

1. What kind of insect is this poem about?

- A. dragonflies
- B. ants
- C. **fireflies**
- D. grasshoppers

2. What does the poet compare and contrast fireflies with in this poem?

- A. planes
- B. planets
- C. comets
- D. **stars**

3. Read these lines from the poem:

And here on earth come emulating flies,  
That though they never equal stars in size,  
(And they were never really stars at heart)  
Achieve at times a very star-like start.  
Only, of course, they can't sustain the part.  
What can you conclude from these lines?

- A. **The fireflies cannot act like they are stars for very long.**
- B. The fireflies do not want to be like stars.
- C. The fireflies are able to shine brightly like stars without ever stopping.
- D. The fireflies can grow to be the same size as stars.

4. Read these lines from the poem:

That though they never equal stars in size,

(And they were never really stars at heart)

Achieve at times a very star-like start.

Only, of course, they can't sustain the part.

Why might the poet have included the phrase "of course" in the last line?

- A. to show that the poet does not really know much about fireflies
- B. to show that the poet thought the fireflies would be able to sustain the part
- C. to show that the poet wishes that fireflies could sustain the part
- D. **to show that the poet is not surprised that fireflies cannot sustain the part**

5. What is the main idea of this poem?

- A. **Fireflies can seem very star-like, but only for a short time.**
- B. Although stars are larger in size, fireflies are more beautiful than stars.
- C. Fireflies live in the garden, while stars appear in the sky.
- D. Fireflies and stars are both interesting things to study.

6. Read these lines from the poem:

And here on earth come emulating flies,  
That though they never equal stars in size,  
(And they were never really stars at heart)  
Achieve at times a very star-like start.

Why might the poet have chosen to use the word "achieve" in the last of these lines?

- A. to make it seem like fireflies do not want to look like stars
- B. to make it seem like fireflies sometimes look like stars by accident
- C. to make it seem like fireflies are very intelligent insects
- D. to make it seem like fireflies are trying and succeeding at looking like stars

7. What does the word "they" refer to throughout the poem?

- A. stars
- B. skies
- C. flies
- D. parts

8. What are two ways that the poet contrasts flies and stars in this poem?

**Suggested answer:** Answers may vary slightly but should include two of the following. The poet says that flies and stars are not the same size, that flies were “never really stars at heart,” and that flies cannot sustain the part (of a star).

9. In what way are flies similar to stars, based on the poem?

**Suggested answer:** The poem says that flies can achieve a “very star-like start” at times, referring to the momentary light that a firefly gives off.

**10.** "Emulating" means imitating, or trying to be like something else. Why might the poet have called fireflies "emulating flies" in this poem? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

**Suggested answer:** Students should recognize that the poet is trying to point out the way that fireflies sometimes look like stars in this poem; by calling fireflies "emulating flies" right after mentioning the "real stars," the poet indicates that fireflies look like stars. Some students may go further, noting that the poet is going beyond the basic comparison and wants to imply that fireflies are actively trying to look like stars. The poet's use of the phrase "emulating flies" instead of the word "fireflies" supports this intention. This intention is also supported with the word "achieve" and the phrase "the part." All of these words ascribe a sense of purpose to fireflies – they are trying to look like (or emulate) stars.

1. The Harbor of Rio de Janeiro is the largest natural bay in the world. According to the text, what is a bay?

- A. a body of water that is completely surrounded by land
- B. an area of land that is surrounded by water
- C. **a body of water that is partly surrounded by land**
- D. an area of land that is partly surrounded by water

2. What does the text describe?

- A. Goncalo Coelho's trip to Brazil
- B. how bays form
- C. the difference between rivers and bays
- D. **the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro**

3. Read these sentences from the text.

The Harbor of Rio de Janeiro is the world's largest natural bay, containing more water than any other bay in the world!

[ . . . ]

The bay is surrounded by mountains made from granite. The mountains are huge and steep, with odd shapes. . . . Together, the water and mountains create a beautiful harbor.

What conclusion does this information support?

- A. The Harbor of Rio de Janeiro is a very cold place.
- B. **The Harbor of Rio de Janeiro is a very impressive place.**
- C. The Harbor of Rio de Janeiro doesn't have a lot of plant and animal life.
- D. The Harbor of Rio de Janeiro is a very poor place.

