

1. What does augmented reality (AR) software do to your view of the world?

- A. It distorts your view and replaces it with a computer screen.
- B. It implants a data chip in your brain to impact your vision.
- C. **It adds a layer of digital information, usually audio or video.**
- D. It replaces your vision with the vision from someone else's eyes.

2. What contrast does the author draw between AR and VR (virtual reality)?

- A. VR is more popular with young people because it is newer, while AR is mostly popular with elderly people.
- B. **VR creates a digital environment with no view of the real world, while AR just adds digital information to your view of the real world.**
- C. VR creates a digital environment by altering the physical world, while AR creates a digital environment with no view of the real world.
- D. VR is best for astronomy apps and Snapchat face filters, while AR is better for things like cooking lessons and book experiences.

3. Read these sentences from the passage.

"The popular photography and social-media app *SnapChat* also depends on AR. As you take selfies using different filters, the camera and software work together to add a layer of visual data on your face. You can then manipulate your features and produce photos and videos of yourself as various characters."

What can you conclude based on this information?

- A. In AR, the user cannot control what happens on screen.
- B. **AR involves an interaction between the user, camera, and software.**
- C. AR is most popular among coders who can control it.
- D. AR is only used by technology industries.

4. What kinds of industries are experimenting with augmented reality, according to this article?

- A. only tech-related industries
- B. fashion and tech industries
- C. the food industry
- D. **all different kinds of industries**

5. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. **Augmented reality technology, which adds effects to your view of the physical world, is being used for everything from museums and shopping to books, and more uses are being developed.**
- B. New AR astronomy apps are allowing people to display the outlines of night sky formations, like constellations and planets, on the screens of their smartphones.
- C. Online shopping could be completely changed by augmented reality technology because it would allow shoppers to "try on" clothes virtually to see how they look on them.
- D. If you've ever used Snapchat, you have used augmented reality technology: your phone's camera and AR software work together to map out visual data on your face, creating filters.

1. Where is the Marianas Trench?

- A. at the bottom of the ocean
- B. **at the top of Mount Everest**
- C. in the middle of the driest desert
- D. at the top of the North Pole

2. What's listed in the section "Creatures from Your Nightmares?"

- A. different explorers and how they discovered the Marianas Trench
- B. **different sea creatures and how they have adapted to darkness**
- C. different islands in the Pacific Ocean and how they were formed
- D. different types of squids and the foods they like to eat

3. Animals in the Marianas Trench have adapted to the darkness of their surroundings.

What evidence from the passage supports this conclusion?

- A. "If you've ever spent time at the bottom of a pool, you have no doubt felt the pressure of that water pushing on you."
- B. "On the ocean floor, football-sized albino crustaceans called amphipods look like giant wood lice and flutter through the muddy deep."
- C. **"Angler fish, sea jellies, squids, shrimp, and worms brighten the gloom with glow-in-the-dark displays."**
- D. "There is so much more that we don't know about this mysterious world. What other creatures may be lurking there?"

4. What effect would the pressure in the Marianas Trench have on most animals and humans?

- A. It would give them a bad headache.
- B. **It would crush their bodies.**
- C. It would strip the hair from their bodies.
- D. It would make their bodies hot.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. The Marianas Trench is so deep underwater that Mount Everest, the tallest mountain in the world, could fit in it with room to spare.
- B. A wide variety of sea animals have adapted in unique ways to the dark, cold, high-pressure environment of the Marianas Trench.**
- C. The dragonfish is a very small fish, but its mouth is monstrously huge with jagged teeth, and a glow-in-the-dark rope-like cord hangs from its chin to attract mates.
- D. While marine snow might sound like snow that we experience on land, it is actually an accumulation of dead bits of animals and plants that falls to the bottom of the ocean.

