

GRADE 5
Reading

Administered April 2013

RELEASED

READING

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.
Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

Carl Is on the Case

Characters

CARL: A boy who loves detective mysteries

MIKE: Carl's best friend

MRS. WATSON: A librarian who lives next door to Carl

AGATHA: Mrs. Watson's big orange cat

SCENE 1

- 1 [*Carl is in his living room, reclining on the couch while staring at the television with his friend Mike. Dramatic music and an announcer's voice come from the television: "And now for the Saturday-afternoon mystery movie, 'The Case of the Missing Jewel.'"* A flash of lightning suddenly brightens the room. Carl sits upright. Mike yelps. A boom of thunder sends them racing to the window.]
- 2 **CARL:** A storm to go with our detective movie. I love it!
- 3 [*A scream comes from offstage.*]
- 4 **MIKE:** Did you hear that?
- 5 **CARL:** Yes, I did. We'd better investigate.
- 6 **MIKE:** [*Peeking through the living room curtains.*] Um, maybe we should just leave it alone. We don't want to miss the best part of the movie.
- 7 **CARL:** Don't worry. I'm recording the movie. Let's go find out what's wrong. What's better than a real-life mystery anyway?
- 8 [*Carl exits stage right. Mike groans and reluctantly follows him.*]

SCENE 2

- 9 [*Carl and Mike enter stage left to the front door of Mrs. Watson's house. A spotlight shines on the front door. The rest of the stage is dark.*]
- 10 **MRS. WATSON:** [*Offstage.*] Oh! Oh, no! Oh, no!
- 11 **CARL:** [*Knocks on door.*] Mrs. Watson? It's me, Carl.

- 12 *[The door opens. Mrs. Watson stands just inside. Lights illuminate her living room and the connecting kitchen.]*
- 13 **CARL:** Are you O.K., Mrs. Watson? Can we help you with anything?
- 14 **MIKE:** Or we could just go. You're probably busy. *[Turning to leave.]*
- 15 **MRS. WATSON:** I've lost one of the library's rarest, most expensive books! In over 30 years as a librarian I've never been so careless. Just admitting my mistake is such an embarrassment. Oh, this is a disaster! What am I going to do?
- 16 **CARL:** We'd be happy to help you look for it. *[Pulls a Sherlock Holmes-style detective hat from his back pocket and puts it on his head. A serious look is on his face.]* Where and when did you last see the book?
- 17 *[Mike rolls his eyes.]*
- 18 **MRS. WATSON:** Oh, I'd be so grateful for your help. *[Ushers Carl and Mike into the house.]*
- 19 *[Mrs. Watson's cat comes out from behind the couch.]*
- 20 **MRS. WATSON:** Oh, don't mind Agatha. Now, what was I . . . Oh, yes! I'll tell you what happened. Yesterday, as I was leaving the library, I noticed that the binding of our first edition of *The Raven* had a little tear. So I wrapped the book carefully, brought it home with me, and put it right there on the desk. At least I *thought* that's where I put it.
- 21 *[Mike scratches Agatha behind her ears.]*
- 22 **CARL:** So you're not absolutely positive you put it there?
- 23 **MRS. WATSON:** Yes, I'm positive. Well . . . pretty positive.
- 24 **CARL:** Why don't you and I retrace your steps?
- 25 **MIKE:** *[Pokes around on the desk and then walks around the couch, flips up cushions, peeks underneath, and mumbles.]* It has to be here somewhere.
- 26 **MRS. WATSON:** Let me think. I got home late yesterday. The traffic was simply terrible.

- 27 **MIKE:** [*Nods eagerly.*] My dad was taking me to Ranger Scouts last night, and the traffic was bad.
- 28 [*Carl gives him an annoyed look.*]
- 29 **MRS. WATSON:** I came in through the front door and put my keys on the end table next to the couch.
- 30 **MIKE:** That's where we always keep ours.
- 31 **MRS. WATSON:** Then I walked across the living room to put the book on the desk. That's the last I remember seeing it.
- 32 **CARL:** We're missing something here.
- 33 [*Agatha meows loudly.*]
- 34 **MRS. WATSON:** It's almost time for her supper.
- 35 **MIKE:** Wait a second! Do you feed her at the same time every day?
- 36 **MRS. WATSON:** Every single day!
- 37 **CARL:** And yesterday you got home later than usual, right?
- 38 **MIKE:** My thoughts exactly, Carl!
- 39 **MRS. WATSON:** [*Claps her hands together.*] Oh my goodness, boys! You've solved the mystery. [*Mrs. Watson rushes into the kitchen, the boys following behind. She opens a cupboard and spies the missing book on a shelf next to a box of cat food.*]
- 40 **MRS. WATSON:** I don't know how to thank you.
- 41 **CARL:** [*Grinning.*] Are those your famous freshly baked cookies that I smell?
- 42 **MRS. WATSON:** [*Holds out a plate of cookies.*] I like your fees, boys!

