

1. Where does the narrator of this story spend a good amount of time as a child?

**Suggested answer:** The narrator spends a good amount of time as a child in the Xochimilco canals.

2. What is a main characteristic of Xochimilco, the setting of the story?

**Suggested answer:** Xochimilco has waterways.

3. The narrator used to love spending time alone at the Xochimilco canals. What evidence from the story supports this conclusion?

**Suggested answer:** The narrator used to love Xochimilco during the weekdays when there were no boat parties and you felt as though the water was yours alone.

4. What caused the narrator to stop going to Xochimilco?

**Suggested answer:** The narrator had a frightening encounter with a panther in the bushes of one of the canals.

5. What is the main idea of this story?

**Suggested answer:** The narrator stops visiting Xochimilco, a place he once loved so much, due to a frightening experience he has in one of its canals.

6. Read the sentences and answer the question.

"Eventually I stopped visiting Xochimilco. Often childhood pleasures and habits fade and are replaced. But Xochimilco was taken from me far more suddenly."

Why does the narrator say Xochimilco was "taken" from him?

**Suggested answer:** The narrator says this to indicate something outside of his control made him stop visiting Xochimilco.

7. What word or phrase best completes the sentence?

The narrator saw a large animal moving in the bushes by the canal. \_\_\_\_\_, he stopped going to Xochimilco.

**Suggested answer:** Consequently (Please note that there may be more than one acceptable response.)

8. What animal was moving in the bushes of one of the canals when the narrator was alone at Xochimilco?

**Suggested answer:** Answers may vary.

9. How did the narrator feel when he heard the strange cries, saw the wild eyes, and heard the growl from the side of the canal? Use evidence from the story to support your answer.

**Suggested answer:** Answers may vary.

10. Why won't the narrator return to Xochimilco, even though the canals are safe again? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

**Suggested answer:** Answers may vary.

1. Where is Cascadia located?

- A. in Alaska
- B. in Chile
- C. **in the Pacific Northwest**
- D. in the middle of the Pacific Ocean

2. What is the cause of earthquakes?

- A. the sudden breaking of the earth's rigid outer shell
- B. the stretching and thinning of the rocks that make up a tectonic plate
- C. the very slow movement of tectonic plates that are separating from each other
- D. **the energy released when two tectonic plates grind together and then suddenly move**

3. What evidence led scientists to conclude that Cascadia had been hit by large earthquakes many times in the past?

- A. the knowledge that the earth's outer shell is made up of tectonic plates
- B. **the remains of forests in Cascadia that had died because of flooding**
- C. the fact that Alaska had been hit by an earthquake of magnitude 9.2
- D. the revision of the Uniform Building Code in the Pacific Northwest

4. Based on the text, what may have led people to revise the Uniform Building Code in the Pacific Northwest?

- A. the need to prevent large earthquakes from happening in the Pacific Northwest region
- B. the fact that buildings in the Pacific Northwest had recently fallen down during earthquakes
- C. the desire to help scientists learn about buildings in areas that are likely to be hit by earthquakes
- D. **the evidence that large earthquakes had struck the Pacific Northwest in the past**

5. What is the main idea of this article?

- A. Scientists can tell where large earthquakes have occurred by studying dead forests along coastal land.
- B. Earthquakes can occur along subduction zones, where an oceanic tectonic plate sinks below a continental plate.
- C. **Scientists have found evidence that the Pacific Northwest is at risk of being hit by major earthquakes.**
- D. Changing the Uniform Building Code in the Pacific Northwest was an important step toward meeting the threat of large earthquakes.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"Earthquakes can't be prevented. However, people can take **measures** to minimize the damage they cause. In some cases, communities can strengthen existing dams, bridges, water systems, schools, hospitals, and lifelines (electrical, gas, and water lines). They can also design and build earthquake-resistant structures."

What does the word "**measures**" most nearly mean in this sentence?

- A. questions
- B. amounts
- C. **actions**
- D. lessons

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

Scientists used to think that Cascadia would only be struck by earthquakes of magnitude 7 or below. \_\_\_\_\_, they found more recent evidence of bigger earthquakes in the region.

- A. Therefore
- B. **However**
- C. Indeed
- D. For example

8. What did the drowned forests in Cascadia show scientists about the size of past earthquakes in the region?

**Suggested answer:** The drowned forests in Cascadia showed scientists that very large earthquakes had struck Cascadia in the past.

