**Progress Probe #1662599: 5th Grade TCAP Coach Chapter 1 Lesson 9, 10, 11, and 12 (Grade 05 RE)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Teacher Key with Answers** | | | | | |
| **Ques** | **Answer** | **Level** | **Skill** | **Subskill** | **Item #** |
| 1 | C | Moderate | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.5 Use of Commas/Colons [69148] | U47955 |
| 2 | D | Moderate | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.5 Use of Commas/Colons [69148] | U47788 |
| 3 | C | Hard | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.5 Use of Commas/Colons [69148] | D68302 |
| 4 | C | Moderate | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.6 Use of Quotation Marks and Commas [69149] | D17167 |
| 5 | D | Moderate | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.6 Use of Quotation Marks and Commas [69149] | D17178 |
| 6 | B | Moderate | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.6 Use of Quotation Marks and Commas [69149] | D17971 |
| 7 | A | Hard | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.6 Use of Quotation Marks and Commas [69149] | D19124 |
| 8 | D | Hard | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.6 Use of Quotation Marks and Commas [69149] | D50470 |
| 9 | C | Hard | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.6 Use of Quotation Marks and Commas [69149] | D50560 |
| 10 | B | Hard | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.8 Appropriate Sentence-Combining Techniques [69151] | D103134 |
| 11 | D | Moderate | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.12 Meaning Within Context [69155] | U48361 |
| 12 | C | Hard | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.12 Meaning Within Context [69155] | D54935 |
| 13 | D | Hard | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.12 Meaning Within Context [69155] | D3372 |
| 14 | A | Hard | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.13 Synonyms, Antonyms, and Homonyms [69156] | D102516 |
| 15 | D | Hard | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.13 Synonyms, Antonyms, and Homonyms [69156] | D58743 |
| 16 | D | Hard | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.13 Synonyms, Antonyms, and Homonyms [69156] | D102329 |
| 17 | D | Moderate | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.14 Compound Words, Contractions, and Abbreviations [69157] | D86950 |
| 18 | D | Hard | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.14 Compound Words, Contractions, and Abbreviations [69157] | D99015 |
| 19 | C | Hard | Language & Vocabulary | SPI 0501.1.14 Compound Words, Contractions, and Abbreviations [69157] | D99014 |

**Name:**                                                                         Date:                                   
  
**5th Grade TCAP Coach Chapter 1 Lesson 9, 10, 11, and 12**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1 of 19** | | | | |
| Hidden Treasure  1 “You could come with me,” Grandpa said. “I’m going down to the beach with my metal detector. You can borrow Grandma’s detector if you want to join me.”  2 Randy’s grandmother called him downstairs for lunch. “What do you want to do today?” Grandma asked.  3 Randy nodded his head excitedly. Grandpa was always telling him about all of the hidden treasure he found on the beach watches, jewelry, coins, silverware, and many other valuable objects. Grandpa even found a video game once! It was mostly made of plastic, but the metal detector sensed the batteries in the game.  4 Randy sighed as he put his suitcase in his new room. He would be staying with his grandparents for the entire summer. They lived on Hilton Head Island in South Carolina. Randy loved spending time with his grandparents, so he was sad he would not see his parents or his friends for two months. His mother and father were in Europe for the summer on a business trip.  5 Randy and his grandfather grabbed the metal detectors from the garage and walked down to the beach, which was only four blocks away.  6 They started scanning the beach area with the metal detectors. His grandfather showed Randy how to walk in a straight line with the detector and wave it over the sand slowly.  7 Randy followed his grandfather’s instructions, waving the detector carefully. The device consisting of a long stick with a round disc at the bottom. The bottom disc contained magnets, which would find any metal hidden underground.  8 After only a few hours, Randy and his grandfather had found a collection of discoveries. They had found a necklace, a ring, and over three dollars in change. Randy had never visited the beach before during the summertime. As they walked towards the road, Randy waved his detector over the sand one last time.  9 It looks like this is going to be an exciting summer after all, Randy thought as he held the map.  10 Suddenly, the machine gave out a loud beep. There was something big below the sand! Randy put down the device and dug quietly with his hands. Soon, he felt the edges of a metal box. Surprised, he pulled the box out. It was rusty, but it was still in one piece. The lid of the box opened with a creak. Inside was a sealed plastic bag with a note. Randy removed the note and began to read it.  Dear Treasure Hunter,  You’re on the right track! I’ve enclosed a map for all the goodies I’ve buried around the beach.  Sincerely,  The Beach Lady  Read this sentence from paragraph 3.  Grandpa was always telling him about all of the hidden treasure he found on the beach watches, jewelry, coins, silverware, and many other valuable objects.  What is the best way to write the underlined part of the sentence? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | beach…watches | |
