

Name: _____

Reading Test

Passage 1: Walking Tall



Bettmann/Corbis
Ruby Bridges started first grade in 1960.

How did Ruby Bridges make history over 50 years ago?

1 A little girl named Ruby Bridges arrived at her new elementary school in New Orleans, Louisiana. As she walked toward the school's front doors, an angry crowd of people shouted at her. They didn't want her to go inside. United States **marshals**, police officers sent by the President, walked with Ruby and protected the first grader.

3 On the morning of November 14, 1960, little Ruby became one of the first African Americans to attend an all-white elementary school in the South.

4 Before then, the law in many states said that black children could not attend the same schools as white children. People of different races also had to use separate public restrooms. This was called **segregation**, which is when people of different races were kept separate.

5 U.S. leaders worked to end segregation. They helped bring **civil rights** to all Americans. Civil rights are the rights to be treated equally. A few months before Ruby started second grade, a federal court ordered an end to school segregation in New Orleans.

6 By the time Ruby was starting school again, there were no more angry people outside her school, and there were other African American students in her class. Today, children of all races go to school together.

7 Bridges says she was never scared to go to school during the first grade. "I wasn't really afraid," she told *WR News*. "I didn't really know what was going on at the time, and I loved school."

Meet Ruby Bridges

WR News student reporter Kaelin Ray asked Ruby Bridges how it feels to make a difference.

Kaelin Ray: What was your first day at the school like?

Ruby Bridges: My first day I spent sitting in the principal's office, so it was very confusing.

KR: How does it feel to know that you are a part of U.S. history?

RB: I'm [very] proud of that fact. My mother was really happy about me being able to attend that school. My father was more concerned about my safety.

1. Part A: Why were crowds of people shouting at Ruby on her first day of school?

RI.1.1

- ☐ They were shouting good luck to Ruby on her first day of school.
- ☐ They were warning her that there were angry marshals waiting for her at the school.
- ☐ They didn't want her to enter the school because they were racist.
- ☐ They wanted to inform Ruby about civil rights.

2. Part B: What sentence from the passage best supports your answer to part A?

Select the bubble BEFORE the sentence that best supports your answer. *RI.1.1*

- Ⓐ As she walked toward the school's front doors, an angry crowd of people shouted at her. Ⓑ They didn't want her to go inside. Ⓒ United States marshals, police officers sent by the President, walked with Ruby and protected the first grader. Ⓓ As the 6-year-old took her first steps into the school, she was also stepping into the history books.

3. Read the following sentences from the passage.

Before then, the law in many states said that black children could not attend the same schools as white children. People of different races also had to use separate public restrooms. This was called segregation, which is when people of different races were kept separate.

What does the word segregation mean? *RI.2.4*

- ☐ When there are unfair laws
- ☐ The rights to be treated equally
- ☐ When people are kept apart from each other because of their race or the color of their skin
- ☐ When children of all races go to school together

4. Why did the author include the sidebar “Meet Ruby Bridges”? *RI.2.5*

- ☐ To help readers understand how a marshal did his work
- ☐ To tell readers about Ruby’s first teacher in the white school
- ☐ To explain how Ruby was feeling on her first day of school
- ☐ To tell the reader about how Ruby was in trouble on her first day of school

5. Number the following events in the correct order. (Write number 1 for the FIRST event that happened, and number 4 for the LAST event that happened.) *RI.1.3*

_____ Ruby entered her elementary school.

_____ U.S. leaders ordered an end to school segregation.

_____ Ruby started second grade.

_____ Ruby spent her first day at school in the principal’s office.

Passage 2: Fetching Water



When William Minner was a child in Oklahoma during the 1960s, he experienced a racist incident while he was with his dad. When William Minner thinks of this event today, it still brings tears to his eyes. Read what William has to say about what happened to him.

"We had stopped at a spring. It was a very popular place that both blacks and whites would go to get water. We had waited there for about thirty minutes, but the people ahead of us in line were all white.

When it was our turn to get water, two white men grabbed by dad. They told him that he would have to wait until all of the white people were finished. Dad said, 'We will get our water another day, or we will come back when the line is shorter.' But the white men wouldn't let my dad leave. They said, 'You're going to stay here, and when all of the good white people have gotten their water, and when everyone is gone, you can get your water.'

When all of the white people finished getting their water, Dad got his water. I remember him telling me, 'What you saw there was real hatred and racism. But this is not going to be forever... there's going to come a day when people won't treat black people this way anymore.'"

