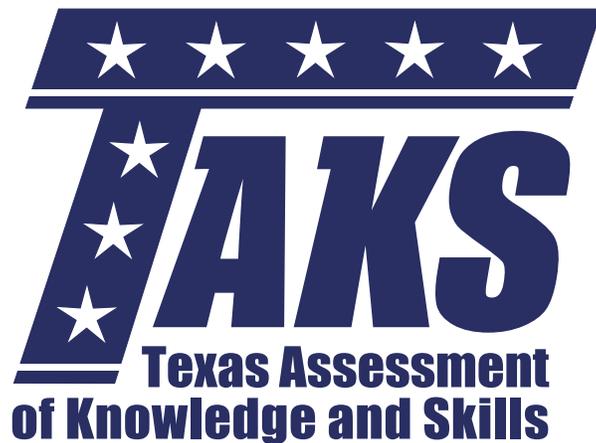


STUDENT NAME _____



**GRADE 7
WRITING
MATHEMATICS
READING**

Administered Spring 2004

WRITTEN COMPOSITION

Write a composition about trying to do something you thought was difficult.

The information in the box below will help you remember what you should think about when you write your composition.

REMEMBER—YOU SHOULD

- write about trying to do something you thought was difficult
- make your writing interesting to the reader
- make sure that each sentence you write helps the reader understand your composition
- make sure that your ideas are clear and easy for the reader to follow
- write about your ideas in detail so that the reader really understands what you are saying
- check your work for correct spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammar, and sentences

USE THIS PREWRITING PAGE TO
PLAN YOUR COMPOSITION.

MAKE SURE THAT YOU WRITE YOUR COMPOSITION ON
THE TWO LINED PAGES IN THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.

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THE TWO LINED PAGES IN THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.

Revising and Editing Sample

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer on page 2 of your answer document.

Jesse wrote this paper for his science class. He has asked you to help him decide how to correct and improve it. Read Jesse's paper. Then answer the questions that follow.

The Mystery of Migration

(1) Scientists have learned many facts about the animals that live on our planet. (2) However, one thing remains quiet puzzling. (3) How does the process of migration work? (4) Scientists know that animals migrate to find food. (5) They also migrate to give birth. (6) Humpback whales, for example, usually live in the icy waters of the Arctic and the Antarctic, but when it comes time to have their babies, they move to the warmer waters near the equator.

S-1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- A** Delete the comma after *However*
- B** Change *remains* to **remain**
- C** Change *quiet* to **quite**
- D** Make no change

S-2 What is the BEST way to combine sentences 4 and 5?

- F** Scientists know that animals migrate to find food, they also migrate to give birth.
- G** Scientists know that to find food and migrate, animals give birth.
- H** Scientists know this, animals migrate to find food and give birth.
- J** Scientists know that animals migrate to find food or give birth.



REVISING AND EDITING

DO NOT GO ON TO THE REVISING AND EDITING SECTION.
WHEN YOU FINISH YOUR COMPOSITION, RAISE YOUR HAND
AND WAIT FOR A TEST ADMINISTRATOR TO ASSIST YOU.

DIRECTIONS

Read the following passages and mark your answers on page 2 of your answer document. Remember that you are NOT permitted to use dictionaries or other reference materials on this section of the test.

Felipe's English teacher asked him to write a biography of an interesting person. Felipe chose to write about the man who wrote the comic strip Peanuts. Read Felipe's paper and think about the corrections and improvements he should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Charles Schulz

(1) On December 14, 1999, Charles Schulz announced that he was retiring. (2) Drawing the comic strip *Peanuts* was a job that he had enjoyed for almost 50 years. (3) You may have heard of Charlie Brown and Snoopy, but you might not know much about Charles Schulz, the cartoonist who created these characters.

(4) Schulz, who was born in Minnesota in 1922, knew from a young age that he wanted to create a daily comic strip. (5) His kindergarten teacher once said, "Someday, Charles, you're going to be an artist.

(6) When Schulz was older, his father enrolled him in an art course. (7) The young man who would one day become a famous American cartoonist struggled through the class, earning only a C+ in a part of the course called "Drawing of Children." (8) I think it's hard to draw people, too. (9) Schulz eventually finished the course, but he didn't get a job as an artist right away, he was drafted to fight in World War II.

(10) Shortly after the war was over, Schulz took a job lettering comic strips that had already been drawn. (11) He also taught at his old art school. (12) While there, he met some people who would later show up in

his comic strips. (13) One of his friends at the school was a gentleman named Charlie Brown.

(14) Later Schulz started a weekly comic strip called *L'il Folks*.

(15) Featuring two characters, Shermy and Charlie Brown. (16) The strip

became the focus of Schulz's career. (17) When the comic strip was

selected to appear in newspapers all over the country, it was renamed

Peanuts. (18) Schulz did not like the new name, but he loved his job.

(19) He happily drew them for the next half century. (20) As the years

passed, the cartoon evolved into one of the most popular comic strips of

all time. (21) Perhaps you and your friends have enjoyed the antics of

Charlie Brown, Lucy, Snoopy, and Linus, some of the best-known *Peanuts*

characters.

- 1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?
- A Delete the comma after **Charles**
 - B Change **you're** to **your**
 - C Insert quotation marks after the period
 - D Make no change

- 2 What is the BEST way to rewrite the ideas in sentence 9?
- F Schulz eventually finished the course, but he didn't get a job as an artist right away. Because he was drafted to fight in World War II.
 - G Schulz eventually finished the course. But didn't get a job as an artist right away and was drafted to fight in World War II.
 - H Schulz eventually finished the course and didn't get a job as an artist right away while he was drafted to fight in World War II.
 - J Schulz eventually finished the course, but because he was drafted to fight in World War II, he didn't get a job as an artist right away.

3 What transition word or phrase should be added to the beginning of sentence 13?

- A In fact,
- B Nevertheless,
- C In comparison,
- D Consequently,

4 What revision, if any, is needed in sentence 15?

- F It featured two characters, they were Shermy and Charlie Brown.
- G It featured two characters, Shermy and Charlie Brown.
- H It featured two characters. Shermy and Charlie Brown.
- J No revision is needed.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 16?

- A Change *became* to **becomes**
- B Change *focus* to **focuss**
- C Change *Schulzs* to **Schulz's**
- D Make no change

6 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 17?

- F Change *was selected* to **were selected**
- G Change *appeer* to **appear**
- H Change *it* to **he**
- J Make no change

7 The meaning of sentence 19 can be improved by changing *them* to —

- A it
- B newspapers
- C his job
- D *Peanuts* cartoons

8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 20?

- F Change *passed* to **past**
- G Change *evolved* to **evolving**
- H Change *most popularest* to **most popular**
- J Make no change

9 Which sentence does NOT belong in this report?

- A Sentence 2
- B Sentence 8
- C Sentence 11
- D Sentence 18

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

When Luis's science class studied volcanoes, he wrote this paper about a trip he and his father had taken to Mount Saint Helens. Read Luis's paper and think about the corrections and improvements he should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



Photograph courtesy of © CORBIS.

After the Eruption

(1) In 1979 geologists began recording earthquakes around a volcano in Washington's Cascade mountains. (2) The frequency of the earthquakes meant that pressure was building under the volcano's peak. (3) A volcano had not erupted in the continental United States in decades, the geologists warned people that this was about to change.

(4) On May 18 1980, it happened; Mount Saint Helens erupted.

(5) The explosion blew off more than 1,300 feet of the top of the mountain and spewed ash, rock, and gases in every direction. (6) The landscape of Washington was forever changed. (7) The state's ninth-highest peak quickly became its 30th!

(8) More than 20 years after the devastating eruption, my father and I went to visit Mount Saint Helens. (9) A tour guide took us to the blast zone, where superheated water, rocks, and gases had swept across the land at 600 miles per hour. (10) Even though it was now two decades after the eruption, we saw hillsides still covered with broken trees and stumps. (11) The guide told us that the blast had destroyed 230 square miles of forest, killing thousands of big-game animals and millions of birds in the process.

(12) In conclusion, we looked in another direction and noticed green grass and trees. (13) The guide quickly explained. (14) “It may look strange,” he began, “but the area around Mount Saint Helens is responding just as the area around every volcanic eruption responds. (15) It is working to rebuild itself. (16) Millions of seeds have blown into the region. (17) They have come from surrounding forests. (18) Erosion has freed some small plants that were buried under the snow. (19) Elk have returned to the area, large animals that leave droppings containing seeds and vital nutrients. (20) All these events are working together to heal the Mount Saint Helens region.”

(21) As the tour continued, I saw more evidence of the rebuilding power of nature. (22) Plants were growing, animals were scampering, and small trees were blooming. (23) Our guide said that scientists aren't sure when Mount Saint Helens will erupt again, but they do seem to agree on one thing. (24) As long as the volcano remains quiet, the area surrounding it will gradually return to a lively existence.

10 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- F Change *began* to **begin**
- G Insert **it was** after *volcano*
- H Change *mountains* to **Mountains**
- J Make no change

11 What revision, if any, is needed in sentence 3?

- A Although a volcano had not erupted in the continental United States in decades, the geologists warned people that this was about to change.
- B The geologists warned people that a volcano had not erupted in the continental United States in decades. Since this was about to change.
- C A volcano had not erupted in the continental United States in decades because the geologists warned people that this was about to change.
- D No revision is needed.

12 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- F Insert a comma after *May 18*
- G Change *happened* to **hapened**
- H Change *erupted* to **erupts**
- J Make no change

13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 9?

- A Change *took* to **taken**
- B Delete the comma after *water*
- C Change *sweaped* to **swept**
- D Make no change

14 What transition word or phrase should replace the words *In conclusion* at the beginning of sentence 12?

- F For example,
- G Then
- H In other words,
- J As a result,

15 What is the BEST way to combine sentences 16 and 17?

- A Millions of seeds have blown in from surrounding forests and into the region.
- B Millions of seeds from surrounding forests have blown into the region.
- C Millions of seeds have blown into the region, they have come from surrounding forests.
- D Millions of seeds have blown into the region and surrounding forests.

16 What is the BEST way to rewrite the ideas in sentence 19?

- F Elk, large animals that leave droppings containing seeds and vital nutrients, have returned to the area.
- G Elk have returned to the area they are large animals that leave droppings containing seeds and vital nutrients.
- H Elk have returned to the area. To leave droppings containing seeds and vital nutrients.
- J Elk, or large animals, have returned to the area, and they leave droppings. Containing seeds and vital nutrients.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Daniel wrote this narrative to describe what happened at the student council meeting last week. Read Daniel's paper and identify the corrections and improvements he needs to make. When you are finished reading, answer the questions that follow.

Students on the Air

(1) As Kyle called the student council meeting to order, he noticed that the group looked small. (2) He was puzzled. (3) Why hadn't the rest of the students come today?

(4) Sarah had the answer. (5) "They're not here because they forgot about the meeting" she said. (6) "We need better announcements."

(7) Leslie suggested, "Wouldn't it be great to listen to the announcements during our lunchtime? (8) When Mr. García reads them at the beginning of the day, I'm too busy trying to organize my books and get ready for class. (9) We should ask him to read the announcements at lunchtime instead."

(10) Elliott quickly responded, "No way. (11) At lunch I want to spend time with my friends. (12) We talk. (13) I don't want to listen to the principal. (14) That's boring."

(15) "But what if the announcements are exciting. (16) What if they include music and jokes?" asked Brooke.

(17) As the meeting continued, the student council members became more and more enthusiastic, it was about the idea of lunchtime entertainment. (18) Kyle asked a group of students to develop a plan. (19) Brooke and her committee came up with the idea of a student-run

radio station, and Jorge offered a name: the Jefferson Middle School Network, or JMSN. (20) Students would tape shows and could be played later on speakers in the lunchroom.

(21) The committee also figured out other ways for students to be directly involved. (22) Music students could request popular songs or write new ones. (23) Students in speech classes might read announcements about sports results, choir programs, or drama productions. (24) The media center already had all the equipment, and Mr. Haywood, the seventh-grade English teacher, would probably agree to sponsor the group. (25) He had worked for a radio station years ago, and he was one of the students' favorite teachers. (26) With careful planning, the student council members hoped to put JMSN on the air in a few days. (27) Then maybe they would be able to get more people at them student council meetings.

- 17 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
- A Change *hadn't* to **had'nt**
 - B Change *came* to **come**
 - C Change the question mark to a period
 - D Make no change

- 18 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?
- F Change *They're* to **Their**
 - G Insert a comma after *meeting*
 - H Change *she* to **they**
 - J Make no change

- 19 What is the BEST way to combine sentences 11 and 12?
- A At lunch I want to spend time talking with my friends.
 - B At lunch I want to spend time with my friends, we talk.
 - C At lunch I want to spend time with my friends, although we talk.
 - D At lunch I want to spend time with my friends who talk.

- 20 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 15?
- F Change *are* to **is**
 - G Change *exciting* to **exiting**
 - H Change the period to a question mark
 - J Make no change

- 21 What revision, if any, is needed in sentence 17?
- A As the meeting continued, the student council members became more and more enthusiastic. About the idea of lunchtime entertainment.
 - B As the meeting continued, the student council members became more and more enthusiastic about the idea of lunchtime entertainment.
 - C As the meeting continued, the student council members became more and more enthusiastic about it. The idea of lunchtime entertainment.
 - D No revision is needed.

- 22 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 20?
- F Change *and* to **that**
 - G Change *later* to **latter**
 - H Change *speakers* to **speaker's**
 - J Make no change

- 23 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 27?
- A Change *they* to **he**
 - B Change *get* to **gets**
 - C Change *them* to **their**
 - D Make no change

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Annie wrote this paper after reading an article in the newspaper. She wants you to read her paper and look for the corrections and improvements she needs to make. When you are finished reading, answer the questions that follow.

A New Job for Barbie

(1) Jane Bahor is an anaplastologist, a person who specializes in making realistic-looking body parts for people who have been seriously injured. (2) These kinds of body parts are known as prostheses.