6. Read the following sentences from the text.

"If you've ever spent time at the bottom of a pool, you have no doubt felt the pressure of that water pushing on you. It squeezes pockets of air in your sinus cavities. The pressure you'd feel under 10 feet of water is uncomfortable. Imagine what it would feel like if you were five miles below the surface!"

Why might the author have included this description of what water pressure could make you feel like?

- A. to help the reader understand how intense the water pressure is at very deep parts of the ocean**
- B. to make the reader feel scared about what might happen if they swim in the ocean while they're at the beach
- C. to confuse the reader about what effects very intense water pressure might have on their body
- D. to convince the reader to try to spend a lot of time at the bottom of a very deep body of water

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

"Animals that live in the Marianas Trench, _____ the barrel fish, have to learn to survive in its intense conditions."

- A. in conclusion
- B. even though
- C. finally
- D. **such as**

8. Describe one of the animals that lives in the Marianas Trench. Use details from the text in your description.

Suggested answer: Answers may vary but should be supported by information from the text. Students could describe any of the animals listed in the “Creatures from your Nightmares” section.

9. What intense conditions have animals in the Marianas Trench adapted to?

Suggested answer: Animals in the Marianas Trench have adapted to extreme cold, intense pressure, and lack of light.

10. Why are the animals in the Marianas Trench so different from animals in other environments? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

Suggested answer: Animals in the Marianas Trench are so unique because they have adapted to where they live, and their environment is very intense and different from other environments. Animals in other environments don't have to adapt to intense pressure, cold, and darkness, so they don't have to have these special qualities.

1. Why did geologist Edmund Hovey travel to the Caribbean in May 1902?
 - A. **to investigate recent volcanic eruptions on the islands of St. Vincent and Martinique**
 - B. to investigate the historic volcanic eruption of Mount Vesuvius
 - C. to try and predict when the next eruption of Mt. Pelée would occur
 - D. to try and help any survivors of the volcanic eruptions of Mt. Pelée and Mt. Soufrière

2. Towards the end of the article, the author draws comparisons between the risks of which two volcanoes?
 - A. Mount St. Helens and Mount Vesuvius
 - B. Mt. Pelée and Mt. Soufrière
 - C. **Mt. Pelée and Mount Vesuvius**
 - D. Mt. Soufrière and Mount St. Helens

3. Mt. Pelee and Vesuvius both had *nuée ardente* eruptions, the most explosive and deadly type of volcanic eruption. In this type of eruption, a cloud of hot ash and gas blows out of the volcano, then rushes very quickly down the volcano's side. What conclusion can be drawn from this evidence?
 - A. People living near Mt. Pelée and Vesuvius should have known that these volcanoes were active and likely to erupt.
 - B. The *nuée ardente* type of volcanic eruption is less dangerous to humans than other types of volcanic eruptions.
 - C. **The *nuée ardente* type of volcanic eruption is incredibly dangerous to humans living near a volcano.**
 - D. The areas surrounding Mt. Pelée and Vesuvius are unlikely to be damaged by future *nuée ardente* eruptions.

4. Based on the text, why might predicting volcanic eruptions be an important goal of scientists studying volcanoes?
- A. **because knowing when volcanoes might erupt will allow scientists to help warn people to leave the area in time to save their lives**
 - B. because knowing when volcanoes might erupt will allow scientists to gain more information about how volcanoes work
 - C. because knowing when volcanoes might erupt will allow scientists to better understand past eruptions
 - D. because knowing when volcanoes might erupt will allow scientists to collect helpful samples for museums

5. What is a main idea of this article?

- A. The eruption of Mt. Pelée in 1902 was similar to the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in AD 79, and should have been better predicted.
- B. **The eruption of Mt. Pelée in 1902 caused massive destruction and death, partly because people at the time did not know much about volcanoes.**
- C. It can be very exciting to live near an active volcano, which is why people currently live near volcanoes that may erupt in the near future.
- D. A geologist went to study volcanic eruptions in the Caribbean in 1902 to see how they compared to the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

6. Read the following sentence from the text.

"With little knowledge of how volcanic eruptions occurred, the residents of Mt. Pelée woefully **underestimated** the risks of living in its vicinity and ignored signals that it was still active."

