard. | |
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| **Question 14 of 27** | | | | |
| http://pasmedia.discoveryeducation.com/pas/assessments_practice/RE-05/images/iStock_107771.gif | | | | |
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| What is the main idea of this picture? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | three people working together to putt in golf | |
|  | | B. | three people working together to catch an animal | |
|  | | C. | three people working together to fix the grasses | |
|  | | D. | three people working together to hold the golf club | |
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| **Question 15 of 27** | | | | |
| Which of the following is **not** an example of why authors share their writing with their peers? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | To inspire others to write something like theirs, or to use the same type of language. | |
|  | | B. | To entertain, to inform, or to persuade their audience to think a certain way or take action. | |
|  | | C. | To hurt or make fun of people and degrade them in public. | |
|  | | D. | To showcase their writing style and voice through word choice and sentence fluency. | |
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| **Question 16 of 27** | | | | |
| Amusement parks offer many activities to choose from. They have roller coasters, games, and food, and some amusement parks even have water rides and petting zoos. The hardest thing about visiting an amusement park is deciding what to do first!  If you do not purchase your ticket ahead of time, it's good to arrive at the park early to avoid long ticket lines. It's also a smart idea to have a map of the park. That way you won't waste any time wandering around in the wrong direction. Take note of the first-aid station, too. If you are with family or friends, make sure that you have a place to meet up in case you are separated from one another. Getting lost in an amusement park is no fun at all.  To stay comfortable at the park, wear the right clothes and shoes. In summertime, shorts and loose T-shirts are the best bet. Sneakers with good socks will keep you from getting blisters and protect your feet from being stepped on in line. If the park has water rides, wear clothes that can get wet and will dry out quickly. Don't forget to wear a hat and sunblock; you may not realize how much sun you are getting until it's too late to prevent a burn.  Amusement parks can be loads of fun, but make sure to follow the simple tips presented above to make your trip the best it can be. | | | | |
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| The purpose of the passage is mainly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | to share an experience | |
|  | | B. | to entertain | |
|  | | C. | to inform | |
|  | | D. | to describe | |
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| **Question 17 of 27** | | | | |
| Ryan is a really cool person; everyone at school likes him. | | | | |
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| As used in the sentence above, the word "cool" most likely means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | having a low temperature | |
|  | | B. | interesting and nice | |
|  | | C. | not very friendly | |
|  | | D. | calm and not excitable | |
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| **Question 18 of 27** | | | | |
| **1.** What could possibly go wrong with building your own soapbox car? **2.** Well, let me just tell you from experience, the answer is plenty. **3.** It started when my neighbor told me he was building a soapbox car for the race coming up in the town's annual fall festival. **4.** It seemed like an awesome project, so I decided to build one too. **5.** We both worked in our garages for months getting the design just right. **6.** Wind resistance, stability, and steering all had to be taken into account. **7.** When we were finished we decided to race each other in a practice run down our street. **8.** The problem was, our street was at the top of a steep hill. | | | | |
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| Which of the following transition words should be placed at the beginning of sentence 3 in the paragraph above to make it sound more fluid? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | initially | |
|  | | B. | accidently | |
|  | | C. | however | |
|  | | D. | accordingly | |
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| **Question 19 of 27** | | | | |
| When you are given a timed writing assignment, a good first step would be to | | | | |
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|  | | A. | write the entire story quickly. | |
|  | | B. | write the conclusion first so you know when to stop writing. | |
|  | | C. | write all of your first thoughts in complete sentences. | |
|  | | D. | brainstorm your first ideas and organize them into a web or outline. | |
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| **Question 20 of 27** | | | | |
