Rabbit’s Lesson

This is a folktale from Africa. It is about Rabbit, who says mean things about other animals. One day a creature causes a problem for Rabbit. Toad, Giraffe, Cheetah, and Hippo try to help. Read the story to find out how Rabbit learns a lesson.
Rabbit’s house was next to a river. Every day Rabbit watched all the animals drink water at the river. He said mean words about the animals just loud enough for them to hear. No one liked Rabbit.

One day Rabbit could not get into his house. Someone was inside and had locked the door.

“Who went in my house and locked my door?” Rabbit asked.

A voice inside the house yelled, “Rabbit made me mad. Now it is my turn to be mean to him!”

Rabbit did not know what he had done. He said that he was sorry. But the door did not open. Rabbit begged and begged until he was tired. His voice was weary and weak. Still nothing happened.
1. Why doesn’t Rabbit go into his house?
   A. Someone has locked him out.
   B. He needs a drink of water.
   C. He wants to talk to the animals.

2. Which words mean the opposite of weary in paragraph 5?
   F. Too easy
   G. Very comfortable
   H. Full of energy
6 Toad hopped by and saw Rabbit crying. Toad said, “I can help you get the creature to open the door.”

7 Rabbit laughed and said, “What could you do? I need help from a big animal, not an ugly animal.”

8 Rabbit’s words hurt Toad’s feelings. Toad hopped over to the shade to watch what would happen at Rabbit’s house.

9 Rabbit saw Giraffe walking by and asked him for help. Everyone knew that Giraffe was smart. Giraffe had an idea. The roof of Rabbit’s house was made of grass and leaves. So Giraffe tried to chew a hole through it. Rabbit screamed, “No! You will destroy my house!” Rabbit told Giraffe to go away.
3 How does Toad feel in the beginning of this section?

A Upset by what Rabbit said

B Happy that Rabbit does not need help

C Bothered by the other animals

4 Why does the author include the picture of Rabbit and Giraffe?

F To explain why Giraffe wants to be near Rabbit

G To show how Giraffe tries to help Rabbit

H To give examples of Rabbit talking about others
Rabbit saw Cheetah. “There is a creature in my house. Giraffe tried to eat a hole through my roof. I should not have trusted a tall animal. Can you help me? You are the sneakiest of all the animals.”

Cheetah thought he would scare the creature by jumping through the roof. “No! You will destroy my house!” Rabbit shouted. He told Cheetah to go away.

Rabbit saw Hippo. “There is a creature in my house. Cheetah tried to jump through my roof. I should have known better than to trust an animal that sneaks up on others. You are the strongest animal. Can you help me?”

Hippo decided to charge the house and break down the door. Rabbit jumped in Hippo’s path. “No! You will . . .” Rabbit did not finish his words because Hippo knocked Rabbit into the river.
5 Read this dictionary entry for the word charge.

charge \chärj\ verb

1. to rush toward
2. to blame someone
3. to ask or set as a price

Which of these is the meaning of charge as it is used in paragraph 13?

A  Meaning 1
B  Meaning 2
C  Meaning 3

6 Cheetah plans to help Rabbit by —

F  begging to get into the house
G  chewing a hole in the roof
H  jumping through the roof
Toad had been watching everything and helped Rabbit out of the river. “Now will you listen to me?” Toad asked.

“I should not have trusted Hippo. He is the laziest of all the animals,” said Rabbit.

“You are always saying mean things about others. I don’t know why anyone would even want to help you,” said Toad.

“Why do you want to help me?” asked Rabbit.

“I like to do nice things for others. You never know when you might need a favor from someone,” Toad answered.

Rabbit thought about what Toad said. He decided to let Toad help him.

Toad and Rabbit stood in front of Rabbit’s door. Toad hissed, “I am Snake, with eyes that are bright and black. Open this door or I will slide in through a crack.”

The door opened, and Ant rushed out. She looked around, scared and shaking. “Where is Snake?” Ant asked.

“Nowhere,” Rabbit answered. All the animals laughed. Then Rabbit did something he had never done before. He invited all the animals into his house for a snack. And he did not say one mean thing.
7 Why does Ant shake at the end of the story?

A  Ant needs to eat.

B  Ant thinks Snake is nearby.

C  Ant wants Rabbit to leave.
8 What is the best summary of the story?

F Rabbit stops each animal that tries to help him. He is mean to the animals that are trying to be nice to him. Rabbit is surprised when one animal offers to help him again.

G Rabbit does not understand why an animal wants to teach him a lesson. Rabbit says he is sorry, but it does no good. He does not know what to do.

H Rabbit is upset when he is locked out of his house. Rabbit stops the animals that try to help. Rabbit learns a lesson from one of the animals that finally helps him.

9 How can the reader tell that this story is a folktale?

A The animals can talk.

B The animals are strong.

C The animals drink from a river.
10 What does Rabbit learn by the end of the story?

F Some friends cannot be trusted.

G It is hard to forgive others.

H It is important to be nice to others.
Don’t You Tease My Sister

In this poem, the speaker is a big brother. Read the poem to find out how the speaker feels about his little sister.
Don’t You Tease My Sister

by John Micklos, Jr.

Don’t you tease my sister.
Don’t call her silly names.
Don’t push or punch or make her cry.
Don’t leave her out of games.