9. In 1994, the Uniform Building Code was revised to include new requirements for how strong buildings in parts of the Pacific Northwest had to be. How did this change in the Uniform Building Code help people in the Pacific Northwest prepare for future earthquakes?

**Suggested answer:** The changes required new buildings in areas prone to great earthquakes to be able to withstand much stronger earthquakes than before. This helped people prepare for future earthquakes by minimizing the damage that large earthquakes could cause.

10. The last paragraph of the article states that it is hard to know whether we are prepared for future earthquakes until we know more about past earthquakes. It says that by studying the earth's past, scientists can help protect people from loss of life and property. How can knowing more about past earthquakes help people better prepare for future earthquakes? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

**Suggested answer:** Answers may vary in depth, but should recognize that if an area has had an earthquake of a certain intensity in the past, then a similar-sized earthquake can strike that area again. This knowledge can help people determine how to prepare adequately. For example, scientists originally thought that Cascadia only faced threats from earthquakes of magnitude 7 and below. Buildings in the Pacific Northwest were not required to withstand large earthquakes. When scientists studied past earthquakes in the area (and the signs left behind by large earthquakes in other parts of the world), they learned that Cascadia could be hit by larger, more damaging earthquakes. Students may infer that this information helped prompt the change in the area's Uniform Building Code, which now requires buildings to withstand stronger earthquakes than before.

1. What does genetic information dictate, or control?
  - A. **what characteristics an organism will have**
  - B. where an organism will live and die
  - C. which predators will eat the organism
  - D. who the organism's parents were
  
2. The passage describes the sequence of a butterfly's life. Which of the following shows the life cycle of a butterfly in the correct order?
  - A. egg, pupa, adult, caterpillar
  - B. pupa, egg, caterpillar, adult
  - C. **egg, caterpillar, pupa, adult**
  - D. egg, pupa, caterpillar, adult
  
3. Monarch butterflies are protected by their bright coloration. What evidence from the passage supports this conclusion?
  - A. Their bright coloration makes monarch butterflies easily noticeable to predators.
  - B. **The monarch's color warns predators that they are poisonous, so they don't get eaten.**
  - C. Unlike other butterflies, monarchs do not blend into their surroundings to protect themselves.
  - D. If a predator eats a monarch, it can taste the poison and will spit the butterfly out.
  
4. Butterfly A is blue with black markings. Butterfly B is green with brown spots. What conclusion can you make about these two butterflies?
  - A. Both butterflies protect themselves by blending into their surroundings.
  - B. The two butterflies have different life cycles.
  - C. Both butterflies have the same genetic information.
  - D. **The two butterflies have different genetic information.**

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A. monarch butterflies
- B. viceroy butterflies
- C. milkweed toxins
- D. caterpillars and pupae

6. Read the following sentences: "Inside the chrysalis, the pupa grows the legs, wings, and other parts of an adult butterfly. Once the butterfly is fully **developed**, the chrysalis splits apart, and the butterfly emerges."

What does the word "**developed**" mean?

- A. young and small
- B. changed and grown
- C. safe and protected
- D. soft and vulnerable

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

Monarch butterflies are brightly colored; \_\_\_\_\_, they are highly visible to predators.

- A. however
- B. for example
- C. as a result
- D. initially

8. Why are monarch butterflies poisonous?

**Suggested answer:** Monarch butterflies are poisonous because as caterpillars they eat a plant called milkweed, which is poisonous to most vertebrates (but not to monarchs).



9. How do predators know that monarch butterflies are poisonous?

**Suggested answer:** Predators know that monarch butterflies are poisonous because of their bright coloration, which acts as a warning that they are poisonous.

10. How does the monarch's coloration help both the butterfly and predators?

**Suggested answer:** The monarch's coloration helps the butterfly, because it protects the butterfly from predators. The butterfly's coloration helps predators, because it warns them that the butterfly is poisonous to eat.

. Who goes up to the attic in this story?

- A. **Lisa**
- B. Lisa and Jamal's grandmother
- C. Lisa and Jamal
- D. Jamal

. How does Lisa's perception, or view, of her mother change in the story?

- A. Lisa sees that her mother used to be even more stern and strict than she is now.
- B. Lisa sees that her mother used to be more easily scared than she is now.
- C. **Lisa sees that her mother has not always been as stern and strict as she is now.**
- D. Lisa sees that her mother used to be more athletic than she is now.

. Read these sentences from the text.