Based on this sentence, what does the word **underestimate** mean?

- A. to predict correctly
- B. to analyze completely
- C. to take something too seriously
- D. **to not take something seriously enough**

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

Thousands of people lived near Mt. Pelée in 1902 _____ the volcano's signals that it was still active.

- A. in spite of
- B. because of
- C. as a result of
- D. resulting in

8. Describe three warning signs of the 1902 eruption in Saint-Pierre that people ignored at the time. Use details from the text to support your description.

Suggested answer: Student answers should mention three of the following signs from the text:

- Earthquakes dislodged dishes from shelves
- Fine ash fell on a town nearby
- A lightning-lit column of ash and fumes rose from the mountain
- An inch of ash covered the town
- A mudflow from the volcano killed 23 people
- A tsunami reached the harbor
- The mountain flung huge molten rocks in the air

9. Scientists today hope that their knowledge of volcanoes can help save human lives from future volcanic eruptions. What is one problem that might make it difficult to save lives from a future eruption?

Suggested answer: Student answers may vary, but should be based in the text. Possible problems could include:

- Dense populations around the base of an active volcano could be difficult to evacuate; for example, the article says that “the prospect of evacuating a population as dense as that around Vesuvius is daunting.”
- Scientists cannot predict volcanic eruptions with certainty; for example, scientists disagree on when Vesuvius might erupt again.
- Humans don't appreciate geological time scales, which makes it harder to figure out the risk of living near a volcano at any given time.

10. Can scientists' current understanding of how volcanoes work prevent another terrible loss of human life like the ones in Pompeii and Saint-Pierre? Why or why not? Use evidence from the text to support your argument.

Suggested answer: Student answers may vary, as long as they use evidence from the text to support their argument.

Those arguing that scientists' understanding of volcanoes **CAN** help prevent the loss of human life may mention that people can recognize warning signs, take warning signs into account, and leave the vicinity of a volcano when scientists suggest that it might erupt. People could also choose to live away from active volcanoes.

Those arguing that scientists' understanding of volcanoes **CANNOT** prevent the loss of human life may mention that scientists cannot predict volcanic activity with certainty, and that it may be difficult to evacuate large populations from areas of volcanic activity. Students may cite the speed with which Mount Pelée erupted (a flow of 300 mph, which killed 27,000 people in two minutes) as evidence that evacuations would have to happen quickly before an eruption; quick evacuation, though, would be “daunting” in areas with high populations, like Naples.

1. Which artist painted *The Life Line*?

- A. Edward Hopper
- B. **Winslow Homer**
- C. Thomas Moran
- D. James Whistler

2. What does the first paragraph of this text describe?

- A. The first paragraph describes the artist's reasons for creating this painting.
- B. The first paragraph describes how a lifesaving device works in real life.
- C. **The first paragraph describes what is happening in the painting.**
- D. The first paragraph describes the mysteries left in the painting by the artist.

3. Read this sentence from the text:

"Crashing waves, dark threatening skies, and fierce winds surround the two figures in the center."

What evidence from the painting supports the author's description of the wind as fierce, or powerful?

- A. The skies look dark and threatening.
- B. The rope on the left side is slack in the water.
- C. **The red scarf looks like it is blowing in the man's face.**
- D. The woman's hair looks like it is soaking wet.

4. How could the weather in the painting best be described?

- A. hot and humid
- B. **stormy and dangerous**
- C. calm and rainy
- D. bright and windy

5. What is this text mostly about?

- A. **the painting *The Life Line***
- B. Winslow Homer's inspiration
- C. a heroic rescue at sea
- D. how lifesaving devices work

6. Read these sentences from the first paragraph of the text: "Crashing waves, dark threatening skies, and fierce winds surround the two figures in the center. Remnants of a sinking ship are barely visible in the upper left. Only a thin rope supports the weight of the man and woman, who are suspended above the turbulent sea."