5 Don’t you tease my sister.
Don’t try to make her sad.
’Cause when I see that she’s upset
It really makes me mad!

I know I tease my sister.

10 That’s normal as can be.
But if you tease my sister,
You’ll have to deal with me.

"Don’t You Tease My Sister" from No Boys Allowed: Poems About Brothers and Sisters, compiled by John L. Micklos, Jr. Copyright © 2006 by John L. Micklos, Jr. Published by Wordsong, an imprint of Boyds Mills Press. Used by permission.

11 In the poem, the word “you” refers to —

A  the speaker’s sister and her friends

B  students who like to play games with the speaker’s sister

C  anyone who might be mean to the speaker’s sister
12 The poet repeats the word “Don’t” in lines 1 through 6 to show that the speaker —

F is giving a warning

G is not listening to his sister’s friends

H is not sure of what to say

13 When the speaker teases his own sister, he thinks —

A it is embarrassing

B it is all right

C he is wasting his time
14 Read the stanza below.

1  Don’t you tease my sister.
2  Don’t call her silly names.
3  Don’t push or punch or make her cry.
4  Don’t leave her out of games.

Which two lines end in rhyming words?

F  Lines 1 and 2
G  Lines 2 and 4
H  Lines 3 and 4
15 Read lines 11 and 12 from the poem.

But if you tease my sister,
You'll have to deal with me.

Which word best describes the speaker?

A Protective

B Funny

C Disappointed

16 The speaker wants others to include his sister when they are —

F solving a problem

G playing games

H doing homework
Bat Woman

This is an article about a woman named Amanda Lollar. Her interest in bats began one day when she saved an injured bat she found on the sidewalk. Lollar took the bat home and named it Sunshine. Read the article to learn how Lollar got a special license, opened Bat World, and created rescue centers.
Bat Woman

1 A tiny animal comes out of hiding each night after the sun goes down. It flies high in the sky. The animal might seem like a bird. But it is not a bird. It is a bat.

2 Many people do not know a lot about bats. Some people worry that a bat might bite them. Other people think bats look ugly or scary.

3 Amanda Lollar thought bats were scary until one hot day in Texas. On her way to work, she found a bat lying on the sidewalk. It had been hurt. She knew she should not touch it. She also knew that if she did nothing, the little bat might not live. Lollar used her shoe to carefully push the bat onto a newspaper. Then she took the bat to her store. She put the bat in a box and gave it some water.

4 The next day Lollar read a book about bats. She learned that bats help the world by eating many bugs. They eat bugs that bother people and harm food crops.
17 How are bats helpful?

A  They eat many bugs.
B  They hide during the day.
C  They fly like birds.
5  Lollar decided to keep the bat at her home until it could fly and catch food. She named the bat Sunshine.

6  At first Sunshine seemed afraid. So Lollar spoke softly to Sunshine. She petted the bat gently on the head. One day Sunshine hung upside down on Lollar’s finger and would not let go. Lollar could not believe what Sunshine had done. Now she wanted to learn even more about bats.

7  Every day Lollar rushed home after work to watch Sunshine. One day she heard the bat make peeping noises. The peeping noises stopped when Lollar picked the bat up. The peeping noises started again when she put the bat down. This told Lollar that Sunshine wanted to be held.

18 How did Lollar calm Sunshine when it was afraid?

   F  By giving it water

   G  By petting its head

   H  By holding it upside down
One morning Lollar took Sunshine out of the box and saw that something was wrong with the bat’s wing. She took Sunshine to an animal doctor. The doctor told Lollar that Sunshine had a broken wing that would not heal. Sunshine would never be able to fly again. Lollar decided to keep Sunshine so it could live. She became well known in her town for helping the hurt bat.

Lollar wanted to do more to help bats. She got a special license so she could care for bats that were hurt or sick. Then she turned her store into a place called Bat World.

Bat World does not help just bats. It helps people too. Lollar teaches people all about bats. She says, “They’re probably the most misunderstood animal on the planet.” She hopes that talking about bats will help people learn the facts about them.

What does misunderstood mean in paragraph 10?

A  Not understood correctly

B  Understood before

C  Clearly understood
20 Look at the boxes below.

**CAUSE**

Lollar got a special license.

**EFFECT**

Which sentence belongs in the empty box?

F  She took Sunshine to the animal doctor.

G  She studied what bats eat.

H  She cared for many hurt bats.
11 Children visit Bat World on field trips. Lollar teaches children that bats are wild animals. They are not good pets. She tells children not to touch a bat if they find one. Children can watch the bats eat, fly, and play at Bat World. Lollar allows visitors to take pictures of the bats. She even jokes that the bats like having their picture taken.

12 Lollar has created other rescue centers for bats. She has also written books about bats. She has helped many bats since the day she found Sunshine on the sidewalk.

21 What is paragraph 11 mostly about?

A What people can see and learn at Bat World

B Why Lollar lets people take pictures at Bat World

C Why people should not touch bats
Use the whole article “Bat Woman” on pages 24–29 to answer questions 22 and 23.

22 Why does Lollar talk to visitors at Bat World?

   F She needs to teach in order to keep her license.
   G She wants people to take her picture.
   H She hopes people will learn about bats.

23 The author wrote this article most likely to —

   A explain why bats are not good pets
   B teach readers what to do if they find a bat
   C tell readers about a woman who helps bats

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