

Introduction - Grade 5 English–Language Arts

The following released test questions are taken from the Grade 5 English–Language Arts Standards Test. This test is one of the California Standards Tests administered as part of the Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) Program under policies set by the State Board of Education.

All questions on the California Standards Tests are evaluated by committees of content experts, including teachers and administrators, to ensure their appropriateness for measuring the California academic content standards in Grade 5 English–Language Arts. In addition to content, all items are reviewed and approved to ensure their adherence to the principles of fairness and to ensure no bias exists with respect to characteristics such as gender, ethnicity, and language.

This document contains released test questions from the California Standards Test forms in 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007. First on the pages that follow are lists of the standards assessed on the Grade 5 English–Language Arts Test. Next are released passages and test questions. Following the questions is a table that gives the correct answer for each question, the content standard that each question is measuring, and the year each question last appeared on the test.

The following table lists each strand/reporting cluster, the number of items that appear on the exam, and the number of released test questions that appear in this document.

STRAND/REPORTING CLUSTER	NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ON EXAM	NUMBER OF RELEASED TEST QUESTIONS
• Word Analysis	14	14
• Reading Comprehension	16	24
• Literary Response and Analysis	12	14
• Writing Strategies	16	23
• Written Conventions	17	20
TOTAL	75	95

In selecting test questions for release, three criteria are used: (1) the questions adequately cover a selection of the academic content standards assessed on the Grade 5 English–Language Arts Test; (2) the questions demonstrate a range of difficulty; and (3) the questions present a variety of ways standards can be assessed. These released test questions do not reflect all of the ways the standards may be assessed. Released test questions will not appear on future tests.

For more information about the California Standards Tests, visit the California Department of Education’s Web site at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/sr/resources.asp>.

READING

The Reading portion of the Grade 5 California English–Language Arts Standards Test has three strands/reporting clusters: Word Analysis, Reading Comprehension, and Literary Response and Analysis. Each of these strands/clusters is described below.

The Word Analysis Strand/Cluster

The following four California English–Language Arts content standards are included in the Word Analysis strand/cluster and are represented in this booklet by 14 test questions for grade 5. These questions represent only some ways in which these standards may be assessed on the Grade 5 California English–Language Arts Standards Test.

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- 5RW1.0 WORD ANALYSIS, FLUENCY, AND SYSTEMATIC VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT:** Students use their knowledge of word origins and word relationships, as well as historical and literary context clues, to determine the meaning of specialized vocabulary and to understand the precise meaning of grade-level-appropriate words.
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- 5RW1.2 Vocabulary and Concept Development:** Use word origins to determine the meaning of unknown words.
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- 5RW1.3 Vocabulary and Concept Development:** Understand and explain frequently used synonyms, antonyms and homographs.
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- 5RW1.4 Vocabulary and Concept Development:** Know abstract, derived roots and affixes from Greek and Latin and use this knowledge to analyze the meaning of complex words (e.g., controversial).
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- 5RW1.5 Vocabulary and Concept Development:** Understand and explain the figurative and metaphorical use of words in context.
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The Reading Comprehension Strand/Cluster

The following five California English–Language Arts content standards are included in the Reading Comprehension strand/cluster and are represented in this booklet by 24 test questions for grade 5. These questions represent only some ways in which these standards may be assessed on the Grade 5 California English–Language Arts Standards Test.

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- 5RC2.0 READING COMPREHENSION (FOCUS ON INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS):** Students read and understand grade-level-appropriate material. They describe and connect the essential ideas, arguments, and perspectives of the text by using their knowledge of text structure, organization, and purpose. The selections in *Recommended Readings in Literature, Kindergarten Through Grade Eight* illustrate the quality and complexity of the materials to be read by students. In addition, by grade eight, students read one million words annually on their own, including a good representation of grade-level-appropriate narrative and expository text (e.g., classic and contemporary literature, magazines, newspapers, online information). In grade five, students make progress toward this goal.
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- 5RC2.1 Structural Features of Informational Materials:** Understand how text features (e.g., format, graphics, sequence, diagrams, illustrations, charts, maps) make information accessible and usable.
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- 5RC2.2 Structural Features of Informational Materials:** Analyze text that is organized in sequential or chronological order.
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- 5RC2.3 Comprehension and Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text:** Discern main ideas and concepts presented in texts, identifying and assessing evidence that supports those ideas.
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- 5RC2.4 Comprehension and Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text:** Draw inferences, conclusions, or generalizations about text and support them with textual evidence and prior knowledge.
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- 5RC2.5 Expository Critique:** Distinguish facts, supported inferences, and opinions in text.
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The Literary Response and Analysis Strand/Cluster

The following seven California English–Language Arts content standards are included in the Literary Response and Analysis strand/cluster and are represented in this booklet by 14 test questions for grade 5. These questions represent only some ways in which these standards may be assessed on the Grade 5 California English–Language Arts Standards Test.

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- 5RL3.0 LITERARY RESPONSE AND ANALYSIS:** Students read and respond to historically or culturally significant works of literature. They begin to find ways to clarify the ideas and make connections between literary works. The selections in *Recommended Readings in Literature, Kindergarten Through Grade Eight* illustrate the quality and complexity of the materials to be read by students.
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- 5RL3.1 Structural Features of Literature:** Identify and analyze the characteristics of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction and explain the appropriateness of the literary forms chosen by an author for a specific purpose.
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- 5RL3.2 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text:** Identify the main problem or conflict of the plot and explain how it is resolved.
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- 5RL3.3 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text:** Contrast the actions, motives (e.g., loyalty, selfishness, conscientiousness), and appearances of characters in a work of fiction and discuss the importance of the contrasts to the plot or theme.
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- 5RL3.4 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text:** Understand that theme refers to the meaning or moral of a selection and recognize themes (whether implied or stated directly) in sample works.
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- 5RL3.5 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text:** Describe the function and effect of common literary devices (e.g., imagery, metaphor, symbolism).
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- 5RL3.6 Literary Criticism:** Evaluate the meaning of archetypal patterns and symbols that are found in myth and tradition by using literature from different eras and cultures.
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- 5RL3.7 Literary Criticism:** Evaluate the author’s use of various techniques (e.g., appeal of characters in a picture book, logic and credibility of plots and settings, use of figurative language) to influence readers’ perspectives.
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WRITING

The Writing portion of the Grade 5 California English–Language Arts Standards Test has two strands/reporting clusters: Writing Strategies and Written Conventions. Each of these strands/clusters is described below.

The Writing Strategies Strand/Cluster

The following five California English–Language Arts content standards are included in the Writing Strategies strand/cluster and are represented in this booklet by 23 test questions for grade 5. These questions represent only some ways in which these standards may be assessed on the Grade 5 California English–Language Arts Standards Test.

5WS1.0 WRITING STRATEGIES: Students write clear, coherent, and focused essays. The writing exhibits the students' awareness of the audience and purpose. Essays contain formal introductions, supporting evidence, and conclusions. Students progress through the stages of the writing process as needed.

5WS1.1 Organization and Focus: Create multiple-paragraph narrative compositions:

- 1) Establish and develop a situation or plot.
- 2) Describe the setting.
- 3) Present an ending.

5WS1.2 Organization and Focus: Create multiple-paragraph expository compositions:

- 1) Establish a topic, important ideas, or events in sequence or chronological order.
- 2) Provide details and transitional expressions that link one paragraph to another in a clear line of thought.
- 3) Offer a concluding paragraph that summarizes important ideas and details.

5WS1.3 Research and Technology: Use organizational features of printed text (e.g., citations, end notes, bibliographic references) to locate relevant information.

5WS1.5 Research and Technology: Use a thesaurus to identify alternative word choices and meanings.

5WS1.6 Evaluation and Revision: Edit and revise manuscripts to improve the meaning and focus of writing by adding, deleting, consolidating, clarifying, and rearranging words and sentences.



The Written Conventions Strand/Cluster

The following five California English–Language Arts content standards are included in the Written Conventions strand/cluster and are represented in this booklet by 20 test questions for grade 5. These questions represent only some ways in which these standards may be assessed on the Grade 5 California English–Language Arts Standards Test.

5WC1.0 WRITTEN AND ORAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS: Students write and speak with a command of standard English conventions appropriate to this grade level.

5WC1.1 Sentence Structure: Identify and correctly use prepositional phrases, appositives, and independent and dependent clauses; use transitions and conjunctions to connect ideas.

5WC1.2 Grammar: Identify and correctly use verbs that are often misused (e.g., *lie/lay*, *sit/set*, *rise/raise*), modifiers, and pronouns.

5WC1.3 Punctuation: Use a colon to separate hours and minutes and to introduce a list; use quotation marks around the exact words of a speaker and titles of poems, songs, short stories, and so forth.

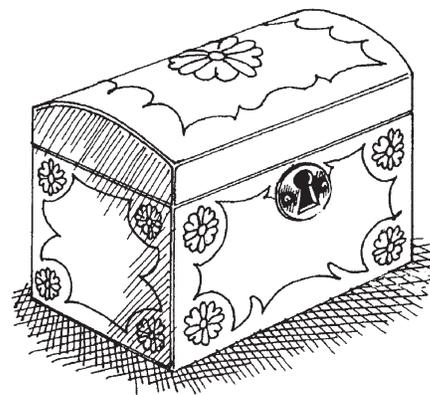
5WC1.4 Capitalization: Use correct capitalization.

5WC1.5 Spelling: Spell roots, suffixes, prefixes, contractions, and syllable constructions correctly.

Shades of Silence

1 Elijah Raine sat scratching his name into the hard-packed dirt with a pointed stick. High on a hill in the middle of nowhere, all he could hear was the shrill cry of a hawk soaring overhead in search of prey.

2 “Elijah!” his mother called. Elijah glared at the yellow farmhouse that was now supposed to be his home. His mother stood in the doorway. She called him again. As he finished the last letter, he noticed something in the curve of the “h” he had written. Something metal glinted in the rosy late-afternoon sunlight. Elijah picked it up: a rusty old key. He stuck it in his pocket and walked down the hill.