Why might the author have used the word "only" in the third sentence of this excerpt, when mentioning the thin rope?

- A. to emphasize that the rope was strong, even though it was thin
- B. **to make the situation seem even more dangerous**
- C. to suggest that most rescues like the one in the painting require one rope
- D. to imply that the scene in the painting is not realistic

7. Read these sentences from the text.

"One year before he painted *The Life Line*, American artist Winslow Homer witnessed a demonstration of a lifesaving device like the one shown in this picture. He included details that show how it worked."

What phrase could replace the word "it" in the second sentence without changing the sentence's meaning?

- A. the artist
- B. the demonstration
- C. the picture
- D. **the lifesaving device**

8. According to the text, this painting depicts a suspenseful moment during what?

Suggested answer: The painting depicts a suspenseful moment during a heroic rescue.

9. Winslow Homer left some details of the story in the painting a mystery. For instance, he hid the man's face with the red scarf. What is another mystery that Homer left for the viewers of the painting?

Suggested answer: Homer also left the conclusion of the story unclear - the viewer does not know whether the rescue will be successful.

10. The text says that the painting depicts a "suspenseful" moment. What elements of the painting create the feeling of suspense? Support your answer with evidence from the text and the painting.

Suggested answer: Answers may vary but should be supported by the text and painting. The painting creates the feeling of suspense largely because of the moment it depicts. As the text mentions, Homer left the conclusion of this rescue story unclear. The painting also creates a sense of danger with the "crashing waves, dark threatening skies, and fierce winds." As the text mentions, "only a thin rope supports the weight of the man and woman" in the painting, which contributes to that suspense and sense of danger.

1. What do solar panels require to work properly?

- A. **access to the sun during peak hours**
- B. access to heat during the warmest part of the day
- C. access to light from the sun or the moon
- D. access to the sun only during the summer

2. What problem are households in Australia with rooftop solar panels facing?

- A. Many solar fences are being built to prevent different parties from accessing the sun.
- B. Many regulations are being implemented to support big construction companies in blocking the sun.
- C. **Many high-rise buildings are being developed and blocking the households' access to the sun.**
- D. Many solar panels are too big and expensive for individuals to install and maintain by themselves.

3. Please read these sentences from the text.

"Australia's rapid embrace of rooftop panels-now installed on one in four homes in some areas-has collided with another hot spot of investment, construction of apartments and homes. With many new high-rise buildings casting shade for much of the day, more households want the courts to intervene to prevent potential blockages. 'There needs to be rules, some process in place over how to deal with this,' said Jenny Port, a gallery owner who has waged a seven-month battle to block construction of a 16-story apartment tower beside her inner city art space and home in Melbourne. 'Right now there's just nothing, no rights at all to the sun.'"

What conclusion can be drawn about the issue of 'rights to the sun' in Australia based on these sentences?

- A. It has been an important issue in Australia for a very long time, but no one has understood it fully till recently.
 - B. **It is a relatively new issue in Australia, and people have not properly addressed it yet.**
 - C. It is a bigger issue for developers of high-rise buildings than it is for households with solar panels.
 - D. It is a bigger issue in Australia than it is in other places in the world.
4. Based on the text, who is most likely to be against laws or regulations in Australia that protect people's access to the sun?
- A. **building developers and construction workers**
 - B. lawmakers and the court system
 - C. residents of the sunniest parts of Australia
 - D. residents of countries other than Australia

5. What is the main idea of this text?

A. In Australia, a group of residents have banded together in a court challenge to block a four-story apartment complex from being built by their homes.

B. In Australia, there is an ongoing struggle between households and building developers over the households' right to access the sun for solar power.

