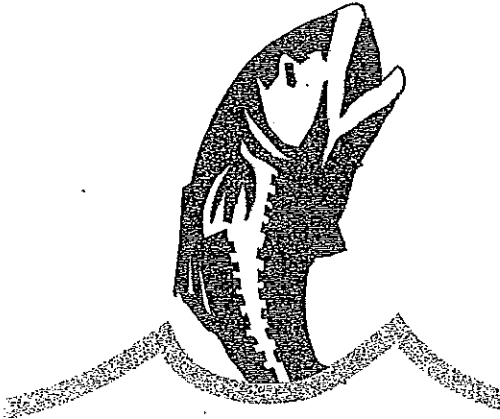


Directions

“The Golden Fish” is a folktale based on a story by the Brothers Grimm. Like many folktales, it teaches us something about how people act. Read the folktale. Then answer Numbers 21 through 28.

The Golden Fish



Once upon a time, a poor husband and wife lived in a little shack not far from the sea. They had very little to eat—only the fish that the old man caught in the sea. Every morning, the old fisherman took his fishing net and went down to the sea. But something unusual happened one morning. The fisherman caught a golden fish. The golden fish begged the fisherman to spare his life and set him free. The fish announced that he would grant the fisherman any wish he wanted. But the kindhearted fisherman asked for nothing. He returned the golden fish to the sea.

When the fisherman told his wife the story, she was not so kindhearted. She became furious and angrily sent him back to the sea to catch the golden fish again. She demanded that he wish for a loaf of bread. The fisherman did just that. He caught the fish and then wished for the loaf of bread. When he returned home, he found a freshly baked loaf of bread on the table.

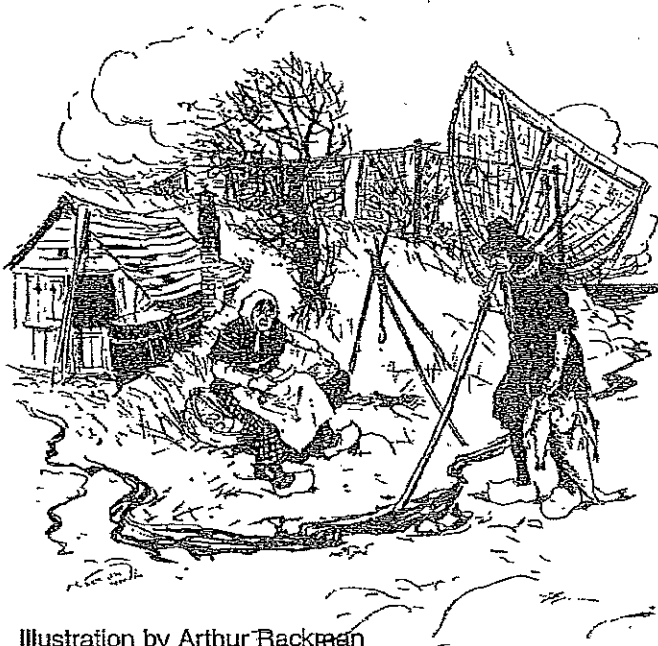


Illustration by Arthur Rackman

The fisherman's wife then decided that she wanted more than just a loaf of bread. The next morning, she sent her husband to catch the golden fish again and to ask for a new washtub. He returned home to find his wife washing the clothes in a new washtub. But she was still not satisfied.

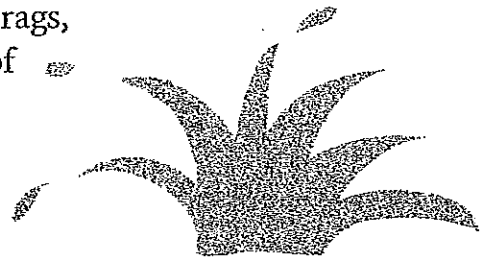
The following day, the wife sent her husband to the sea again to find the magic fish. She told him to wish for a new house. Just as all the other wishes had been granted, so was this one. But still his wife was not satisfied. She sent her husband back again to wish that she become governor. When he returned home this time, he found her dressed in beautiful clothes and giving orders to servants. But even with all these riches, the woman was still unhappy. Now she demanded that she become Queen of all the land.