(3) Bahor works at Duke University Medical Center in Durham, North Carolina. (4) A few years ago she was trying to create artificial hands and to create artificial fingers that could hold small items, such as coffee cups and pencils. (5) Bahor was having a hard time creating the knuckles she could not get them to stay in a bent position.

(6) One day Jennifer Jordan, one of Bahor's students, thought of a new possibility. (7) She remembered the Barbie dolls that she and her friends have played with years ago. (8) She recalled that the dolls' knees could be bent at several different angles and that they stayed bent until she moved them. (9) Most little girls have played with Barbie dolls at one time or another. (10) Jordan decided to bring one of her sister's old dolls to the lab.

(11) Bahor studied the doll and discovered that its knee joints could be moved just as the joints in people's fingers move. (12) She was intrigued. (13) She decided to gather some Barbies and remove their knee joints. (14) The experiment was a great success. (15) The new

prostheses worked remarkably good. (16) Mattel, the company that makes Barbie, is now sending Bahor all the joints she needs to make artificial fingers and hands. (17) It's hard to imagine a toy making people's lives easier, but in this case a doll is really making a difference.

- 24 What is the BEST way to rewrite the ideas in sentence 4?
- F A few years ago she was trying to create artificial hands and fingers that could hold small items, such as coffee cups and pencils.
 - G A few years ago she was trying to create artificial hands and to create artificial fingers. That could hold small items, such as coffee cups and pencils.
 - H A few years ago she was trying to create artificial hands and artificial fingers that could hold small items. Such as coffee cups and pencils.
 - J A few years ago she was trying to create artificial hands and to create artificial fingers, these could hold small items, such as coffee cups and pencils.

- 25 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?
- A Insert a semicolon after *knuckles*
 - B Change *them* to *it*
 - C Change *position* to *possition*
 - D Make no change

26 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?

- F Change the second *she* to **her**
- G Change *friends* to **friend's**
- H Change *have played* to **had played**
- J Make no change

27 What revision, if any, is needed in sentence 11?

- A Bahor studied the doll. Discovering that its knee joints could be moved just as the joints in people's fingers move.
- B Bahor studied the doll she discovered that its knee joints could be moved just as the joints in people's fingers move.
- C Bahor studied the doll and discovered that its knee joints could be moved. Just as the joints in people's fingers move.
- D No revision is needed.

28 To support the ideas in the third paragraph (sentences 11–17), which sentence could be added after sentence 13?

- F She then used the joints in some of the new prostheses she was working on.
- G After gathering them, she would take the knee joints out of them.
- H Bahor claims she never even played with Barbies as a child.
- J Barbie was first introduced to the public in 1959.

29 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 15?

- A Insert **they** after *prostheses*
- B Change *remarkably* to **remarkibly**
- C Change *good* to **well**
- D Make no change

30 What change should be made in sentence 17?

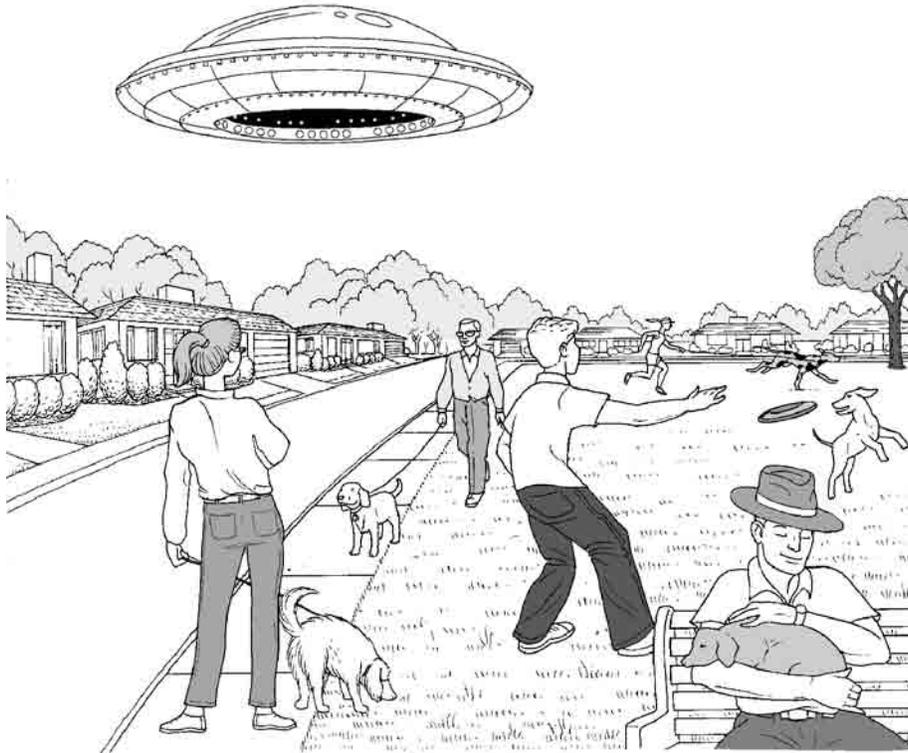
- F Change *It's* to **Its**
- G Change *imagine* to **imagining**
- H Change *people's* to **peoples**
- J Change *lifes* to **lives**

31 Which sentence does NOT belong in this paper?

- A Sentence 1
- B Sentence 9
- C Sentence 10
- D Sentence 12

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Fatima’s teacher asked her students to write a story from a different viewpoint than their own. Fatima decided to write as if she were an alien from another planet observing a typical neighborhood in the United States. She has written this rough draft and wants you to help her revise and edit it. Read the draft and think about the corrections and improvements that she should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



Observing the “Aliens”

(1) Cam hovered above a town on Earth. (2) His flying craft used technical that shielded the ship from the human eye. (3) Cam and the other visitors from your planet had been observing the residents of Earth for many years. (4) The visitors watched closely, but they still had trouble understanding most of what they seen on Earth.

(5) Today Cam turned his attention to a two-legged female earthling. (6) She was in the company of a four-legged being. (7) A leather rope

attached one to the other. (8) The spacecraft's sensors detected sounds from both creatures, but Cam couldn't understand the language they were speaking.

(9) The fur-covered earthling, whom Cam called Four-Legs, was in the lead. (10) Four-Legs seemed to decide when the pair should pause. (11) He was clearly the curiouser of the two. (12) With his long nose he investigated objects along the path. (13) Cam decided that Four-Legs must be the master and the one in control of all activities.

(14) Eventually Four-Legs guided Two-Legs to an open area. (15) There Four-Legs pulled insistently on the leather rope. (16) Two-Legs, as if following orders, unhooked the device. (17) Four-Legs then hurried toward a group of his own kind. (18) Cam decided that this must be some type of important meeting. (19) Two-Legs stood back at a respectful distance.

(20) Every now and then Four-Legs returned to Two-Legs and stood with a rather impatient attitude. (21) Two-Legs then served food. (22) Four-Legs seemed to find it pleasing. (23) Not long after eating, Four-Legs left waste matter on the ground. (24) Two-Legs immediately rushed over to clean it up.

(25) Finally Cam decided he was ready to file his report? (26) He would suggest that his planet make contact with the furry, four-legged beings first. (27) Obviously, these were the earthlings who were in charge!

32 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- F Change *used* to **using**
- G Change *technical* to **technology**
- H Insert a comma after *ship*
- J Make no change

33 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- A Change *visitors* to **visitor's**
- B Change *your* to **his**
- C Change *residents* to **resedints**
- D Make no change

34 What change should be made in sentence 4?

- F Change *closely* to **closest**
- G Change the first *they* to **he**
- H Change *what* to **that**
- J Change *seen* to **saw**

35 What change should be made in sentence 8?

- A Change *spacecrafts* to **spacecraft's**
- B Change *detected* to **detecting**
- C Delete the comma after *creatures*
- D Change *were speaking* to **was speaking**

36 What change should be made in sentence 11?

- F Change *was* to **is**
- G Change *clearly* to **clearley**
- H Change *curiouser* to **more curious**
- J Change *two* to **too**

37 Which sentence could be added after sentence 14 to support the ideas in the fourth paragraph (sentences 14–19)?

- A Because it was large and open, Four-Legs guided Two-Legs there.
- B I enjoy taking my dog for long walks on the weekends, too.
- C The spacecraft was big enough to hold three creatures, but Cam was alone.
- D Cam had previously identified it as a place that earthlings called a park.

38 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 17?

- F** Change *hurried* to **hurried**
- G** Insert a comma after *group*
- H** Change *his* to **our**
- J** Make no change

40 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 25?

- F** Insert **it** after *decided*
- G** Change *his* to **their**
- H** Change the question mark to a period
- J** Make no change

39 What is the BEST way to combine sentences 21 and 22?

- A** Two-Legs then served food that Four-Legs seemed to find pleasing.
- B** Two-Legs then served food, Four-Legs seemed to find it pleasing.
- C** Two-Legs then served food and seemed to find it pleasing to Four-Legs.
- D** Two-Legs then served pleasing food that Four-Legs seemed to find.

BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS
ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.



MATHEMATICS

Mathematics Chart

LENGTH

Metric

1 kilometer = 1000 meters
1 meter = 100 centimeters
1 centimeter = 10 millimeters

Customary

1 mile = 1760 yards
1 mile = 5280 feet
1 yard = 3 feet
1 foot = 12 inches

CAPACITY AND VOLUME

Metric

1 liter = 1000 milliliters

Customary

1 gallon = 4 quarts
1 gallon = 128 ounces
1 quart = 2 pints
1 pint = 2 cups
1 cup = 8 ounces

MASS AND WEIGHT

Metric

1 kilogram = 1000 grams
1 gram = 1000 milligrams

Customary

1 ton = 2000 pounds
1 pound = 16 ounces

TIME

1 year = 365 days
1 year = 12 months
1 year = 52 weeks
1 week = 7 days
1 day = 24 hours
1 hour = 60 minutes
1 minute = 60 seconds

Metric and customary rulers can be found on the separate Mathematics Chart.

Mathematics Chart

Perimeter	square	$P = 4s$
	rectangle	$P = 2l + 2w$ or $P = 2(l + w)$
Circumference	circle	$C = 2\pi r$ or $C = \pi d$
Area	square	$A = s^2$
	rectangle	$A = lw$ or $A = bh$
	triangle	$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$ or $A = \frac{bh}{2}$
	trapezoid	$A = \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h$ or $A = \frac{(b_1 + b_2)h}{2}$
	circle	$A = \pi r^2$
Volume	cube	$V = s^3$
	rectangular prism	$V = lwh$ or $V = Bh^*$
	cylinder	$V = \pi r^2h$ or $V = Bh^*$
<i>*B represents the area of the Base of a solid figure.</i>		
Pi	π	$\pi \approx 3.14$ or $\pi \approx \frac{22}{7}$

DIRECTIONS

Read each question. Then fill in the correct answer on your answer document. If a correct answer is not here, mark the letter for “Not here.”

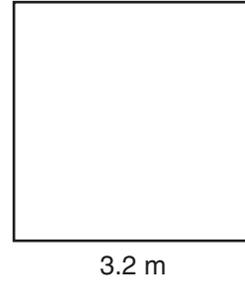
SAMPLE A

Find the greatest common factor of 12 and 18.

- A 3
- B 6
- C 9
- D Not here

SAMPLE B

Find the perimeter of this square rug in meters.

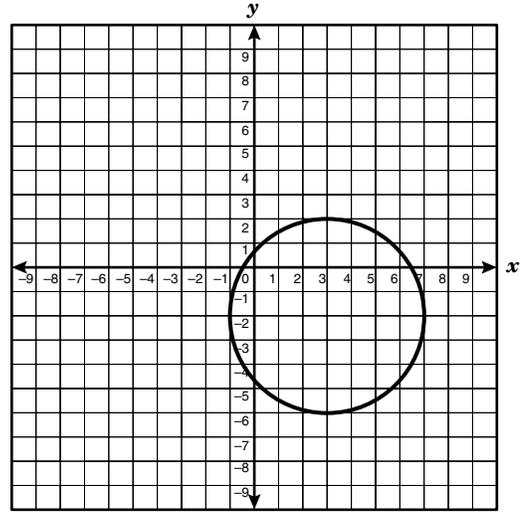


Record your answer and fill in the bubbles on your answer document. Be sure to use the correct place value.



- 1 Emmanuel can run 100 meters in 20 seconds. If he competes in the 400-meter race, about how many seconds will it take him to run the race?
- A 5 sec
 - B 4 sec
 - C 80 sec
 - D 20 sec

- 2 Which of the following coordinates lie within the circle graphed below?



- F (2, 3)
- G (3, -5)
- H (3, 3)
- J (5, 3)

- 3 Mrs. Vega needed to make 2 costumes for a school play. The larger costume required $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards of material, and the smaller costume required $\frac{3}{4}$ yard less than the larger one. Which equation can be used to find n , the number of yards of material needed for the smaller costume?

A $n = 4\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$

B $n = 4\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4}$

C $n = 4\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{3}{4}$

D $n = 4\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4}$

-
- 4 Mrs. Penn has a circular tablecloth with a circumference of 29 feet. Which expression could be used to find the radius of the tablecloth?