C. Lawmakers in Australia are open to creating guidance and regulations to help protect people's solar access and boost their usage of renewable energy.

D. While it is possible to create regulations to protect solar access, they often come with red tape and complications that lead to more disputes.

1. What instrument does Lina play?
 - A. the saxophone
 - B. the trumpet
 - C. **the piano**
 - D. the drums

2. Throughout the story, Lina asks her parents lots of questions about jazz music. What motivates Lina's questions?
 - A. **Lina wants to learn something new.**
 - B. Lina is preparing for a music history test.
 - C. Lina's homework is to interview her parents.
 - D. Lina needs help with her piano homework.

3. Lina is anxious to learn a different type of music. What evidence from the passage best supports this conclusion?
 - A. "Old and crinkled sheet music sat in front of her, the black notes blankly staring at her. She stared at them for so long, her vision started to blur."
 - B. "She loved the piano; she always had, ever since she started playing at the age of six. But something was beginning to bother her."
 - C. "Lina had been working on this piece for the past week, trying to master the tricky rhythm and memorize the movements required by her long fingers."
 - D. **"They were all classical music pieces, and even though Lina loved them, she was itching to try something new."**

4. What conclusion can be made about Lina's family and their relationship to jazz?
 - A. Lina is the first person in her family to be interested in jazz.
 - B. **Jazz has been important to many people in Lina's family.**
 - C. Lina's family used to like jazz, but now they think it is too popular.
 - D. Lina is the only person in her family who doesn't like jazz.

5. What is this story mostly about?

- A. **Lina learns about jazz and her family's ties to the music.**
- B. Lina is tired of playing the piano and wants to learn something new.
- C. Lina learns how to play jazz piano and improvise new melodies.
- D. Lina discovers that both of her parents enjoy jazz music.

6. Read the following sentences: "Lina thought about **improvising**. She could hardly imagine just sitting down at the piano and playing anything that came to her mind, just piecing together notes in a way that would captivate her listeners. She remained silent for a while, concentrating hard on what she could possibly play off the top of her head."

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

- A. performing from sheet music
- B. making something better
- C. **inventing new music while performing**
- D. playing music for an audience

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

_____, swing music was played in African-American communities before it became popular in ballrooms across America.

- A. However
- B. Finally
- C. Obviously
- D. **Initially**

8. What is swing music?

Suggested answer: Swing music is a type of jazz style with a strong beat that really makes you want to dance.

9. Where did swing music originally come from?

Suggested answer: Swing music originally came from the African-American community.

10. How was music passed down through generations in Lina's family? Use information from the passage to support your answer.

Suggested answer: Students should summarize the connections with jazz music in Lina's lineage. Her maternal grandfather and great-grandfather both played swing music. Lina's mother explains that Lina's great-grandfather taught her grandfather how to play the piano. Her mother also describes how Lina's grandfather was a huge fan of jazz music and how Lina's mother herself listened to jazz while growing up. Lina's father is also a huge fan of jazz music, introducing her to the Duke Ellington song, "Things Ain't What They Used to Be." This song inspires Lina to play jazz music. Thus, the love of jazz music and the talent to play it were passed down through different generations in Lina's family.

1. Why did Bagelville go out of business?

- A. The Montrealers thought the bagels were too sweet.
- B. The Montrealers were thrilled about having New York-style bagels in town.
- C. **The Montrealers did not like the New York-style bagels.**
- D. The Montrealers like bagels that are larger.

2. How does the author compare the two different types of bagels?

- A. Montreal bagels are more popular worldwide, while New York bagels are only popular in New York.
- B. **Montreal bagels are smaller and sweeter, while New York bagels are larger and fluffier.**
- C. Montreal bagels are machine-made, while New York bagels are cooked in a wood-burning oven.
- D. Montreal bagels have very small holes in the middle, while New York bagels have large holes in the middle.