|  | | B. | beach; watches | |
|  | | C. | beach: watches | |
|  | | D. | beach, watches | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 2 of 19** | | | | |
| Dear Mayor Ralston  1 I would like to bring an important matter to your attention. The field at the corner of County Road 19 and Smithfield Road is up for sale. The owner of the field Reginald Cooper is willing to sell the property to the city for a reduced price. He would like the city to build a childrens park on the property.  2 The Parent and School Committee has been raising money for a new park. The money we raised can pay for the park equipment. We believe this property would be perfect for our project. The library project was a great success for our city.  3 I would like to meet with you. I would like to discuss the possibility of the city purchasing this property. I think a new park would be a great addition for our city; because we should not pass up this opportunity.  Sincerely,  Jane Stevens  Parent and School Committee President  Read this sentence from the letter.  He would like the city to build a childrens park on the property.  What is the correct way to write the underlined word? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | childrens’s | |
|  | | B. | childrenss’ | |
|  | | C. | childrens’ | |
|  | | D. | children’s | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 3 of 19** | | | | |
| Which sentence does *not* use a colon correctly? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | Coach Jackson only asked for one thing from her players: complete and total dedication. | |
|  | | B. | Here's what I need from the store: apples, flour, and brown sugar. | |
|  | | C. | Emily said: that she could not possibly accept such a generous gift. | |
|  | | D. | Dog training: It can be tough, but the results are well worth the effort. | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 4 of 19** | | | | |
| Which sentence does not contain a comma error? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | Mitchell went to the store, and bought oranges, milk, and pizza. | |
|  | | B. | My sister who plays the piano, has a recital next week. | |
|  | | C. | "We need to stop by the pet store on the way home," said Mom. | |
|  | | D. | Which do you like better chocolate, or vanilla? | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 5 of 19** | | | | |
| Which sentence does **not** use quotation marks correctly? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | "Let's go sledding down that big hill!" Melvin exclaimed. | |
|  | | B. | Judy said, "I can't wait until summer vacation!" | |
|  | | C. | Dallas asked, "Can I have another cupcake?" | |
|  | | D. | "When are the Social Studies projects due"? Joe asked. | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 6 of 19** | | | | |
| Which of the following sentences does *not* use quotation marks correctly? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | Marcellas's newest sculpture was called "Spaceship in Flight II." | |
|  | | B. | Amy, said Mom, "Do you remember the name of that Chinese restaurant we liked?" | |
|  | | C. | We nicknamed Jonathan "The Lobster" because he was always getting sunburned. | |
|  | | D. | "Never say 'no' to a friend" seems to be Patricia's motto. | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 7 of 19** | | | | |
| Which sentence has the correct usage of quotation marks? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | Carl asked, "How far are we from the mall?" | |
|  | | B. | "Cheryl said", there is a big sale. | |
|  | | C. | Pam replied, "can I come" also? | |
|  | | D. | Betty "added, I will" drive. | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 8 of 19** | | | | |
| Which of the following short story titles is written correctly? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | *The Red Pony* | |
|  | | B. | The Red Pony | |
|  | | C. | The Red Pony | |
|  | | D. | "The Red Pony" | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 9 of 19** | | | | |
| Choose the sentence that is **incorrect**. | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | "Yes," answered Mary Ann, "you are my partner." | |
|  | | B. | Jonathan said, "That's my little brother." | |
|  | | C. | Abraham told us that, He also needs a ride." | |
|  | | D. | Abraham told us that he also needs a ride. | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 10 of 19** | | | | |
| What is the correct way to combine the following two sentences using a participial phrase?  I was on my way to school this morning on the bus. I saw an accident. | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | I saw an accident, on the bus to school this morning. | |
|  | | B. | While I was on the bus to school, I saw an accident. | |
|  | | C. | I saw an accident on my way to school on the bus | |
|  | | D. | On the way to school, I saw an accident on the bus. | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 11 of 19** | | | | |