1 Which of these helps Mike solve Mrs. Watson’s problem?

- A** The detail about the Ranger Scouts meeting
 - B** The smell of her cookies
 - C** Her keys on the table
 - D** Agatha’s meowing
-

2 This play is divided into two scenes because —

- F** a character in Scene 1 is not present in Scene 2
 - G** the setting changes between Scene 1 and Scene 2
 - H** the conflict is presented in Scene 1 and resolved in Scene 2
 - J** the dialogue begins in Scene 2
-

3 Which of these is the best summary of Scene 1?

- A** While Mike is visiting Carl during a rainstorm, they hear someone scream. Mike is frightened by it, but Carl is not.
- B** Carl and Mike watch television during a thunderstorm. They hear a scream, and at first they think it has come from the TV.
- C** As Carl and Mike begin to watch a mystery movie, they hear a scream. Carl goes outside to investigate, and Mike follows.
- D** Mike is peeking through Carl’s curtains when he hears a scream. Someone is yelling for help.

4 Read this excerpt from Scene 2.

MIKE: [*Nods eagerly.*] My dad was taking me to Ranger Scouts last night, and the traffic was bad.

[*Carl gives him an annoyed look.*]

What can the reader infer about Carl from this excerpt?

- F Carl thinks that what Mike is saying isn't important.
- G Carl doesn't believe that the traffic was bad.
- H Carl envies Mike for being a Ranger Scout.
- J Carl thinks that Mike has been rude to Mrs. Watson.

5 In paragraph 8, the word reluctantly means —

- A playfully
- B impatiently
- C admiringly
- D unwillingly

- 6** The playwright included thunder and lightning in Scene 1 most likely to —
- F** create suspense
 - G** indicate that the main characters are afraid
 - H** alarm the audience
 - J** explain the book's disappearance
-

- 7** How is Carl different from Mike?
- A** Carl is more honest.
 - B** Carl is more fearful.
 - C** Carl is more curious.
 - D** Carl is more careless.
-

- 8** Which of the props used in this play is needed for the resolution of the conflict?
- F** A book
 - G** A set of keys
 - H** The plate of cookies
 - J** A detective hat

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

The Toy for All Ages

- 1 The number 915,103,765 is pretty big. You might be surprised to know that that is the number of different ways six eight-stud LEGO bricks can be arranged. No wonder LEGOs have been a popular toy for so many years.



Making LEGO Bricks

- 2 In the 1930s a Danish carpenter named Ole Kirk Christiansen started making wooden toys. He called his company LEGO, a blend of the Danish words *leg godt*, meaning "play well." After making wooden toys for years, Christiansen wanted to accelerate production so that he could make more toys in less time. He invested in a machine that would allow him to make plastic toys. In 1958 he produced the first plastic LEGO brick.
- 3 Making LEGO bricks is a fairly simple process. Small plastic granules are heated at an extreme temperature. A machine then presses the melted plastic into brick molds. Once the plastic cools and hardens, the bricks are ready to be packaged and sold.
- 4 LEGO has produced more than 400 billion of its plastic LEGO bricks over the years. Today more than two million LEGO items are produced every hour, or about 40,000 a minute. Approximately seven LEGO sets are sold around the world every second. The company must work at a fast pace to keep up with demand.
- 5 Christiansen believed in producing good products. LEGO toys today are still manufactured to Christiansen's high standards. LEGOs last for many years. In fact, a standard-size LEGO brick made today can be attached to any other LEGO brick made since 1958.

Building with LEGO Sets

- 6 Although Christiansen's original LEGO bricks all had the same basic rectangular shape, there now are 2,400 different-shaped LEGO bricks made in a variety of colors. LEGO creates building sets for children of all ages. LEGO blocks for preschoolers are larger and easier for toddlers to handle. The company also offers sets for older children and teens. These sets contain intricate parts that are more detailed and challenging to put together. With such a variety of

products available, it is understandable that children of all ages enjoy playing with LEGO toys.

