**Progress Probe #1662476: 5th Grade TCAP Coach Chapter 1 Lesson 3 and 4 (Grade 05 RE)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Teacher Key with Answers** | | | | | |
| **Ques** | **Answer** | **Level** | **Skill** | **Subskill** | **Item #** |
| 1 | B | Hard | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.3 Use of Adjectives/Adverbs [69146] | D52834 |
| 2 | C | Hard | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.3 Use of Adjectives/Adverbs [69146] | D52720 |
| 3 | A | Moderate | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.1 Use of Nouns/Pronouns [69144] | U48598 |
| 4 | C | Hard | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.1 Use of Nouns/Pronouns [69144] | D18384 |
| 5 | B | Moderate | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.3 Use of Adjectives/Adverbs [69146] | D69817 |
| 6 | A | Moderate | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.3 Use of Adjectives/Adverbs [69146] | D80567 |
| 7 | C | Hard | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.1 Use of Nouns/Pronouns [69144] | D56307 |
| 8 | C | Hard | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.1 Use of Nouns/Pronouns [69144] | D17157 |
| 9 | A | Moderate | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.3 Use of Adjectives/Adverbs [69146] | D892 |
| 10 | D | Moderate | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.1 Use of Nouns/Pronouns [69144] | U48571 |
| 11 | D | Moderate | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.1 Use of Nouns/Pronouns [69144] | U48569 |
| 12 | D | Hard | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.3 Use of Adjectives/Adverbs [69146] | D55949 |

**Name:**                                                                         Date:                                   
  
**5th Grade TCAP Coach Chapter 1 Lesson 3 and 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1 of 12** | | | | |
| Choose the sentence that is written correctly. | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | He plays hockey very bad. | |
|  | | B. | He plays hockey very badly. | |
|  | | C. | He very badly plays hockey. | |
|  | | D. | He plays hockey baddest. | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 2 of 12** | | | | |
| Choose the sentence that is written correctly. | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | The patient well feels good. | |
|  | | B. | The well hamburger made me feel good. | |
|  | | C. | This is a good hamburger. | |
|  | | D. | The chef really cooks good. | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 3 of 12** | | | | |
| The Training of Guide Dogs  http://static.discoveryeducation.com/feeds/assessment/10000000-0000-d1d7-e9be-000000000000/10000031494201.gif  1 Many blind individuals have had their lives changed for the better because of guide dogs. Guide dogs help them lead independent, productive lives and be free to go places when they want and do what they want.  2 The theory of training a dog to be a guide did not develop overnight. In 1819, a man from Vienna, Austria, recommended that dogs be trained for the blind. However, no one actually began training dogs for that purpose until 1916 in Germany. The Germans wanted to train dogs to help blind individuals, and they selected the German shepherd. In the same year, Americans also began training German shepherds as guide dogs. German shepherds remain among the most popular breeds for guide dogs, along with Labrador retrievers and golden retrievers. Other breeds are used also, but less often.  3 Screening for training begins when a dog is just a puppy. One significant trait required is socialization. This is important because while a dog is working, it must be able to go to a variety of locations and not be distracted or bothered by unfavorable weather conditions, loud noises, crowds of people, or unfamiliar terrain. If the puppy passes this screening, it is turned over to a training facility when it grows to an adult. There, an instructor will observe the dog for other required behavior.  4 During training, dogs must learn a unique skill. They must understand that there are times when commands must be disobeyed in order to protect the handler. They must be able to think for themselves and put their training into motion. A dog can put its master in harm's way if it is enticed away from the task at hand. There are certain things sighted people should not do in the presence of guide dogs. These include petting the guide dog, giving it a treat, praising it, giving it commands, playing with or talking to the dog, or touching the dog or the handler without the handler's permission. Doing any of these things could distract the dog.  5 Some of the skills guide dogs must learn during training are staying just ahead and to the left of the handler and helping the handler to board and move around on various modes of public transportation. They must also be able to recognize whether an object such as a tree branch is low enough to strike the handler on the head. Dogs in training have a full-time job. They are eager to learn and are ready to work when the harness is put on. They are strong, intelligent, and want to help. The dog and partner form a bond of complete trust. The handler needs to know, for example, that when the dog leads the way across the street, dog and handler are not in danger.  6 Thanks to guide dogs and their dedicated trainers, many blind people can claim more freedom and independence. When a guide dog and handler work well together, they provide an amazing illustration of teamwork.  http://static.discoveryeducation.com/feeds/assessment/10000000-0000-d1d7-e9be-000000000000/10000036046901.gif  In paragraph 3, what does the word screening mean? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | surveying | |