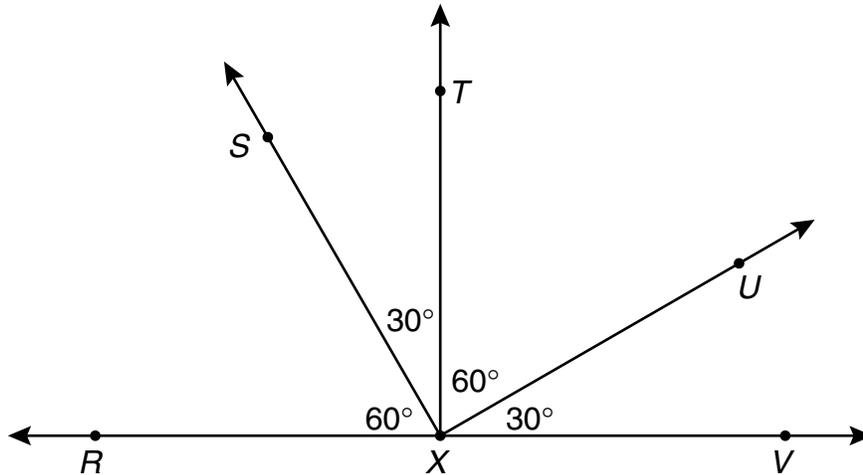
F $29 - 2\pi$

G $\frac{29}{2\pi}$

H $\frac{29}{\pi}$

J $29 + 2\pi$

5 Which 2 angles are NOT complementary?



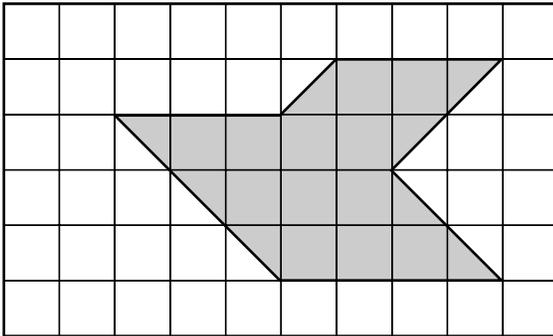
- A $\angle RXS$ and $\angle TXU$
- B $\angle SXT$ and $\angle TXU$
- C $\angle RXS$ and $\angle SXT$
- D $\angle TXU$ and $\angle UXV$

6 An equilateral triangle is divided into 4 congruent equilateral triangles. What method can be used to find the area of the larger equilateral triangle, given the area of one of the smaller triangles?

- F Multiply the area of the larger equilateral triangle by 4
- G Multiply the area of one congruent equilateral triangle by 4
- H Subtract the area of one congruent triangle from the area of the larger equilateral triangle
- J Add the area of the larger equilateral triangle to the areas of the 4 congruent equilateral triangles

- 7 Bloom's Nursery designed a plan for Mrs. Hartrick's flower bed, as shown in the shaded part of the grid below.

Flower-Bed Plan



Each square on the grid represents 5 square feet. What will be the approximate area of the flower bed?

- A 100 ft²
- B 80 ft²
- C 20 ft²
- D 16 ft²

- 8 Mr. Palmer started a new business and hired 12 employees. A list of the employees and their hourly wages is shown below.

Employee Wages

Employee Number	Hourly Wage
774	\$8.25
846	\$6.85
616	\$7.25
271	\$9.15
806	\$8.95
435	\$7.25
736	\$7.25
248	\$9.15
192	\$7.50
329	\$8.60
685	\$8.25
377	\$6.95

What should Mr. Palmer do to organize the data in order to identify which employees earn less than the median hourly wage?

- F He should add up all the hourly wages.
- G He should list the employee numbers in order from greatest to least.
- H He should list the hourly wages in order from least to greatest with their corresponding employee numbers.
- J He should list the employee numbers in order from least to greatest with their corresponding hourly wages.

- 9 Which of the following is NOT true about similar figures?
- A Similar figures always have the same shape.
 - B Similar figures always have the same size.
 - C Similar figures always have corresponding angles that are equal.
 - D Similar figures always have corresponding sides that are proportional.

- 10 Mr. Cohen used 25 kilograms of fertilizer on his lawn. The fertilizer contained 2 kilograms of nitrogen. Which equation can be used to find x , the percent of nitrogen in the fertilizer Mr. Cohen used?

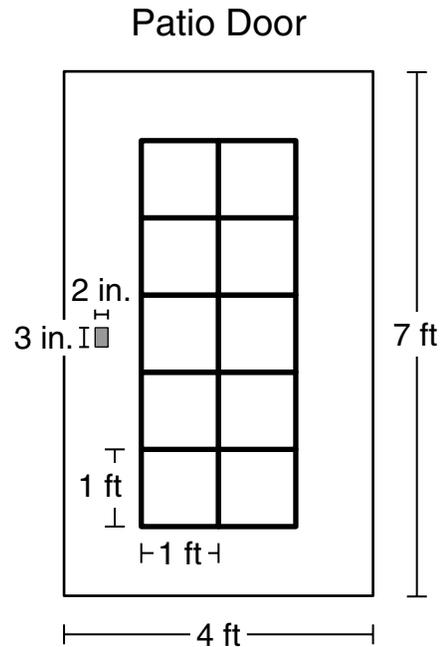
F $\frac{x}{100} = \frac{2}{25}$

G $\frac{x}{100} = \frac{25}{2}$

H $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{27}{100}$

J $\frac{25}{27} = \frac{x}{100}$

- 11 Ms. Wagner painted the outside of the patio door to her house, as shown below. She did not paint the window or the doorknob.



Which is closest to the painted area of the door in square feet?

- A 31 ft^2
 - B 28 ft^2
 - C 25 ft^2
 - D 18 ft^2
- 12 Which sequence follows the rule $8n - 4$, where n represents the position of a term in the sequence?
- F 16, 12, 8, 4, 0, ...
 - G 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, ...
 - H 4, 16, 64, 216, 1,024, ...
 - J 4, 12, 20, 28, 36, ...

- 13 The table below shows the favorite sports of the students at Tompkins Middle School.

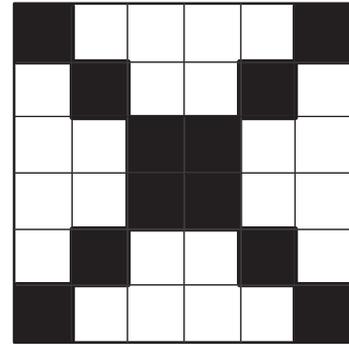
Favorite Sports

Sport	Number of Students
Cycling	950
Swimming	900
Basketball	675
Volleyball	450

Based on the information in the table, which of the following is a reasonable assumption?

- A About 3 times as many students like cycling as volleyball.
- B Swimming is almost twice as popular as basketball.
- C About 2 times as many students like swimming as volleyball.
- D Volleyball is the most popular sport.

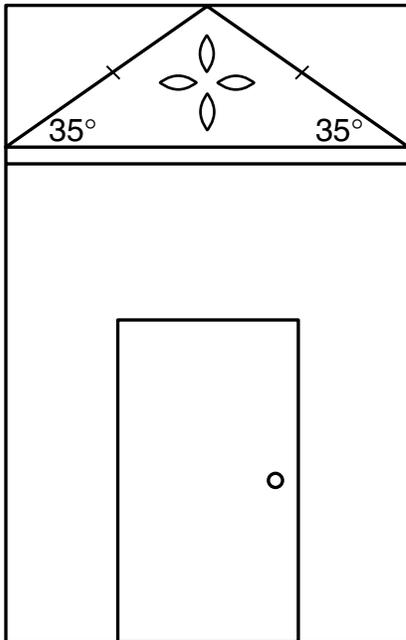
- 14 Sandra colored $\frac{1}{3}$ of her picture black, as shown below.



What percent of her picture did Sandra color black?

- F 12%
- G 24%
- H $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
- J $66\frac{2}{3}\%$

- 15 Mr. Olivares installed a triangular piece of stained glass above his front door.



Which of the following best describes the triangle with the given measures?

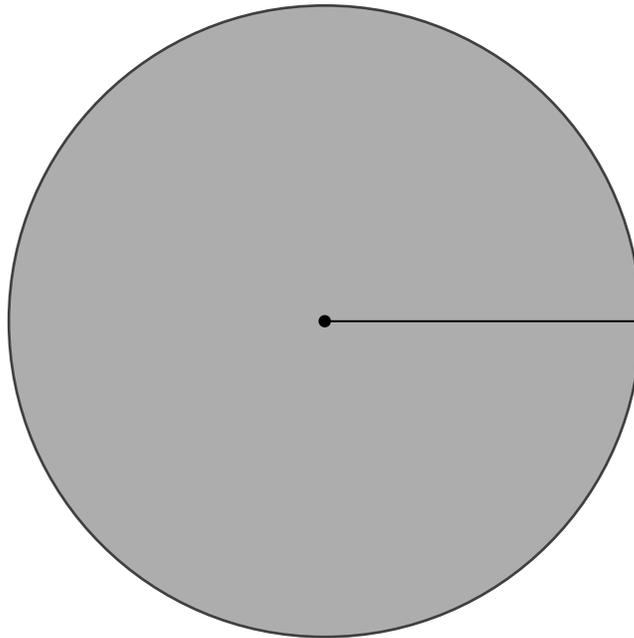
- A Acute equilateral triangle
- B Obtuse isosceles triangle
- C Right scalene triangle
- D Right isosceles triangle

- 16 Mrs. Loya sponsors the Spanish club at Central Middle School. The club has 8 members who are sixth graders, 12 members who are seventh graders, and 10 members who are eighth graders. What percent of the Spanish club members are seventh graders?

- F 40%
- G 30%
- H 26%
- J 10%

- 17 Yoko made a circular coaster in pottery class. Use the ruler on the Mathematics Chart to measure the radius of the coaster in centimeters.

Coaster



Which of the following is closest to the area of the top of the coaster?

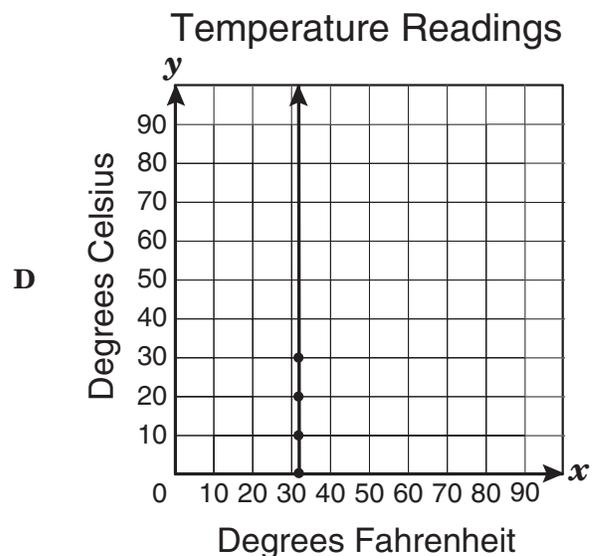
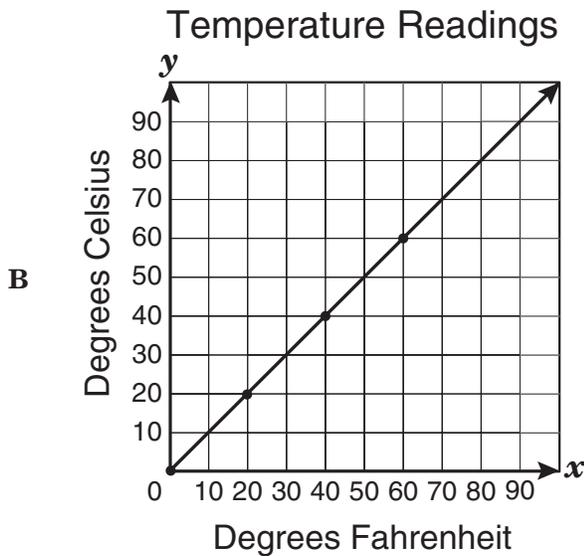
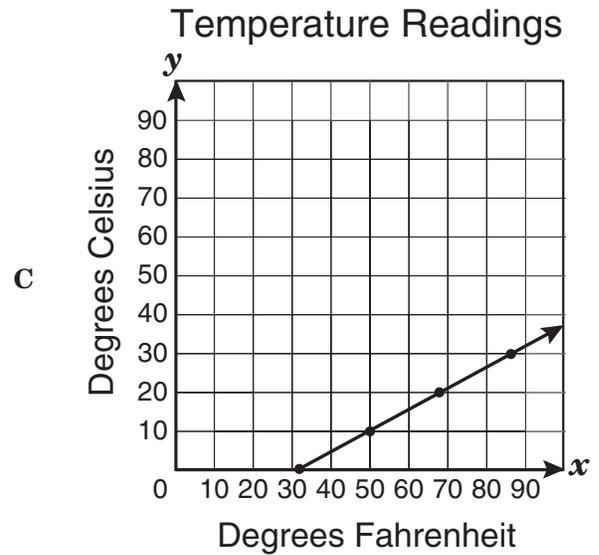
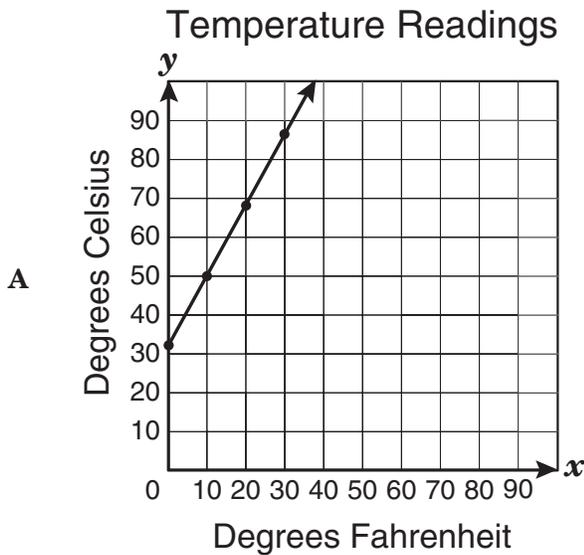
- A 64 cm^2
 - B 24 cm^2
 - C 46 cm^2
 - D 51 cm^2
-
- 18 Hilda bought 4 orders of french fries at \$0.67 each, 3 hamburgers at \$1.28 each, and 4 shakes at \$2.25 each. She paid 8.25% tax on the whole order. What other information is necessary to find Hilda's correct change?
- F Total cost of the order
 - G Amount she paid in tax
 - H Amount she gave the cashier
 - J Reason for buying the food

- 19 The data in the table below show the relationship between temperature readings in degrees Fahrenheit, x , and degrees Celsius, y .