3. Read the following sentence from the passage: "Shlafman added, 'New Yorkers come [to Montreal] and reluctantly try our bagel and enjoy it somewhat, but when they get back, they feel better about the fact that they're home and can get what they call a real bagel.'"

What conclusion does this sentence best support?

- A. **People tend to prefer the food-related traditions of their own cities.**
- B. Shlafman believes New Yorkers are experts when it comes to making great bagels.
- C. People from different parts of the world have different opinions about New York City bagels.
- D. The author does not believe that there is a "superior bagel."

4. Irwin Shlafman of Fairmount Bagels describes the training process at his bagel shop. Based on his description, how does he feel about his work?

- A. competitive
- B. **proud**
- C. ashamed
- D. tired

5. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. New Yorkers insist that their bagels are better than those made in Montreal, even though their bagels are machine-made.
- B. Bagel shops will continue to put each other out of business until they can determine which style of bagel is superior.
- C. **There is no "superior bagel," but people from New York and Montreal are proud of their cultures and are attached to their city's bagel style.**
- D. The Montreal bagel is sweeter and chewier than the New York-style bagel, which is larger and fluffier.

6. Read the following sentence: "Other cities across the world had been thrilled when New York bagels finally came to town, but the Montrealers were **outraged**. Bagelville, the new shop, went out of business and closed its doors in less than a year."

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

- A. **furious**
- B. excited
- C. unresponsive
- D. competitive

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

At St. Viateur Bagel bakery, the workers can produce 40 dozen bagels in an hour; _____, most New York City bagel bakeries use machines that can produce about 400 dozen an hour.

- A. **on the other hand**
- B. primarily
- C. as a result
- D. for instance

8. Explain how Montreal bagels and New York-style bagels are made.

Suggested answer: Montreal bagels are hand-rolled and cooked in large, wood-burning ovens by well-trained bakers. New York-style bagels are mostly machine-made and then cooked in a gas oven.

9. The author of the passage says "the bagel wars are impossible to settle." What evidence does the author provide to support this conclusion?

Suggested answer: The author points out that both bagels are very different, so it's hard to compare them. New Yorkers just like New York-style bagels, and Montrealers just like Montreal-style bagels. People like their particular type of bagel because of where they're from and how it is connected to their culture. They're used to their city's type of bagel, and therefore, they think that's the way bagels should taste. The style of bagel that each city bakes is about that city's tradition, so it's not possible to say which bagel is the best!

10. Imagine that a Montreal baker wanted to argue that Montreal bagels are superior because of the way they are made. How could the baker argue his or her point? Use evidence from the passage to support your answer.

Suggested answer: A Montreal baker could point out that Montreal bagels are more 'homemade' and take much more skill and effort to produce. Because their bagels are hand-rolled and cooked in a wood-burning oven, the baker has to be well trained and have a lot of practice in order to make sure that they are baking the bagels correctly. Most New York-style bagels are machine-made, which requires less skill and effort on the part of the baker. Therefore, Montreal bagels are more unique and more of a delicacy than New York-style bagels.

1. What tool did Richard Turere invent?

- A. Lion Repeller
- B. Tiger Lights
- C. Livestock Lamps
- D. **Lion Lights**

2. What problem did Richard's invention solve?

- A. the problem of lions attacking people
- B. **the problem of lions attacking livestock**
- C. the problem of lions getting lost at night
- D. the problem of livestock fighting with each other

3. Read the following sentences.

"His first two attempts—fire and then a scarecrow—were unsuccessful. The lions were too clever to be fooled by either. But one night in 2011, when Richard was 11, he was walking around the pasture with a flashlight and noticed that lions stayed away. That's when he realized: these big cats were afraid of moving lights!" What can you conclude based on this information?

- A. **Richard tried several options to ward off lions before discovering one that worked.**
- B. Richard knew immediately that lights were the answer to the lion problem.
- C. Richard got the idea for his invention from hearing stories about inventors.
- D. Richard's parents wouldn't let him try out different inventions on the lions.