Lisa came across a picture of a pretty girl with 'Maud' written across the bottom. She stared at the photograph. Maud was her grandmother, and it was hard to believe that the wrinkled woman downstairs had been this laughing, vivacious girl.

She sorted through the boxes, labeling them more clearly and throwing out anything that seemed useless. After a couple of hours, Lisa's back ached, and her shirt was drenched.

'Lisa, honey!' she heard her grandmother call. 'Come take a break and have some tea.'

Lisa went downstairs and took the picture with her. "Grandma, is this really you?"

Based on this evidence, how does Lisa probably feel when she sees the photograph of her grandmother?

- A. satisfied
- B. **surprised**
- C. disturbed
- D. lonely

4. The letters Lisa finds in the attic give her "a glimpse of the fun-loving, carefree woman her mother had once been." What evidence from the story supports this statement?

A. "Lisa read through the letters voraciously. Her mother was witty and charming in the letters, teasing Daryl and citing inside jokes they had."

B. "When she opened the box, she found a pack of old letters, tied together with a faded blue ribbon."

C. "Lisa took the packet of letters downstairs to the den, where her grandmother was watching TV. She curled up almost in her grandmother's lap, even though she was too old to be doing that anymore."

D. "Lisa looked through several of the boxes before she found the one her grandmother had mentioned. It was smaller than the others, with 'Laura,' her mother's name, written on it in cursive."

5. What is a theme of this story?

A. People are more likely to tell the truth when they speak than when they write.

B. Your first impression about someone is always right.

C. The best way to learn about the past is to watch movies that were made a long time ago.

D. Learning about the past can change your understanding of the present.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

I don't think Mom was ever like that...' said Lisa. She couldn't imagine her stern, hardworking mother doing anything remotely irresponsible. Her mother held the family together and took care of Lisa and Jamal. But no one would ever call her the life of a party.

'Your mother...' her grandmother's voice trailed off as she carefully chose her words.

'When your father died in the service, your mother was still just a girl herself. You were a baby, and Jamal was only two. She had to grow up real fast. She loves you two so much, and that's why she's so strict.'

What does Lisa's grandmother probably mean when she says that Lisa's mother "had to grow up real fast"?

- A. She probably means that Lisa's mother had to drop out of college and start working.
- B. She probably means that Lisa's mother had to become carefree and irresponsible very quickly.
- C. She probably means that Lisa's mother had to take on more responsibility than she was able to handle.
- D. **She probably means that Lisa's mother had to become responsible and mature very quickly.**

7. Read these sentences from the text.

Opening the first letter, she skimmed through until she saw the signature: Daryl.

These were love letters between her father and her mother. Lisa's father had been in the army when he'd first met her mother, and had written her from every duty station. Lisa read through the letters voraciously. Her mother was witty and charming in the letters, teasing Daryl and citing inside jokes they had. It was a side of her mother that Lisa had never before seen. She was so full of hope, so optimistic about the life that they would have together when he returned.

Whom does the pronoun "they" refer to in the last sentence?

- A. Lisa and her mother
- B. Lisa's mother and grandmother
- C. Lisa and her father
- D. **Lisa's mother and father**

8. According to Lisa's grandmother, why is Lisa's mother so strict?

**Suggested answer:** Lisa's grandmother says that Lisa's mother is so strict because she loves Lisa and Jamal so much.

9. What does Lisa learn about her mother from reading her mother's old letters? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

**Suggested answer:** Answers may vary but should reflect the text. Students may respond that Lisa learns her mother was "witty and charming." Lisa also learns that her mother teased her father, made jokes, and was "full of hope."

10. Why might Lisa's mother have asked Lisa's grandmother to show her old letters to Lisa? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

**Suggested answer:** Answers may vary but should be supported by the text. Students may respond that Lisa's mother asked Lisa's grandmother to show Lisa the letters because of her love for Lisa. The letters reveal a lot about Lisa's mother. They show a side of her that has become invisible. Her decision to share that part of herself with Lisa shows that Lisa is important to her. The decision shows that she wants Lisa to know her better and to deepen their relationship.