Temperature Readings

Degrees Fahrenheit, x	Degrees Celsius, y
32	0
50	10
68	20
86	30

Which graph best represents the data in the table above?



20 Which description shows the relationship between a term and n , its position in the sequence?

Position	1	2	3	4	5	n
Value of Term	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	

F Multiply n by $\frac{1}{2}$

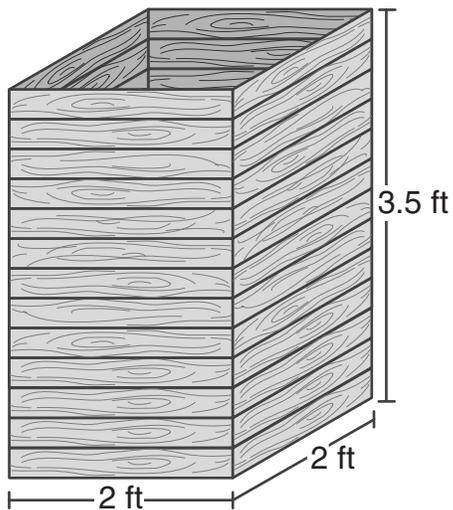
G Subtract $\frac{1}{2}$ from n

H Add $\frac{1}{2}$ to n

J Divide n by $\frac{1}{2}$

21 Mr. Williams built a wooden storage box.

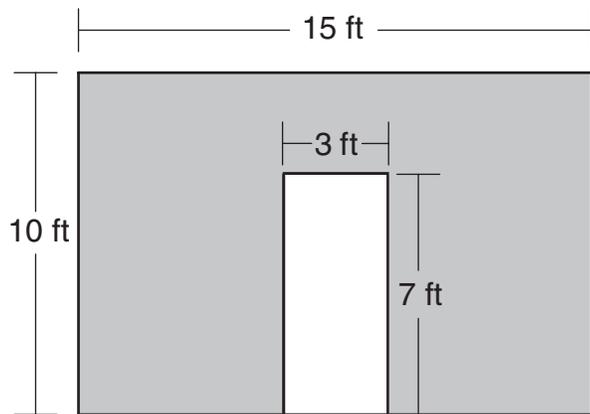
Storage Box



The storage box was 3.5 feet high by 2 feet wide by 2 feet long. What is the volume of the storage box in cubic feet?

Record your answer and fill in the bubbles on your answer document. Be sure to use the correct place value.

- 22 Mrs. Jones wants to paint a wall but not the door on the wall.



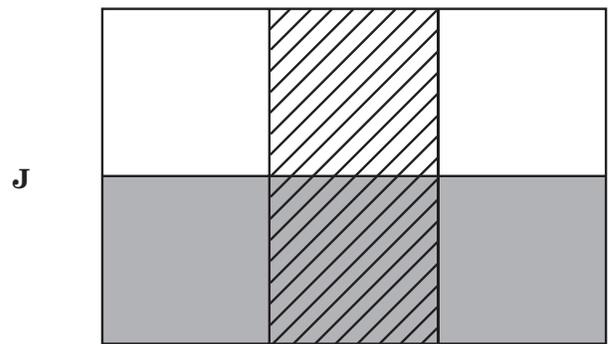
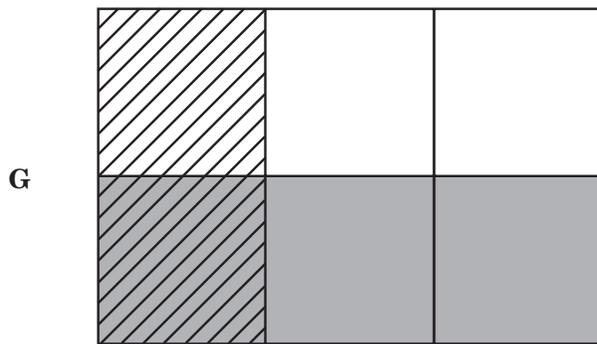
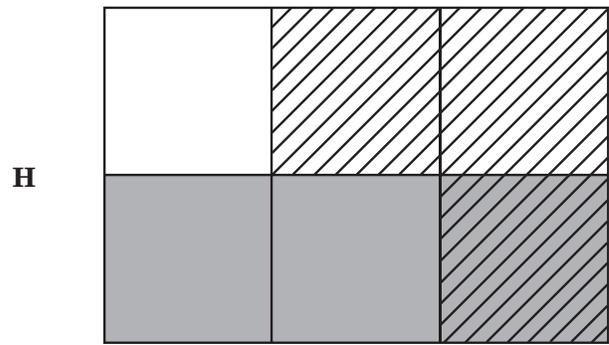
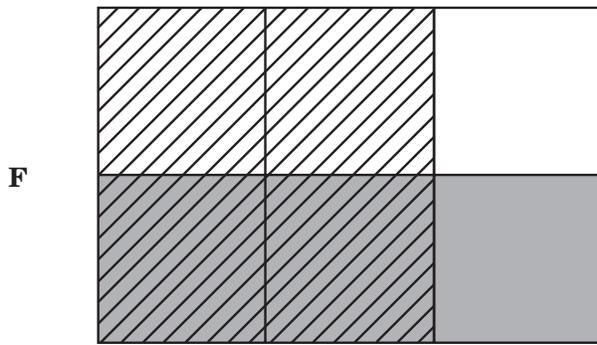
How many square feet of wall does Mrs. Jones need to paint?

- F 36 ft^2
- G 171 ft^2
- H 129 ft^2
- J 150 ft^2

- 23 A sports-shop owner bought some baseball cards and then sold them for \$7.50 each. He sold 150 cards on Monday and 82 cards on Tuesday. What piece of information is needed to find the amount of profit he made from the sale of the baseball cards on Monday and Tuesday?

- A How much the shop owner paid for the baseball cards
- B Number of cards sold on Wednesday
- C Total number of cards sold
- D Number of football cards bought by the shop owner

24 Which model best represents the expression $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}$?



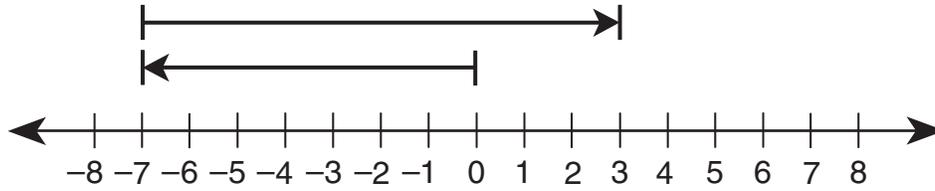
25 Which of the following represents the greatest percent of change?

- A** A tree grew from 6 feet to 12 feet in 1 year.
- B** An aquarium that was originally priced at \$80 is now \$60.
- C** A person whose salary was \$100 per week is now earning \$120 per week.
- D** A baby who weighed 7 pounds at birth now weighs 16 pounds.

26 Mr. Haskell bought 7 calves for \$3,500.00. He later bought another calf for \$660.00. What was the mean cost of all the calves?

- F** \$355.00
- G** \$500.00
- H** \$520.00
- J** \$4,160.00

27 Which expression is represented by the model below?



- A $-7 + 0$
- B $-7 + 3$
- C $-7 + 7$
- D $-7 + 10$

- 28 Trinh has 2 quarters, 1 dime, 2 nickels, and 1 penny in his pocket. Which list shows all the possible unique outcomes if Trinh chooses 3 coins at one time from his pocket?

F

Coin Outcomes

Quarter	Dime	Nickel
Quarter	Dime	Penny
Dime	Quarter	Nickel
Nickel	Quarter	Penny
Nickel	Penny	Quarter
Penny	Nickel	Dime

H

Coin Outcomes

Quarter	Quarter	Nickel
Quarter	Quarter	Dime
Quarter	Quarter	Penny
Quarter	Dime	Penny
Quarter	Nickel	Nickel
Quarter	Nickel	Dime
Quarter	Nickel	Penny
Dime	Nickel	Penny
Nickel	Nickel	Penny
Nickel	Nickel	Dime

G

Coin Outcomes

Quarter	Penny	Quarter
Dime	Nickel	Dime
Nickel	Dime	Nickel
Penny	Quarter	Penny

J

Coin Outcomes

Quarter	Quarter	Nickel
Quarter	Quarter	Dime
Quarter	Dime	Penny
Quarter	Nickel	Nickel
Quarter	Nickel	Dime
Quarter	Penny	Penny
Dime	Quarter	Nickel
Nickel	Quarter	Dime
Nickel	Dime	Penny

- 29 Timothy collected the following data during a science experiment.

Ball Drop Times

Trial	Time (seconds)
1	18
2	11
3	15
4	11
5	13
6	11

Which measure of data is represented by 12 seconds?

- A Mean
- B Mode
- C Median
- D Range

- 30 Simplify the expression below.

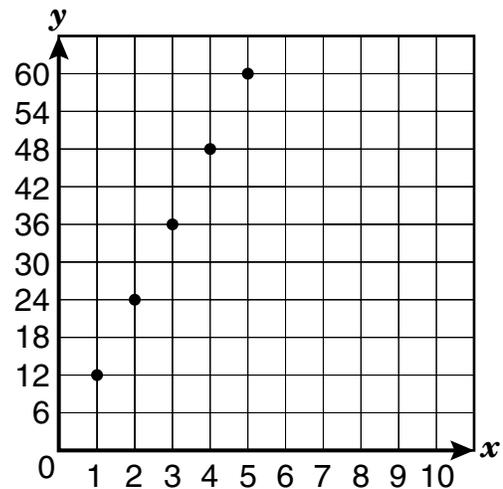
$$4 + 2(13 - 4) \div 3^2$$

- F 7
- G 6
- H 2
- J 8

- 31 It is estimated that 20.4% of the U.S. population in the year 2050 will be over the age of 65. Which number is NOT equivalent to 20.4%?

- A $\frac{204}{1,000}$
- B $\frac{20.4}{100}$
- C 0.204
- D 2.04

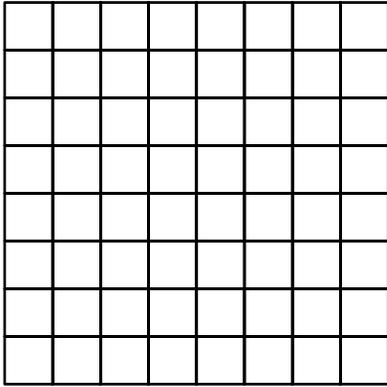
- 32 Which of the following relationships is best represented by the data in the graph?



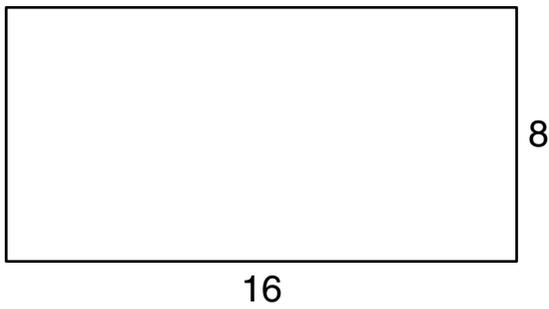
- F Conversion of feet to inches
- G Conversion of miles to feet
- H Conversion of feet to yards
- J Conversion of inches to yards

33 Which model represents 8^2 ?

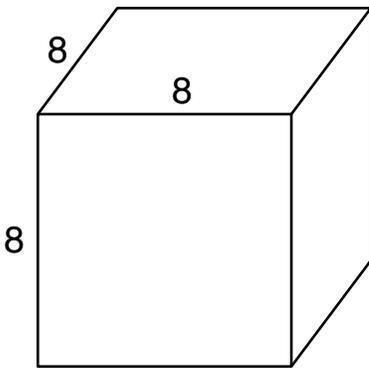
A



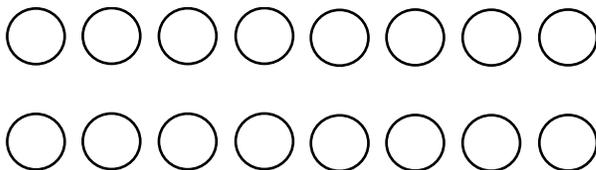
B



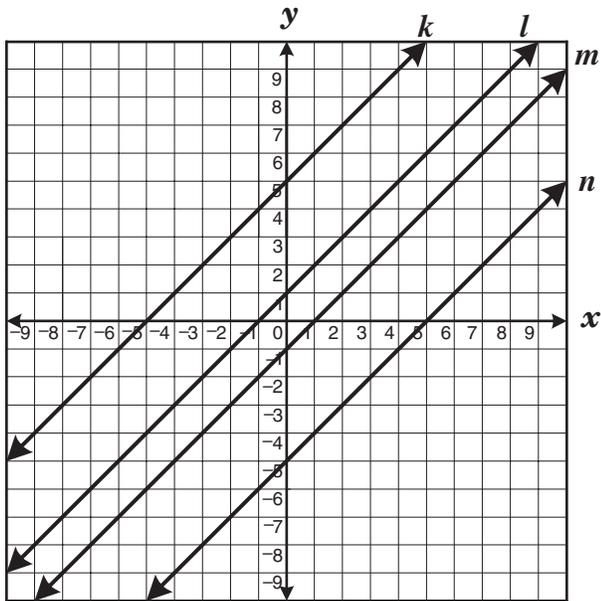
C



D



- 34 Which line contains the ordered pair $(2, -3)$?



- F Line k
- G Line l
- H Line m
- J Line n

- 35 The table shows the number of blue-plate specials sold at a diner each day last week.