| "The Hare and the Tortoise"  One day a Hare ridiculed the short feet and slow pace of the Tortoise, who replied, "Though you be swift as the wind, I will beat you in a race." The Hare, believing this to be simply impossible, agreed to the race. They agreed that the Fox should choose the course and fix the goal. On the day appointed for the race, the two started together. The Tortoise never for a moment stopped, but went on with a slow but steady pace straight to the end of the course. The Hare, lying down by the wayside, fell fast asleep. At last waking up, and moving as fast as he could, he saw the Tortoise had reached the goal and was comfortably sleeping.  Hare believed he could stop and sleep | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | because he thought the Tortoise would sleep, too. | |
|  | | B. | because he thought he was so much faster than the Tortoise. | |
|  | | C. | because he thought the Fox would catch him. | |
|  | | D. | because he thought the Tortoise would give up. | |
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| **Question 21 of 27** | | | | |
| Read the passage.  The earthworm is a long, slender worm. It is found in damp soils of regions having warm climates. Earthworms are also called angleworms, because they are used as bait. They crawl about on the surface of soils at night and fisherman catch them and use them to fish.  The earthworm is an aid to farmers and gardeners because its habits help enrich the soil. An earthworm digs as it eats dirt. Worms benefit plants by eating soil releasing it in the topsoil, where plants use the minerals as nutrients.  The soil is also enriched by uneaten food around the burrows and by worms' waste products. The burrows allow air to get into the soil, and provide areas through which water may enter or be drained.  The common United States earthworm is 6 to 11 inches (15 to 28 cm) long. The giant worms of Australia and South America grow to a length of 11 feet (3.4 m). The earth worm has a pointed head end and slightly flattened tail end. It has soft, slimy skin that is pinkish-red or brown. Its body has a series of segments, called somites, forming a tube. The number of segments beyond the 37th varies with individual species of earthworms.  The earthworm has a digestive tube, which consists of a mouth, a pharynx, an esophagus, a crop, a gizzard, an intestine, and an anus. The pharynx takes in food and dirt through the mouth. The food passes through the esophagus into the crop, where it is stored. The gizzard grinds the food into small pieces. Dirt passes through the entire digestive tube; it and other solid waste are excreted through the anus.  Below the digestive tube is a nerve cord. The earthworm has no eyes, but has light sensitive spots on various parts of its body. A worm's sense of touch is well developed and it has a sense of smell and of taste.  The earthworm is an interesting creature. I am sure farmers everywhere welcome them with open gardens. | | | | |
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| I bet lots of earthworms are found in Tennessee.  Which of these supports this opinion? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | It is found in damp soils of regions having warm climates. | |
|  | | B. | Dirt passes through the entire digestive tube. | |
|  | | C. | The earthworm is an aid to farmers and gardeners because its habits help enrich the soil. | |
|  | | D. | I am sure farmers everywhere welcome them with open gardens. | |
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| **Question 22 of 27** | | | | |
| **from Little Women**  Jo and Meg arrived, feeling a little shy, for they seldom went to parties. Even though this little gathering was quite informal, it was an event to them. Mrs. Gardiner, a kind old lady, greeted them warmly and handed them over to the eldest of her six daughters.  Meg knew Sallie and was at ease very soon, but Jo, who didn't care much for girls or girlish gossip, stood about with her back carefully against the wall, and felt as much of out place as a colt in a flower garden. No one came to talk to her, and one by one the group dwindled away till she was left alone.  She could not roam about and amuse herself, so she stared at people rather glumly till the dancing began. Meg was asked to dance at once and gracefully floated about the room. Jo saw a big red-headed boy coming toward her, and she slipped behind the curtain into another room.  "Dear me, I didn't know anyone was here!" stammered Jo as she came face to face with the 'Laurence boy'. She started to head back through the curtain.  The boy laughed and, though he looked a little startled, said, "Don't mind me, stay if you like."  "Won't I disturb you?"  "Not a bit. I only came here because I don't know many people and felt rather strange at first, you know."  "So did I. Don't go away, please, unless you'd rather."  The boy sat down again and looked at his shoes till Jo said, trying to be polite, "I think I've seen you before. You live near us, don't you?"  "Next door, actually," he said and they both laughed easily. | | | | |
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| What might Jo and the Laurence boy do the next time they go to the same party? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | They might sit alone. | |
|  | | B. | They might avoid each other because they are shy. | |
|  | | C. | They might look for each other because they have become friends. | |
|  | | D. | They might fall asleep. | |
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| **Question 23 of 27** | | | | |