4. Based on the text, what can be concluded about the world's seven natural wonders?

- A. The world's seven natural wonders are natural places that have a lot of rocks.
- B. The world's seven natural wonders are places with a lot of buried treasure.
- C. The world's seven natural wonders are strange places people have built.
- D. **The world's seven natural wonders are very impressive natural places.**

5. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. **The Harbor of Rio de Janeiro is the world's largest bay and a beautiful place with water and mountains.**
- B. Concalo Coelho was a Portuguese explorer who sailed to Brazil in the 1500s.
- C. The mountains of the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro are huge and have odd shapes.
- D. Tourists from all over the world go to see the gorgeous harbor and the city of Rio de Janeiro.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"The bay is surrounded by mountains made from granite. The mountains are huge and steep, with odd shapes. One of these mountains was named after a sugar loaf, because it looks like a type of bread made on an island near Portugal. Another one was named Corcovado, or 'The Hunchback,' because of its mound-like shape. Together, the water and mountains create a beautiful harbor."

Why does the author discuss the mountain named after a sugar loaf and the mountain called "The Hunchback"?

- A. to contrast the way the mountains by the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro were described earlier in the text
- B. **to give the reader examples of mountains with odd shapes by the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro**
- C. to give the reader examples of different mountains around the world
- D. to show that people sometimes give funny names to mountains

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

The Harbor of Rio de Janeiro is considered one of the world's seven natural wonders \_\_\_\_\_ it is very large.

- A. however
- B. on the other hand
- C. although
- D. **because**

8. Describe the mountains that surround the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro.

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

**Suggested answer:** The mountains are huge and steep, with odd shapes. For example, one of these mountains was named after a sugar loaf, because it looks like a type of bread made on an island near Portugal.

9. Why do people from all over the world visit the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro?

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

**Suggested answer:** People from all over the world visit the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro to see its great beauty. The Harbor is the world's largest natural bay. It is surrounded by huge and steep mountains with odd shapes. The water and surrounding mountains create a beautiful harbor that people from all over the world come to see.

**10.** Imagine you wanted to convince a friend to join you on a trip to the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro. Explain the argument you might make to your friend to persuade him or her to join you.

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

**Suggested answer:** Answers may vary but should be supported by the text. Students may generally indicate that they would explain to their friend that the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro is the world's largest natural bay, containing more water than any other bay in the world. Because of its size, the harbor is considered one of the world's seven natural wonders. It would be very cool to visit one of just seven of these places in the world. Also, the bay is surrounded by huge and steep granite mountains with odd shapes that they can visit. Together, the water and mountains create a beautiful harbor. Given the opportunity to see the great beauty of the harbor, the trip would be one to remember for a very long time.



1. What keeps falling off Ariel's bicycle?

- A. the front wheel
- B. the back wheel
- C. **the reflector**
- D. the seat

2. The narrator is the person who is telling the story. In this story, the narrator is Ariel's sibling. How does the narrator finally solve the problem of the reflector falling off Ariel's bike?

- A. by taking Ariel's bike to a repair shop
- B. by tying the reflector on with some rope from a closet
- C. by asking her dad to fix the reflector by himself
- D. **by gluing the reflector on with help from her dad**

3. Rope does not keep the reflector on the bike as well as glue does.

What evidence from the passage supports this statement?

- A. The main character's father helps her glue the reflector onto the bike after the reflector falls off a second time.
- B. After the reflector is tied onto the bike with rope, it stays on when Ariel rides down the sidewalk.
- C. After the reflector is tied onto the bike with rope, it stays on when Ariel rides over a bump.
- D. **The reflector falls off after being tied onto the bike, but it does not fall off after being glued on.**

4. Why does Ariel give the narrator a hug at the end of the story?

- A. Ariel is upset about how long it has taken to fix the bike.
- B. **Ariel is happy that her sister has fixed the bike.**
- C. Ariel is excited to take her bike to a repair shop.
- D. Ariel is confused because she does not understand how her sister fixed the bike.