6. Number the following events in the correct order. (Write number 1 for the FIRST event that happened, and number 4 for the LAST event that happened.) RI.1.3

_____ William's dad got his water

_____ They waited in line for about 30 minutes.

_____ The white men grabbed William's dad.

_____ William's dad said he would come back another day, or come back later when the line was shorter.

7. Part A: When William Minner remembers this event from his childhood, what emotion does he feel? *RI.1.1*

- ☐ Happiness
- ☐ Sadness
- ☐ Excitement
- ☐ Cheerfulness

8. Part B: Select the sentence from the passage that best supports your answer to Part A. *RI.1.1*

- ☐ When William Minner thinks of this event today, it still brings tears to his eyes.
- ☐ I remember him telling me, 'What you saw there was real hatred and racism.'
- ☐ We had stopped at a spring.
- ☐ They told him that he would have to wait until all of the white people were finished.

9. Read the following paragraph from the passage.

When it was our turn to get water, two white men grabbed by dad. They told him that he would have to wait until all of the white people were finished. Dad said, 'We will get our water another day, or we will come back when the line is shorter.' But the white men wouldn't let my dad leave. They said, 'You're going to stay here, and when all of the good white people have gotten their water, and when everyone is gone, you can get your water.'

What can you infer about the white men? *RI.1.1*

- ☐ They are nervous there won't be enough water for everyone.
- ☐ They were angry at William's dad for skipping the line.
- ☐ They didn't respect, or like, William's dad because he was black.
- ☐ They didn't want William's dad to get water because he had brought tears to their eyes.

10. What is the connection or relationship between passage 1 and passage 2? *RI.3.9*

- ☐ Passage 1 is about how segregation was unfair; passage 2 shows that segregation was fair
- ☐ Passage 1 is about a girl's happy first day of school; passage 2 is about a boy's sad first day of school
- ☐ Passage 1 persuades the reader to support public schools; passage 2 convinces the reader that parks are a fun place to visit
- ☐ Passage 1 describes an African American girl experiencing racism; passage 2 describes an African American boy and his father experiencing racism

11. What is the connection between Ruby Bridges in passage 1 and William's dad in passage 2? *RI.3.9*

- ☐ Both people fought back against racism with angry words.
- ☐ Both people experienced racism.
- ☐ Both people were excited for their first day of school.
- ☐ Both people had an enjoyable day.

Passage A: Stay Safe During an Earthquake

What is an earthquake?

1 Earthquakes happen when very hot plates under Earth's surface move against each other. Underneath the earth's surface, the plates usually move slowly. Sometimes, they move quickly or suddenly, and this causes a large vibration or shaking. This is an earthquake!

What does an earthquake feel like?

2 During an earthquake, you will notice a gentle shaking of the ground. You may notice hanging plants swaying, or objects wobbling on shelves. Sometimes you may hear a low rumbling noise or feel a sharp jolt. A survivor of the 1906 earthquake in San Francisco said that the sensation was like riding a bicycle down a long flight of stairs.

Earthquake Safety

3 It's important to stay safe during an earthquake. If you live in an area with a lot of earthquakes, you need to make sure that your home is secure before an earthquake strikes. Make sure that furniture is attached to the wall so it won't tip over if an earthquake begins. Don't stack heavy objects on top of furniture, because they may fall off and hurt you during an earthquake. The most important thing to remember during an earthquake is to drop and cover. Drop and cover means to drop to the floor and get under something for cover. Get under something sturdy, like a strong table or a bed. Dropping and covering protects you from falling objects that could hurt you.



Earthquakes vs. Hurricanes



A hurricane is a large tropical storm that brings wind and rain. These storms form over warm ocean waters.

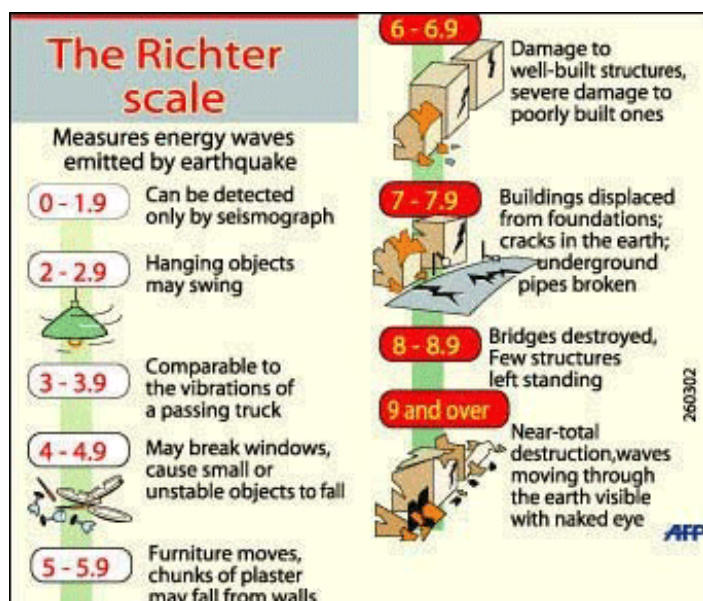
Earthquakes and hurricanes can both cause a lot of damage to buildings. Both of these natural disasters can cause houses to be destroyed. If you live in areas with earthquakes or hurricanes, it's important to live in a house that has a strong foundation and won't easily fall over.