| How Does a Road Go to the Sun?  http://static.discoveryeducation.com/feeds/assessment/10000000-0000-d1d7-e9be-000000000000/10000031492401.gif  1 Can you imagine a road that leads to the sun? There is such a road in Glacier National Park in Montana. It is named Going-to-the-Sun Road because it climbs toward the sky.  2 In 1910, the superintendent of Glacier National Park, William R. Logan, decided to build a road across the tallest mountains in the park. The usual means of transportation was packhorses. He wanted everyone to have access to the park with their automobiles. Many people thought the road could not be built. The Continental Divide, which stretches from Alaska to Mexico, runs through the middle of Glacier National Park. From the high mountain ridges and peaks of the Continental Divide, rivers flow in opposite directions—east or west. Before Going-to-the-Sun Road was built, the tall peaks of the Continental Divide inside the park had been crossed only by horseback riders. There was no way for an automobile to travel across such mountains.  3 The first two-and-a-half miles of road were built on one side of the park in 1911. Then the work stopped. Many years went by before construction workers started on the road again. During this time, plans were made for building the road across the highest mountains in the center of the park. This was the most difficult part of the project.  4 When construction began again in 1925, the biggest problem for workers was the steep mountains. It was hard to get machinery to the work areas because of the narrow paths and tall cliffs. Horses were used to help pull the heavy machinery through forests and up the mountains. Once, to get a steam shovel to a work area where it was needed, the workers had to tie cables around it and lower it over a cliff.  5 While building the road, the workers lived in mountainside work camps. Because there is snow in Glacier National Park most of the year, they had to wear warm clothing to protect themselves against the cold weather of the mountains. Their tents, blankets, food, and other supplies were carried to the camps by packhorses.  6 In 1933, after many years of hard work, the 50-mile road across the Continental Divide was completed. For the first time, automobiles could cross from one side of the park to the other. This was important to the tourists who visited Glacier National Park every year. They could see the entire park by touring in their cars and stopping to hike the many trails leading from the road.  7 Building Going-to-the-Sun Road was a great achievement for the park. Thousands of people drive through the park on the road each year. Visitors say they feel as if they actually are driving toward the sun as their automobiles climb the steep mountain road to the top.  8 The highest point of the road is at the Continental Divide. Named Logan Pass, it is covered in snow until late in the summer. Only a few weeks after the last snow melts, the early fall snow usually begins. The beautiful scene at Logan Pass, of white mountain peaks and green valleys below, can be viewed because of the efforts of many people who believed the road could be built. Their hard work made the mountains of Glacier National Park accessible to the public.  Which of the following words from the passage contains a root that means 'move'? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | construction | |
|  | | B. | superintendent | |
|  | | C. | mountains | |
|  | | D. | automobile | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 12 of 19** | | | | |
| Which of the following is the root word in the word **disagreeable**? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | able | |
|  | | B. | dis | |
|  | | C. | agree | |
|  | | D. | disagree | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 13 of 19** | | | | |
| Today most people own an automobile.  What does the word **auto** mean? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | carry | |
|  | | B. | motor | |
|  | | C. | large | |
|  | | D. | self | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 14 of 19** | | | | |
| What is the function and definition of the word "envelop" in the following sentence?  The tornado enveloped the sky and turned the light of day into the blackest of nights. | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | verb; covered or consumed | |
|  | | B. | adjective; sucked in | |
|  | | C. | noun; sealed it like a package | |
|  | | D. | verb; discarded | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 15 of 19** | | | | |
| Which word correctly completes the sentence?  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the part I've been looking for! | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | Their | |
|  | | B. | Thier | |
|  | | C. | They're | |
|  | | D. | There | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 16 of 19** | | | | |
| The bold words in the following sentences are what type of words?  Logan hurt his **left** hand playing tennis.  Susan **left** her purse at the store. | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | homophones | |
|  | | B. | homographs | |
|  | | C. | heteronym | |
|  | | D. | homonyms | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 17 of 19** | | | | |
| Choose the sentence with the correct underlined contraction that means **Who is.** | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | Whos's coming over for supper tonight? | |
|  | | B. | Whos' coming over for supper tonight? | |
|  | | C. | Who'se coming over for supper tonight? | |
|  | | D. | Who's coming over for supper tonight? | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 18 of 19** | | | | |
| What does the abbreviation p.m. stand for? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | the period of time between midnight and noon | |
|  | | B. | stands for pre-morning | |
|  | | C. | stands for post-midday | |
|  | | D. | the period of time between noon and midnight | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 19 of 19** | | | | |
| What does the abbreviation a.m. stand for? | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | A. | stands for after morning | |
|  | | B. | the period between noon and midnight | |
|  | | C. | the period between midnight and noon | |
|  | | D. | means american made | |
|  | | | | |

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