3 Grandpa Joseph had passed away last year, leaving the house and farm to his daughter Rebeccah, Elijah’s mother. Elijah had hoped that she would just sell it and use the money to buy a house in the city. She had chosen instead to quit her job at the newspaper and move to the farm. She could write in the country, she said. Elijah had been very unhappy about leaving his friends, his school, and the third-story apartment where he had always lived.

4 In the city, dinnertime had always been an opportunity for conversation between Elijah and his mother. Here, though, he had nothing to say. He knew his silence hurt his mother, but surely it was better than the angry stream of words that lay in wait behind it. It was best to keep quiet. After gobbling up a plateful of spaghetti, his favorite dinner, he quickly muttered, “Thanks,” and went to his room.

5 Later, he went down the creaky stairs to look for something to read. In the deep silence, his mother sat alone on the living-room sofa. On her lap lay a photograph album. Looking up, she smiled hopefully and said, “See what I found in the attic?” He nodded but remained standing at the bottom of the stairs.

6 “Here’s your great-grandfather Elijah, the one you were named after,” Rebeccah said. “He’s about your age in this picture. Do you think you look like him?”

7 Elijah stuffed his hands into his pockets and shrugged. He felt the old key.

8 “Here he is a few years later,” Rebeccah said. “It’s his wedding day. He’s all dressed up, standing next to his bride, Frederica.”

9 Elijah moved closer and glanced down at the photograph. Then something else caught his eye. “What’s that?” he asked, pointing to a painted wooden box on the coffee table in front of her.

10 “It’s a silent music box,” Rebeccah said softly. She put down the album and took the box gently with both hands. “Years ago, when I was a little girl, my brother took the key away. He was just teasing; he didn’t mean to lose it. But he ran outside and dropped it out there somewhere.” She gazed out the window at the vast darkness. “We searched and searched but never found it.”

- 11 Elijah sat down beside her and opened his hand.
- 12 Suddenly his mother’s eyes sparkled. “That’s it! How did you—?” Elijah took a tissue from the box on the end table. He rubbed some rust and dirt off of the key, and then he handed it to her.
- 13 With trembling hands, Rebecca fit the key into the slot and wound up the music box. As its sweet melody played, mother and son listened together.
- 14 “It has been silent for a long, long time,” Rebecca said.
- 15 “It’s so clear!” said Elijah. “It sounds as good as new.” The silence had been broken.

CSR1P138

1 Read this sentence from paragraph 1.

High on a hill in the middle of nowhere, all he could hear was the shrill cry of a hawk soaring overhead in search of prey.

The author uses the phrase in the middle of nowhere to show that

- A the hill is so tall that Elijah is as high up as the hawk.
- B Elijah imagines that he is at the center of the world.
- C the closest house to Elijah is at least one hundred miles away.
- D Elijah feels very far away from everything that is familiar to him.

CSR00284.035

2 What is Elijah’s *main* problem in the story?

- A The key his mother needs is old and rusty.
- B He is angry because his mother made him leave his life in the city.
- C His mother no longer talks to him at dinnertime.
- D He does not want to come home when his mother calls to him.

CSR10507.138

3 The author uses details like “creaky stairs” to show that the house

- A should not be lived in anymore.
- B did not have very good stairs.
- C was not located in the city.
- D has been home to several generations.

CSR00279.035

Released Test Questions

English–Language Arts

5

4 How does Elijah begin to solve his problem?

- A He considers his mother’s feelings.
- B He decides to go back to the city.
- C He finds a key that opens a secret room.
- D He has fun playing outside on the farm.

CSR00280.035

5 In paragraph 13, why are Rebecca’s hands “trembling”?

- A She is afraid of what she might find inside the wooden box.
- B She hopes that the music will make Elijah happy to live on the farm.
- C She is thrilled that Elijah found the music box key and gave it to her.
- D She is upset that the key has become so old and rusty from being outside.

CSR00282.035

6 When the music box plays again, it is a symbol of

- A hope.
- B imagination.
- C sacrifice.
- D jealousy.

CSR00287.035

Halley's Comet

1 For centuries comets have been one of our biggest mysteries. They are among the most beautiful and interesting sights in the universe. People from all over the world have been surprised—and often scared—by the sight of a comet blazing across the sky. Edmund Halley, an astronomer in the late 1600s, was very interested in comets. He studied them for most of his life.

2 Part of Halley's studies involved measuring the paths of comets through the night sky. Halley learned that comets move around the Sun in the path of an ellipse. (An ellipse is like a circle that has been stretched out in one direction.) He ascertained that because comets travel in an elliptical path, the same comet could be seen from Earth again and again. This was a brand new concept during his time.

3 In 1682, Halley noticed a comet that was especially bright and large. He spent a long time studying it. Then it disappeared from view. Based on his calculations, Halley predicted that this bright comet would return in 1758 or 1759. This was about 75 years after he first saw the comet. However, Halley died in 1742. Thus, he was not able to see that he was correct. This same bright comet returned right on time. Not long after that, because Halley had learned so much about it, the comet was named "Halley's comet" in his honor.

4 Scientists who had been following Halley's work began to look back through history. They learned that for centuries there had been mention of a comet in the sky about every 75 years, going all the way back to 467 B.C. Often, the return of Halley's comet seemed to coincide with important events in history. For many years people believed that Halley's comet caused catastrophes, from sicknesses to war.

5 Since then, scientists have learned more about comets. They now know that comets do not cause bad events. They have also learned what comets are like. All comets consist of a head and a tail. Some comet tails are longer than others. The head is made mostly of ice, plus some dust and pieces of rock. U.S. astronomer Fred Whipple coined the phrase "dirty snowballs" to describe comets. Comets move through the sky very quickly. However, their speed depends on how close they are to the Sun. When Halley's comet is farthest from the Sun, or at its *aphelion*, it moves about 2,040 miles per hour. When it is closest to the Sun, or at its *perihelion*, it moves at an amazing 122,000 miles per hour!

6 For a long time scientists wondered where comets came from. Today, most scientists believe that comets come from an unseen cloud of particles called the Oort cloud. This cloud probably surrounds our solar system. It may contain somewhere between 10 and 100 trillion comets.

7 People today remain fascinated by this celestial time-traveler. The most recent visit from Halley's comet



was in 1985-1986. This time, scientists all over the world studied the comet. Two Soviet spacecraft, the *Vega 1* and *Vega 2*, got a close look at the comet as it raced around the Sun. Halley’s comet should next return in 2061. Who knows what high-tech equipment will be around to study it then? However, other comets are periodically discovered making a once-in-a-lifetime visit. If you get the chance to study one of these stellar fireballs, do so. You’ll be thrilled!

Timeline

Edmund Halley is born	Halley observes the comet for the first time	Halley visits Isaac Newton to discuss the laws of gravity	Halley focuses on the study of comets	Halley dies	The comet returns to view as Halley predicted
1656	1682	1684	1704	1742	1759

References

Anderson, Norman, and Walter Brown. *Halley’s Comet*. New York: Dodd Mead Company, 1981.

“Halley’s Comet” 12 July 2001 <<http://www.britannica.com>>.

Winter, Frank H. *Comet Watch: The Return of Halley’s Comet*. Minneapolis: Lerner Publications Company, 1986.

CSR0P251

7 Read this sentence from paragraph 1.

Edmund Halley, an astronomer in the late 1600s, was very interested in comets.

The origin of the word astronomer is the Greek word *astro* meaning

- A comet.
- B light.
- C mystery.
- D star.

CSR01781.251

8 Which of these is an opinion from this passage?

- A Halley’s comet should return next in 2061.
- B Halley’s comet returns about every 75 years.
- C Comets are made mostly of ice, dust, and rocks.
- D You’ll be thrilled by the sight of a comet.

CSR01789.251

9 The timeline helps the reader to

- A find out about comets throughout history.
- B quickly locate events in Halley’s life.
- C learn how Halley made his predictions.
- D know who Halley’s friends were.

CSR01782.251

10 Which of these is a fact from this passage?

- A Comets cause catastrophes.
- B Comets are beautiful and interesting.
- C People are fascinated by comets.
- D Halley’s comet last visited in 1985-1986.

CSR01786.251

A Winning Team



- 1 Jamal’s main ambition was to play big-league baseball like his favorite catcher, Billy Hawkins. Jamal’s baseball glove was always either on his hand or close by: under his desk at school, under his chair when he ate, or under his pillow while he slept.
- 2 Jamal’s teacher, Ms. Sampson, asked his parents to come in for a meeting. “Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins,” she said, “Jamal is not living up to his potential. He could be doing better in his math, spelling, and social studies. He seems distracted.” It was true. Jamal did have trouble thinking about long division, world explorers, or American literature. His favorite part of the school day was recess, when he could take out his glove and play catch.
- 3 Jamal’s parents told him to leave his glove at home. Jamal became depressed. He was lost without his glove. He stopped talking in class. At recess, he stood around with sad eyes and drooping shoulders. His parents said, “There must be a better way than this.” They came up with a plan and secretly set it in motion.
- 4 One day, Ms. Sampson introduced a special guest to the class—Billy Hawkins! Jamal was thrilled! Billy Hawkins said, “If you want to be a ball player, it’s important to study hard in school.”
- 5 Jamal was puzzled. “What does school have to do with baseball?” he asked.
- 6 “I’ll show you by giving you a little baseball test,” said Billy. “I’ll ask you three questions. Each student who answers all three questions correctly will win two tickets to a Leopards game!”
- 7 Jamal was sure he would be able to answer the questions, but there were some surprises in store. The first question was, “How do you figure out a player’s batting average?” Jamal wasn’t sure how to do the math on that one. For the second question, Billy Hawkins handed out copies of a magazine article about baseball. It contained several words that Jamal didn’t understand. The third question asked which team had won the World Series in the year George Bush became President of the United States. Though Jamal knew about the World Series winners, he didn’t know much about Presidents.
- 8 He wasn’t the only one who had trouble. No one got all three answers right. Luckily, the students would have another chance the following week. “If you combine your efforts,” Billy Hawkins said, “maybe everyone will win tickets to the game.”
- 9 That week, they all helped each other. Jamal told his classmates what he knew about batting averages and the World Series. The students who were good with numbers taught the others how to figure the averages. The strong readers helped with the difficult words, and the best history students helped the others learn important dates and names. When they took the second baseball test, they were able to answer all of the questions correctly, and the whole class won tickets to the next Leopards game!