However, people usually know about hurricanes a few days before they hit, but people do not know about earthquakes. Earthquakes happen very suddenly with no warning.

Passage B: Studying Earthquakes

Earth's Plates Move

1 Earthquakes are movements or vibrations in the Earth. They are caused by movement of plates under Earth's surface. Earthquakes are sometimes called temblors, quakes, shakers, or seismic activity. Underneath the earth's surface, there are very hot plates that move slowly. Earthquakes happen along fault lines in the earth's crust, which are places where earth's plates



meet. Earthquakes can be felt over large areas, although they usually last less than one minute.

2 Scientists learn about our changing Earth by studying earthquakes. Scientists “feel” or “listen to” Earth by using special instruments called *seismographs* (SIGH-muh-grafs). A seismograph detects, measures, and records the energy of earthquake vibrations. Even though

scientists know a lot of information about earthquakes, they cannot predict them, which means that they cannot guess when earthquakes are going to happen.

3 Scientists use instruments to predict when an earthquake might happen. A gravity meter tells about the rise and fall of the land surface. Scientists look at information about earthquakes on computers.

The Richter Scale

4 The strength of an earthquake is measured using the Richter scale. The Richter scale tells you how strong, or damaging, an earthquake is. Scientists use this information when they study earthquakes. People can't usually feel earthquakes that are less than 2 on the Richter scale. Earthquakes that are less than 4 on the Richter scale won't usually cause damage to homes or buildings.

12. Which of the following questions could you answer by reading article A ONLY?

RI.3.9

- ☐ What is the Richter scale?
- ☐ What causes an earthquake?
- ☐ How can you stay safe in an earthquake?
- ☐ What is a seismograph?
- ☐ What is an earthquake?

13. Which of the following questions could you answer by reading article B ONLY?

RI.3.9

- ☐ What is the Richter scale?
- ☐ What causes an earthquake?
- ☐ How can you stay safe in an earthquake?
- ☐ What is a seismograph?
- ☐ What is an earthquake?

14. What is the main idea of article B? *RI.1.2, RI.3.9*

- ☐ Earthquakes are movements or vibrations in Earth.
- ☐ Earthquakes always cause buildings to fall over.
- ☐ Scientists learn about our Earth by studying earthquakes.
- ☐ A seismograph detects the energy of earthquake vibrations.

15. How is the main idea of article A different from the main idea of article B? *RI.3.9*

- ☐ Article A is mostly about what an earthquake feels like, but article B is about how scientists study earthquakes.
- ☐ Article A is mostly about famous earthquakes in history, but article B is about gravity meters.
- ☐ Article A is mostly about the Richter scale, but article B is mostly about pressure within Earth.
- ☐ Article A is mostly about the different names for earthquakes, but article B is mostly about how to become a scientist who studies earthquakes.

16. What is the main idea of paragraph 3 of article A? *RI.1.2, RI.3.9*

- ☐ Earthquakes are caused by pressure within the Earth's surface.
- ☐ During an earthquake, you may notice plants swaying.
- ☐ Stay safe during an earthquake by dropping to the floor and getting under cover.
- ☐ The Richter scale measures the intensity of an earthquake.

17. What is the text structure of the sidebar "Earthquakes vs. Hurricanes" in article A?

RI.3.8

- ☐ Comparison
- ☐ Cause and effect
- ☐ Sequence
- ☐ Problem and solution

18. Read these sentences from article A. What is the connection between these two sentences? *RI.3.8*

1) If you live in areas with earthquakes or hurricanes, it's important to live in a house that has a strong foundation and won't easily fall over. 2) However, people usually know about hurricanes a few days before they hit, but people do not know about earthquakes.

- ☐ Sentence 1 compares earthquakes and hurricanes; sentence 2 states a cause and effect relationship.
- ☐ Sentence 1 contrasts earthquakes and hurricanes; sentence 2 compares them.
- ☐ Sentence 1 compares earthquakes and hurricanes; sentence 2 contrasts them.
- ☐ Sentence 1 tells events in order; sentence 2 contrasts earthquakes and hurricanes.