Becoming a LEGO Professional

- 7 As LEGOs have been shared with friends and family and new sets have been purchased throughout the years, many generations of builders have used their creativity to construct LEGO masterpieces. Some people enjoy working with LEGO products so much that they have made building with LEGO bricks their career. Many of these LEGO professionals build projects for LEGOLAND theme parks. They also display their projects in museums and art galleries.

LEGO Artist	LEGO Creations	Interesting Fact
Nathan Sawaya	Known for creating 3-D figures from LEGO pieces	Nicknamed his most popular LEGO figures Red, Yellow, and Blue
Sean Kenney	Known for his LEGO model of Yankee Stadium	Makes LEGO products as his full-time job
Mariann Asanuma	Once constructed models as a "master model builder" at LEGOLAND	Sells her own LEGO creations online

- 8 Amazingly, the appeal of LEGO products continues to grow. Today, there are LEGO video games, theme parks, and stores worldwide. Christiansen had a great idea for a toy in 1958, but he probably never predicted that a plastic brick would inspire the imaginations of so many people.



"Master model builders" at LEGOLAND work on a model of the U.S. Capitol made entirely of LEGOs.

© Sandy Huffaker/CORBIS

- 9** By the end of the selection, what can the reader conclude about LEGO products?
- A** LEGO products are more popular with adults than with children.
 - B** LEGO products are not as popular outside the United States.
 - C** LEGO has designed its products to appeal to people of all ages.
 - D** LEGO has created theme parks and video games to replace its original products.
-

- 10** What is paragraph 2 mainly about?
- F** Christiansen worked as a carpenter.
 - G** The word “LEGO” is a Danish word that means “play well.”
 - H** Christiansen changed LEGO toys from wood to plastic.
 - J** The first plastic LEGO brick was produced in 1958.
-

- 11** In which section of the selection could the reader find information about adults using LEGO products?
- A** The introductory paragraph
 - B** Making LEGO Bricks
 - C** Building with LEGO Sets
 - D** Becoming a LEGO Professional

- 12** Which of the following words from paragraph 6 help the reader understand the meaning of intricate?
- F** *detailed and challenging*
 - G** *larger and easier*
 - H** *is understandable*
 - J** *different-shaped*
-

- 13** Read this sentence from the selection.

In fact, a standard-size LEGO brick made today can be attached to any other LEGO brick made since 1958.

What can the reader conclude about LEGO products from this sentence?

- A** People have shared LEGO sets with friends and family for a long time.
 - B** The basic design of the LEGO has stayed the same.
 - C** LEGO toys made of plastic last longer than those made of wood.
 - D** Ole Kirk Christiansen believed in making LEGO toys that were fun and entertaining.
-
- 14** By organizing paragraph 3 sequentially, the author is able to —
- F** compare how different types of LEGO pieces are made
 - G** explain the method for making LEGO bricks
 - H** show how LEGO is able to make toys so quickly
 - J** list the reasons why making LEGO bricks is simple

15 Which of these is the best summary of the selection?

- A** Six eight-stud LEGO bricks can be arranged in many ways. Ole Kirk Christiansen of Denmark first made wooden toys, but then he switched to making plastic LEGO bricks. LEGO bricks are made out of melted plastic pressed in a special machine.
 - B** Ole Kirk Christiansen bought a machine to make plastic toys and began making LEGO bricks. The LEGO company has produced LEGO bricks for children of all ages, but even adults build things from LEGOs.
 - C** In the 1930s Ole Kirk Christiansen made wooden toys. Then in 1958 he began producing plastic LEGO bricks. Today there are thousands of different-shaped LEGO bricks in many colors and sizes.
 - D** The first plastic LEGO bricks were made in 1958 by Ole Kirk Christiansen. Today millions of LEGO bricks are made in many shapes, sizes, and colors. People of all ages enjoy building with LEGO bricks, and LEGO products continue to be very popular.
-

16 Which statement best explains the appeal of LEGO products over the years?

- F** People appreciate visiting theme parks where LEGO models are displayed.
 - G** People enjoy toys that allow them to be creative in many ways.
 - H** Toys made from plastic are lighter than those made from other materials.
 - J** LEGO is able to produce the plastic bricks quickly.
-

17 What information can the reader learn about Nathan Sawaya and Sean Kenney from the chart below paragraph 7?

- A** How their art can be purchased
- B** What they have created using LEGO pieces
- C** Where their art can be viewed
- D** Why they enjoy working with LEGO pieces

Read the next two selections. Then choose the best answer to each question.