- 10 That Saturday afternoon at the stadium, Jamal bought a souvenir baseball. After the game, he asked his hero to sign it. It read, “To Jamal: Keep working hard in school. See you in the big leagues! Billy Hawkins.”

CSR1P220

11 The word **distracted** is derived from the Latin root *tract*, meaning “to draw.” Based on this information, the reader can tell the literal meaning of **to distract** is

- A to be unhappy with.
- B to draw poorly.
- C to draw away.
- D to be confused.

CSR10856.220

12 What do Jamal’s parents have in common with Billy Hawkins?

- A They are related to each other.
- B They are friends of Ms. Sampson.
- C They are interested in professional baseball.
- D They want the students to understand the importance of school.

CSR10864.220

13 To help the students correctly answer all the questions, Billy Hawkins suggests that they

- A go home and ask their parents.
- B conduct research at the library.
- C work together as a group.
- D watch more baseball on television.

CSR10854.220

14 What is the main problem in this story?

- A Jamal is more interested in baseball than in school.
- B Jamal is disappointed when he meets Billy Hawkins.
- C Jamal’s parents are upset that he wants to be a baseball player.
- D Jamal doesn’t fully understand how to determine baseball batting averages.

CSR10862.220

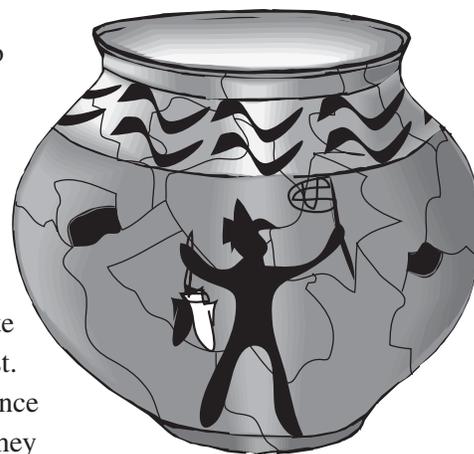
15 For Jamal, the baseball at the end of the story will most likely be a symbol of

- A his parents’ concern.
- B his new attitude about school.
- C his knowledge of history.
- D his time in Ms. Sampson’s class.

CSR10867.220

Digging Up the Past

- 1 Like detectives, archaeologists use evidence to solve mysteries. Detectives look for clues to solve crimes. Archaeologists seek clues to help them understand how people lived long ago. In fact, the word “archaeology” means “the study of ancient things.” One type of evidence used to learn about the past is pottery.
- 2 People have used pottery for thousands of years all over the world. Old pottery is usually found in pieces called “potsherds.” Sometimes potsherds found in the same place can be put back together to re-create the original pot. Even in pieces, old pottery can teach us about the past. When examining pottery, archaeologists consider not only its appearance but what it was made of and how it was made. With this knowledge, they can gain interesting information about people’s lives in times past.
- 3 Pottery is made by first adding water to a kind of soil called clay. When wet, clay can be formed into shapes. It is then heated. This hardens the clay and allows it to keep its shape. There are various kinds of clay soil. Many types of clay contain iron. Iron gives the heated clay a reddish color. Some ancient potters tried to change this color by adding other materials. Some people added charcoal and oil to make their pottery black. Others made pot surfaces blue by adding copper.
- 4 To make clay easier to shape and heat, potters use something called “temper.” Various materials can be used as temper. These materials include sand, crushed shells, grit (crushed stone), and grog (crushed pottery). Plant fibers like grass or straw are also used. An archaeologist can tell where a pot came from by the types of clay and temper that were used. Sometimes a pot found in one location might contain materials from another place. This can provide clues about how people traded or traveled.
- 5 Some of the earliest pots were made quite simply. A lump of clay was hollowed out and shaped into a bowl. It was then heated at a low temperature. Perhaps it was placed in dry straw and set on fire. The finished pot was rough, irregular, and often undecorated. This type of pot may have been used for cooking.
- 6 Later, coiled pots were made. These were made by first rolling the clay into a long snake shape. The coil was then wound in circles, around and upward to form a pot. The lines of the coils were smoothed out with pieces of cloth or leather. Coiled pots were formed into many different objects, like pitchers and drinking vessels. They were often decorated in various ways. These pots were heated at high temperatures in ovens called “kilns.” The higher the temperature, the harder and longer-lasting the pot. Further improvements in pottery-making developed at different times and places. These included wheels, molds, fancier decorations, and better kilns.
- 7 A pot’s shape and decoration can provide clues about the past. Painted pictures might show events from daily life or from myths and legends. Archaeologists know certain shapes and styles that were common in different times and places.



- 8 Archaeologists study the differences in types of pottery closely. Because of their work, these everyday objects can reveal some of the mysteries of the past.

CSR1P139

- 16** Read this sentence from the passage.

When examining pottery, archaeologists consider not only its appearance but what it was made of and how it was made.

Which word is a *synonym* for the underlined word?

- A studying
- B questioning
- C searching
- D discovering

CSR10517.139

- 17** Why are the words “potsherds” and “temper” written in quotation marks in paragraphs 2 and 4?

- A to make sure the reader pronounces these words clearly and correctly
- B to show that both words usually have other meanings
- C to introduce them as words that may be unfamiliar to the reader
- D to show that these words are in languages other than English

CSR10514.139

- 18** What is the *last* step in making a pot?

- A hollowing out a lump of clay
- B adding water to the clay
- C heating the pot in a kiln
- D crushing old pottery to use as temper

CSR10531.139

- 19** When is temper added to the clay?

- A after the pot is heated
- B when the clay is smoothed out
- C while the pot is being decorated
- D before the clay is shaped

CSR10523.139

- 20** What is the main idea of this passage?

- A The clues that archaeologists use to learn about the past include buildings, clothing, and coins.
- B Some pots are decorated with pictures that show events from ancient myths and legends.
- C Ancient pottery can teach us about the lives of the people who made and used it.
- D Both detectives and archaeologists solve mysteries by using clues that have been left behind.

CSR10516.139

- 21** By examining an ancient pot, an archaeologist can tell all of the following *except*

- A which person made the pot.
- B where the pot came from.
- C roughly how old the pot is.
- D what substances were added to the clay.

CSR10530.139

Yoshiko Writes

- 1 Where do most writers get their ideas? For Yoshiko Uchida, it all began with Brownie, a five-month-old puppy. So excited was Yoshiko by Brownie’s arrival that she started keeping a journal, using the blank book with the shiny cover of silver and gold gift wrapping that she had made at school. Yoshiko wrote about all the wonderful things Brownie did and the progress he made.

Important People

- 2 Soon she was writing about other memorable events in her life, too, like the day her family got their first refrigerator. She also began writing stories, thanks to one of her teachers. One day at school, Miss Wolfard put magazine pictures on the bulletin board and encouraged her students to write about them. Yoshiko wrote stories about animal characters such as Jimmy Chipmunk and Willie the Squirrel. She made little booklets out of brown wrapping paper and copied her stories into them. Yoshiko Uchida kept on writing, sharing the kitchen table with her mother, who wrote poems on scraps of paper and the backs of envelopes.
- 3 Yoshiko grew up in the 1930s in Berkeley, California. Her parents, both of whom had been born in Japan, provided a loving and happy home for Yoshiko and her sister. They also provided a stream of visitors to their home who later found their way into Yoshiko’s stories. The visitors were usually Japanese students or new arrivals to America who had no family here. Her parents would invite them to lunch on Sundays after church to help them feel just a little less homesick. Yoshiko’s mother would spend hours preparing Japanese meals for them. One visitor who later appeared in several of Yoshiko’s stories was grouchy Mr. Toga, who lived above the church that her family attended. Mr. Toga would scold anyone who displeased him. The children all feared him and loved to tell stories about how mean he was and how his false teeth rattled when he talked.

Important Places

- 4 Yoshiko also included in her stories some of the places she visited and the experiences she had. One of her favorite places was a farm her parents took her to one summer. The owners of the farm, the Okubos, showed Yoshiko and her sister how to pump water from the well and how to gather eggs in the henhouse. They fed the mules, Tom and Jerry, that later pulled a wagon loaded with hay while Yoshiko and the others rode in the back, staring up at the stars shimmering in the night sky. Yoshiko, who lived in the city, had never seen such a sight. The images of that hayride stayed with her long after the summer visit ended, and she used them in several of her stories.
- 5 The experiences Yoshiko had growing up and the parade of people who marched through her young life became a part of the world she created in over twenty books for young people, books such as The Best Bad Thing and A Jar of Dreams. Because of such books, we can all share just a little bit of the world and the times in which she grew up.

22 In paragraph 3, why does the author tell about Mr. Toga’s false teeth?

- A to show that health care was not good enough in Berkeley during the 1930s
- B to provide an interesting detail about one of the people in Yoshiko’s life and stories
- C to show that Yoshiko’s young life was difficult and frightening
- D to tell about a beloved relative who helped Yoshiko learn how to write

CSR01221.179

23 Read this sentence about paragraph 4 of the story.

As Yoshiko gazed up at the stars, she was filled with hope and excitement about her life.

As expressed in this sentence and in many other stories, stars are a symbol of

- A family closeness.
- B terror in the night.
- C limitless possibilities.
- D sacrifice to benefit others.

CSR01222.179

24 Read this part of a sentence from the last paragraph of the story.

... the parade of people who marched through her young life became a part of the world she created ...

The phrase “people who marched through her young life” means that Yoshiko

- A loved to write about parades.
- B met many interesting people.
- C liked to go for long walks with others.
- D preferred to talk to her pets instead of to people.

CSR01223.179

25 Which statement is a theme of this story?

- A People who live in the city should spend as much time as they can in the country.
- B To become a writer like Yoshiko Uchida, you must visit with many other writers.
- C Those who move to the United States often miss their homelands for many years.
- D Writers like Yoshiko Uchida look to the richness of their lives for material.

CSR01219.179

Monarchs

by Ann Heiskell Rickey

Winds go chill in late September
Hinting frost, foretelling snow.
Monarchs one and all remember
Summer's going. They must go.

- 5 One last drink of honey nectar,
One last taste of pollen. Then,
Pointing on a southwest vector,
Monarchs take to wing again.