1. What kind of machine did Joseph-Marie Jacquard invent?

- A. a machine that dried clothes more quickly and efficiently
- B. a machine that organized people's clothes in the washing machine
- C. a machine that transformed white paper into brightly colored paper
- D. **a machine that could make a loom automatically weave a pattern into fabric**

2. What effect did Joseph-Marie Jacquard's machine have on fabric production?

- A. **It allowed fabric to be woven quickly and easily, which made fabric less expensive to buy.**
- B. It made it more difficult to weave fabric, which meant that fabric was more expensive to buy.
- C. It allowed fabric to be woven more quickly, which meant that fabric was more expensive to buy.
- D. It made it slower to weave fabric for most people, so fabric became something that only wealthy people owned.

3. Read the following sentences from the text.

"Generally considered to be the first computer, the Analytical Engine was designed to do highly complex math. Babbage was greatly inspired by the Jacquard loom, and he planned to use punch cards to submit both instructions and data to his Analytical Engine...

Ada Lovelace, often considered the first computer programmer, was also inspired by the punch cards. She realized binary code could be used for any kind of information... When she thought about other things punch cards could do, she said that the two numbers in a binary code could be combined to stand for letters, symbols or even musical notes."

What can you conclude about the Jacquard loom's impact based on this information?

- A. The Jacquard loom was forgotten for many centuries, but in the 1990s some modern computer programmers recognized its genius.
  - B. The binary code used in the Jacquard loom to weave fabric was very specific to weaving, but other kinds of code can be used in other systems.
  - C. **The same binary code system used in the Jacquard loom to weave fabric can be used to represent other kinds of information in computers.**
  - D. The Jacquard loom's impact is mostly seen in the fabric production field, where its binary code system inspired other types of looms.
4. How is Thomas Knauer's quilt *Smart is Beautiful #2* connected to the Jacquard loom?
- A. It is made of paper, and it tells a story about Joseph-Marie Jacquard through images and words.
  - B. **It is made of fabric, and it communicates words in a language inspired by the Jacquard loom's binary coding.**
  - C. It is made of fabric, and it tells a story about the first Jacquard loom through images.
  - D. It is made of metal, and it used binary coding from the Jacquard loom to punch holes in the metal.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. **The Jacquard loom, an automatic loom, was the first example of binary coding, which was used by later computer programmers to represent information.**
- B. The Jacquard loom was created by Joseph-Marie Jacquard, and was a way to automatically weave patterned fabric.
- C. *Smart is Beautiful #2* is a quilt made by Thomas Knauer that spells out a message in a language inspired by binary coding.
- D. Binary coding was an important part of fabric production, but it hasn't been used by many other industries since then.



1. What food does Erika hate?

- A. hot dogs
- B. burgers
- C. onions
- D. anchovies

2. How do Erika's feelings about onions change in the story?

- A. At first she hates onions, but then she asks for more on her burger.
- B. At first she loves onions, but then she doesn't like them on her burger.
- C. At first she does not have an opinion about onions, but then she loves them.
- D. Erika's feelings about onions do not change in the story. She always hates them.

3. Erika's father loves to cook caramelized onions. What evidence from the story best supports this conclusion?

- A. He eats cheeseburgers with caramelized onions.
- B. He says that caramelized onions are more than just sweet.
- C. He sings and dances when he cooks caramelized onions.
- D. He tells Erika that she has to help him cook the caramelized onions.

4. Erika states that caramelized onions are gross even though she has never tried them. She says she knows they are gross because "they're brown and gooey, and they smell like old socks." Based on this evidence, what can be concluded about Erika's opinion of caramelized onions?

- A. Erika's opinion of caramelized onions is influenced by her bad experiences with onions.
- B. Erika's opinion of caramelized onions is influenced by her father's opinion.
- C. Erika's opinion of caramelized onions is based on the way they taste.
- D. Erika's opinion of caramelized onions is not based on the way they taste.

5. What is this story mostly about?

- A. **Erika tries caramelized onions for the first time.**
- B. Erika's dad likes to cook caramelized onions.
- C. Erika throws out hot dogs that have onions on them.
- D. Caramelized onions are Erika's father's favorite food.

6. Read the following sentences:

"Dad-quit it!"

'You don't like my song?'

'No! I hate your song. But not nearly as much as I hate your onions.'

'You hate caramelized onions?' he asked, genuinely **perplexed**. 'But, why?'"

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

- A. excited
- B. **confused**
- C. unhappy
- D. composed

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

Erika's father loves onions and puts them on everything. \_\_\_\_\_, Erika thinks that onions are disgusting.

- A. For instance
- B. In conclusion
- C. Most importantly
- D. **On the other hand**

8. What does *caramelizing* mean?

**Suggested answer:** Caramelizing means to cook something on very high heat, so that the natural sugars inside turn dark and very sweet. It literally means to turn something into caramel.