Stage Fright

by Lee Bennett Hopkins

I wanted the role.
The Prince.

The Prince.

I got it.
5 Knew it.
I was totally convinced.

I memorized each line.
Learned them by heart.
I studied and studied
10 my perfect Prince-part.

But—
when I took center stage
I stammered
stuttered
15 hemmed
hawed
suddenly shuddered.

My heart skipped a beat.
Face turned bright red.
20 Until finally
Prince-words popped back in my head.

Though I'll always know
my mind simply snapped
I still got a thrill
25 when I took my last bow
as my classmates
stood up
shouted
and
30 clapped.

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- 1 Imagine that you are an actor performing in a play for the first time. You have learned all your lines, you know where to walk onstage, and your costume fits perfectly. Waiting behind the closed curtain, you can hear people in the audience whispering and taking their seats. Then your big moment arrives!
- 2 The curtain goes up, and the crowd falls silent. All you can see is the spotlight shining down on you. You try to speak your lines, but nothing seems to come out. The inside of your mouth is dry, and your palms are wet. The icy chill of panic starts to spread from your stomach to your arms and legs.
- 3 If you have experienced a moment like this, you know all too well what it means to have stage fright, also known as performance anxiety. It is one of the most common types of fear and tends to strike people when they find themselves at the center of attention. You don't have to be onstage to get stage fright. People experience this fear when playing sports, giving a business presentation, or even speaking in class. A person who suffers from stage fright may get sweaty hands, a dry mouth, a tight throat, or shaky knees. Stage fright is actually a form of panic, and these feelings are very real.
- 4 Stage fright is part of the body's reaction to stress. The experience differs from person to person, but the same chemical process occurs in each of us. In reaction to anxiety, our bodies produce a chemical called adrenaline that prepares us to either fight or run away quickly. Scientists refer to this as our bodies' "fight or flight" reaction. As a result, we feel a boost of energy that makes our palms sweat, our hearts race, and our knees shake.
- 5 The good news about stage fright is that there are ways to cope with it. Practicing your performance and following some simple tips can help calm nerves and manage the feelings caused by anxiety. First, dress comfortably and appropriately. Second, before the performance, take deep breaths and stretch to help relax your body. Third, stay away from beverages that contain caffeine. These might

make your heart race even faster. Instead, try a banana! Some doctors believe that eating a banana can help calm your heart and the rest of your body. Finally, when you look into a crowd, try to focus on particular people instead of the whole group. These tips have helped many famous people learn to deal with their fears.

- 6 The singer and actress Mariah Carey is a good example of how stage fright doesn't have to stop people from reaching their goals as performers. Carey is a world-famous singer who has sold millions of albums, won many awards, and performed for thousands of fans. There was a time, though, when stage fright prevented her from even stepping onstage. She feared her performances would be bad. She didn't give up, however. With practice Carey learned how to relax while onstage. As she gained confidence, her feelings of anxiety diminished. She was soon performing again, and all her fans came to cheer for her. Carey showed that stage fright can win only if you let it.

**Use "Stage Fright" (p. 15) to answer questions 18–22.
Then fill in the answers on your answer document.**

18 Read these lines from the poem.

I memorized each line.
Learned them by heart.

The poet uses the figurative expression "learned them by heart" to emphasize that the speaker —

- F** has volunteered to be in the play
- G** practices on the stage
- H** enjoys playing the role of the prince
- J** feels prepared for his performance

19 The poet uses line 11 to signal that the speaker changes from —

- A** cheerful to sad
- B** interested to bored
- C** confident to unsure
- D** desperate to hopeful

20 In line 3, why does the poet repeat and italicize the words from line 2?

- F** To show that the role will be difficult
 - G** To emphasize that this role is important to the speaker
 - H** To show that the speaker is familiar with the play
 - J** To give the name of the play the speaker is in
-

21 The poem is mostly about a speaker who —

- A** is chosen for a role in a play that he doesn't understand
 - B** has trouble with his lines after seeing his classmates in the audience
 - C** experiences problems onstage but is able to finish his performance
 - D** can hardly wait to be onstage because he has practiced so much
-