- 10 Hard the journey they've begun,
Long the way: two thousand miles.
There's a race that must be won
Whether nature frowns or smiles.

- 15 Thousands join them one by one.
Men look up and shade their eyes.
Something's blotting out the sun—
A cloud? A cloud of butterflies.

- 20 Now they're flying treetop low,
Now they flutter, now they glide.
If a norther starts to blow
Up they rise and take a ride.

Carried fast before the storm,
Aided by the frigid flow,
Always heading toward the warm,
Heading south to Mexico.

- 25 Over mountains, over plains,
Over water, desert land,
There's a compass in their brains
No mere man can understand.

- 30 With, against, across the wind,
Buffeted, they never stray;
Like an army disciplined
Not to turn and run away.



Oh, they are determined things,
Dawn to dusk and dusk to dawn,
35 Testing tiring, fragile wings
Traveling, traveling, traveling on.

Flying true and flying fast
Though it takes a hundred days
'Til they've reached the spot at last
40 Where they'll rest and drink and laze.

(You can visit; they're on view,
Millions in their winter home.
Take a jet. An hour or two
Covers all the miles they've flown.)

45 April now. No snows are falling
On the fields they used to know.
Softer days are calling, calling.
Summer's coming. They must go.

One last sip of honey nectar
50 One last taste of pollen. Then,
Pointing on a northeast vector
Monarchs take to wing again.

Hard the journey they've begun
Long the way . . . long the way . . .

"Monarchs" by Ann Heiskell Rickey from "Bugs & Critters I Have Known." Copyright © 1999 Lamar Hawkins.
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CSR1P328

Released Test Questions

English–Language Arts

26 The prefix *fore-* in the word foretelling means

- A at last.
- B many.
- C truth.
- D ahead of.

CSR13294.328

27 Read this line from the poem.

Something's blotting out the sun—

Which word is a *synonym* for blotting out as used in the line above?

- A lifting
- B shining
- C blinking
- D covering

CSR13292.328

28 This poem is mainly about

- A the life of one monarch butterfly.
- B the importance of preserving monarch habitats.
- C the migration of the monarchs.
- D the appearance of monarch butterflies.

CSR13300.328

The First Roads

by Adrian A. Paradis

- 1 The earliest roads in America were trails found on the plains in the Midwest and in the forests along the east coast. Those on the plains were trails worn through the tall grasses by buffalo and other animals. The animals took the easiest routes to reach their feeding grounds, water holes, or nearby streams.
- 2 Along the east coast, the trails were made by the Native Americans who lived in the forests. Most Native American trails or paths were eighteen or twenty inches wide. They seemed to wander from place to place without reason.
- 3 A Native American path usually followed a stream. When the path came to a shallow pool, a person could wade through the water or jump across from rock to rock. Then the trail led into the woods again.
- 4 The first settlers who came to America discovered that Native Americans did not walk straight up the steepest part of a hill. Instead, the Native Americans followed trails which wound snake-like through the woods along the side of a slope. This made climbing much easier because the incline was more gradual. A Native American hardly knew he was going uphill. In a short time, he would find himself at the top. Looking down through the trees, he could see how far he was from his starting point.
- 5 The early colonists used the Native American trails for roads as they went by foot or on horseback from village to village. Gradually the trails were made wider as trees were chopped down. Then they were called roads.
- 6 So travelers would know what kind of a road it was, the colonists marked each trail. A blaze, or ax mark, was made on some of the trees where a road began. One ax mark meant it was a *one-chop road*, and only wide enough for horseback riders to use. When the road was widened so that two wagons could pass, two marks were cut into trees and it was called a *two-chop road*. Later, if the roadbed was made smooth enough for coaches, it was known as a *three-chop road*. Then the trees showed three ax marks.
- 7 To build the first two-chop roads, rocks and tree stumps were removed. The earth was made as smooth and as hard as possible. But this did not help. No matter what the season, there was trouble traveling on these roads. In the summer, the horses' hoofs kicked up clouds of dust. During autumn, heavy rains soaked the dirt and turned most of the roads into muddy paths. Throughout the winter, the roads in the northern colonies were covered with snow. Then farmers had to use wide shovels to clear paths. Many times they had just finished shoveling when another storm dumped more snow and blocked all travel again!

Released Test Questions

English–Language Arts

5

- 8 Spring was the worst season of all. For weeks, melting snow and spring rains almost made roads into swamps. Ruts a foot or more deep were common. Drivers had to walk ahead of their carts to guide the horse. They had to watch for the safest ruts to use so the wheels would not sink below their hubs. . . .
- 9 In some places where the ground was dry but very uneven, the colonists built log or plank roads. They laid logs side by side, but instead of filling in the cracks, they covered the logs with dirt to form a hard smooth surface. Heavy rains, however, would usually wash away the dirt.
- 10 Some of the roads that stretched between Boston and New York City were known as *post roads*. Farmers and travelers who were going a short distance used these roads. They were also used by riders who carried mail between a few towns. By 1673, riders could carry the mail on post roads all the way from Boston to New York City.
- 11 For many years, the post roads were used mainly by the mail riders and a few travelers. Some wagons and carts owned by farmers and merchants who shipped goods went along the bumpy roads too. By 1722, the Boston post roads were made smooth and safe enough for stagecoaches.
- 12 In those days, coaches were called stagecoaches because they advanced by stages, covering a certain distance each day. The horses had to pull heavy loads, and they tired quickly. It was necessary to change teams often at a coaching stop. Here, fresh horses were hitched to the stagecoach. After a long trip, the passengers were glad to reach a large town or city where the roads would be smoother. However, although these roads were better than those in the country, most of them became just as muddy in wet weather. Some towns paved their streets with bricks, blocks and planks of wood, flat stones, or gravel. But many years would pass before the streets in cities and towns were paved as they are today.

“The First Roads” from TRAILS TO SUPERHIGHWAYS by Adrian A. Paradis, copyright © 1971. Reprinted by permission of Pearson Education.

CSR1P208

29 Based on the passage, which statement most accurately summarizes early travel?

- A Before 1722, post roads were bumpy and dangerous.
- B Before 1673, post roads were used only by mail riders.
- C Between 1673 and 1722, stagecoaches made non-stop trips between big cities.
- D Between 1673 and 1722, stagecoaches carried only people and their belongings.

CSR13733.208

30 Which statement is a *fact*?

- A Native American trails seemed to wind around without reason.
- B Shoveling snow was an exciting activity.
- C Drivers felt frustrated about having to walk ahead of their carts.
- D Ruts in a road measured one foot or more in depth.

CSR13734.208

31 Based on the passage, why were some Native American trails built in a snake-like way?

- A to allow travelers to walk up a hill more easily
- B so that travelers could avoid dangerous rocks
- C so that travelers could follow streams
- D to provide travelers with shade from trees

CSR13732.208

Matthew Henson—Arctic Explorer

1 In 1880, fourteen-year-old Matthew Henson loved to hear sailors tell tales of their exciting lives at sea. The travel, the adventure, the danger, and the steady pay were all appealing to young Henson. One day he made up his mind. Baltimore was the nearest large seaport. The next morning he set out on the forty-mile journey to seek work on a sailing ship.



2 In Baltimore, Henson found a job as a cabin boy on a beautiful ship called the *Katie Hinds*. For the next five years, Henson sailed around the world. With the help of the ship’s captain and other members of the crew, Henson learned mathematics, navigation, history, geography, and many other subjects. By the time he left the *Katie Hinds* in 1885, Henson was well educated and had become an excellent seaman.

3 Unable to find work anywhere else, Henson took a job in a hat shop in Washington, D.C. One day in 1887, a man came in to buy a hat. The man, Lieutenant Robert Peary, asked the owner if he knew anyone with experience at sea. Peary would soon travel to South America for the U.S. government. He needed experienced men to accompany him.

4 The shop owner knew about his young employee’s skills and experience on ocean voyages, so he introduced Peary to Henson. Henson and Peary liked each other instantly. They had a great deal in common, including their love of the sea.

5 Using his map-reading and sailing skills, Henson proved himself to be a worthy and intelligent seaman. Peary soon made Henson his assistant, and they became close friends. One day Peary told Henson about his real dream: to be the first man to stand on “the top of the world” at the North Pole. He asked Henson to help him make his dream come true.

6 Over the next five years, the two explorers made two trips together to the Arctic. However, they were not able to reach the pole either time. The cold, wind, and ice were worse than either of them had ever imagined. On each trip, though, Henson learned something new about traveling in frozen polar regions.

7 In 1908, Peary and Henson were ready to make their final attempt at reaching the North Pole. Both men were over forty years old. The years of hardship and suffering in the arctic cold had taken their toll on both men. This would be their last chance.

8 With four Inuit guides, they made a mad dash straight across the ice toward the pole. Peary’s feet were so frostbitten he had to be pulled on a dogsled. In April 1909, Henson’s instruments showed they were standing at the North Pole. Together Henson and Peary planted the American flag in the snow.

9 In later years, Robert Peary and Henson were greatly honored for their accomplishment. Today, the two friends and fellow explorers lie in heroes’ graves not far apart in the Arlington National Cemetery.

32 Why did the author include paragraph 3 in the passage?

- A to show why Matthew Henson went to the hat shop
- B to show how Matthew Henson met Robert Peary
- C to show how Robert Peary knew that Matthew Henson had sea experience
- D to show why Matthew Henson stopped working on the *Katie Hinds*

CSR12296.219

33 Read the following sentence.

The years of hardship and suffering in the arctic cold had taken their toll on both men.

The phrase taken their toll means that the years Peary and Henson spent exploring in the Arctic had

- A helped them.
- B satisfied them.
- C weakened them.
- D enlightened them.

CSR12283.219

34 In paragraph 1, the author shows how Henson became

- A highly educated.
- B a skilled seaman.
- C employed in a restaurant.
- D interested in exploring.

CSR12288.219

35 On their trip to the North Pole, Matthew Henson and Robert Peary could *best* be compared to

- A knights on a quest in a foreign land.
- B treasure hunters seeking vast fortunes.
- C soldiers going to war to save their freedom.
- D princes seeking power over another country.