9. What deal does Erika make with her father?

**Suggested answer:** If Erika eats a cheeseburger with caramelized onions and does not like them, her dad will eat anything that Erika wants.

10. What does Erika most likely learn from her father at the end of the story? Use evidence from the passage to support your answer.

**Suggested answer:** Answers may vary and should be supported by the passage. For example, students may explain that Erika most likely learns that she should try something first before determining whether she likes it or not. Evidence to support such an explanation includes the fact that Erika asks for more caramelized onions after trying them for the first time (as part of her father's deal) even though she was initially convinced they were gross.

1. According to the text, the Korean pronunciation of the Chinese character for geese is the same as the pronunciation of what word?
  - A. **comfort**
  - B. reed
  - C. old man
  - D. special
  
2. What does the text mainly describe?
  - A. artist Kim Jin-Woo's relationship with the elderly friend to whom he gave this painting
  - B. the history of Korean screen painting and poetry
  - C. **the images in the painting, their meaning, and the poem that appears in the painting**
  - D. similarities and differences between Korean and Chinese pronunciation of characters
  
3. The poem inscribed on the painting refers to changing seasons. Which line from the poem best supports this statement?
  - A. The moss and reeds grow long.
  - B. The sand is bright.
  - C. The water is blue.
  - D. **This is the time when autumn geese get ready to depart.**
  
4. Read these sentences from the text.

"Kim also inscribed a poem and interspersed its verses throughout the painting. The poem, which is read from right to left, refers to changing seasons and flying geese. For example, one couplet reads, 'The sand is bright, the water is blue, the moss and reeds grow long; This is the time when autumn geese get ready to depart.'"

Based on this information and the images in the painting, how might the relationship between the poem and the painting best be described?

  - A. **The poem helps explain the images and setting of the painting.**
  - B. The poem helps explain the pronunciation of the characters for "reeds" and "geese."
  - C. The poem helps explain why the artist gave the painting to a friend.
  - D. The poem helps explain the meaning of traditional Korean paintings.

5. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Geese depart for warmer climates when the seasons change, and reeds bend over with age.
- B. Kim Jin-Woo was a generous artist who often made gifts of his paintings to elderly friends as they grew older.
- C. Poetry was often added to Korean screen paintings to create additional meanings.
- D. **Kim Jin-Woo used a combination of word meanings, poetry, and images of nature to express a wish for peace and comfort in old age.**

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"Seven lively geese animate this Korean screen painting. The four in flight spread their wings in various ways and angle their necks in different directions. Their orange webbed feet poke out from underneath their gray feathered bodies. Below them lies a grassy shore, a body of water, and long, thin reeds at the water's edge. One goose dives for food, his feet and tail humorously sticking up out of the water."

Why might the author have chosen the words "lively" and "animate" when describing the geese in the painting?

- A. to explain why the artist used six vertical panels
- B. **to highlight the sense of movement in the painting**
- C. to show how different geese are from old men
- D. to repeat the words from the poem that appear in the painting

7. The Korean pronunciation of the words for "reed" and "old man" are the same.

\_\_\_\_\_, the pronunciation for "geese" and "comfort" is the same.

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

- A. However
- B. For example
- C. **Similarly**
- D. Therefore

8. According to the text, what do traditional Korean paintings of reeds and geese represent?

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

**Suggested answer:** They represent a wish for a peaceful life in a person's later years.

9. Read these sentences from the text.

"Kim also inscribed a poem and interspersed its verses throughout the painting. The poem, which is read from right to left, refers to changing seasons and flying geese."

Identify a line or phrase from the poem that refers to changing seasons.

**Suggested answer:** Students may cite the phrase "the moss and reeds grow long" or the line "This is the time when autumn geese get ready to depart."

10. Explain how the painting gives the sense of changing seasons.

Support your answer with evidence from the text and image.

**Suggested answer:** In the painting, the geese are flying, not stationary, which suggests that they may be migrating. The poem inscribed in the painting refers to departing geese. The reeds appear bent over and brown, not green and blooming, which may lead students to reason that the painting marks a transitional period of things coming to an end. In addition, the poem refers to changing seasons. Korean paintings of reeds and geese represent a wish for a peaceful life in a person's later years, which highlights the theme of change. Further, students may make a connection between the seasonal changes reflected in the painting and its poem with the process of aging and moving through stages of life.