|  | | B. | shading | |
|  | | C. | disguising | |
|  | | D. | sheltering | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 4 of 12** | | | | |
| Which sentence below uses an apostrophe correctly to show a plural possessive? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | Both of that birds' wings are red. | |
|  | | B. | All of the babie's toys are clean. | |
|  | | C. | My two brothers' rooms are so messy! | |
|  | | D. | Are the classes desks in a straight row? | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 5 of 12** | | | | |
| In which sentence is the underlined adjective a superlative adjective? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | Between the two cats, the male has a louder purr. | |
|  | | B. | The Buzzards weren't the best band at the festival. | |
|  | | C. | What I like about Erin is her unique way of looking at the world. | |
|  | | D. | The only time Jay had been more tired was when he ran a marathon. | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 6 of 12** | | | | |
| Which sentence uses an adverb correctly? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | I could **clearly** see the Statue of Liberty from the ferry. | |
|  | | B. | Even though I'd studied for the exam, it was still a **difficult** test. | |
|  | | C. | When we looked through the telescope, we could see the **bright** stars. | |
|  | | D. | I left my coat at home, because it was a **warm** day. | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 7 of 12** | | | | |
| Demonstrative pronouns are often used as adjectives. Which of the following sentences uses a demonstrative pronoun as a demonstrative adjective? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | We purchased that. | |
|  | | B. | Mother planted this. | |
|  | | C. | Dad asked me to move this table. | |
|  | | D. | I love that. | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 8 of 12** | | | | |
| Which phrase shows the correct use of a plural possessive noun? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | the baby's toys | |
|  | | B. | the babies toys | |
|  | | C. | the babies' toys | |
|  | | D. | the babys' toys | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 9 of 12** | | | | |
| Which words correctly complete this sentence. Her handwriting is \_\_\_\_\_ and she reads\_\_\_\_\_. | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | good......well | |
|  | | B. | good.....good | |
|  | | C. | well.....good | |
|  | | D. | well....well | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 10 of 12** | | | | |
| The Training of Guide Dogs  http://static.discoveryeducation.com/feeds/assessment/10000000-0000-d1d7-e9be-000000000000/10000031494201.gif  1 Many blind individuals have had their lives changed for the better because of guide dogs. Guide dogs help them lead independent, productive lives and be free to go places when they want and do what they want.  2 The theory of training a dog to be a guide did not develop overnight. In 1819, a man from Vienna, Austria, recommended that dogs be trained for the blind. However, no one actually began training dogs for that purpose until 1916 in Germany. The Germans wanted to train dogs to help blind individuals, and they selected the German shepherd. In the same year, Americans also began training German shepherds as guide dogs. German shepherds remain among the most popular breeds for guide dogs, along with Labrador retrievers and golden retrievers. Other breeds are used also, but less often.  3 Screening for training begins when a dog is just a puppy. One significant trait required is socialization. This is important because while a dog is working, it must be able to go to a variety of locations and not be distracted or bothered by unfavorable weather conditions, loud noises, crowds of people, or unfamiliar terrain. If the puppy passes this screening, it is turned over to a training facility when it grows to an adult. There, an instructor will observe the dog for other required behavior.  