CSR12291.219

36 In this nonfiction passage, the author mainly

- A describes the beauty of the Arctic.
- B encourages readers to explore.
- C shows the effects of harsh weather.
- D tells about an interesting life.

CSR12287.219

37 The information presented in this passage is mainly organized

- A by comparing and contrasting.
- B in chronological order.
- C by cause and effect.
- D with main ideas and support examples.

CSR12285.219

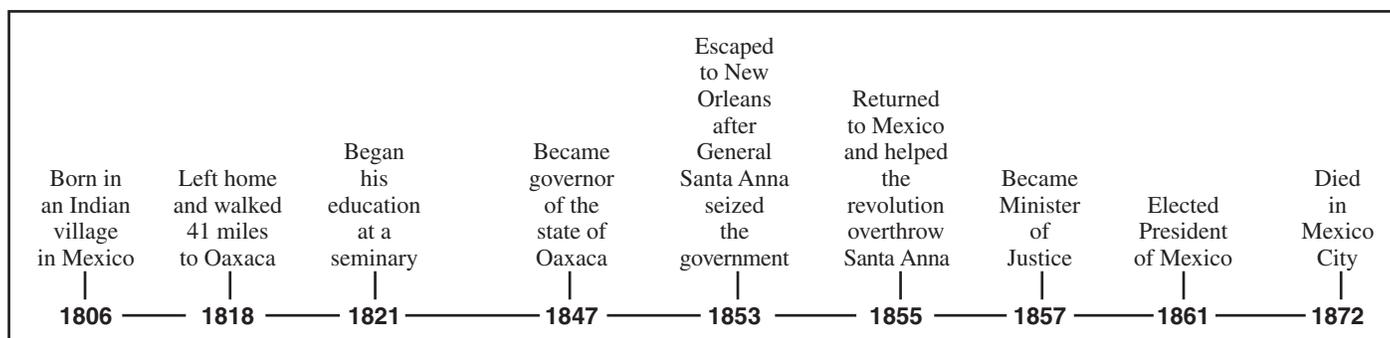
38 Approximately how much time elapses in this passage?

- A 10 years
- B 100 years
- C two weeks
- D one lifetime

CSR12295.219

Benito Juárez: A Young Student in Mexico

- 1 Benito Juárez, a poor Indian boy, was twelve years old when he left his village home in December 1818. Benito walked forty-one miles to the city of Oaxaca, high in the mountains of Mexico. He arrived speaking his native Zapotec language and just a few words of Spanish. When he heard the Spanish spoken by the city people, Benito didn't know what they were saying.
- 2 First, Benito became a servant for a wealthy gentleman, Señor Maza. His sister also worked for Señor Maza. Soon, he went to work for Antonio Salanueva, a librarian for the priests. Antonio repaired and copied the library books, keeping them in good shape. Benito became his helper and his housekeeper.
- 3 In addition to being a good craftsman, Antonio loved to teach. Benito soon became Antonio's student as well as his servant. With the help of Antonio, Benito learned to speak, read, and write Spanish.
- 4 At that time in Mexico, many people believed that Indians were not smart enough to read or learn. Antonio knew that this was not true. Indians had been prevented from learning by a lack of schools. The first Spanish missionaries who came to Mexico had educated the native people. In fact, priests from Spain had built the first college on the North American continent for the Indians. As more Spaniards came to Mexico, however, the Indian children were crowded out of the schools.
- 5 Benito was a good and bright student, so Antonio developed a plan. In 1821, when Benito was fifteen, Antonio decided to enroll him in a school for boys studying to be priests. Antonio taught Benito what he needed to pass the entrance test for the school.
- 6 Benito became a student at the seminary. His studies were difficult, and he was teased because he was the only Indian student there. He succeeded in spite of these challenges. Later, as the laws changed, Benito was able to attend a public college with other Indians.
- 7 Benito Juárez continued his education and became a lawyer and, much later, the President of Mexico from 1861 to 1872. He led the Mexican people to victory over the French, who tried to rule Mexico, and fought for the rights of Indians. He is one of the great heroes of Mexican history.



CSR0P254

39 In paragraph 4, the author writes that the Indian children were “crowded out of the schools” to show that

- A their parents wanted them to stay home.
- B their places were taken by Spaniards.
- C they lived too far from the schools.
- D they didn’t speak Spanish.

CSR01802.254

40 What lesson does the author *most* want the reader to learn from this passage?

- A Before going to Mexico, people need to learn Spanish.
- B Most people need help to get an education.
- C If you try hard, you can achieve great things.
- D Indians have the same rights as Spaniards.

CSR01805.254

41 According to the timeline, in which year did General Santa Anna seize the Mexican government?

- A 1847
- B 1853
- C 1855
- D 1857

CSR01807.254

42 The timeline helps the reader to

- A know the entire history of Mexico.
- B learn what Juárez did as governor of Oaxaca.
- C get an overall picture of Juárez’s life.
- D understand why Juárez wanted to be president.

CSR01803.254

Gertrude Kasebier, Photographer

- 1 In 1852, Gertrude Stanton was born in Iowa. Her family soon moved to the territory known as Colorado, where they lived for four years. When Gertrude’s father died, she and her mother moved east to New Jersey. To support the family, Mrs. Stanton ran a boarding house. One of the tenants was a man named Eduard Kasebier. When she was twenty-two, Gertrude married him. They had three children.
- 2 Gertrude loved being a mother. She especially enjoyed taking photographs of her family. Photography seemed to light a spark inside of her, changing her entire life.
- 3 In her late 30’s, Gertrude persuaded Eduard to move their family to Brooklyn. At Brooklyn’s Pratt Institute, she studied portrait photography. She also went to France to help with a group of younger art students. In France she learned still more about photography, and she took her first indoor portrait.
- 4 Gertrude wanted to learn all she could about photography. She chose it as her profession, though she knew she would face challenges. At that time, it was rare for women to be professional photographers. In addition, her husband considered it disgraceful for his wife to have her own business.
- 5 Nevertheless, Gertrude found ways to gain the knowledge and skills she needed. She learned about business from a New York photographer. A chemist taught her the technical side, which was rather difficult in those early days.
- 6 Photographs had to be developed soon after they were taken. Everywhere Gertrude went to take photos, she had to take along all the necessary equipment. Also, the chemicals used for photo development were harsh and smelly. After all this, she could never be really sure if a photo would come out at all! Gertrude not only mastered this awkward process but also, over time, patiently experimented to achieve the effects she wanted.
- 7 In 1897, in the city of New York, Gertrude Kasebier opened her own portrait photography studio. Two years later she opened another studio, this time in Newport, Rhode Island.
- 8 Soon Gertrude was taking portraits of all sorts of people: ladies in fancy dresses, mothers and children, fellow photographers, and well-known people. Famous people she photographed include Auguste Rodin, the French artist, and Rose O’Neill, the woman who invented Kewpie dolls.
- 9 Each portrait was carefully arranged to stir certain feelings in the viewer. The background might be softened using soft focus and brushing, but not the subject. Gertrude preferred to present her subjects as they really were. She did not retouch people’s skin to perfect smoothness, which she thought made their faces look “like peeled onions.”

- 10 With other photographers she began a group called the Council of Photo-Secession. (Secession means breaking away.) They were among the first to believe that photography at its best was a fine art form, not simply a recording of reality.
- 11 The photographs of Gertrude Kasebier are excellent examples of photographs that are truly artistic in their quality. Gazing upon the faces and figures in her photographs provides us with a glimpse into what it means to be human.

CSR0P036

43 The purpose of the Council of Photo-Secession was to break away from

- A the idea that photography was just for copying how things look.
- B selling their best photographic works to earn a living.
- C the kind of photography that showed scenery instead of people.
- D retouching photographs to make people look more appealing.

CSR00297.036

44 There is enough information in this article to show that at that time

- A the only really fine art schools were in France.
- B few people wanted to be photographed.
- C photography was not yet considered to be art.
- D photography was too expensive for most people.

CSR00302.036

45 Gertrude helped found the Council of Photo-Secession to

- A advertise her portrait studios.
- B promote photography as an art form.
- C take portraits of famous people.
- D help other women open portrait studios.

CSR00304.036

46 Which of these shows that Kasebier was earning a reputation as a photographer?

- A She experimented to achieve the effects she wanted.
- B Famous people wanted to be photographed by her.
- C She opened her own studios in New York and Rhode Island.
- D She was one of the founders of the Council of Photo-Secession.

CSR00305.036

47 How did the author organize this passage?

- A She stated a main idea and provided supporting details.
- B She related events in a person's life in chronological order.
- C She outlined a problem and then gave possible solutions.
- D She explained a cause and then listed several effects.

CSR00309.036

Released Test Questions

English–Language Arts

5

The following questions are not about a passage. Read and answer each question.

48 Read this sentence.

Soon she was writing about other memorable events in her life, too.

In which word does able mean the same as it does in the word memorable?

- A stable
- B lovable
- C tablet
- D fable

CSR00144.OSA

49 Read this sentence.

My dog, Tibbs, is a truly extraordinary animal.

In this sentence, what does extraordinary mean?

- A regular
- B amazing
- C imaginary
- D perplexed

CSR10550.OSA

50 Which of these is a *synonym* for the word remark?

- A decision
- B attempt
- C comment
- D benefit

CSR10538.OSA

51 Read this sentence.

The sports store donated new uniforms for our school soccer team.

The word donated contains the Latin root *don*, meaning

- A sell.
- B design.
- C order.
- D give.

CSR00245.OSA

52 Read this sentence.

Madame Daphne's prediction about the queen's first child being a daughter came true.

In this sentence, what does prediction mean?

- A favorite possession
- B whispered secret
- C feeling of forgiveness
- D message about the future

CSR10547.OSA



The following is a rough draft of a student’s story, which may contain errors.

Abuelita Sees the Ocean

(1) My grandmother and I were sitting on the porch one hot, sunny summer morning. (2) She had just made lemonade the way only Abuelita can, not too sweet. (3) Lots of ice and a thin yellow slice of real lemon floated in each of our glasses. (4) We closed our eyes and took a long drink. (5) “Let it cool you as it flows down to your toes,” she said. (6) She’d only been here for six months after leaving Mexico city.

(7) “I love to wiggle my toes in the sand at the beach and feel the waves come up over them,” I said after finishing half of my lemonade in one long drink.