5. What is this story mainly about?

- A. two sisters who do not get along until their dad makes them be nice to each other
- B. a bike that is unsafe to ride because it is falling apart
- C. **a problem with a bike and what the main character does to solve it**
- D. a girl whose bike breaks and what happens when she takes it to a repair shop

6. Read the following sentence: "Last week, the red, shiny **reflector** came off my sister's bicycle seat."

What does the word **reflector** mean?

- A. a wheel that turns very slowly
- B. **something that shines when light hits it**
- C. a type of metal that is worth a lot of money
- D. a safety pad that someone riding a bicycle wears

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

The narrator tries fixing the reflector with glue \_\_\_\_\_ rope does not work.

- A. **after**
- B. although
- C. before
- D. so

8. What causes the reflector to fall off Ariel's bike after it has been tied on with rope?

**Suggested Answer:** A tree branch causes the reflector to fall off Ariel's bike after it has been tied on with rope.

9. What are the three bike riding conditions that the narrator has Ariel recreate after gluing the reflector on Ariel's bike?

**Suggested Answer:** The three conditions are (1) riding her bike down the sidewalk, (2) riding over a bump, and (3) riding under a tree.

10. Why is recreating these conditions important to the narrator's experiment?

**Suggested Answer:** Answers may vary in phrasing, but students should recognize that recreating the conditions enables the main character to compare how effective the rope is at keeping the reflector on with how effective the glue is.

1. What dish is Sophia making with her Abuela?

- A. *pupusas*
- B. *arroz con frijoles*
- C. ***plátanos maduros***
- D. *tres leches*

2. How does Sophia feel about cooking *plátanos maduros* with her Abuela?

- A. **She is nervous that she won't be able to do all the steps necessary to make the dish because she was born with one hand.**
- B. She is angry because her brother makes *plátanos maduros* often without her and feels like it is unfair.
- C. She is happy that she has the time to try making the dish alone without help to show that she can do it.
- D. She is confused because she always thought that *plátanos maduros* tasted bad but now she's not sure.

3. Sophia is willing to try to do things even if she's not sure that she can do them with one hand.

What evidence from the passage supports this idea?

- A. "Abuela smiled, grabbed a fresh pan and poured a tiny bit of oil into it. She prepared the pan just like she helped Sophia prepare the first one."
- B. "Then she put the *plátanos maduros* on a plate and gave Sophia a fork. Sophia quickly began eating."
- C. "Today she was going to work with Abuela to turn those banana-like fruits into *plátanos maduros*."
- D. **"Sophia bit her lip, worried about how she'd pour the oil or flip the maduros. Still, she moved over to the stool near the hot stove, where Abuela had already heated the pan."**

4. How does Abuela support Sophia while they're cooking together?

- A. She tells Sophia a story where the main character learns how to cook.
- B. She tells her to figure it all out on her own so she can be independent.
- C. **She gives her instructions and helps her when she needs help.**
- D. She reminds Sophia of her own struggles in life and how she overcame them.

5. What is one important theme in this story?

- A. It's important to remind your friends that you care about them.
- B. Being careful with what you say to other people means you won't hurt their feelings.
- C. Family members sometimes don't know us as well as we think they do.
- D. **It's good to try to do new things, even if you're worried you can't do them.**

1. What were sauropods?
  - A. a group of fossils
  - B. **a group of dinosaurs**
  - C. a group of ancient plants
  - D. a group of fish
  
2. This passage describes how sauropods looked and acted. How can sauropods best be described?
  - A. They ate other dinosaurs.
  - B. They were similar to each other.
  - C. **They were very large.**
  - D. They grew very slowly.
  
3. The passage says, "The larger a baby sauropod was, the more likely it was to be able to stay safe from predators. This may have contributed to the overall large size of the sauropod group." What conclusion can you draw from this statement?
  - A. Sauropods were known for being fierce predators.
  - B. Sauropods were able to hunt many other creatures because of their size.
  - C. Sauropods were hunted by many kinds of predators.
  - D. **Not many predators could attack large creatures like sauropods.**
  
4. The text calls some sauropods the largest land animals to ever exist. What detail from the text supports this statement?
  - A. Sauropods usually weighed less than 11 pounds when they hatched from an egg, but grew extremely quickly over the course of thirty years.
  - B. **Scientists think that if sauropods had gotten much bigger, their bones might not have been able to support their weight, so they were as large as they could be.**
  - C. The larger a baby sauropod was, the more likely it was to be able to stay safe from predators.
  - D. Sauropods generally had large bodies, long necks, small heads, and four legs.

5. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. **The sauropods were huge dinosaurs that were able to stay safe from predators due to their size and rapid growth.**
- B. The sauropods were big, fierce predators who ate many smaller dinosaurs.
- C. The sauropods were scientists who studied huge dinosaurs that had small heads and long necks.
- D. Many kinds of dinosaurs walked the earth long ago, and one group of them was called the sauropods.

6. Please read the following sentence from the passage.

"These ancient reptiles were very **diverse**, ranging in size, diet, movement, habits, and more."

As used in the passage, what does the word "**diverse**" mean?

- A. fierce
- B. similar
- C. special
- D. **different**

7. Please choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

\_\_\_\_\_ sauropods were all big, some species were bigger than others.

- A. However
- B. Finally
- C. **Although**
- D. Previously

8. How did different species of sauropods differ from each other?

**Suggested answer:** They differed in size from species to species.

9. In what ways were all sauropods similar? Include at least three details from the text in your answer

**Suggested answer:** They had long necks and small heads. They walked on four legs. They were usually very large. They grew rapidly from when they hatched to when they were full-sized.

10. A scientist has discovered a new species of dinosaur and wants to know if this species belongs to the sauropod group. What evidence should the scientist look for to prove the new species is a sauropod?

**Suggested answer:** The scientist should look for evidence that the species walked on four legs, was very large with a long neck and small head, and grew rapidly from the time of hatching.



1. What kind of farmer is Luke's dad?

- A. a dairy farmer
- B. a grain farmer
- C. **a fruit-and-vegetable farmer**
- D. a cow-and-chicken farmer

2. One effect in this story is that Luke learns about tomatoes and farming. What is the cause?

- A. Luke's house is surrounded by lettuce.
- B. **Luke helps his father grow tomatoes.**
- C. Luke explains what he means by "magical" to his friend Tom.
- D. Luke sometimes sets his alarm clock so that he can wake up before sunrise.

3. Luke's father pays a lot of attention to his son.

What evidence from the story supports this statement?

- A. Luke's father is a fruit-and-vegetable farmer.
- B. Luke's father says that most worthwhile things require a lot of attention.
- C. Luke's father pays a lot of attention to Luke's mother.
- D. **Luke's father listens to his son's questions and answers them.**

4. What is Luke's opinion of the work his father does?

- A. **Luke thinks his father's work is special and interesting.**
- B. Luke thinks his father's work is a waste of time and money.
- C. Luke thinks his father's work is strange and confusing.
- D. Luke thinks his father's work is evil and dangerous.

5. What is a theme of this story?

- A. the benefits of exercise
- B. the effects of being lazy
- C. **giving care and attention to worthwhile things**

D. making friends with people who are different from you

6. Read the following sentences: "Luke's father is a farmer. **To be more precise**, his dad is a fruit-and-vegetable farmer."

Why does the author start the second sentence with the words, "**To be more precise**"?

- A. to make readers look up a word
- B. to make sure readers are paying attention
- C. to create a clear picture in readers' minds
- D. **to let readers know that more detail is coming**

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Luke asks about his father's work on the farm; \_\_\_\_\_ he starts helping his father with work on the farm.

- A. before
- B. **then**
- C. for example
- D. on the contrary

8. If you asked Luke, how would he describe a fruit-and-vegetable farm?

**Suggested answer:** Luke would describe a fruit-and-vegetable farm as magical.

9. Why is Luke certain that the tomato plants he is working with will become "the most beautiful tomatoes he had ever seen" once August arrives?

**Suggested answer:** Luke is certain that "a little bit of family magic and a lot of attention" will result in the most beautiful tomatoes he has ever seen once August arrives.