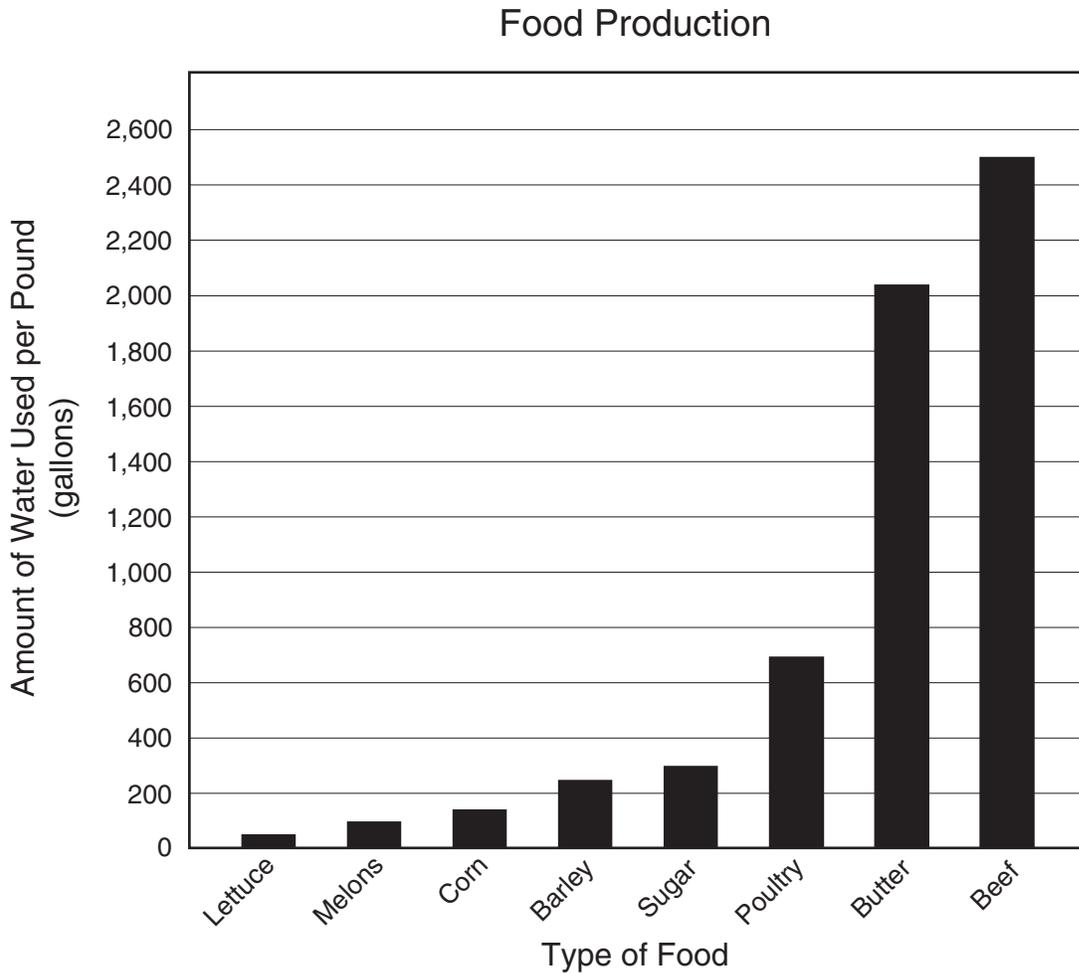
Blue-Plate Specials

Day of Week	Number of Orders
Saturday	95
Sunday	87
Monday	35
Tuesday	27
Wednesday	31
Thursday	39
Friday	50

Which statement is NOT supported by these data?

- A There were almost 3 times as many orders placed on Sunday as on Wednesday.
- B There were almost twice as many orders placed on Saturday as on Friday.
- C The total number of orders placed on weekdays equals the number of orders placed over the weekend.
- D The average number of orders placed per day was 42.

36 The graph below shows the number of gallons of water used to produce a pound of various types of food.



Which statement is best supported by these data?

- F** Lettuce takes $\frac{1}{2}$ as much water to grow as melons do.
- G** Beef production uses more water than the production of all the other food combined.
- H** It takes nearly 3 times the amount of water to produce a pound of poultry as it does to produce a pound of sugar.
- J** It takes the same amount of water to produce a pound of sugar or a pound of barley.

37 Which problem situation matches the equation below?

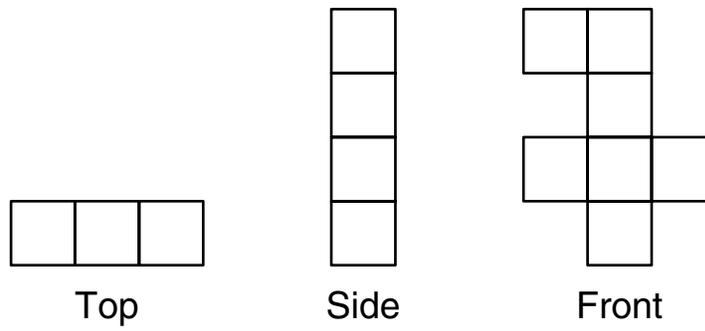
$$x - 4.72 = 5.28$$

- A Sergio's lunch cost \$4.72. He received \$5.28 in change when he paid the bill. What is x , the amount of money he gave the cashier?
- B Yvette cycled 4.72 kilometers in a race. The winning cyclist's time was 5.28 seconds faster than Yvette's. What is x , the time in seconds it took Yvette to finish the race?
- C Janice and Maura measured the wingspans of butterflies in science class. Janice's butterfly had a wingspan of 4.72 centimeters, and Maura's butterfly had a wingspan of 5.28 centimeters. What is x , the average length of a butterfly's wingspan?
- D Mrs. Castro paid \$4.72 for a jar of iced-tea mix that was originally priced at \$5.28. What is x , the amount of money that Mrs. Castro saved altogether?

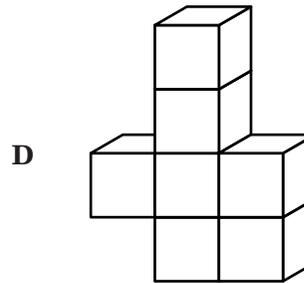
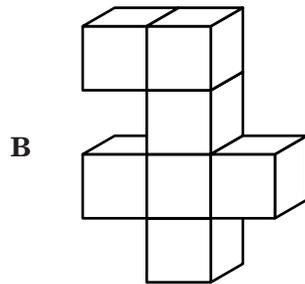
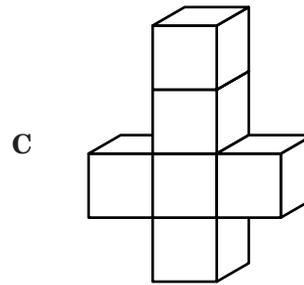
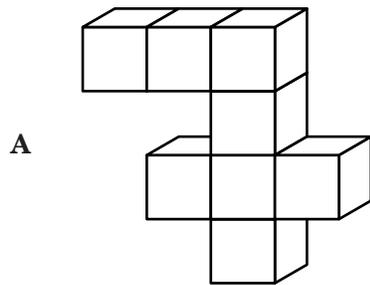
38 An electrician has been working at 4 customer sites. He has completed $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of his work at the sites. Which list shows the percent of work completed at the sites in order from greatest to least?

- F 12.5%, 25%, 50%, 75%
- G 0.75%, 0.125%, 0.25%, 0.50%
- H 75%, 50%, 25%, 12.5%
- J 25%, 50%, 75%, 125%

39 The top, side, and front views of a solid figure made of cubes are shown below.



Which solid figure is best represented by these views?

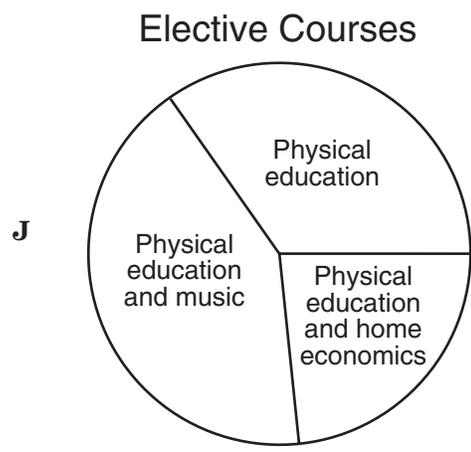
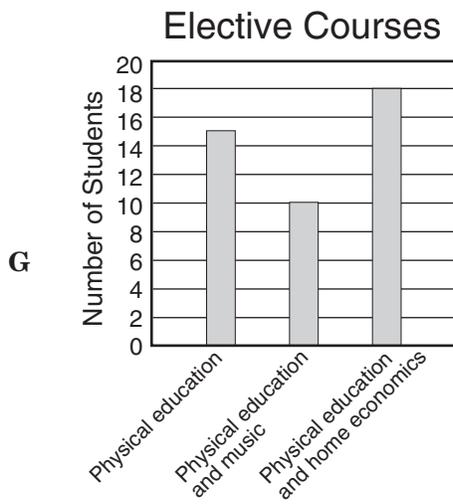
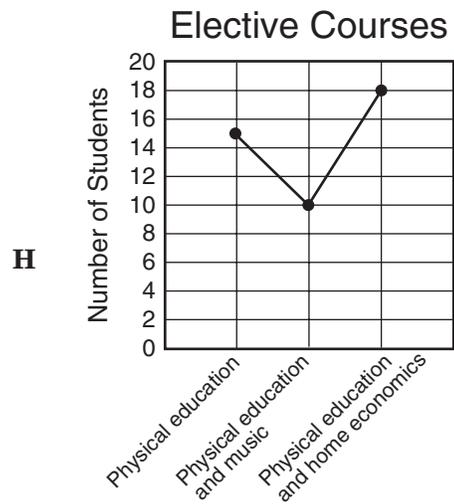
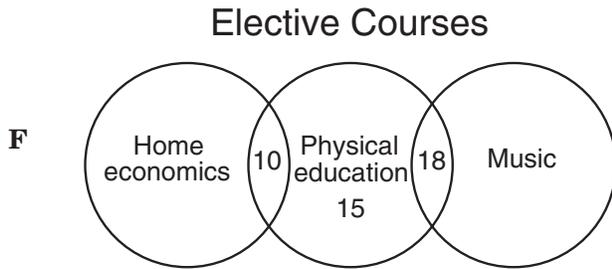


- 40 A counselor at Rosetta Middle School collected the following data about students taking elective courses.

Elective Courses

Course	Number of Students
Physical education only	15
Physical education and music	18
Physical education and home economics	10

Which graph best represents these data?



- 41 Mr. Jenkins wants to buy some rosebushes for his garden. There are four stores in his neighborhood currently having sales on rosebushes.

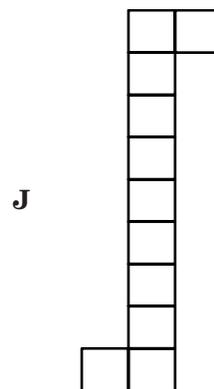
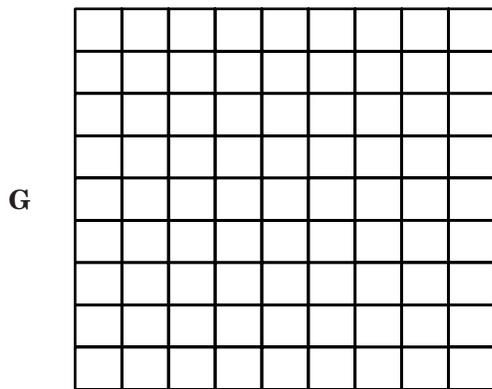
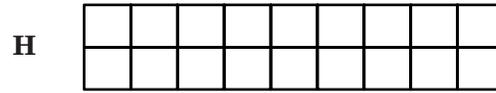
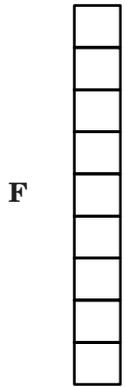
Rosebush Sales

Store	Sale Price
Sheldon's Plant Mart	4 rosebushes for \$11.90
Rose Mart	3 rosebushes for \$8.95
Kathleen's Roses	2 rosebushes for \$5.90
Rose Heaven	1 rosebush for \$2.96

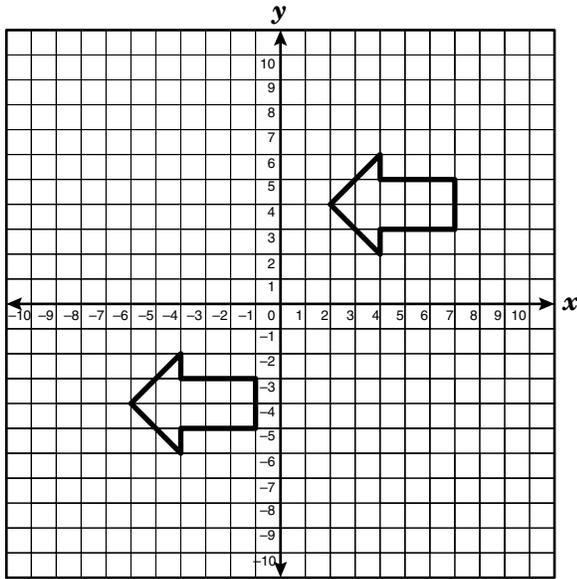
If Mr. Jenkins wants to save as much money as possible, at which store should he shop?

- A Sheldon's Plant Mart, because he wants to buy 4 rosebushes
- B Rose Mart, because each rosebush costs almost \$3.00
- C Kathleen's Roses, because each rosebush costs \$2.95
- D Rose Heaven, because the selection is better

42 Which model represents 9^2 ?



- 43 The figure below was transformed from quadrant I to quadrant III.



This transformation best represents a —

- A translation
- B tessellation
- C rotation
- D reflection

- 44 The model represents the equation $x - 8 = 2$.

$$\triangle x \quad \ominus \ominus \ominus \ominus \quad = \quad \oplus \oplus$$

$$\ominus \ominus \ominus \ominus$$

Key					
\oplus	=	+1	\ominus	=	-1

What is the value of x ?

- F $x = -6$
 - G $x = 4$
 - H $x = 8$
 - J $x = 10$
- 45 Peaches are on sale at \$0.95 per pound. Mrs. Hinkle bought 2.75 pounds of peaches. About how much did she pay for the peaches?