22 The poet uses figurative language in line 18 to highlight the speaker's —

- F** determination to do well
- G** anxiety once he gets onstage
- H** satisfaction in being chosen for the role
- J** eagerness to perform

**Use "Fear Takes Center Stage" (pp. 16–17)
to answer questions 23–26. Then fill in the answers on your
answer document.**

- 23** Which of these best expresses the main idea of paragraph 5?
- A** Eating certain foods can help prevent stage fright.
 - B** Stage fright affects people who do not practice their performance.
 - C** Wearing the proper clothing can help relieve stage fright.
 - D** Stage fright can be overcome by using several strategies.
-
- 24** The author speaks directly to the reader in paragraphs 1 and 2 in order to —
- F** encourage the reader to try out for a play
 - G** share a personal story with the reader
 - H** help the reader understand the experience of stage fright
 - J** demonstrate that acting requires skill

25 Read this dictionary entry.

strike \ˈstriːk\ *verb*
1. to hit with a hand or an object
2. to crash against **3.** to affect suddenly **4.** to come to an agreement

Which definition best matches the word strike as it is used in paragraph 3?

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

26 The author's opinion that stage fright can be overcome is best supported by —

- F** the reaction of Mariah Carey's fans
- G** Mariah Carey's experience
- H** the description of how a body reacts to stress
- J** information about the source of stage fright

**Use “Stage Fright” and “Fear Takes Center Stage”
to answer questions 27–30. Then fill in the answers on your
answer document.**

- 27** Both selections suggest that stage fright can —
- A** happen even when a person wants to perform
 - B** permanently affect a person’s health
 - C** get better when an audience shows support
 - D** be worse for actors than for other types of performers
-
- 28** What is one difference between the selections?
- F** The article describes how stage fright feels, but the poem does not.
 - G** The article provides a scientific explanation for stage fright, but the poem does not.
 - H** The poem indicates that a person can overcome stage fright, but the article does not.
 - J** The poem gives an example of a person with stage fright, but the article does not.

- 29** Based on information provided in both selections, the reader can conclude that stage fright is the result of —
- A** an unexpected event that shocks a person
 - B** making a mistake in front of others
 - C** not really wanting to perform
 - D** being the center of attention

-
- 30** With which statement would the poet and the author most likely agree?
- F** Performing in front of a crowd can make a person nervous.
 - G** The foods people eat can affect their performance.
 - H** A crowd's applause can disturb a performer.
 - J** Acting is the most difficult kind of performing.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

Brody's Challenge

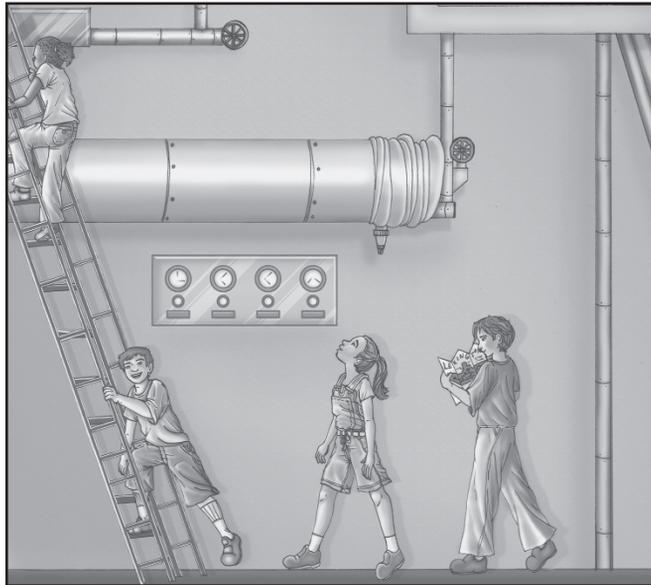
- 1 "This is awesome!" the girl next to Brody said as they stepped onto the flight deck of the USS *Lexington*. "This is going to be the best summer camp ever! Wait until I tell everyone I spent five days on a real Navy aircraft carrier!"
- 2 Brody glanced around the enormous ship. He had to admit that the girl was right. This camp would be the perfect start to summer vacation. If anyone needed a break from school and its endless rules, it was Brody.
- 3 Just then, a short, stern-looking man walked over and barked, "I'm Captain Nealson. Welcome, recruits, to the USS *Lexington*. LINE UP!"
- 4 As the kids scrambled to form a line, Captain Nealson looked at Brody and shouted, "Tuck in that shirt! Tie your shoe! You're a guest on one of the greatest aircraft carriers in the history of the United States Navy. This ship has survived many battles! Thousands of fighter planes have safely landed on this very flight deck. Thousands of brave men and women have proudly served on this ship. Have some respect!"
- 5 Brody's good mood was swept away like a leaf on a windy day. He barely listened as Captain Nealson explained that he would divide the kids into teams, each with its own leader. The teams would rotate between several training stations, learning different skills at each station. Brody's mood did not improve when he was assigned to a team with the girl standing next to him.
- 6 "I'm Cynthia," she said excitedly. "I hope we get to tie knots. I'm good with knots!"
- 7 "You!" said Captain Nealson, jabbing a finger at Brody. "You are the group leader." Brody