1. Where do Sarah and her parents go?

- A. a movie theater
- B. a store that has stuffed animals
- C. **a house in the country**
- D. the house where Sarah's grandmother lives

2. What is the climax of the action in the story?

- A. Sarah's parents make her popcorn.
- B. Sarah falls asleep after her mom puts one of her favorite movies on the TV.
- C. Sarah's parents let her pack as many toys as she wants.
- D. **A huge animal leaps at Sarah in the garage.**

3. Read the following sentences: "Sarah's mom and dad had said not to worry and that everything was fine. If everything was fine, though, why had they gotten so upset when the phone had rung last night?"

What can be concluded from these sentences?

- A. **Something may be wrong, but Sarah's parents do not want to talk about it.**
- B. Last night a stranger called Sarah's home to give her mom and dad some good news.
- C. Sarah's mom and dad are cheerful people who never worry about anything.
- D. Sarah's mom and dad are worried about how much it will cost to go on a family trip.

4. How does Sarah feel on the trip she takes with her parents?

- A. confident and happy
- B. **confused and scared**
- C. angry and upset
- D. eager and hopeful



5. What is this story mainly about?

- A. making popcorn on the stove instead of in the microwave
- B. the car in which Sarah and her parents drive to a house in the country
- C. the special nights that a girl spends with her grandmother
- D. **two parents who try to keep a secret from their daughter**

6. Read the following sentences: "Going to the house by itself did not worry Sarah. **The chains rattling around the back seat next to her, though, were a different story.**"

What does the author mean by calling the chains in the back seat a different story?

- A. The author means that another story has already been written about the chains in the back seat.
- B. **The author means that the chains worried Sarah.**
- C. The author means that Sarah worries too much.
- D. The author means that Sarah is used to visiting the house in the country.

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

Sarah is spending the night with her parents \_\_\_\_\_ she usually spends it with her grandmother at this time of the month.

- A. as a result
- B. before
- C. **although**
- D. such as

8. What happens after Sarah opens the door to the garage?

**Suggested answer:** Answers may vary in degree of detail. At minimum, students should respond that a large animal leaps toward Sarah.

9. What does Sarah's dad ask her at the end of the story?

**Suggested answer:** Sarah's dad asks her whether she knows what a werewolf is.

10. Why does Sarah's dad ask her whether she knows what a werewolf is?  
Support your answer with evidence from the story.

**Suggested answer:** Answers may vary, as long as they are supported by the passage. Ideally, students will recognize that Sarah's dad asks her this question because he is a werewolf. Evidence for this conclusion includes the red pants the animal in the garage was wearing (identical to the pants worn by Sarah's dad) and the absence of Sarah's dad from the house during the night.

1. What is stickball?
  - A. another name for baseball
  - B. a traditional Puerto Rican game
  - C. **a version of baseball played in New York City**
  - D. a street game played with a hockey stick
  
2. What does the author describe in the passage?
  - A. Osorio's troubled childhood in Puerto Rico
  - B. the rules of stickball
  - C. how Osorio got rich by playing stickball
  - D. **the origins and development of stickball**
  
3. Stickball is a "cheap" game. What evidence from the text supports this statement?
  - A. **It can be played with minimal equipment.**
  - B. It can be played on concrete streets.
  - C. It can be played for money.
  - D. It was only played by poorer children.
  
4. What can be inferred from the following sentence: "Still, money was not as important as the feelings of self-respect and community, which truly compelled Osorio to go outside and play each and every Sunday, even 24 hours after his wedding."
  - A. Money is the main reason Osorio plays stickball.
  - B. **Osorio really loves playing stickball.**
  - C. Osorio is not very fond of his wife.
  - D. Osorio is not very religious.
  
5. What is this passage mainly about?
  - A. **the street game stickball and one of its best players**
  - B. the way New York City kids can adapt to difficult situations
  - C. reasons why baseball is so popular in New York City
  - D. how the Stickball Hall of Fame was built

6. Read the following sentence: "Osorio's family moved to Manhattan from his home in Puerto Rico when the **ink on World War II peace treaties was still wet.**"

Why does the author note that the "**ink on World War II peace treaties was still wet**" when Osorio's family moved to Manhattan?

- A. to show that Osorio's family moved a long time after World War II ended
- B. **to show that Osorio's family moved right before World War II ended**
- C. to show that Osorio's family moved right after World War II ended
- D. to show that Osorio's family moved a long time before World War II ended

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

Police officers would break up games of stickball \_\_\_\_\_ Osorio and his friends were not causing any trouble.