| **Louis Armstrong**  Louis Armstrong was perhaps the world's most famous jazz musician. He was born in 1901 in New Orleans. His family was very poor. When he was very young, Louis's parents left him to be raised by his grandmother. Louis lived in a rough neighborhood, and he often got into trouble. A judge sent Louis to a home for boys. It was there that he discovered his love for music. This love would last his whole life. Louis took music classes and learned to play the cornet. Every chance he had, he listened to older musicians and tried to learn everything about music and performing.  Louis practiced hard and became a very good cornet player. He played in bands and performed on riverboats on the Mississippi. In 1922, Louis moved from New Orleans to Chicago. There he joined the hottest jazz band in town. He also began recording music. In 1924, he moved to New York and switched from the cornet to the trumpet. The top African-American band in the city asked him to join. Louis was finding the success he had dreamed of.  For the next few years, Louis traveled the country. He performed all over and made many more popular records. Other jazz musicians copied his style. By the 1940s, though, taste in music was changing. Big bands were no longer popular. Louis adapted and began playing in smaller groups. Louis became famous as a singer with a unique style and voice. He never stopped playing the trumpet, though.  As Louis aged, he never slowed down. In 1964, he recorded "Hello Dolly!" Sales were huge. At age 63, he became the oldest person to have a number one record. Louis Armstrong kept touring, visiting many countries. People all over the world loved his music. He was adored by audiences for his warm, cheerful personality and his love of entertaining. Louis continued to perform right up until he died in 1971.  Known for being generous, he always gave money to those in need. He gave away as much as he kept for himself. Having grown up poor, he never forgot what it was like. Louis Armstrong is remembered as a great musician and a truly kind man. | | | | |
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| This selection is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | an autobiography | |
|  | | B. | a myth | |
|  | | C. | a biography | |
|  | | D. | a legend | |
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| **Question 24 of 27** | | | | |
| **How to Bat Like a Pro!**  1. Swing with all your strength. 2. Keep your eye on the pitcher. 3. Run for first base. 4. Step up to the plate. 5. Choose the best bat. 6. Watch for a good pitch.  Put the steps in the correct order. | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | 5, 4, 1, 2, 3, 6 | |
|  | | B. | 5, 4, 2, 6, 1, 3 | |
|  | | C. | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 | |
|  | | D. | 4, 5, 2, 3, 1, 6 | |
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| **Question 25 of 27** | | | | |
| "I Explain" by Stephen Crane  I explain the silvered passing of a ship at night, (1)  The sweep of each sad lost wave, (2)  The dwindling boom of the steel thing's striving, (3)  The little cry of a man to a man, (4)  A shadow falling across the grayer night, (5)  And the sinking of the small star; (6)   Then the waste, the far waste of waters, (7)  And the soft lashing of black waves (8)  For long and in loneliness. (9)  Remember, thou, O ship of love, (10)  Thou leavest a far waste of waters, (11)  And the soft lashing of black waves (12)  For long and in loneliness. (13) | | | | |
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| How many stanzas are in the poem "I Explain"? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | thirteen | |
|  | | B. | one | |
|  | | C. | three | |
|  | | D. | six | |
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| **Question 26 of 27** | | | | |
| from **Gulliver's Travels** by Jonathan Swift  The last of these Voyages not proving very fortunate, I grew weary of the Sea, and intended to stay at home with my Wife and Family. I removed from the Old Jury to Fetter-Lane, and from thence to Wapping hoping to get business among the sailors; but it would not turn to account. After three Years Expectation that things would mend, I accepted an advantageous Offer from Captain William Prichard, Master of the Antelope, who was making a Voyage to the South-Sea. We set sail from Bristol May 4th, 1699 and our Voyage at first was very prosperous. | | | | |
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| From what point of view is the passage told? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | first person | |
|  | | B. | second person | |
|  | | C. | third person | |
|  | | D. | fourth person | |
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| **Question 27 of 27** | | | | |
| How do author's use rhyme in poetry? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | Authors use rhyme, or a word repeated, throughout their poems to give the text unity. | |
|  | | B. | Authors use rhyme to set a metric tempo to their poems, so the audience knows how to read it. | |
|  | | C. | Rhyme is how many syllables there are per line of poetry, and the more syllables the more it rhymes. | |
|  | | D. | Authors use rhyme, or the same sound, at the end of the lines in their poems in a repeated pattern. | |
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**Question 28 out of 30**