didn't care about being group leader, but he did smile when he saw Cynthia's disappointment.

- 8 Captain Neelson handed some papers to each team leader. "These are maps of the ship," he said. "Learn your way around. Use the ladders where there are hatches, which are the small door openings on the floor of each deck. Teach everyone on your team the best routes for getting from deck to deck. Later today, you *will* be tested."
- 9 Brody stuffed his map in his pocket.
- 10 That evening as Brody was eating dinner with his teammates, he heard Captain Neelson's voice booming over a loudspeaker. "Team Brody, report to Area 1, the flight deck, as quickly as possible."
- 11 Brody's team stared at him. "Where's the nearest ladder?" a boy named Kyle asked.
- 12 Brody had no idea. "Um, let's just go up the way we came down."
- 13 "That's all the way at the edge of this deck," Cynthia protested. "We've got to find an inside ladder, one where you pass through a hatch to get to the next deck. The captain is timing us!"
- 14 "This isn't fair," a girl complained. "How do they expect us to get there quickly if we haven't been taught the way?"
- 15 Brody felt a big lump in his throat. "Come on. We'll figure it out," he told his team.
- 16 When Brody's team finally reached the flight deck, Captain Neelson was staring at the timer in his hand. "Your team took too long to get here, Brody. On a Navy vessel, someone's life could depend on how fast you respond."
- 17 "Sorry, sir," Brody said, panting.
- 18 "Brody, I gave you a map so you could teach your team how to navigate around the ship," the captain said. "If you had followed orders, you would have had no problem responding quickly. I'm afraid your team won't be able to participate in tomorrow's firefighting drill."
- 19 Brody looked at his team's faces. He deserved every bit of the anger he sensed from them.
- 20 "Please, Captain Neelson," said Brody. "This was my fault. Don't punish my team."
- 21 "On a ship a team depends on its leader," said Captain Neelson. "If the leader is irresponsible, the team suffers."

- 22 "Give us another chance," Brody pleaded. "Early tomorrow morning, we'll beat all the other teams' times."
- 23 "All right," Captain Nealson finally agreed. "You're dismissed."
- 24 Before his team members could speak, Brody held up his hand, saying, "I know. I know. I didn't take this seriously. But, honestly, I didn't realize we could lose a privilege."
- 25 For a moment no one spoke. Then Kyle sighed. "So where's the map?"
- 26 The team traced the route to Area 1 on paper and then practiced it at least 10 times.



- 27 The next morning Brody waited for Captain Nealson to summon the team.
- 28 Finally, the captain's voice boomed over the loudspeaker. "Team Brody! Report to Area 4—Damage Control!"
- 29 "Area 4?" Cynthia gasped. "That's not what we practiced!"
- 30 "It's all right," Brody told his team. "I memorized the map. Follow me."
- 31 Captain Nealson raised an eyebrow as he recorded Team Brody's time on his clipboard. Brody grinned because he knew that the team—which he had actually led—had successfully completed its task. But there was no time for congratulating himself; he had firefighter gear to put on.

31 How is Brody able to solve his problem?

- A** Cynthia suggests using inside ladders to reach the flight deck.
 - B** The team helps him plan a route to the flight deck.
 - C** Cynthia realizes that the team practiced the wrong route.
 - D** The captain gives him another chance to lead his team.
-

32 From events in this story, what can the reader conclude about Captain Neelson?

- F** He ignores some of the campers.
 - G** He likes people to think independently.
 - H** He is a good judge of character but sometimes makes mistakes.
 - J** He is stern but reasonable.
-

33 Why does it make sense that Cynthia is disappointed when she isn't chosen as team leader?

- A** She likes to be friendly and treat others with kindness.
- B** She knows how to tie knots and read maps.
- C** She is eager to participate in the summer camp.
- D** She knows many facts about navy vessels.