(8) “Oh, have you been there?” Abuelita asked. (9) I was shocked to learn she had never seen the ocean. (10) I thought everyone in Mexico and California had been to the beach! (11) It was time to take her there.

(12) The next day was Saturday, and we all got into our car: Abuelita, Mami, Papi, my older brother Carlos, and me. (13) It took about an hour and a half to get there, which is why we don’t go very often. (14) When we do go though, we have so much fun.

(15) No amount of fun could compare, though, to the look in Abuelita’s eyes when she saw that infinite field of blue that is the Pacific ocean. (16) Tears filled her eyes, and she couldn’t even find the words to say what she was feeling, either in English or Spanish.

(17) We spread out our blankets, towels, umbrella, and all the other things that people take to the beach. (18) We had a big bottle full of Abuelita’s ice-cold lemonade; as a result, it tasted even better than the day before. (19) I even persuaded Abuelita to go into the water with me, begining of course with our toes wiggling in the sand. (20) Instead of cooling off from the head down, we cooled ourselves from our toes up as we entered the reflecting splash of waves that reached out to greet us.

CSL1P037

Released Test Questions

English–Language Arts

5

53 What is the correct way to capitalize the underlined words in sentence 6?

- A leaving mexico City
- B Leaving Mexico City
- C leaving mexico city
- D leaving Mexico City

CSL10316.037

54 Which is the correct way to punctuate sentence 8?

- A “Oh, have you been there, Abuelita asked?”
- B “Oh, have you been there?” Abuelita asked.
- C “Oh,” have you been there? Abuelita asked.
- D Oh, have you been there? “Abuelita asked.”

CSL10320.037

55 What is the correct way to write the underlined part of sentence 15?

- A that is The Pacific ocean
- B that is The pacific ocean
- C that is the Pacific Ocean
- D that is the pacific ocean

CSL10317.037

56 How should sentence 18 be correctly written?

- A We had a big bottle full of Abuelita’s ice-cold lemonade, as a result, it tasted even better than the day before.
- B We had a big bottle full of Abuelita’s ice-cold lemonade, eventually it tasted even better than the day before.
- C We had a big bottle full of Abuelita’s ice-cold lemonade, which tasted even better than the day before.
- D We had a big bottle full of Abuelita’s ice-cold lemonade; as a result, it tasted even better than the day before.

CSL10314.037

57 What is the correct spelling of the underlined word in sentence 19?

- A begginning
- B beggining
- C beginning
- D Leave as is.

CSL10318.037

The following is a rough draft of a student’s report, which may contain errors.

Cats in Ancient Egypt

(1) Many of us love cats. (2) They’re beautiful, soft, intelligent, and loving. (3) The ancient Egyptians considered cats to be extremely important and honored them with great respect. (4) There was good reasons for this attitude. (5) For one thing, cats helped people by keeping their homes free of mice, rats, and snakes.

(6) In addition, without cats Egypt could not have been the important grain-growing center that it was. (7) In grain fields all along the Nile River, cats caught rats and mice that ate crops. (8) Though I don’t know what other pets the Egyptians had, cats were probably the most important. (9) Cats were also trained to help hunters by picking up birds that had been shot with bows and arrows.

(10) The Egyptians appreciated cats so much that Bast, an Egyptian goddess, was pictured in the form of a cat. (11) Bast appears in artwork. (12) She was the protector of the house. (13) This idea made a special connection between cats and children. (14) That’s why most Egyptian families had cats for good luck.

(15) The safety and preservation of all cats were of great concern to ancient Egyptians. (16) There were even laws against removing a cat from Egypt. (17) Foreigners sometimes smuggled cats out of Egypt. (18) They took the cats to other lands. (19) They traded them for treasures in these lands. (20) Egyptian soldiers were sent to pick up cats found in other countries and bring them back home to Egypt.

CSL1P035

Released Test Questions

English–Language Arts

5

58 What is the correct way to write sentence 4?

- A There is good reasons for this attitude.
- B There were good reasons for this attitude.
- C There has been good reasons for this attitude.
- D Leave as is.

CSL10289.035

59 How can sentence 18 and sentence 19 *best* be combined?

- A They took the cats, but then they traded them for treasures in other lands.
- B Taking the cats to other lands, then trading them for treasures there.
- C They took the cats to other lands, where they traded them for treasures.
- D To other lands taking the cats, while trading them for treasures there.

CSL10283.035

60 If the student adds a concluding paragraph at the end of the report, it should

- A list the sources used to write the report.
- B explain how pets bring enjoyment into people's lives.
- C summarize the main points from the report.
- D mention other interesting details about ancient Egypt.

CSL10284.035

Here is the first draft of Jasmine’s essay. It may contain errors.

Cleaning Crescent Beach

1 It was Saturday, so the Green Valley Kickers were supposed to practice soccer as usual. Instead, our coach had volunteered our team to participate in Finvale County’s Biannual Beach Cleanup. Twice each year, before and after the summer season, people gather at the beaches to pick up garbage. Some of us, including me, didn’t think it was fair that Coach Simms was making us do this. After all, we had signed up for soccer, not trash cleanup!

2 We met at Crescent Beach, a long sandy beach shaped like a sliver of moon. Coach Simms passed out rubber gloves and shiny yellow garbage bags. A marine biologist named Dr. Torrez thanked us for agreeing to work. He gave us an article to read called “Beach Garbage.” The article explained that each year fourteen billion pounds of garbage go into the world’s oceans! Some of this begins as trash thrown on beaches. Some of it starts as garbage dumped into the ocean. All of it ends up as one big mess that needs to be removed.

3 Dr. Torrez held up a plastic six-pack ring from soda cans and said, “Fish, sea otters, and even sea lions can get stuck in these.” Then he showed us a long piece of fishing line. “Sea life can get entangled in this and die,” he said. “In addition, it makes many ocean animals sick when they eat garbage, mistaking it for food. It can kill them.”

4 As I filled my bag with trash, I couldn’t believe how much junk I was finding. I could see why it was a good idea to get rid of all this stuff before summer arrived. People come from near and far to enjoy the warm sand and ocean waves. It was not only ugly but also dangerous. There were broken bottles and rusty cans that people could step on with their bare feet. There were broken toys, cigarette butts, matchbooks, and all kinds of food and drink containers.

5 My soccer team filled twenty-five bags with trash! The beach looked so much better when we left. We felt proud of our hard work. I couldn’t wait to spend the summer’s first sunny day at Crescent Beach.

CSW0P001

Released Test Questions

English–Language Arts

61 Jasmine might use these sentences in her essay.

The beaches in our area were once clean.
They are not clean anymore.

Jasmine looks up the word clean in a thesaurus and finds this entry.

clean *adj.* 1. pure, unspoiled, spotless.
2. even, regular. 3. thorough, complete.
4. honest, fair.

In the second sentence, Jasmine wants to replace clean with a synonym. Which word should she use?

- A complete
- B even
- C unspoiled
- D honest

CSW00145.031

62 Which sentence could Jasmine add at the end of paragraph 1 to help develop the situation?

- A Our coach always insisted that we arrive at soccer practice on time.
- B She told us, however, that being a good sport wasn't always about playing sports.
- C Last year I had played baseball, but this year I had decided to play soccer.
- D The beaches in Finvale County are well-known for their fine swimming water.

CSW00012.001

63 Which sentence could Jasmine add at the end of paragraph 5 to help summarize her essay?

- A I also looked forward to the end of September when I would help to clean it up again.
- B There are many other beautiful beaches in our county, too.
- C Many bags of garbage were filled at Crescent Beach that day.
- D We usually play soccer on Saturdays, but one time we did something else.

CSW00011.001

64 The setting of this essay is *best* described in the first sentence of which paragraph?

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

CSW00010.001

The following is a rough draft of a student’s report. It contains errors.

Navajo Weavers

(1) Navajo folklore relates a legend about how the Navajo people began to weave. (2) On the Navajo Reservation in Arizona there is a rock named Spider rock. (3) A legendary figure called Spider Man appeared on the rock and told the Navajo people how to make a loom, while Spider Woman taught them how to weave on it. (4) Spider Man created the loom from poles of earth and sky, sun rays, rock crystals, lightning, and white shells.

(5) Many Navajo legends, traditions, and beliefs are expressed in their weaving. (6) The Navajos have been weaving for hundreds of years and are known throughout the world for their beautiful woven rugs. (7) Today, new patterns are mixed with the handed-down designs to make creative and exciting works of art.

(8) Women do most of the weaving. (9) Navajo girls are taught to weave by their grandmothers, mothers, or Aunts. (10) A young girl often begins by watching an older weaver. (11) She may also help to prepare and dye the yarn. (12) When the girl has mastered the art, she is congratulated and given a gift. (13) The older weaver presents her with a small loom, and the girl is ready to weave.

(14) In the past, all Navajo girls learned to weave. (15) Fewer girls are learning to weave today while there are different opportunities open to them. (16) Nonetheless, children in Navajo schools today are taught about the art of weaving, from preschool all the way to college. (17) “People are invited to compare a fine Navajo weaving with a fine oil painting,” explains a Navajo weaving instructor.

CSLIP034-3

Released Test Questions

English–Language Arts

5

65 What is the correct way to capitalize the underlined part of sentence 2?

- A spider Rock
- B spider rock
- C Spider Rock
- D Spider rock

CSL10272.034

66 Which excerpt from the passage contains an underlined word that is spelled incorrectly?

- A lightning, and white shells
- B throughout the world
- C Women do
- D differant opportunities

CSL10273.034

67 What is the correct way to write the underlined words in sentence 9?

- A by their Grandmothers, Mothers, or Aunts
- B by their grandmothers, Mothers, or aunts
- C by their Grandmothers, Mothers, or aunts
- D by their grandmothers, mothers, or aunts

CSL10292.034

68 What is the *best* way to write sentence 13?

- A Ready to weave, the older weaver presents her with a small loom.
- B The older weaver, when a girl is ready to weave, presents her with a small loom.
- C When a girl is ready to weave, the older weaver presents her with a small loom.
- D A girl who is ready to weave is presented by the older weaver with a small loom.

CSL10276.034

The following is a rough draft of a student's report. It contains errors.