- A. therefore
- B. **even though**
- C. primarily
- D. specifically

8. Why did children in New York City create their own version of baseball?

**Suggested answer:** They created their own version of baseball because the urban setting of New York City makes playing traditional baseball difficult, as there isn't enough space for a full baseball diamond. Poorer children in New York City could not afford to buy gloves and bats, so they created a game that did not require expensive equipment.

9. Why did Osorio play stickball as a child, and why does he continue to play as an adult?

**Suggested answer:** Osorio played stickball as a child because it was fun, because he was able to earn a little money to buy Puma sneakers, and to earn bragging rights for his block. As an adult, Osorio continued to play for the sense of community and self-respect.

10. How did stickball provide its players with a sense of community? Use information from the text to support your answer.

**Suggested answer:** Answers may vary as long as they are supported by the text. Students may explain that it united kids from similar neighborhoods and socio-economic backgrounds and allowed them to engage in an activity that they enjoyed and took pride in.

1. How does Patsy feel about Lake Wenatchee?
  - A. She loves it.
  - B. **She hates it.**
  - C. She enjoys it.
  - D. She's scared of it.
  
2. How does Patsy change in the story?
  - A. At first she wants to go home, but then she doesn't want to leave.
  - B. At first she wants to stay at the lake, but then she wants to leave.
  - C. **At first she wants to upset her brother, but then she changes her mind.**
  - D. At first she lies to her brother, but then she tells him the truth.
  
3. Bart has unrealistic ideas about what the other side of the lake is like. What evidence from the passage best supports this conclusion?
  - A. Bart thinks that the other side of the lake is even better than this side.
  - B. Bart loves the lake, and is up playing on the shore at the crack of dawn every day.
  - C. Bart imitates the birds, creeps up on geckos, and throws rocks for the fish.
  - D. **Bart thinks the other side of the lake has snowy owls and a roller coaster park.**
  
4. Read the following sentences: "The mosquitoes got bigger every year. By now they were larger, it seemed, than her fist." Based on this information, what can you conclude about Patsy?
  - A. Patsy thinks the negative aspects of the lake are not as bad as they actually are.
  - B. **Patsy thinks the negative aspects of the lake are worse than they actually are.**
  - C. Patsy is interested in animals, insects, and nature.
  - D. Patsy is scared that the mosquitoes will get bigger.
  
5. What is this passage mostly about?
  - A. Patsy tells Bart that the other side of the lake is not exciting.
  - B. Bart enjoys being on vacation at Lake Wenatchee.
  - C. Patsy wishes she were at home with her friends.
  - D. **Bart imagines what is on the other side of the lake.**

6. Read the following sentences: "'But something in my gut tells me that it's even better over there.' ... The other side of the lake was nothing too exciting: strip malls and gas stations, with a shopping mall in the middle. But before she told Bart the truth, she wanted to know what he was imagining. It would be more fun to **burst his bubble** that way."

As used in this sentence, what does the phrase "**burst his bubble**" mean?

- A. lie to him
  - B. make something up
  - C. **destroy his fantasy**
  - D. tell the truth
7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Bart thinks that the other side of the lake is exciting and magical, \_\_\_\_\_ Patsy knows that it is really unexciting.

- A. **but**
  - B. so
  - C. for example
  - D. after
8. Where has Patsy's family gone on vacation since Bart was born?

**Suggested answer:** Since Bart was born, Patsy's family has gone on vacation to Lake Wenatchee.

9. Describe what Bart says is on the other side of the lake when Patsy asks, "Is there anything that I will like?"

**Suggested answer:** Bart says that there is a movie theater, a clothing store where they give you free outfits, and a place where you can get free notebooks and fancy pens.

10. Explain why Patsy may have decided not to burst her brother's bubble and tell him about the reality of the other side of the lake at the end of the story. Use evidence from the story to support your answer.

**Suggested answer:** Answers may vary and should be supported by the passage. Students should indicate that Patsy decided not to tell her brother about the reality after seeing his "hopeful, dreaming face," which implies that she did not want to destroy his dreams. Patsy may also have enjoyed fantasizing about the other side of the lake with her brother, and did not want to ruin the moment. ("Patsy found herself strangely impatient. She wanted to know what else was on the other side of the lake.")