4 During training, dogs must learn a unique skill. They must understand that there are times when commands must be disobeyed in order to protect the handler. They must be able to think for themselves and put their training into motion. A dog can put its master in harm's way if it is enticed away from the task at hand. There are certain things sighted people should not do in the presence of guide dogs. These include petting the guide dog, giving it a treat, praising it, giving it commands, playing with or talking to the dog, or touching the dog or the handler without the handler's permission. Doing any of these things could distract the dog.  5 Some of the skills guide dogs must learn during training are staying just ahead and to the left of the handler and helping the handler to board and move around on various modes of public transportation. They must also be able to recognize whether an object such as a tree branch is low enough to strike the handler on the head. Dogs in training have a full-time job. They are eager to learn and are ready to work when the harness is put on. They are strong, intelligent, and want to help. The dog and partner form a bond of complete trust. The handler needs to know, for example, that when the dog leads the way across the street, dog and handler are not in danger.  6 Thanks to guide dogs and their dedicated trainers, many blind people can claim more freedom and independence. When a guide dog and handler work well together, they provide an amazing illustration of teamwork.  http://static.discoveryeducation.com/feeds/assessment/10000000-0000-d1d7-e9be-000000000000/10000036046901.gif  Look at the word terrain in paragraph 3.  What is another English word with the same root as terrain? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | terrible | |
|  | | B. | terrific | |
|  | | C. | terror | |
|  | | D. | territory | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 11 of 12** | | | | |
| The Training of Guide Dogs  http://static.discoveryeducation.com/feeds/assessment/10000000-0000-d1d7-e9be-000000000000/10000031494201.gif  1 Many blind individuals have had their lives changed for the better because of guide dogs. Guide dogs help them lead independent, productive lives and be free to go places when they want and do what they want.  2 The theory of training a dog to be a guide did not develop overnight. In 1819, a man from Vienna, Austria, recommended that dogs be trained for the blind. However, no one actually began training dogs for that purpose until 1916 in Germany. The Germans wanted to train dogs to help blind individuals, and they selected the German shepherd. In the same year, Americans also began training German shepherds as guide dogs. German shepherds remain among the most popular breeds for guide dogs, along with Labrador retrievers and golden retrievers. Other breeds are used also, but less often.  3 Screening for training begins when a dog is just a puppy. One significant trait required is socialization. This is important because while a dog is working, it must be able to go to a variety of locations and not be distracted or bothered by unfavorable weather conditions, loud noises, crowds of people, or unfamiliar terrain. If the puppy passes this screening, it is turned over to a training facility when it grows to an adult. There, an instructor will observe the dog for other required behavior.  4 During training, dogs must learn a unique skill. They must understand that there are times when commands must be disobeyed in order to protect the handler. They must be able to think for themselves and put their training into motion. A dog can put its master in harm's way if it is enticed away from the task at hand. There are certain things sighted people should not do in the presence of guide dogs. These include petting the guide dog, giving it a treat, praising it, giving it commands, playing with or talking to the dog, or touching the dog or the handler without the handler's permission. Doing any of these things could distract the dog.  5 Some of the skills guide dogs must learn during training are staying just ahead and to the left of the handler and helping the handler to board and move around on various modes of public transportation. They must also be able to recognize whether an object such as a tree branch is low enough to strike the handler on the head. Dogs in training have a full-time job. They are eager to learn and are ready to work when the harness is put on. They are strong, intelligent, and want to help. The dog and partner form a bond of complete trust. The handler needs to know, for example, that when the dog leads the way across the street, dog and handler are not in danger.  6 Thanks to guide dogs and their dedicated trainers, many blind people can claim more freedom and independence. When a guide dog and handler work well together, they provide an amazing illustration of teamwork.  http://static.discoveryeducation.com/feeds/assessment/10000000-0000-d1d7-e9be-000000000000/10000036046901.gif  In paragraph 5, what does the word modes mean? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | hopes | |
|  | | B. | ideas | |
|  | | C. | places | |
|  | | D. | types | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 12 of 12** | | | | |
| Choose the sentence that is not written correctly. | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | Max is more hungry than the other cat. | |
|  | | B. | That is the tallest house on our block. | |
|  | | C. | The smallest fish of all is the most aggressive. | |
|  | | D. | That is the more beautiful painting in the exhibit. | |
|  | | | | |

Copyright © Discovery Education Assessment 2012. Proprietary Information. All rights reserved.   
[Discovery Education Page](http://pas.discoveryeducation.com/index.htm)