Wonderful Bats

- 1 *Bats are interesting, unusual, and helpful mammals. There are more than 950 different species or kinds of bats. They live in all parts of the world except Antarctica, the Arctic, very dry desert places, and some islands. Like other mammals, bats give birth to their babies instead of hatching them from eggs.*

- 2 *Bats are different from other mammals because they can fly. Their hands are their wings. Each hand has four long finger bones and a smaller bone for a thumb. Webbing between the bones forms a wing. Bats are in the scientific group called Chiroptera, which means hand and wing.*

- 3 *Unlike most animals, bats are nightly creatures. This means that their activity occurs mainly at night. During the day, they are sleeping or resting. While most other animals are sleeping, bats are hunting for food.*

- 4 *A few kinds of bats feed on small animals such as fish, lizards, and frogs. Three species in Central and South America feed on blood from animals. Bats feed mostly on insects. One type of bat might devour 500 to 600 mosquitoes in an hour. Bats help lower the insect population. Some of these insects destroy crops and spread disease. This is one way that bats help humans.*

- 5 *When bats eat fruit, they carry bits of the fruit with them from place to place. As they eat their juicy food, they may drop some of the seeds, or the seeds may become a part of their waste and be carried far from the parent plant. Many of these seeds could not have grown under the covering of the parent plant. Because of the seed droppings of fruit bats, there are many different kinds of plants growing again on ground that had been cleared.*

- 6 *Bats that eat fruit also drink the nectar or eat the pollen from the plants flowers. These bats carry some of the pollen on their fur to another flower. The second flower uses this pollen to make seeds and grow more flowers and fruit.*

Released Test Questions

English–Language Arts

- 7 Bats are interesting mammals that help people. They fly at night and feed on insects that might otherwise cause harm. They help spread the seeds of plants by eating fruit. By eating nectar and pollen, they carry some of the pollen to other plants, like bees do. All efforts to protect bats should be encouraged: for example, people can build bat houses in their yards. It is also helpful to tell others the good things bats do.

CSW0P037-4

- 69** Read these sentences from paragraph 4.

A few kinds of bats feed on small animals such as fish, lizards, and frogs. Three species in Central and South America feed on blood from animals. Bats feed mostly on insects.

Which transitional word is *best* used at the beginning of the sentence “Bats feed mostly on insects” to link it to the previous two sentences?

- A Likewise,
- B Next,
- C However,
- D Also,

CSW00178.037

- 70** Which sentence in the conclusion summarizes the ideas in paragraph 5?

- A For example, people can build bat houses in their yards.
- B They help spread the seeds of plants by eating fruit.
- C It is also helpful to tell others the good things bats do.
- D They fly at night and feed on insects that might otherwise cause harm.

CSW00177.037

- 71** Which sentence is the topic sentence for the report?

- A Bats are interesting, unusual, and helpful mammals.
- B There are more than 950 different species or kinds of bats.
- C Like other mammals, bats give birth to their babies instead of hatching them from eggs.
- D Bats are different from other mammals because they can fly.

CSW00176.037

- 72** The student found a book in the library called Bats, Wonderful Bats. In which part of the book would the student most likely find the titles of other books about bats?

- A the table of contents
- B the bibliography
- C the copyright page
- D the appendix that discusses the places where bats live

CSW00639.100

The following is a rough draft of a student’s journal entry. It contains errors.

August 21, 2003

(1) The house next door stood vacant for almost a month, but yesterday everything changed. (2) Mom and Dad told my brother Luke that the Wilson family bought the vacant home this summer. (3) Luke told me the news, but we had not seen anyone move in yet. (4) Early yesterday morning, however, a moving truck pulled up to the front of the home. (5) Luke and I quickly ate breakfast and decided to go outside to play catch; we hoped to see the new family that purchased the home next door. (6) A few minutes later, a car pulled up next door. (7) Trying not to act too excited, I casually set down my ball and glove and sat on the steps outside our front door. (8) Luke joined me, but the people in the car did not see him or me. (9) I watched five people walk up to the front of the home: a man, a woman, and three children.

(10) The family stopped next to the big oak tree. (11) A man carried a large brown box that was almost too big for him to hold. (12) The man reached into the box and pulled out a large tire. (13) “A tire!” Luke exclaimed as he quickly jumped up.

(14) The man reached into the box and took out a long rope. (15) He tied one end of the rope to the tire and the other end to a tree branch. (16) The family stepped back to admire the tire. (17) The two younger children began taking turns swinging on it. (18) The older brother looked around. (19) He spotted my ball and glove where they lay on the grass. (20) Then his head turned toward Luke and me.

(21) I looked at Luke and smiled. (22) We stood up and walked over to meet our new neighbors.

CSW1P002-2

Released Test Questions

English–Language Arts

5

- 73** Read this sentence from the journal entry.

(5) Luke and I quickly ate breakfast and decided to go outside to play catch; we hoped to see the new family that purchased the home next door.

What is the correct spelling of the underlined word in the sentence?

- A perchised
- B purchised
- C perchused
- D purchased

CSW10760.002

- 74** Which sentence could *best* be added to the end of the second paragraph to help develop the plot of the story?

- A I am looking forward to starting another school year with my new neighbors.
- B For breakfast that morning, Luke and I ate eggs and toast.
- C The big oak tree next to my house provides shade on sunny days.
- D Luke and I patiently watched and wondered how they were going to use an old tire.

CSW10766.002

- 75** Which sentence could *best* be added to the journal entry to better end the story?

- A I was really curious about the box that the man carried.
- B Luke and I have played with the children next door every day since they arrived.
- C One of the children was wearing a bright red shirt and blue jeans.
- D Luke and I really enjoy swinging on our new neighbors' tire swing.

CSW10769.002

The following is a rough draft of a student’s report. It contains errors.

Hurricanes Versus Tornadoes

(1) Have you ever called a storm a hurricane when it really was a tornado? (2) This mistake occurs all the time, _____ it does not have to happen. (3) It is easy to understand the difference.

(4) Hurricanes are storms that form over tropical waters in the atlantic ocean.

(5) Hurricanes form when winds in a tropical storm begin swirling in a counterclockwise motion and reach speeds of over 75 miles per hour. (6) To better track tropical storms and hurricanes, weather experts decided to name them. (7) Weather experts alternate the names of these hurricanes between male and female names.

(8) Tornadoes, on the other hand, are different from hurricanes in shape and speed.

(9) Tornadoes are dark clouds with winds that can reach 200 to 300 miles per hour.

(10) Their usually much smaller than hurricanes but also much more harmful.

(11) When the tail of a tornado touches the ground, it can cause great damage and hardship.

(12) In general, hurricanes happen over the ocean, while tornadoes happen on land.

(13) Also, the winds of a tornado can reach higher speeds than those of a hurricane.

CSW1P041-5

Released Test Questions

English–Language Arts

76 Read this sentence.

This mistake occurs all the time,
_____ it does not have to happen.

Which word would *best* connect the two independent clauses in this sentence?

- A or
- B but
- C since
- D because

CSW10351.041

77 Read this sentence.

Hurricanes are storms that form over tropical waters in the atlantic ocean.

What is the correct way to capitalize the words in the sentence?

- A Hurricanes are storms that form over Tropical waters in the atlantic ocean.
- B Hurricanes are storms that form over tropical waters in the Atlantic ocean.
- C Hurricanes are storms that form over tropical waters in the Atlantic Ocean.
- D Hurricanes are storms that form over Tropical waters in the Atlantic Ocean.

CSW10353.041

78 Read this sentence.

Their usually much smaller than hurricanes but also much more harmful.

Which of the underlined words in the sentence is used incorrectly?

- A Their
- B smaller
- C than
- D much

CSW10354.041

79 Which sentence should be added as the last sentence of the first paragraph to state the topic of the report?

- A Although hurricanes and tornadoes are both storms, they differ in many ways.
- B Many people do not know a lot about the weather.
- C Hurricanes are a kind of storm that begins over the ocean and may come to land.
- D People should learn about tornadoes and how to know they are approaching.

CSW10350.041

- 80** Read this sentence.

When the tail of a tornado touches the ground, it can cause great damege and hardship.

Which underlined word in the sentence is spelled incorrectly?

- A tail
- B touches
- C damege
- D hardship

CSW10358.041

- 81** Which of these sentences should be added at the beginning of the fourth paragraph?

- A Why don't hurricanes and tornadoes have winds that reach the same rate?
- B Tornadoes, not hurricanes, are often called twisters.
- C Tornadoes and hurricanes are similar in many ways.
- D What are the biggest differences between hurricanes and tornadoes?

CSW10355.041

Released Test Questions

English–Language Arts

5

The following is a rough draft of a student’s journal entry. It contains errors.

The Block Party

- 1 Last weekend, my parents hosted a block party. They invited everyone who lives on our street to come. My parents feel that it is a good idea for neighbors to know one another. After the party, I certainly agree with them.
- 2 I never knew so many interesting people could live in one place. I learned that Ms. Ramírez, who lives in the house on the corner, teaches children to ride horses. In the summer, she takes people on trips on horseback. Her favorite spot is in the Sierra Mountains.
- 3 I always thought that our neighbor, Mr. García, was a teacher. I discovered that he teaches all right. His students are dogs, though, not people. He trains the dogs that become helpers for people who cannot see. He told me how he chooses dogs for the program. He also talked about how he teaches the dogs to communicate with the people that they help.
- 4 I ate some delicious food at our party. My father cooked hamburgers on our grill, and everyone else brought a special dish. The Harrisons brought potato salad, my favorite food. Mr. Tamayo made a colorful fruit salad and served it in half of a watermelon.
- 5 Everyone brought blankets and spread them on the ground so that we could sit down and eat. The party started at five o’clock in the afternoon. No one seemed to notice when the sun went down.

CSW0P035

82 What is the setting for the story “The Block Party”?

- A a neighborhood park
- B the parents’ yard
- C Mr. García’s yard
- D Ms. Ramírez’s living room

CSW00167.035

83 Which sentence in paragraph 1 establishes the topic?

- A My parents feel that it is a good idea for neighbors to know one another.
- B They invited everyone who lives on our street to come.
- C Last weekend, my parents hosted a block party.
- D After the party, I certainly agree with them.