- 34** Which words from paragraph 18 help the reader know what the word navigate means?
- F** *to participate in*
 - G** *around the ship*
 - H** *had no problem*
 - J** *teach your team*
-

- 35** Which sentence from the story best shows that Brody realizes that he has been an irresponsible team leader?
- A** *"Um, let's just go up the way we came down."*
 - B** *He deserved every bit of the anger he sensed from them.*
 - C** *"Early tomorrow morning, we'll beat all the other teams' times."*
 - D** *The team traced the route to Area 1 on paper and then practiced it at least 10 times.*
-

- 36** Before the members of Team Brody can succeed on a timed task, it is necessary for them to —
- F** learn to use the safety equipment
 - G** demonstrate that they can tie knots
 - H** know where the nearest hatch is located
 - J** practice skills at different training stations

- 37** When Captain Neelson assigns Brody to be a team leader, Brody —
- A** is pleased that he was selected from among the other campers
 - B** thinks Cynthia will try to change the captain’s mind
 - C** seems uninterested in the job
 - D** thinks his teammates will not trust him

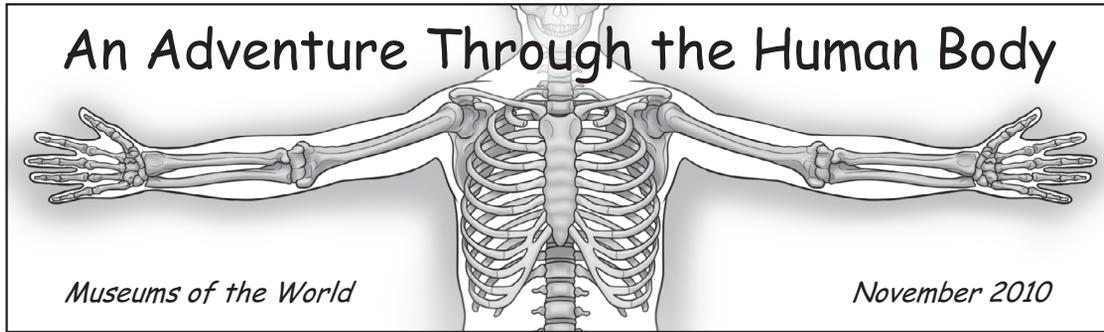
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- 38** Read this sentence from paragraph 31.

Brody grinned because he knew that the team—which he had actually led—had successfully completed its task.

This sentence shows that Brody is —

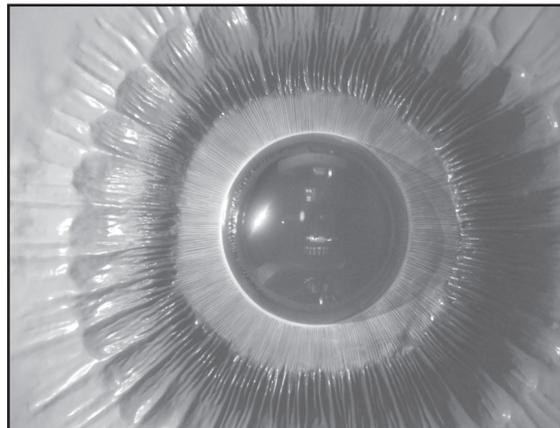
- F** aware of his mistakes
- G** proud of his performance
- H** amused by other team members
- J** prepared to start a new drill

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.



- 1 What really happens inside the human body? How does the brain communicate with the heart, the lungs, and other organs? How does the skin heal itself?
- 2 The Health Museum, located in Houston, Texas, is the perfect place to discover the answers to questions like these. Visitors don't just look at items in a display case. Instead they get to experience exhibits to learn about the human body and understand how it works.

- 3 One exhibit at the Health Museum is the Amazing Body Pavilion. This exhibit allows visitors to walk through an enormous model of the human body. They can see and touch gigantic models of human organs and bones, play memory games inside a large brain, sit on giant teeth, and even ride a bicycle with a skeleton. While standing inside a monstrous eyeball, visitors learn how the eyes are able to focus on images.



Visitors can learn about how the eye works by taking a walk inside this giant eyeball.