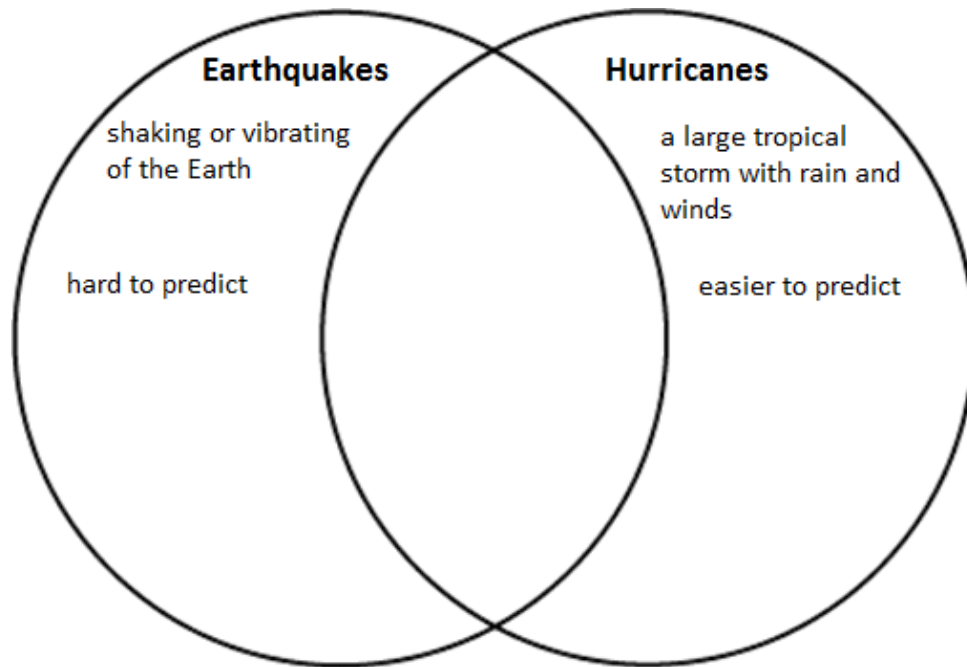
19. Read these paragraphs from article A. What is the connection between these two paragraphs? *RI.3.8*

1 Earthquakes and hurricanes can both cause a lot of damage to buildings. Both of these natural disasters can cause houses to be destroyed. If you live in areas with earthquakes or hurricanes, it's important to live in a house that has a strong foundation and won't easily fall over.

2 However, people usually know about hurricanes a few days before they hit, but people do not know about earthquakes. Earthquakes happen very suddenly with no warning.

- ☐ Paragraph 1 compares earthquakes and hurricanes; paragraph 2 states a cause and effect relationship.
- ☐ Paragraph 1 compares earthquakes and hurricanes; paragraph 2 contrasts them.
- ☐ Paragraph 1 contrasts earthquakes and hurricanes; paragraph 2 compares them.
- ☐ Paragraph 1 tells events in order; paragraph 2 contrasts earthquakes and hurricanes.

20. Look at the sidebar “Earthquakes vs. Hurricanes” in article A. Which TWO facts from the articles belong in the center of this Venn diagram? *RI.3.8*



- ☐ cause damage to buildings and homes
- ☐ feels like riding a bicycle down a flight of stairs
- ☐ prepare by making sure your house is strong and secure
- ☐ happen when Earth's plates shift against each other suddenly
- ☐ form over warm ocean waters

Editing Task L.1.1

Instructions: Select the correct word to fill in the blank by filling in the bubble BEFORE the correct word.

Our school had a heritage night last week. It was so 19. __ **(A) interestng (B) interestin (C) interesting (D) interest.** I really enjoyed watching the dancers. They twirled on stage and moved to the beat of the music 20. __ **(A) . (B) ? (C) !**

I liked seeing how different cultures 21. __ **(A) dance (B) danced (C) dancers (D) dances.** We also got to try different foods from all over the world. I can't wait until next year so I can do it all again!

Climate and weather are different. Climate is the overall weather of 22. __ **(A) a (B) an (C) the (D) ann** area or region. The weather is a daily measurement of temperature and conditions. For example, 23. __ **(A) in (B) at (C) on (D) from** Florida, the climate is humid and hot most of the year. However, the weather is 75 degrees outside today.

Sometimes, it can be warm in a place that is normally very cold, or cold in a place that is usually very warm. It's important to know the difference 24. __ **(A) from (B) with (C) to (D) between** climate and weather.