10. Based on the story, is farming magical? Explain why or why not, using evidence from the passage.

**Suggested answer:** Answers may vary, as long as they are supported by the passage. Students may respond that farming is not really magical. Farmers do not cast spells to make their plants grow; they plant seeds and care for them. On the other hand, students may respond that farming does require a certain kind of magic. This magic is the “family magic” Luke refers to, a special kind of attention given to what a person cares a lot about.

1. In the story, Tamara goes on her first what?
  - A. bike ride
  - B. school trip
  - C. **hike**
  - D. camping trip
  
2. While Tamara is hiking up the trail, she looks around at all of the different plants. What motivates this action?
  - A. **Tamara wants to keep her mind off of how tired she feels.**
  - B. Tamara wants to study the plants for a test at school.
  - C. Tamara wants to try to find a rabbit in the plants and bushes.
  - D. Tamara wants to keep her mind off of how scared she is.
  
3. Tamara is able to experience new things on the hike. What information from the passage best supports this conclusion?
  - A. Tamara's mother talks about the other times the family has gone hiking.
  - B. Tamara hikes on a trail that is far away from the city where she lives.
  - C. Tamara and her family end up at a pool at the bottom of a waterfall.
  - D. **Tamara sees trees with long draping leaves she has never seen before.**
  
4. Read the following sentences: "If her brother said she could do it, Tamara knew she could. James never lied." Based on this information, how does Tamara feel about her brother?
  - A. Tamara dislikes her brother.
  - B. **Tamara trusts her brother.**
  - C. Tamara thinks her brother is cool.
  - D. Tamara doesn't trust her brother.

5. What is this story mostly about?

- A. Tamara sees a rabbit on the trail.
- B. Tamara has a picnic with her family.
- C. **Tamara goes on her first hike.**
- D. Tamara sees a waterfall and a pool.

6. Read the following sentences: "She saw a small and furry rabbit by the side of the trail. Tamara **gasp**ed with surprise, and the rabbit ran away at the sound."

As used in this sentence, what does the word "**gasp**ed" most nearly mean?

- A. took in and let out a long breath to show boredom
- B. said something quietly so that only one person would hear
- C. said something very loudly because of anger
- D. **breathed in suddenly and loudly because of surprise or shock**

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Tamara gets tired after hiking for an hour, \_\_\_\_\_ she keeps hiking anyway.

- A. **but**
- B. so
- C. after
- D. like

8. How does Tamara feel when she wakes up?

**Suggested answer:** Tamara feels excited.

9. Most days Tamara hates getting up early, but today is different. Why does Tamara feel differently today?

**Suggested answer:** Tamara feels differently today because her family is going on a hike.

**10.** The author states at the end of the passage that Tamara "decided that she liked hiking." What may have made Tamara feel this way? Use information from the passage to support your answer.

**Suggested answer:** Answers may vary and should be supported by the passage.

Examples of information students may cite in support of their answers include:

- Tamara is able to overcome her tiredness and complete the hike. This most likely gives her a sense of satisfaction.
- Tamara is able to experience new things on the hike such as seeing trees with long draping leaves that she has never seen before.
- Tamara may have enjoyed the surprises she encountered along the hike, such as seeing a small, furry rabbit at the side of the trail.

1. Where did the first Greenmarket open?
  - A. Chicago
  - B. Boston
  - C. **New York City**
  - D. San Francisco
  
2. The passage describes the sequence of events which led to the first Greenmarket in New York City. Which of the following is one of those events?
  - A. Farmers' markets in New York City began selling other foods besides fruits and vegetables.
  - B. **Barry Benepe convinced New York City government to help establish a farmers' market.**
  - C. Farmers' markets were opened across the country after other states saw how popular the farmers' markets in New York were.
  - D. New Yorkers demanded more farmers' markets.
  
3. The New York City government was not eager to start a farmers' market. What detail from the text supports this conclusion?
  - A. People chatted and laughed at the first Greenmarket.
  - B. The city government finally agreed to help Barry Benepe open the first Greenmarket.
  - C. The new farmers' market was called a Greenmarket.
  - D. **The city government wasn't sure New Yorkers would care enough to buy the vegetables from the local farmers instead of the grocery store.**
  
4. What does the passage suggest about Benepe's role in the spread of farmers' markets across the country?
  - A. Benepe's role was important because he helped other states open farmers' markets.
  - B. **Benepe's role was important because he started the trend of farmers' markets.**
  - C. Benepe's role was not important because he only helped open Greenmarkets in one state.
  - D. Benepe's role was not important because he was unable to influence the New York City government to open a farmers' market.

5. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. why people like fresh vegetables
- B. **how farmers' markets got established in New York City**
- C. how to have a farm near New York City
- D. what Barry Benepe did for a living

6. Read the following sentences from the passage: "It took a lot of time for tomatoes to come to New York from Mexico-they had to cross an entire continent. But tomatoes from near the city didn't have to travel as far. The farmer could pick them on the same day. These **local** tomatoes were delicious."

As used in the passage, what does the word "**local**" mean?

- A. **nearby**
- B. country
- C. unripe
- D. far away

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

All the food, \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables, fruit, eggs, meat, and milk, sold at farmers' markets in New York City comes from a local farm.

- A. consequently
- B. **except**
- C. such as
- D. however



8. Barry Benepe was passionate about his idea of starting a farmers' market in New York City. What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?

**Suggested answer:** Students should indicate that Barry cared enough about his idea that he brought it to the city government. Students may also note that Barry worked with the city, and they made markets in other neighborhoods so that by 2013, NYC had 54 farmers' markets.

9. Explain at least two differences between the fruits and vegetables sold in a grocery store and the fruits and vegetables sold at the Greenmarket.

**Suggested answer:** Answers may vary and should include that fruits and vegetables at the Greenmarket were much fresher than ones at the grocery store and more delicious. Students may also note that the fruits and vegetables at the Greenmarket were not brought to New York from a far location like the fruits and vegetables at grocery stores.

10. Explain whether one should support the spread of farmers' markets. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

**Suggested answer:** Answers may vary as long as they are supported by the text. Students may reason that one should support the spread of farmers' markets as they provide fresher and more delicious produce than grocery stores. Farmers' markets also help to reduce pollution since the produce is being transported over a shorter distance and they help farmers. Students may also note the beneficial impact on the sense of community farmers' markets have as they give people a chance to meet and talk with one another in a setting that feels like a party as was the case at the first Greenmarket opening.

Conversely, students may also argue that one need not support the spread of farmers' markets since they ultimately provide the same products as grocery stores.

1. What is a sunflower?

- A. **a big, circular, yellow flower**
- B. a big, triangular, red flower
- C. a small, circular, blue flower
- D. a small, triangular, purple flower

2. What does the author describe in the second paragraph?

- A. the center of a sunflower
- B. **different ways people use sunflowers**
- C. animals that love to eat sunflower seeds
- D. food that is made with sunflower oil

3. Sunflowers provide food to people and animals.

What evidence in the text supports this statement?

- A. "Sunflowers are actually made up of lots and lots of tiny flowers."
- B. "We use sunflowers in different ways. One thing we do with them is look at them!"
- C. "They [sunflowers] will last a long time in a vase. A vase is a jar, bottle, or other container that is used to hold flowers."
- D. **"People, birds, and other animals, including squirrels and chipmunks, love to eat sunflower seeds."**

4. Read these sentences from the text.

"We use sunflowers in different ways. One thing we do with them is look at them!"

Based on the information in this text, why might people look at sunflowers?

- A. because sunflower seeds are filled with protein
- B. because sunflower seeds have a lot of oil in them
- C. because sunflowers need a lot of sun to grow
- D. **because sunflowers are bright and pretty**

5. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. Sunflowers are actually made up of lots and lots of tiny flowers.
- B. The stems of sunflowers are rough and scratchy.
- C. **Sunflowers are pretty flowers that give people and animals food.**
- D. Sunflower seeds can be difficult to eat if they are still in their shells.

6. Read this sentence from the text.

"Sunflowers are actually made up of lots and lots of tiny flowers."

Why might the author have used the phrase "lots and lots" here?

- A. to call attention to how bright sunflowers are
- B. **to call attention to the amount of flowers that make up sunflowers**
- C. to call attention to how small the flowers that make up sunflowers are
- D. to call attention to how much sun sunflowers need to grow

7. Read these sentences from the text.

"Sunflower seeds are good to eat. People, birds, and other animals, including squirrels and chipmunks, love to eat sunflower seeds. They can be difficult to eat if they are still in their shells, but they are filled with protein and are good for you!"