CSW00168.035

- 84** Which of these should the student add to the final paragraph to sum up the story?
- A At least it didn't rain that night.
 - B We played music, and everyone had ice cream.
 - C In fact, everyone was having so much fun that most of our guests stayed until my bedtime.
 - D Most likely, everyone who attended the party had spent the entire morning preparing food.

CSW00169.035

- 85** The student who wrote “The Block Party” was very interested in all that Mr. García had told him about training dogs. He borrowed a book about animal training from Mr. García. Where in Mr. García’s book should the student look to find titles of other books on animal training?

- A the title page
- B the table of contents
- C the bibliography
- D the first page of the book

CSW00165.035

The following is a rough draft of a student’s report. It contains errors.

Computers Yesterday and Today

(1) The computers of today have evolved greatly from those of the past. (2) In the early days of the computer age, computers were quite different from the ones available now. (3) In the 1950s, for example, most people did not own computers or know how to operate them. (4) By today’s standards, computers were slow and huge. (5) They usually filled up whole rooms. (6) Computer programmers used a small number of computer languages to get computers to do various tasks, but not many people knew these languages.

(7) Modern-day computers hold a massive amount of information, are incredibly fast, and are easy to operate. (8) In today’s world, more people have their own computers and know how to operate them. (9) More and more people are learning how to use a computer since many people work from home or want to stay in touch with friends and relatives. (10) In some schools, children are taught how to use computers as early as kindergarten or first grade. (11) My school has very good teachers who know how to operate computers. (12) Many colleges offer computer classes. (13) These courses train students for many specialized and interesting jobs.

(14) In many businesses, employees need to know how to operate computers. (15) People who know how to operate a computer, repair a computer, or write a computer program are in demand in the workplace. (16) Those who are presidents or owners of computer companies, and individuals with the expertise to offer services like Internet access and computer repair, are also in demand across the nation.

(17) Unlike those of the past, computers today are small, portable, and so fast that people often get impatient when a computer takes more than a few seconds to respond. (18) One type of portable computer is called a laptop computer because it is small enough to sit on its user’s lap. (19) Laptops weigh only a few pounds and can be folded up and carried easier from place to place.

(20) The present-day computer offers a variety of options to computer users. (21) Aside from helping people work and communicate, computers help people do many day-to-day activities: calculate, draw, play games, or keep track of their money. (22) The computers of the twenty-first century make life easier and more enjoyable.

CSLIP162-4

- 86** Read this sentence from the report.

(7) Modern-day computers hold a massive amount of information, are incredibly fast, and are easy to operate.

What is the correct spelling of the underlined word in the sentence?

- A incredibly
- B incredably
- C incredibly
- D Leave as is.

CSL12155.162

- 87** Read this sentence from the report.

(13) These courses train students for many specialized and intresting jobs.

Which underlined word from the sentence is spelled incorrectly?

- A courses
- B train
- C specialized
- D intresting

CSL12157.162

- 88** Which sentence could *best* be added to improve the transition between the second and third paragraphs?

- A Some computers are small enough to fit in pockets.
- B The computer languages of the past were difficult to learn.
- C Knowing how to use a computer greatly benefits employees.
- D Today, unlike the past, there are many different types of computers.

CSL12158.162

- 89** Which sentence could *best* be added to the last paragraph to summarize the report?

- A Most jobs require basic computer skills.
- B Computer classes are very informative.
- C Many schools have computer programs that make learning fun for students.
- D The world has come to depend on computers.

CSL12163.162

Released Test Questions

English–Language Arts

5

The following questions are not about a passage. Read and answer each question.

90 Read this sentence.

Mr. Evans comes home from work at 530 and runs for at least an hour.

What is the correct way to write the underlined part of the sentence?

- A 5-30
- B 5:30
- C 5/30
- D Leave as is.

CSL00145.OSA

91 Read this sentence.

His early work with locomotives focused on hauling loads in the mines.

A student looked up the word focus in a dictionary and found this entry.

focus *n.* 1. center of attention
n. 2. a point where light comes together
v. 3. to fix on, concentrate
v. 4. to make clear, sharpen

Which definition *best* fits the meaning of the underlined word in the sentence?

- A definition 1
- B definition 2
- C definition 3
- D definition 4

CSL10035.005

92 Read these sentences from a student’s report.

You might wish they weren’t there sometimes. The truth is that traffic signals help keep things moving.

Which of these is the *best* way to combine these sentences?

- A You might wish they weren’t there sometimes, and the truth is that traffic signals help keep things moving.
- B Because the truth is that traffic signals help keep things moving, you might wish they weren’t there sometimes.
- C You might wish they weren’t there sometimes, but the truth is that traffic signals help keep things moving.
- D Since you might wish they weren’t there, the truth is that traffic signals sometimes help keep things moving.

CSW00383.069

93 Read this sentence.

Mrs. Molloy teach us many interesting facts about California history last year.

What is the correct way to write the underlined verb in the sentence?

- A teaches
- B taught
- C teached
- D teaching

CSL20862.OSA

- 94** Read this sentence.

Last night I wrote a funny poem called Song of the Early Riser.

What is the correct way to write the underlined part of the sentence?

- A “Song” of the Early Riser
- B “Song of the early Riser”
- C “Song of the Early Riser”
- D Leave as is.

CSL00158.OSA

- 95** In which sentence can the word sit be used correctly?

- A Would you like to _____ on this chair?
- B Please _____ your completed work on this desk.
- C Kylie and Jonah _____ their toys down and went to eat lunch.
- D Yesterday my father bought a new _____ of tools.

CSL00467.OSA

Released Test Questions

English–Language Arts

5

Question Number	Correct Answer	Standard	Year of Release
1	<i>D</i>	5RW1.5	2003
2	<i>B</i>	5RL3.2	2003
3	<i>D</i>	5RL3.7	2003
4	<i>A</i>	5RL3.2	2003
5	<i>C</i>	5RL3.3	2003
6	<i>A</i>	5RL3.5	2003
7	<i>D</i>	5RW1.2	2003
8	<i>D</i>	5RC2.5	2003
9	<i>B</i>	5RC2.1	2003
10	<i>D</i>	5RC2.5	2003
11	<i>C</i>	5RW1.4	2004
12	<i>D</i>	5RL3.3	2004
13	<i>C</i>	5RL3.2	2004
14	<i>A</i>	5RL3.2	2004
15	<i>B</i>	5RL3.5	2004
16	<i>A</i>	5RW1.3	2004
17	<i>C</i>	5RC2.1	2004
18	<i>C</i>	5RC2.2	2004
19	<i>D</i>	5RC2.2	2004
20	<i>C</i>	5RC2.3	2004
21	<i>A</i>	5RC2.3	2004
22	<i>B</i>	5RL3.7	2005
23	<i>C</i>	5RL3.6	2005
24	<i>B</i>	5RW1.5	2005
25	<i>D</i>	5RL3.4	2005
26	<i>D</i>	5RW1.4	2005
27	<i>D</i>	5RW1.3	2005
28	<i>C</i>	5RC2.3	2005
29	<i>A</i>	5RC2.2	2006
30	<i>D</i>	5RC2.5	2006
31	<i>A</i>	5RC2.4	2006
32	<i>B</i>	5RC2.3	2006
33	<i>C</i>	5RW1.5	2006
34	<i>D</i>	5RC2.3	2006
35	<i>A</i>	5RL3.6	2006

Question Number	Correct Answer	Standard	Year of Release
36	<i>D</i>	5RC2.4	2006
37	<i>B</i>	5RC2.2	2006
38	<i>D</i>	5RC2.2	2006
39	<i>B</i>	5RW1.5	2007
40	<i>C</i>	5RL3.4	2007
41	<i>B</i>	5RC2.1	2007
42	<i>C</i>	5RC2.1	2007
43	<i>A</i>	5RC2.4	2007
44	<i>C</i>	5RC2.5	2007
45	<i>B</i>	5RC2.2	2007
46	<i>B</i>	5RC2.4	2007
47	<i>B</i>	5RC2.2	2007
48	<i>B</i>	5RW1.4	2003
49	<i>B</i>	5RW1.4	2005
50	<i>C</i>	5RW1.3	2005
51	<i>D</i>	5RW1.4	2006
52	<i>D</i>	5RW1.4	2007
53	<i>D</i>	5WC1.4	2003
54	<i>B</i>	5WC1.3	2003
55	<i>C</i>	5WC1.4	2003
56	<i>C</i>	5WC1.1	2003
57	<i>C</i>	5WC1.5	2003
58	<i>B</i>	5WC1.2	2003
59	<i>C</i>	5WS1.6	2003
60	<i>C</i>	5WS1.2.3	2003
61	<i>C</i>	5WS1.5	2004
62	<i>B</i>	5WS1.1.1	2004
63	<i>A</i>	5WS1.1.3	2004
64	<i>B</i>	5WS1.1.2	2004
65	<i>C</i>	5WC1.4	2004
66	<i>D</i>	5WC1.5	2004
67	<i>D</i>	5WC1.4	2004
68	<i>C</i>	5WS1.6	2004
69	<i>C</i>	5WS1.2.2	2005
70	<i>B</i>	5WS1.2.3	2005

Released Test Questions

English–Language Arts

5

Question Number	Correct Answer	Standard	Year of Release
71	A	5WS1.2.1	2005
72	B	5WS1.3	2005
73	D	5WC1.5	2005
74	D	5WS1.1.1	2005
75	B	5WS1.1.3	2005
76	B	5WC1.1	2006
77	C	5WC1.2	2006
78	A	5WC1.2	2006
79	A	5WS1.2.A	2006
80	C	5WC1.5	2006
81	D	5WS1.2.B	2006
82	B	5WS1.1.B	2007
83	C	5WS1.1.A	2007
84	C	5WS1.1.C	2007
85	C	5WS1.3	2007
86	C	5WC1.5	2007
87	D	5WC1.5	2007
88	C	5WS1.2.B	2007
89	D	5WS1.2.C	2007
90	B	5WC1.3	2005
91	C	5WS1.3	2005
92	C	5WS1.6	2005
93	B	5WC1.2	2006
94	C	5WC1.3	2006
95	A	5WC1.2	2007