- A Less than \$1.00
- B Between \$1.50 and \$2.00
- C Between \$2.50 and \$3.00
- D More than \$3.00

- 46 Terri collected data on the number of cans donated by each homeroom in her grade for a food drive. The table below shows the results of the food drive.

Canned-Food Drive

Homeroom Teacher	Number of Cans
Mr. Campbell	45
Mrs. Padilla	63
Ms. Pogue	92
Mrs. Malmgren	27
Mr. Dawson	115
Ms. Morgan	

Which number could be added to the set of data in order for the median and mode of the set to be equal?

- F** 54
- G** 63
- H** 80
- J** 88

- 47 An athlete on the school football team can run 20 yards in 2.9 seconds. During the last football game, the athlete ran 64 yards for a touchdown. If the athlete's rate of speed remained the same, about how long did it take him to run for the touchdown?

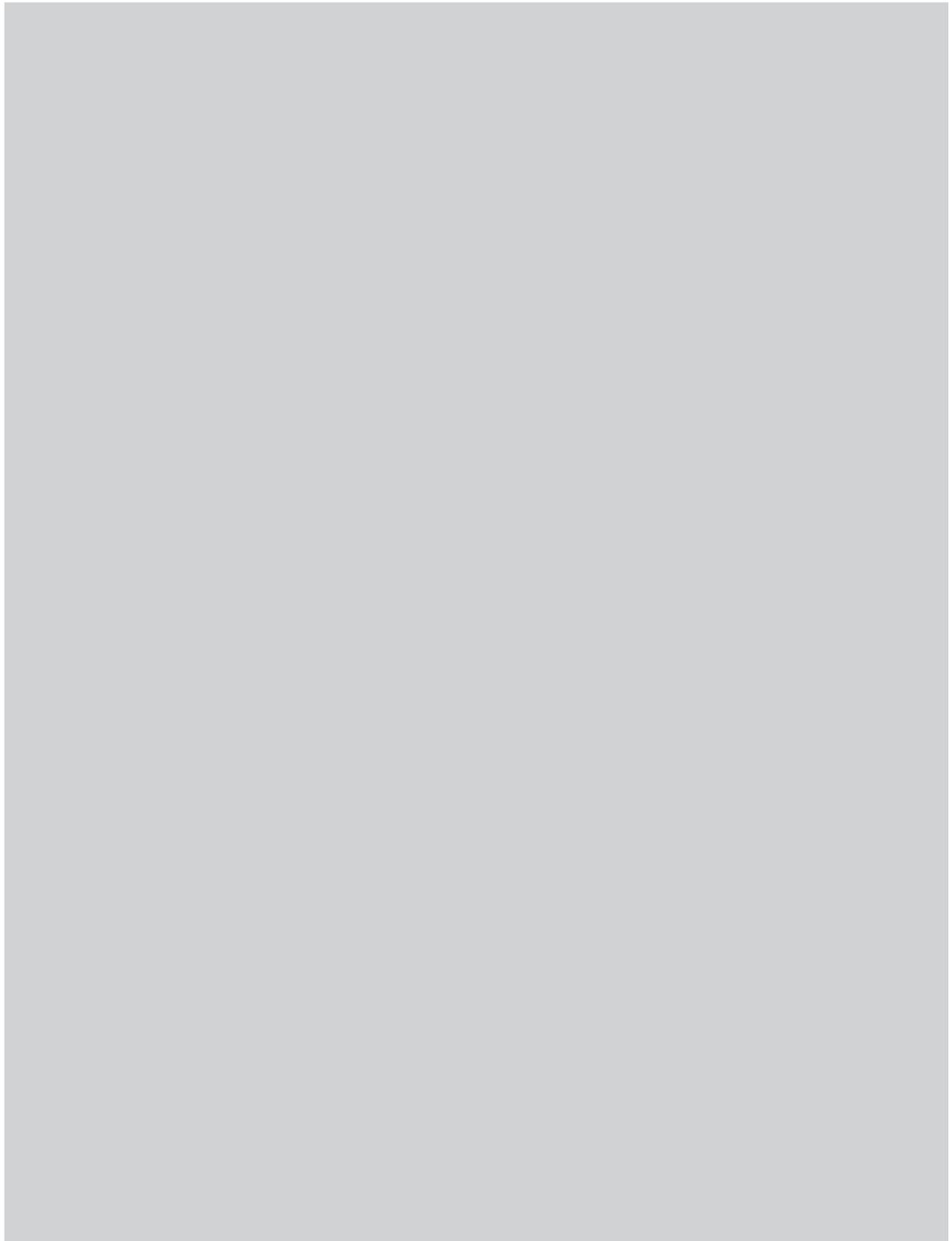
- A** 9.3 sec
- B** 21.3 sec
- C** 58 sec
- D** 19.2 sec

- 48 Ms. Abbot went on a road trip. The trip was 792 miles, and the average price of gasoline was \$1.30 per gallon. What information is needed to find the amount Ms. Abbot spent on gasoline for the trip?

- F** Number of hours the trip took
- G** Number of miles per hour the car traveled
- H** Average number of miles the car traveled per gallon of gasoline
- J** Average number of miles Ms. Abbot drove per day

BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS
ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.





READING

A Mysterious New World

1 I looked out the window of the spaceship and smiled. With each passing day, the distant blue planet seemed to grow larger. I couldn't help but feel excited. Soon I would set foot on what, for me, would be a mysterious new world. I had heard many stories and legends about this strange planet, and now at last I would live there.

My notes about what I am
reading

2 In the quiet solitude of my cabin, I tried to sleep. Lying there by myself, I recalled the pictures I had seen all my life: the blue oceans, the green forests, the golden sunsets—pictures of a world I both knew and didn't know. I longed to breathe that world's open air, feel its grass on my feet, and watch its birds soar in blue skies. It wouldn't be long now. After traveling for months, we were scheduled to arrive in just 10 hours.

3 I closed my eyes, but my actions belied my excitement. How could my parents expect me to sleep? It was easy for them. They had been there. What for me had been only a dream, almost a fairy tale really, was home to them. What I had seen only in photographs and videos, they had experienced firsthand. That was before they had become astronauts and traveled to a space station orbiting the planet Saturn—the space station where I was born 15 years ago. It was the only home I had ever known. I looked out the window again. Now only hours away, my future home looked like a sapphire gleaming on a velvet carpet. Staring at the planet, I allowed my mind to float back to the day my mother had told me that we were leaving the space station.

4 “Tell me about the wind,” I had said eagerly.

5 “Kalmara,” Mom had said, “you've seen it on video.”

6 “Yes, but how does it *feel*?” I insisted. “Tell me again. What will it be like?”

7 “It pushes air against your face, like the oxygen vents here at the station,” Mom said. She didn't seem to understand my excitement.

8 “Only faster, right?”

9 Finally she smiled. “Sometimes—sometimes much faster. In fact, some storms even blow down buildings.”

10 “They're called tornadoes,” I said. “And hurricanes?”

11 Mom nodded. “They have many different names.”

- 12 “And the snow is like powdered ice that falls from the sky,” I said. “Do you think it will be snowing when we get there?”
- 13 “Snow in July? In Texas?” she said, laughing. “It’s highly unlikely.”
- 14 I knew that, of course. In school my friends and I had studied about Texas and many other places. “Texas,” I whispered now, lying in bed. The name seemed filled with wonder and promise. Yes, I knew about Texas, but knowing I would soon be living there made it seem somehow more real. During our journey I had spent countless hours in the ship’s library reading about Texas on the computer.
- 15 At last I settled into sleep. The next thing I knew, Mom was nudging me awake with a soft shake. “Kalmara, we’re here. The spaceship is in orbit. Pack up your bag. Make sure you don’t leave anything in the cabin.”
- 16 I sat up and looked out the window expectantly. For a second I seemed to lose my breath. There it was! Earth! It was close enough now that I could see areas of green and brown land on its surface. Thin white clouds swirled around it, and hundreds of tiny spaceships darted here and there—transport shuttles taking passengers to the surface. While I was packing, my father stopped by my small room.
- 17 “It will be a couple of hours before we can disembark,” he said. “We might as well eat breakfast while we wait for a shuttle.”
- 18 A couple of hours! Earth seemed close enough to touch. Anyway, how could I eat at a time like this? But after taking our travel bags to the transport area, we went to the galley for one last meal. My heart racing, I picked at my food.
- 19 “Space eggs,” my father complained, pushing the yellow goop around his plate. “I can’t wait to taste some fresh eggs.” I couldn’t remember when Dad hadn’t complained about our food. I didn’t care much for the eggs either, but most of our meals didn’t seem too bad.
- 20 “Not me,” Mom said. “Fresh fruit. That’s what I want. I can’t wait to sink my teeth into a nice, juicy apple.” Usually I felt left out of these conversations, but now I listened closely. I couldn’t wait to try some of the things my parents had always talked about.
- 21 At last we boarded the shuttle for the short trip to the surface. I sat at the window, eager for my first close look at our new home. The ride down was smooth until we hit the outer atmosphere. There the shuttle began to rock and bump. I looked at Dad nervously. “It’s only turbulence,” he assured me. “It’s caused by the air outside the shuttle.”

22 His words were magical—air outside the shuttle. For me, outside had always meant space—a vast expanse of emptiness, a huge vacuum where humans couldn't exist without special equipment. Now, there was air outside the ship. Suddenly we broke through the clouds, and I saw the ground below. It felt like a dream as we plunged downward. First mountains and then rivers and streams came into focus. Finally I noticed small buildings clustered together. Houses! We would live in a real house!

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23 The shuttle landed, and after a few minutes, we began exiting. Standing in the hatch, Dad put his arm around me. As we walked down the steps together and I touched Earth for the first time, my hair suddenly flew up into my eyes. "Wind!" I said, laughing. "It's wind!"



Photograph courtesy of © Bettmann/CORBIS.

1 A theme throughout this story is —

- A memories of the past
- B curiosity about the unknown
- C fear of the future
- D the beauty of outer space

2 Why does the author describe Earth as “a sapphire gleaming on a velvet carpet”?

- F To show how far the space station is from Earth
- G To explain why Kalmara’s parents have been in space so long
- H To describe why humans need special equipment to live in space
- J To show how beautiful the Earth looks to Kalmara

3 Kalmara’s questions about the wind help the reader understand —

- A why Kalmara doesn’t want to live in Texas
- B how Kalmara feels at the end of the story
- C why Kalmara’s mother doesn’t want to talk about Earth
- D how the wind on Saturn is different from the wind on Earth

4 Why is Kalmara’s mother looking forward to eating a fresh apple?

- F Apples are the only fruit available.
- G She hasn’t had fresh fruit in a long time.
- H Apples were the only fruit grown on the ship.
- J She is hungry after the long trip.

5 Kalmara feels left out of conversations her parents have about Earth because —

- A she doesn’t want to leave her home on the space station
- B she has spent her whole life living in space
- C she is tired of listening to her parents complain about space
- D she thinks the stories that they tell her are probably not true

6 Why does Kalmara find it hard to fall asleep?

- F The spaceship is making too much noise.
- G She is homesick for the space station.
- H Her parents have made her angry.
- J She can’t stop thinking about the next day.

- 7 Why is Kalmara so fascinated by wind?
- A She has watched videos of it blowing down buildings.
 - B She has studied about it at school.
 - C She has heard fairy tales about what wind feels like.
 - D She has never felt wind before.

- 8 Read the dictionary entry below for the word galley.

galley \ˈgɑ-lē\ *n* **1.** a boat powered by oars
2. the kitchen or eating area of a ship
3. a tray to hold type pieces of a printing press
4. a draft or proof copy of a printed page

Which definition represents the meaning of galley in paragraph 18?

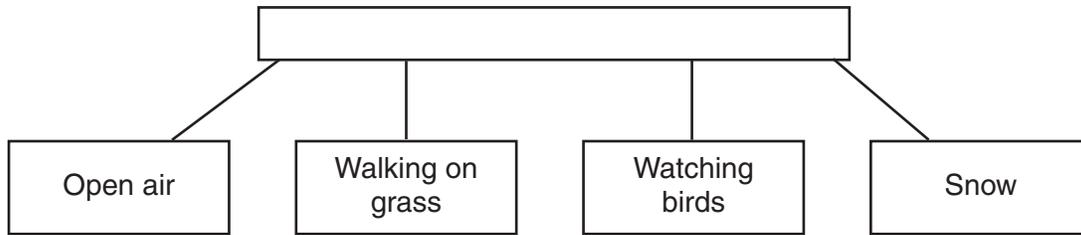
- F Definition 1
 - G Definition 2
 - H Definition 3
 - J Definition 4
- 9 In paragraphs 21 through 23, the author creates a mood of —
- A fear
 - B relief
 - C anticipation
 - D pride

- 10 Which sentence from the story supports the idea that there are probably other teenagers on the space station?
- F *What I had seen only in photographs and videos, they had experienced firsthand.*
 - G *In school my friends and I had studied about Texas and many other places.*
 - H *Usually I felt left out of these conversations, but now I listened closely.*
 - J *It was the only home I had ever known.*

- 11 Why doesn't Kalmara complain about space food as her father does?
- A She doesn't like to eat eggs anyway.
 - B She knows she will soon eat fresh food.
 - C She doesn't feel very hungry that day.
 - D She has never eaten anything but space food.

- 12 What does the word disembark mean in paragraph 17?
- F To be together again
 - G To get off a ship or vessel
 - H To correct a problem
 - J To not feel sick

13 Look at this diagram of information from the story.



Which idea belongs in the empty box at the top?