What does the word "they" in the last sentence refer to?

- A. people
- B. birds and animals
- C. squirrels and chipmunks
- D. **sunflower seeds**

8. What do sunflower seeds have inside them?

**Suggested answer:** Sunflower seeds have oil inside them.

9. What do people use sunflower oil for?

**Suggested answer:** People use sunflower oil for cooking.

10. Read this sentence from the text.

"We use sunflowers in different ways."

Explain what part of a sunflower might be most useful to people. Support your answer with evidence from the text.

**Suggested answer:** Answers may vary. However, most of the evidence in the text points to the seeds. Sunflower seeds are a source of protein and food for people. The seeds also have a lot of oil in them. People use that oil for cooking.

1. What does Elizabeth decide to make for Nicole?

- A. beeswax
- B. avocado soup
- C. **chicken soup**
- D. chicken drumsticks

2. Who is the main character of this story?

- A. David
- B. **Elizabeth**
- C. Elizabeth's mom
- D. the young man at the butcher counter

3. Elizabeth is upset at Nicole.

What evidence from the passage supports this statement?

- A. "In the poultry aisle, there were all sorts of pale bits of chicken, sealed tightly under plastic, shimmering in the harsh white light."
- B. "Elizabeth filled the pot with water, but it was too heavy to pick up and out of the sink."
- C. "Along with the chicken, Elizabeth added all the soup stuff she could think of: carrots, onion, celery, potatoes, radishes, Brussels sprouts, broccoli and a banana."
- D. **"Think of Nicole,' Elizabeth said. 'Just think of poor, sick, sniffly, selfish, beach day-ruining Nicole!'"**

4. What might be a reason that Elizabeth does not bring Nicole the chicken soup she makes herself?

- A. **The chicken soup Elizabeth makes herself tastes terrible.**
- B. Elizabeth likes the chicken soup she made too much to share it.
- C. Elizabeth wants to save the chicken soup she made for her mother.
- D. The chicken soup Elizabeth makes will taste better in a couple days.

5. What is a theme of this story?

- A. Going to the beach is never a good idea.
- B. Making chicken soup is so easy that anyone can do it.
- C. **Things in life do not always work out as planned.**
- D. Brothers and sisters should always be nice to each other.

6. Read the following sentence: "He drove away, and Elizabeth wondered if there was anywhere on the Internet that explained how to melt older brothers with your mind." Why does the author describe Elizabeth wondering if there was anywhere on the Internet that explained how to melt older brothers with your mind?

- A. to make the reader wonder why Elizabeth spends so much time on the Internet
- B. to make the reader afraid of young people who like to use the Internet
- C. **to make the reader laugh and understand how Elizabeth feels**
- D. to make the reader cry and feel sorry for Elizabeth's brother

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

At first the weather seems great for a trip to the beach; \_\_\_\_\_, it starts to rain.

- A. **later on**
- B. for example
- C. in particular
- D. previously

8. Where were Elizabeth and Nicole planning to go together?

**Suggested answer:** Elizabeth and Nicole were planning to go to the beach together.

9. Why do Elizabeth and Nicole not go to the beach?

**Suggested answer:** Students may respond that Nicole's fever is the reason she and Elizabeth do not go to the beach. They may also give a more nuanced response, explaining that the fever is what keeps Nicole from going, while Elizabeth refuses to go because she doesn't want to be stuck with her brother and his friends. Students may also infer that Elizabeth prefers spending time with her friend to spending time with her brother and his friends.

10. In "Chicken Soup for Nicole," many things do not work out as planned. Give one example of something not working out as planned. Then explain whether what actually happened turned out to be better or worse than what was planned.

**Suggested answer:** Answers may vary, provided that they are supported by the passage. Questions 8 and 9 have prepared to students to use the example of Nicole and Elizabeth's plan to go to the beach as something that does not work out. If using this example, students may argue that what actually happened worked out better than what was planned because the thunderstorm would have made the beach unpleasant. Alternatively, students may choose another example of something not working out as planned, such as the chicken soup that Elizabeth tries to make.