**Shades of Silence**

1 Elijah Raine sat scratching his name into the hard-packed dirt with a pointed stick. High on a hill in the middle of nowhere, all he could hear was the shrill cry of a hawk soaring overhead in search of prey.

2 “Elijah!” his mother called. Elijah glared at the yellow farmhouse that was now supposed to be his home. His mother stood in the doorway. She called him again. As he finished the last letter, he noticed something in the curve of the “h” he had written. Something metal glinted in the rosy late-afternoon sunlight. Elijah picked it up: a rusty old key. He stuck it in his pocket and walked down the hill.

3 Grandpa Joseph had passed away last year, leaving the house and farm to his daughter Rebeccah, Elijah’s mother. Elijah had hoped that she would just sell it and use the money to buy a house in the city. She had chosen instead to quit her job at the newspaper and move to the farm. She could write in the country, she said. Elijah had been very unhappy about leaving his friends, his school, and the third-story apartment where he had always lived.

4 In the city, dinnertime had always been an opportunity for conversation between Elijah and his mother. Here, though, he had nothing to say. He knew his silence hurt his mother, but surely it was better than the angry stream of words that lay in wait behind it. It was best to keep quiet. After gobbling up a plateful of spaghetti, his favorite dinner, he quickly muttered, “Thanks,” and went to his room.

5 Later, he went down the creaky stairs to look for something to read. In the deep silence, his mother sat alone on the living-room sofa. On her lap lay a photograph album. Looking up, she smiled hopefully and said, “See what I found in the attic?” He nodded but remained standing at the bottom of the stairs.

6 “Here’s your great-grandfather Elijah, the one you were named after,” Rebeccah said. “He’s about your age in this picture. Do you think you look like him?”

7 Elijah stuffed his hands into his pockets and shrugged. He felt the old key.

8 “Here he is a few years later,” Rebeccah said. “It’s his wedding day. He’s all dressed up, standing next to his bride, Frederica.”

9 Elijah moved closer and glanced down at the photograph. Then something else caught his eye. “What’s that?” he asked, pointing to a painted wooden box on the coffee table in front of her.

10 “It’s a silent music box,” Rebeccah said softly. She put down the album and took the box gently with both hands. “Years ago, when I was a little girl, my brother took the key away. He was just teasing; he didn’t mean to lose it. But he ran outside and dropped it out there somewhere.” She gazed out the window at the vast darkness. “We searched and searched but never found it.”

11 Elijah sat down beside her and opened his hand. 12 Suddenly his mother’s eyes sparkled. “That’s it! How did you—?” Elijah took a tissue from the box on the end table. He rubbed some rust and dirt off of the key, and then he handed it to her. 13 With trembling hands, Rebeccah fit the key into the slot and wound up the music box. As its sweet melody played, mother and son listened together. 14 “It has been silent for a long, long time,” Rebeccah said. 15 “It’s so clear!” said Elijah. “It sounds as good as new.” The silence had been broken.

**Read this sentence from paragraph**

High on a hill in the middle of nowhere, all he could hear was the shrill cry of a hawk soaring overhead in search of prey.

**The author uses the phrase in the middle of nowhere to show that**

* **A** the hill is so tall that Elijah is as high up as the hawk.
* **B** Elijah imagines that he is at the center of the world.
* **C** the closest house to Elijah is at least one hundred miles away.
* **D** Elijah feels very far away from everything that is familiar to him.

**Question 29 out of 30**

**What is Elijah’s *main* problem in the story?**

* **A** The key his mother needs is old and rusty.
* **B** He is angry because his mother made him leave his life in the city.
* **C** His mother no longer talks to him at dinnertime.
* **D** He does not want to come home when his mother calls to him.

**Question 30 out of 30**

**The author uses details like “creaky stairs” to show that the house**

* **A** should not be lived in anymore.
* **B** did not have very good stairs.
* **C** was not located in the city.
* **D** has been home to several generations.

**Answer Key**

1. **C**
2. **D**
3. **C**
4. **B**
5. **A**
6. **A**
7. **B**
8. **D**
9. **D**
10. **B**
11. **D**
12. **A**
13. **C**
14. **A**
15. **C**
16. **C**
17. **B**
18. **A**
19. **D**
20. **B**
21. **A**
22. **C**
23. **C**
24. **B**
25. **C**
26. **A**
27. **D**
28. **D**
29. **B**
30. **D**