4. Richard's inventions solved a big problem for livestock farmers. How did Richard's invention also help lions?

- A. It allowed the lions to drink more water when they were hunting.
- B. It helped the lions become more friendly with each other.
- C. **It kept the lions from being killed by people retaliating against them.**
- D. It kept the lions safe from diseases that could kill them.

5. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Paula Kuhumbu is the chair of the Friends of Nairobi National Park, and she was impressed by Richard.
- B. **Richard Turere, a young Kenyan inventor, invented a way to keep lions from eating livestock.**
- C. Before experimenting with lights, Richard Turere tried fire and scarecrows as ways to keep lions away.
- D. Richard Turere has been herding his family's cattle since he was nine years old, so he is an excellent herder.

6. Read the following sentences.

"Paula Kahumbu, chair of the Friends of Nairobi National Park, was impressed not only by Richard's invention but by his persistence. She marveled at how eager he was to experiment without worrying that his attempt might not work."

As used in this sentence, what does the word "persistence" most closely mean?

- A. anxiety about the future
- B. rebelliousness and anger
- C. **refusal to give up**
- D. happiness and excitement

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

_____ Richard's Lion Lights invention, lions were killing the livestock of the Maasai people.

- A. After
- B. Eventually
- C. Because of
- D. **Before**

8. How was Richard able to trick lions into thinking his family's pasture was patrolled?

Suggested answer: by creating a perimeter of blinking LED lights on poles around the pasture grounds

9. What personal factor motivated Richard to create a system to ward off lions?

Suggested answer: Richard's family herded animals for a living, so it was devastating whenever a lion attacked some of their livestock.

10. What qualities do you think make someone a good inventor? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

Suggested answer: Answers may vary but could include persistence, as shown by the fact that Richard tried several varieties before finding one that worked, and creativity, as shown by the inventive way that he installed lights to look like they were moving.

1. Why is J.R. visiting the Philippines with his grandmother?

- A. to attend his cousin's wedding with her
- B. **to see if it will help her worsening memory**
- C. to visit her other children that still live there
- D. to see the country that his family is from

2. What is the difference between J.R.'s reaction to Mabuhok and his grandmother's?

- A. **J.R. is confused because it is his first time meeting a creature like Mabuhok and his grandmother knows Mabuhok.**
- B. J.R. is scared and suggests that they run in the other direction and his grandmother calmly walks towards Mabuhok.
- C. J.R. isn't able to understand what Mabuhok says and his grandmother is able to have a full conversation.
- D. J.R. wants to learn more about Mabuhok but his grandmother warns him to stay away because it is dangerous.

3. Read the following sentences from the text.

"Catriona's arrival drew the attention of the café patrons, as the numerous human customers and other, stranger creatures turned to look at her. Recognition and warmth flooded the café: *Catriona! You're back! So good to see you. It's been so long!*

Soon all the patrons of the café were stomping their feet in unison and calling out to Catriona, 'Sing! Sing! Sing!'"

What conclusion can you draw from this evidence?

- A. They have entered a karaoke café where everyone who enters must sing something.
- B. Catriona is excited for J.R. to try a special dish from the café she went to as a young girl.
- C. **Catriona used to sing at the café when she was younger and lived in the Philippines.**
- D. J.R. is relieved that they have finally reached a café so they can eat and rest for a moment.

4. How is the song that Catriona sings connected to the way she's feeling?

- A. **The song is about loneliness and missing, like Catriona has missed her home in the Philippines.**
- B. The song is upbeat and good for dancing, and Catriona wants to dance because she is happy.
- C. The song was sung by Catriona's favorite singer when she was a teenager and she wants to hear his music.
- D. The song is in Tagalog which is the language Catriona used to speak with her parents as a young girl.