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- A 22-foot rib cage surrounds them from ceiling to floor as they walk through a human backbone. Whatever activities visitors choose, they learn about the importance of good health in a way that's fun.
- 4 Exhibits at the Health Museum change often so that returning visitors are able to see new things. But the museum has had one permanent exhibit since it opened in 1996 called You: The Exhibit. This exhibit has 10 stations to explore. The different stations use special effects to help visitors learn more about themselves.

- 5 With the help of computer programs, visitors see how diet and exercise can affect their health in the future. The Age-O-Matic station shows what visitors might look like after 30 years of aging if they get too much sun or become overweight.
- 6 At another station, people can look into the Mirror of Heredity to see how their eyes, nose, and other physical traits are different from those of other museum visitors. A feature changer shows visitors how they might look if they had a different family heritage.
- 7 The museum is home to Houston's first 4-D theater. While the McGovern 4D Theater shows 3-D movies, it adds other kinds of special effects that allow moviegoers to experience what is happening on screen. For example, different scents are released in the theater so that viewers can smell what is happening. Water, wind, or vibrations are also included to enhance the movie experience.
- 8 The movies shown in the McGovern 4D Theater cover different science topics. For example, *Planet You* shows a journey inside the human skin through a mix of live action and computer animation. Viewers learn about things such as the formation of a paper cut in the skin and how the body repairs itself. They also learn about dust mites, ticks, and other organisms that sometimes live on human skin.
- 9 People who tour the museum are amazed by what they see. Each exhibit offers the chance to experience the human body in an entertaining way, allowing visitors to gain a new understanding of how the body works. What a wonderful adventure into the human body this museum provides!



Come sit on these giant teeth!

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Does the Health Museum sound interesting? Plan a visit!

Address

1515 Hermann Drive
Houston, Texas 77004

Hours of Operation*

Tuesday–Saturday 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Sunday 12 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*The museum is also open Mondays,
9 A.M. to 5 P.M., June through August.

Admission

Children 2 and under.....FREE
Child (ages 3–12).....\$6.00
Adult.....\$8.00
Senior (age 65 & up).....\$6.00

FREE general admission on
Thursdays, 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. During
these hours there is an admission
charge for special exhibits. The price
for *Planet You* is \$3.00 per person.

39 In paragraph 4, what does the word permanent mean?

- A** Constant
 - B** Popular
 - C** Interesting
 - D** Inexpensive
-

40 What do You: The Exhibit and the McGovern 4D Theater have in common?

- F** They both use special effects.
 - G** They are both new exhibits at the museum.
 - H** They both demonstrate how the body repairs itself.
 - J** They both feature items in display cases.
-

41 The author wrote this article most likely to —

- A** encourage readers to visit more museums
- B** tell about the functions of the human body
- C** inform readers about a unique museum
- D** compare the different types of museum exhibits

- 42** Which part of the article best helps readers visualize what they would experience at the museum?
- F** The heading at the top of the article
 - G** The photographs and captions
 - H** The last paragraph of the article
 - J** The boxed information at the end of the article
-

- 43** The article is mainly about —
- A** why it is important to understand the human body
 - B** why it is necessary to eat right and exercise
 - C** how the Health Museum’s special effects work
 - D** what visitors can see at the Health Museum
-

- 44** In paragraph 7, the word enhance means to —
- F** reduce the volume
 - G** imitate the sounds
 - H** enlarge the images
 - J** increase the quality

45 Which of these is the best summary of the article?

- A** The Health Museum is located in Houston, Texas. It has several exhibits that help visitors learn about the human body. The museum’s model of the inside of a human body is large enough for visitors to walk through.
- B** The Health Museum has exhibits that help people learn more about the human body. Visitors can learn about diet and exercise and see how the physical traits of other visitors differ from their own.
- C** People enjoy the Health Museum in Houston, Texas. The museum has exhibits that let visitors experience how the human body works. Some exhibits teach the importance of diet and exercise, while others teach about inherited traits. The museum’s theater shows movies about a variety of science topics.
- D** People are amazed when they visit the Health Museum in Houston, Texas. One exhibit allows visitors to walk through a model of a human body. In this exhibit visitors can touch models of organs and bones that are found in the human body. Visitors can even ride a bicycle with a skeleton.

46 Why is the boxed information at the end of the article included?

- F** To describe some of the many exhibits at the museum
- G** To share information about the history of the museum
- H** To show that the museum welcomes people of all ages
- J** To provide details a museum visitor would need to know

BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS
ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.



**STAAR
GRADE 5
Reading
April 2013**