- A Things Kalmara sees from the space shuttle
- B What Kalmara will miss about the space station
- C What Kalmara's parents miss about Earth
- D Things Kalmara wants to experience on Earth

Angel Falls

- 1 It was the beginning of the rainy season in Venezuela, and my father had just completed his work in the capital city of Caracas. He had promised to take me on a tour of Canaima National Park before we returned home, and now we were on our way. The 7.4-million-acre reserve is larger than the state of Maryland. It is home to Angel Falls—Earth’s highest waterfall.
- 2 The June air was heavy with moisture as our small airplane flew out of Ciudad Bolívar. Passing over the Orinoco River, we could see the distinct forms of the mountains as they jutted upward through the thick forest canopy. Ramón, our Venezuelan guide, explained that these rugged contours had taken millions of years to form. The soft sandstone that had once covered the area had eroded over time, leaving behind the hard rock that makes up the flat-topped mountains now outlined against the evening sky. The Pemón people, who have lived here for centuries, call these mountains *tepuís*.
- 3 Flying over the thick vegetation, I felt as if we were entering a jungle that time had overlooked. I almost expected to see a dinosaur crash through the forest at any moment. As I looked down, I thought there were probably areas below the trees that had never been seen by humans. After all, as large as Angel Falls is, it was not discovered by the outside world until 1935.
- 4 Each towering mountaintop we passed was like an island, separated from the other mountains by the jungle thousands of feet below. Ramón told us that each *tepuí* has unique plant and animal life, much of which cannot be found anywhere else. He said that many of these isolated mountaintops have never been explored. Some people think that prehistoric creatures might still live on some of them. I thought about how thrilling it would be to discover a new species or a species thought to be long extinct.
- 5 “Angel Falls is only a few minutes from here,” Ramón called out over the plane’s steady hum. “Its waters plunge 3,212 feet from the edge of one of these mountains,” he continued. “The Pemón call it Auyán-tepuí—Mountain of Evil. Because of its fierce thunderstorms and mysterious cloud formations, some believe it’s haunted by evil spirits.”
- 6 Given the mountain’s Pemón name, Angel Falls didn’t seem like a very fitting name for the waterfall. However, Ramón explained that the falls are named after Jimmy

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Angel, the pilot who discovered them in 1935 while searching for gold.

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- 7 On the way to our base camp, the plane circled Auyán-tepuí several times, but we were able to catch only brief glimpses of it. The huge flat-topped mountain and its famous waterfall were almost completely hidden behind thick cloud cover. From what I could see, the shiny curtain of water flowed from several cracks in the mountain's side. It plunged out of sight toward the unseen bottom of a dark canyon.



At 3,212 feet, Angel Falls is the world's highest waterfall.

- 8 At Canaima National Park we spent a rainy night in hammocks under an open-sided thatched hut. Early the next morning after a breakfast of fruit and canned meat, we set off in the rain down the Carrao River. Along with our Pemón guides, we headed for Angel Falls in small motorized dugout canoes called *curiaras*.
- 9 The swift river tossed us wildly. I was afraid the canoes would sink, but our guides managed to keep them afloat. They expertly navigated the many twists and turns.

- 10 At last the rain stopped, and the sky cleared to reveal jagged sandstone cliffs looming high above us. Through the thick trees, we caught glimpses of numerous waterfalls pounding piles of fallen rock.
- 11 We turned up the smaller Churun River for the final five miles. The jungle became thicker almost immediately and seemed to close in on both sides. The air grew heavy, and our guides fell quiet and watchful, speaking only in hushed, solemn tones.
- 12 “To them this is sacred ground,” Ramón whispered.
- 13 When the river narrowed, the guides stopped the engines and began to paddle through the still, tea-colored water. Strange squawks, roars, chirps, and whoops echoed through the jungle. Ramón said they probably came from monkeys, insects, frogs, and birds. As the distant rumble of the falls became a dull roar, our guides nosed the boats onto the muddy bank. It was not yet 10:00 A.M.
- 14 We hiked along a slippery path for about an hour. Dripping vegetation soaked our clothes and shoes, and the roar now filled our ears. At last Ramón stopped and pointed up through the trees. There, towering above us, stretching into the clouds, was Auyán-tepuí—and the top of Angel Falls. We hurried on and soon broke into an open field scattered with huge boulders, many the size of houses.
- 15 The mist and the roar of the crashing water suddenly engulfed us. I shielded my eyes and gazed up. The water tumbled straight down more than 2,500 feet before colliding with the rocky face of the mountain. Then it tumbled several hundred feet more, crashing over cracked stone before settling into a wide, deep pool. I staggered backward as I tried to grasp the tremendous size and power of the falls. No doubt the boulders near where we stood had once been a part of that cliff face.
- 16 “You’re fortunate to be here now,” Ramón shouted over the roar. “During the dry season, the falls dwindle until they are no larger than a small stream.”
- 17 It was time to head back to camp all too soon. Later in the day the canyon would be dark and foggy. It would be almost impossible to see the falls, and our trip back would be more dangerous. As we prepared to leave, my father and I took one last look upward through the cloudy mist. Standing there, I felt small and insignificant. The world we were returning to seemed distant and less meaningful as I said good-bye to this awesome place.

Photograph courtesy of © Pablo Corral Vega/CORBIS.

- 14 Why does the author compare Canaima National Park to the state of Maryland?
- F To give readers a better idea of the size of the reserve
 - G To show readers where the national park is located
 - H To give readers an example of another famous waterfall park
 - J To explain to readers how much the park resembles areas in the United States
- 15 In paragraph 3, the narrator almost expects to see a dinosaur run out of the thick forest because —
- A the narrator has been warned that dangerous animals had been spotted nearby
 - B Ramón has mentioned that several species once lived near Angel Falls
 - C the jungle looks like Earth probably did millions of years ago
 - D the narrator can hear the sounds of some large animals below the trees
- 16 In paragraph 15, which words does the author use to create a mood of amazement?
- F *the mist and the roar*
 - G *settling into a wide, deep pool*
 - H *tried to grasp the tremendous size and power*
 - J *the rocky face of the mountain*

- 17 Some people believe that Auyán-tepuí is haunted because —
- A it has violent storms and strange cloud formations
 - B it is surrounded by a thick jungle of vegetation
 - C it remained hidden from the outside world until 1935
 - D it is impossible to see the bottom of Angel Falls
- 18 Which sentence from the selection supports the idea that the area around Angel Falls makes the Pemón nervous?
- F *Flying over the thick vegetation, I felt as if we were entering a jungle that time had overlooked.*
 - G *As the distant rumble of the falls became a dull roar, our guides nosed the boats onto the muddy bank.*
 - H *The air grew heavy, and our guides fell quiet and watchful, speaking only in hushed, solemn tones.*
 - J *When the river narrowed, the guides stopped the engines and began to paddle through the still, tea-colored water.*
- 19 This selection is mainly about —
- A the thick vegetation that grows in the area near Angel Falls
 - B the Pemón's feelings about the Mountain of Evil
 - C the narrator's trip to see the highest waterfall in the world
 - D the naming of Angel Falls by Jimmy Angel

20 From the narrator's reaction to Angel Falls, the reader can conclude that —

- F** the narrator begins to appreciate the wonder the Pemón feel toward the falls
- G** the narrator understands why it took so long for the falls to be discovered
- H** the narrator wants to explore the unknown parts of Auyán-tepuí
- J** the narrator is anxious to return home, even though he appreciates the falls

21 The reader can conclude the Pemón guides are —

- A** familiar with the river's rough waters
- B** not used to navigating through the rain
- C** afraid of the noises they hear in the jungle
- D** not used to showing tourists through this remote area

22 Which of the following best describes the overall organization of this selection?

- F** The author compares Angel Falls to the other great waterfalls of the world.
- G** The author describes a trip to Angel Falls from the beginning to the end.
- H** The author relates an opinion and provides details to support it.
- J** The author explains the events that led to the formation of Angel Falls.

Read the next two selections. Then answer the questions that follow them.

Florence Nightingale: The Lady of the Lamp

- 1 As she prepared to sail home in 1856, Florence Nightingale was triumphant. Since her arrival in Scutari, Turkey, almost two years earlier, she had not only improved medical care for British soldiers, but she had also transformed the public's view of nursing. Grateful citizens in London eagerly awaited her return.
- 2 Nightingale had long wanted to help others. Born into a wealthy family in 1820, she spent her early life traveling across Europe. Through her family's travels, Nightingale saw the finest European society. However, she also saw the poverty, sickness, and hardship of Europe's common citizens. While still a teenager, she decided to spend her life helping others.
- 3 Nightingale's parents expected her to marry, but she refused all proposals. She did not want to be a wife and mother. At the age of 24, she decided to become a nurse. Her family was horrified.
- 4 In those days nursing was not a respected vocation. Hospitals were dirty, dangerous places. Nurses were seen as careless and dishonest. Moreover, respectable women would never do such work. Though her parents discouraged her, Nightingale secretly read and studied everything she could about caring for the sick. Eventually, she left her parents' home to begin her nursing studies, first in Germany and then in France.
- 5 After finishing her studies, Nightingale returned home and, despite her family's continued objections, accepted a job running a hospital. In her new job she immediately set about making improvements in the care being given to patients. She had hot water piped into the hospital and insisted that the wards be kept spotless. She ordered that bed linens be cleaned and changed regularly. Most importantly, she hired properly trained nurses. Not all her changes pleased her employers, but Nightingale persisted. She was soon recognized as the leading hospital expert in England.
- 6 During this time the British army was in Turkey, fighting a war with Russia. At first Great Britain rejoiced at the news of great victories, but disturbing reports soon followed. Thousands of soldiers had been wounded, and only a few doctors were available to treat them. The soldiers had almost no food or warm clothing. Outraged

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citizens demanded action. Finally Britain's secretary of war, a friend of Nightingale's, asked for her help. Nightingale and 38 nurses set out for Turkey.

- 7 In Scutari, Nightingale found a filthy army hospital swarming with lice, fleas, and rats. The soldiers' bedding and clothes were covered with disease-spreading pests. Food supplies were spoiled, often causing the soldiers to become even sicker. Though the army commander was uncooperative, Nightingale devised ways to improve conditions. Within months the hospital became a place where soldiers got better, not worse. Stories of Nightingale's work reached England. Hearing of her nightly visits to wounded soldiers, people began calling her the Lady of the Lamp. Nightingale herself fell seriously ill but continued working from her bed.



- 8 Finally, peace was declared. Nightingale returned to England exhausted but elated. After her return, she met with Queen Victoria to urge that injured or sick British soldiers never again be so neglected. Later in her life, Nightingale wrote books about nursing and hospitals and started a nursing school with money donated by the grateful people of England.

Illustration courtesy of © CORBIS.

Help on Horseback: Mary Breckinridge and the Frontier Nursing Service

- 1 Mary Breckinridge urged her horse up a hill deep in the Kentucky woods. Inside the small house ahead was a man with a broken leg. The man's friend had seen Breckinridge while on his way to bring back the only doctor available, a horse doctor, to amputate the leg. Breckinridge was hurrying to examine the injured man. She knew he would be unable to support his family if his leg were removed. She didn't want it done unless it was absolutely necessary.
- 2 "I'm a nurse," she said when a child opened the door. The injured man lay in bed, a splintered fragment of bone piercing his skin. "What happened?" she asked. The man didn't answer. His leg was infected, and he was weak and in pain. Still, Breckinridge thought the leg might be saved. She sent the child away and began cleaning the wound.
- 3 When she was a child, Mary Breckinridge probably never expected to be a nurse. The daughter of a wealthy and important U.S. diplomat, she had spent part of her youth living in the palace of Nicholas II, czar (king) of Russia. But though her childhood had been happy, Breckinridge's early adult life was filled with tragedy. Her first husband had died just two years after their marriage. She married again and had two children, but they both died very young. Grief stricken, Breckinridge became determined to spend her life improving health care for mothers and children.
- 4 She joined the American Red Cross and was sent to Europe with the American Committee for Devastated France. World War I had ended, but the French people were still suffering. While she was there, Breckinridge started a program to provide food and medical care to children and their mothers.
- 5 Inspired, Breckinridge decided to continue her nursing studies in England. She also traveled to Scotland to observe a nursing service that cared for people living out in the country. Breckinridge knew that children in the rural United States desperately needed health care, too. She returned to the United States and started the Frontier Nursing Service, recruiting other nurses to help her. They

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traveled on horseback to care for people who lived far from doctors and hospitals.

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- 6 Breckinridge chose to start the service in Leslie County, Kentucky. Although it was originally started to care for mothers and children, the service helped anyone in need. The nurses gave shots, treated diseases, bandaged wounds, and delivered babies. What began as a small clinic eventually expanded into a hospital and a nursing school.



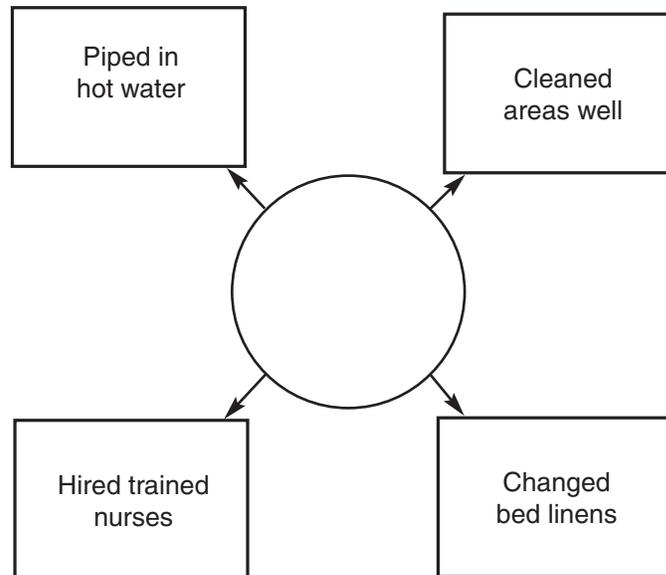
- 7 Today the Mary Breckinridge Hospital continues to care for patients from the mountains of Kentucky. People from around the world travel there to study the program Breckinridge started. Many come from places where people have little or no medical care. Though she died in 1965, Breckinridge's ideas continue to help people.

Photograph courtesy of © Frontier Nursing Service, Inc.