5. What is one main theme of this story?

- A. Practicing a language you once knew well with others who speak it can help you remember words you forgot.
- B. Reading stories with fantasy characters is a nice way to escape from your worries and enter another world.
- C. Traveling with a grandparent is a fun adventure that everyone should try at least once in their life.
- D. **Getting older can be hard, but revisiting happy memories can help people remember how beautiful their lives have been.**

6. How does the author use fantasy to show that Catriona "felt young again"?

- A. As they walk through the streets, Catriona is able to run like she is young again.
- B. Catriona starts to float in the air as she is singing because she feels lighter.
- C. Catriona starts to regain her powers as a kapre when she enters the café.
- D. **When she is singing, J.R. notices that she actually looks like her younger self.**

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

When J.R. and Catriona meet Mabuhok and arrive at the café, J.R. doesn't recognize anything or anyone _____ Catriona does.

- A. **while**
- B. therefore
- C. namely
- D. especially

8. What new things does J.R. see at the karaoke café?

Suggested answer: J.R. sees furniture that is made from tree limbs and all kinds of creatures, like *Tikbalang*, *Sarimanok*, and a *Bakunawa*.

9. What is different between J.R. and Catriona at the café?

Suggested answer: Everything at the café is new to J.R. while Catriona recognizes everything and is telling J.R. what they are. Also, Catriona used to sing there and J.R. has not been there before and does not know that she used to sing there.

10. How does their visit to the Philippines change J.R. and Catriona's relationship? Use at least two examples from the text to support your answer.

Suggested answer: Answers will vary but should be based in the text. Answers may include that J.R. is able to see parts of his grandmother's life from when she was younger and lived in the Philippines. He learns about things that are new to him and familiar to her at the café. He also learns that she used to sing and sees her come to life when she is singing. The trip to the Philippines helps J.R. get to know Catriona better.

1. What do sea turtle hatchlings rely on to make it safely to the sea after they hatch?
 - A. **subtle, nighttime lighting cues**
 - B. the loud roar of ocean waves
 - C. the scent of seaside air
 - D. the direction of the sun

2. What is one effect that artificial lighting near beaches has on sea turtle hatchlings?
 - A. It causes them to become scared of human activity as they make their way to sea.
 - B. **It causes them to become disoriented and unable to make it safely to sea.**
 - C. It causes them to burrow back into the sand in order to hide from the light.
 - D. It causes them to make it to sea more quickly, keeping them safer from predators on land.

3. Artificial lights near nesting beaches can be dangerous for adult female sea turtles who try to lay eggs on land. What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?
 - A. "Of all the man-made threats to sea turtles, artificial lighting near nesting beaches may be the most widespread and onerous."
 - B. **"Bright lights can deter females from coming ashore at all. If they come ashore despite the lights, they can be lured away from the sea."**
 - C. "Even a single bright light near a nesting site can cause all of the hatchlings on a given beach, or most of them, to head inland."
 - D. "Evidence of sea turtle disorientation along Florida's Atlantic and Gulf coasts can be heart-rending and grisly."

4. Conservationists have worked to reduce light pollution and increase the use of turtle-friendly lighting along beaches. What is one effect of these efforts?
 - A. **The number of sea turtle disorientations has gone down.**
 - B. The number of sea turtle nests has gone down.
 - C. The number of sea turtle disorientations has gone up.
 - D. The number of houses and buildings on Florida beaches has gone up.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. Many threats have led to sea turtles becoming endangered, including fishing bycatch, the loss of sea turtle nesting habitats, and artificial lighting near nesting beaches.
- B. Conservationists have helped sea turtles in Florida escape predators in the ocean by relocating them dangerous areas to safer areas of the sea.
- C. Conservationists have helped sea turtles in Florida avoid disorientation by reducing light pollution and increasing the use of turtle-friendly lighting along beaches.
- D. Conservationists have recently become aware of the dangers facing sea turtles, and are spending more and more money to help save sea turtles from going extinct.