**Use “Florence Nightingale: The Lady of the Lamp”
(pp. 75–76) to answer questions 23–27.**

- 23** In paragraph 4, what does the word vocation mean?
- A** Type of medicine
 - B** Occupation or calling
 - C** Place of learning
 - D** A new vaccine
- 24** Why does the author include additional information about Nightingale at the end of the article?
- F** To show readers that Nightingale was an important person
 - G** To explain to readers why the people of Britain were so grateful
 - H** To inform readers that Nightingale continued to work for better health care
 - J** To let readers know that the soldiers of Britain were never neglected again
- 25** Which sentence from the article supports the idea that Nightingale’s actions changed how people thought of nurses?
- A** *Outraged citizens demanded action.*
 - B** *Not all her changes pleased her employers, but Nightingale persisted.*
 - C** *Grateful citizens in London eagerly awaited her return.*
 - D** *However, she also saw the poverty, sickness, and hardship of Europe’s common citizens.*

26 Read this chart of information from this article.



Which idea belongs in the empty circle?

- F Improvements Nightingale made at a London hospital
- G Improvements the British secretary of war wanted made
- H Reasons Nightingale decided to become a nurse
- J Problems the soldiers faced in the Turkish hospital

27 By using the word swarming in paragraph 7, the author helps the reader understand that the insects and rats were —

- A small
- B annoying
- C scary
- D abundant

Use “Help on Horseback: Mary Breckinridge and the Frontier Nursing Service” (pp. 77–78) to answer questions 28–33.

- 28** Why does the author start this article by telling about a man who injured his leg?
- F** To warn readers how easily wounds can become infected
 - G** To explain why the main character washed the man’s leg
 - H** To prove that Breckinridge was smarter than most doctors
 - J** To capture the reader’s attention and introduce the main character
- 29** Why did Breckinridge choose to start the Frontier Nursing Service in Leslie County, Kentucky?
- A** She knew the area badly needed health care.
 - B** A good hospital was located in a nearby town.
 - C** There were no nursing schools in Kentucky.
 - D** She wanted to expand the county’s small clinic.
- 30** How does the author organize paragraphs 3 through 6?
- F** The author compares health care in Leslie County before and after Breckinridge started the Frontier Nursing Service.
 - G** The author relates some important events in Breckinridge’s career in the order in which they occurred.
 - H** The author explains the problems faced by the people of Leslie County and the solutions that Breckinridge put in place.
 - J** The author describes the various duties performed by Breckinridge and the other nurses of the Frontier Nursing Service.
- 31** What is paragraph 3 mainly about?
- A** The time Breckinridge spent living in the palace of Czar Nicholas II
 - B** The cause of the death of Breckinridge’s children
 - C** The death of Breckinridge’s husband two years after their marriage
 - D** The happy childhood and tragic early adult years of Breckinridge
- 32** In paragraphs 1 and 2, the author’s tone is —
- F** urgent
 - G** fearful
 - H** relaxed
 - J** hopeless
- 33** Why did Breckinridge hope to save the man’s leg?
- A** The man wouldn’t be able to work with only one leg.
 - B** She knew the horse doctor wasn’t coming.
 - C** The man was a good friend of hers.
 - D** She didn’t think he would survive an operation.

**Use “Florence Nightingale: The Lady of the Lamp” and
“Help on Horseback: Mary Breckinridge and the Frontier
Nursing Service” to answer questions 34 and 35.**

- 34** The main purpose of these articles is to —
- F** persuade readers to consider a career in nursing
 - G** explain to readers why nurses are so important during times of war
 - H** show readers how nursing has changed over the years
 - J** give readers information about two women who made a difference
- 35** One similarity between Nightingale and Breckinridge was that both —
- A** became nurses over the objections of their families
 - B** experienced personal tragedy that led them to become nurses
 - C** started programs to help mothers and children
 - D** were pioneers in the field of medicine

Fair Is Fair

- 1 Dr. Santos looked across the table at his son Héctor and frowned. “Don’t worry,” he said into the phone. “I’ll see that it doesn’t happen again. Thanks for calling.” Héctor grimaced as his father hung up the phone. “Mrs. Domínguez says you came to class without your book *again* yesterday,” Dr. Santos said, accentuating the word *again*.
- 2 Héctor hung his head and stared down at the table. He had been expecting the call all morning. He had hardly touched his bowl of *posole*. Usually the delicious dish was one of his favorite foods. “I know, Dad,” he mumbled. “I’m sorry. It’s just that sometimes I have too much to remember.”
- 3 “I know, Héctor,” Dr. Santos said. “You were sorry last time, too. But I bet you don’t forget the equipment you need for soccer practice each day, do you?”
- 4 “No,” Héctor admitted. He never forgot those kinds of things.
- 5 “Well, after practice today I want you to clean the garage. While you’re doing that, you can think of ways to remember your math book.”
- 6 “O.K., Dad,” Héctor said, hanging his head even lower. There went his Saturday. Soccer practice would last a couple of hours, and cleaning the family’s big garage would take the rest of the day.
- 7 “I’m late for class,” Dr. Santos said. “Make sure you lock the door when you leave. Your mom should be home when you get back.”
- 8 “O.K.,” Héctor repeated as his father closed his briefcase and left. His father was a professor at the nearby community college. On Saturday mornings he taught a chemistry class. Héctor still couldn’t believe that college students actually volunteered to go to school on Saturday mornings. This morning, however, he almost wished he were going to school, too. Why did Mrs. Domínguez have to call anyway? He had promised her he wouldn’t forget the book again.

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- 9 Héctor was going to change for soccer practice when some papers on one of the kitchen chairs caught his eye. They were his father’s class notes. Dr. Santos had been working on them when Mrs. Domínguez had called. Héctor had seen how often his father referred to his notes while teaching class. Maybe now his father would see how easily people could forget things. Héctor put the notes back on the chair and went to his room to start dressing for practice.
- 10 But as he got ready for practice, Héctor kept thinking about his father’s notes. The words “Test Review” had been written on top of them. If his father was planning to give a test next week, the review would be important to the students. Héctor thought about calling the school, but there probably wasn’t anyone there to answer on a Saturday morning. Besides, even if his father got the message, it wouldn’t be feasible for him to drive back home. It would take too long, and by the time he returned to the college, his class would be over.
- 11 Héctor decided he should find a way to help his father. He had an idea. Opening his bank, he shook out a few coins. He stuffed the money into his pocket, grabbed his father’s notes, and ran out the door. He knew that a bus would be leaving for the college soon. As he ran to the bus stop, he looked at his watch. There was no way he would ever get back in time for practice. Coach Johnson would probably be upset. Héctor hesitated but then kept going. His parents were always telling him that he had to learn whether something was a priority or whether it could wait.
- 12 Far ahead Héctor saw the bus that he needed to take to the college. The bus driver had closed the door and was starting to pull away. Héctor sprinted as fast as he could, waving his arms frantically. Fortunately the driver saw him and pulled to a stop. The bus’s big doors opened, and Héctor scrambled inside. Out of breath and sweating, he looked at his watch as the bus began to rumble down the street. His father’s class would be starting soon.
- 13 The trip seemed to take twice as long as Héctor remembered. Every few blocks the bus stopped to pick up or let off passengers. Héctor couldn’t believe how slowly some of the people moved. Finally the bus pulled up in front of the college. Héctor tried to dash out but got stuck behind a man carrying an armload of packages. It seemed to take the man hours to get through the door. Out of the bus at last, Héctor raced inside the college. He wasn’t sure where his father’s Saturday class met. “I think it’s on the second floor,” he said to himself, bounding up the stairs. “Or is that where his Tuesday class meets?” Then he heard his father’s voice coming from a nearby room.

14 “Let me just find my notes,” Dr. Santos was saying, “and we’ll get started on the review.”

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15 When Héctor looked inside the room, his father was searching through his briefcase with a worried look on his face. “Dad,” Héctor said in a half-whisper. Dr. Santos turned and looked up. Héctor held up the notes. “You left them on the chair,” he said.

16 Dr. Santos smiled and shook his head in embarrassment. Héctor could tell they were both thinking the same thing. “Well,” Dr. Santos announced to the class. “It seems I forgot my notes, but my son was thoughtful enough to bring them to me.” Standing in the doorway, Héctor could feel the eyes of the college students looking at him. He felt a little embarrassed, but he also felt good knowing that he had helped his father. “Fair is fair,” his father whispered as he took the notes. “I guess you’ll have some help in that garage today.”

- 36** How does Héctor solve the main problem in this story?
- F** He decides to help his father by delivering his father's notes.
 - G** He decides to give up soccer to concentrate on school.
 - H** He persuades his father to help him clean the garage.
 - J** He promises his teacher that he will never forget his book again.

- 37** Why does Mrs. Domínguez call Dr. Santos?
- A** To tell him that Héctor has a test the next week
 - B** To tell him that she won't be in class that day
 - C** To tell him about a problem she is having with Héctor
 - D** To tell him about the notes that he has forgotten

- 38** Why is Héctor in such a hurry to get the notes to his father?
- F** His father will need the notes for his class.
 - G** He doesn't want his father to be fired.
 - H** He thinks he might still be able to make it to soccer practice.
 - J** He doesn't want his father to be angry at him for being late.

- 39** In paragraph 10, what does the word feasible mean?
- A** Believable
 - B** Incredible
 - C** Available
 - D** Possible

- 40** Why does Héctor have trouble remembering his math book?
- F** His father often forgets to remind him to bring his book to school.
 - G** He is busy trying to help his father get the notes he needs to teach his class.
 - H** His mind is on other things that are more important to him.
 - J** He is worried about how long it will take for him to clean the garage.

- 41** Héctor thinks that his Saturday is ruined because he has to —
- A** spend two hours at soccer practice
 - B** ride a bus to the college to take his father his notes
 - C** study all day for the test he has to take
 - D** spend most of the day cleaning his family's garage

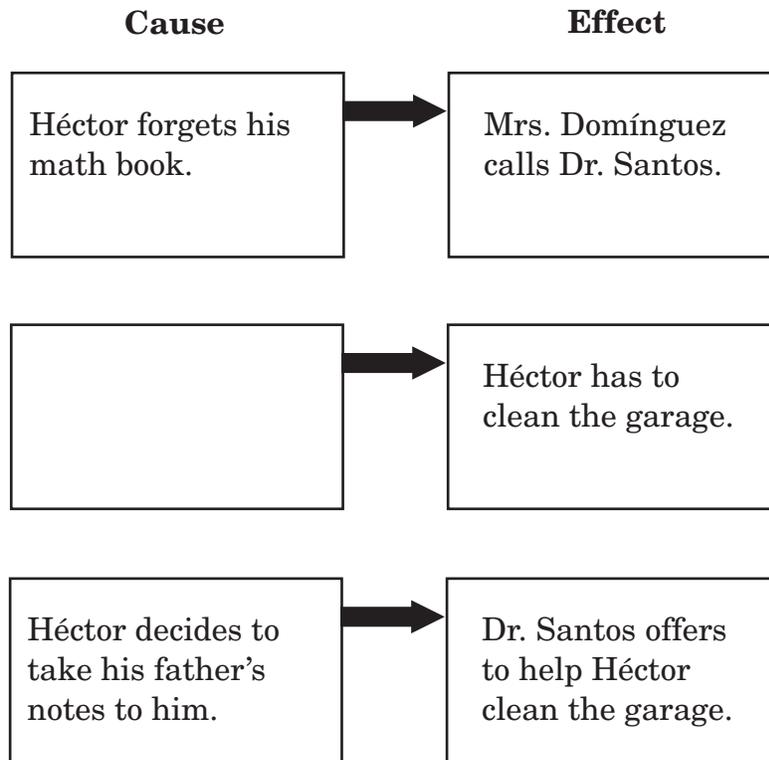
- 42 What can the reader conclude about Héctor?
- F He has ridden the bus to the college in the past.
 - G He enjoys taking the bus.
 - H He has a test in Mrs. Domínguez's class next week.
 - J He goes to soccer practice only on Saturdays.

- 43 Which of these is the best summary of this story?
- A When Héctor gets in trouble at school, his father tells him to clean the family's garage. Héctor knows it will take most of the day. He wishes it were a school day so he wouldn't have to do the work.
 - B Dr. Santos gets upset at his son Héctor for not taking his math book to class. Later Héctor notices that his father has forgotten some important notes. Although he is a little upset with his father, he decides to take the notes to him.
 - C Dr. Santos teaches chemistry at a nearby community college. One day he forgets the notes he needs for a class review. His son Héctor knows that Dr. Santos won't have time to drive back for the notes.
 - D Héctor takes a bus to the college where his father teaches. When he gets there, he can't remember what room his father's class is in. Then he hears his father's voice coming from a nearby room on the second floor.

- 44 Which sentence from this story supports the idea that Héctor dreads cleaning the garage?
- F *"Well, after practice today I want you to clean the garage."*
 - G *"I guess you'll have some help in that garage today."*
 - H *He had been expecting the call all morning.*
 - J *This morning, however, he almost wished he were going to school, too.*

- 45 Why does Héctor decide to take the notes to his father instead of going to soccer practice?
- A He thinks his father doesn't want him to play soccer anymore.
 - B He knows that his father needs the notes for an important review.
 - C He thinks it's a good excuse to get out of cleaning the garage.
 - D He sees that he doesn't have enough time to make it to practice.
- 46 Why are paragraphs 9 and 10 important to this story?
- F They introduce the main problem.
 - G They establish the setting.
 - H They introduce the characters.
 - J They explain the solution.

47 Look at the diagram of information from the story.



What belongs in the empty box?

- A Dr. Santos is upset with Héctor.
- B Héctor misses his soccer practice.
- C Dr. Santos forgets his notes for his class.
- D Héctor rushes to catch the bus.

48 Why doesn't Héctor eat much of his breakfast?

- F He doesn't really like *posole* very much.
- G He is afraid he will miss the bus.
- H He is upset that he has to clean the garage.
- J He knows his teacher is going to call his father.

BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS
ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.