Illustration by Arthur Rackman

Alas, even being Queen of all the land did not satisfy his wife. She sent her husband one last time to the sea to catch the golden fish. Now she wanted to be the ruler of the sun and the moon—to make them rise and set at her command. The fisherman again caught the fish and made the wish. However, when he returned home, his wife was inside the old shack, dressed in her old rags, standing by her old broken washtub, with not even a loaf of bread to eat.

And there they live to this very day.

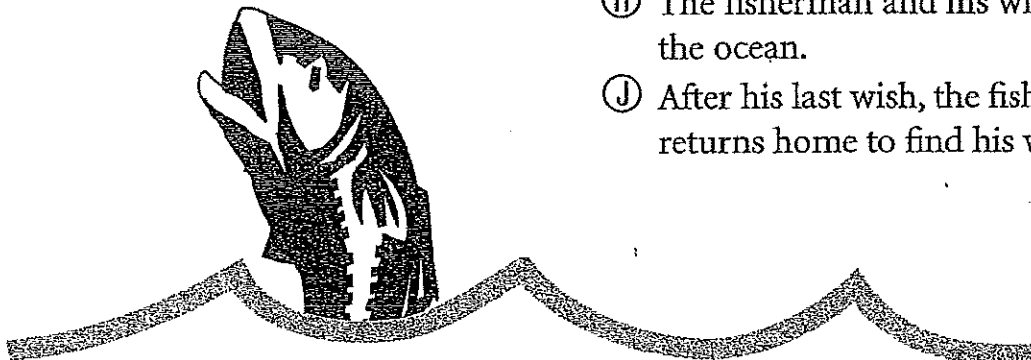


21 This story is mostly about

- (A) a man who fished for a living.
- (B) a little fishing shack near the sea.
- (C) a woman who asks for more but ends up with nothing.
- (D) a golden fish that granted wishes.

22 Which detail from the story best supports the main idea?

- (F) The fisherman's wife becomes the governor.
- (G) The golden fish gives the fisherman's wife a new washtub.
- (H) The fisherman and his wife lived by the ocean.
- (J) After his last wish, the fisherman returns home to find his wife in rags.



Go on

23 What is the author's purpose in writing this story?

- (A) to explain a lesson and to persuade readers to appreciate what they have
- (B) to tell an amusing story
- (C) to explain how lucky the fisherman is
- (D) to describe the lives of fishermen

24 The wife's second wish was

- (F) for a loaf of bread.
- (G) to become ruler of the sun and moon.
- (H) for a new washtub.
- (J) for a new house.

25 "The Golden Fish" is best described as

- (A) a folktale.
- (B) a nonfiction story.
- (C) a poem.
- (D) a biography.

26 Which word *best* describes the fisherman's wife?

- (F) satisfied
- (G) unhappy
- (H) pleasant
- (J) fortunate

27 From the facts in the story, you can draw the conclusion that the golden fish

- (A) must have died.
- (B) took all of the wishes away.
- (C) will grant the fisherman another wish.
- (D) was caught by a different fisherman.

28 "She became *furiously* and angrily sent him back to the sea to catch the golden fish again."

The word *furiously* means

- (F) happy.
- (G) annoyed.
- (H) sad.
- (J) pleased.

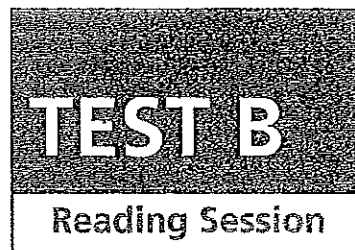


Stop

Directions

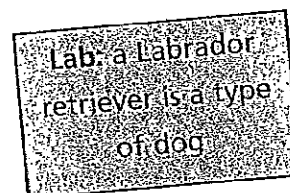
#2

This essay, "A Very Special Friend," is about a true event that happened to the author. Read the essay. Then answer numbers 1 through 12.



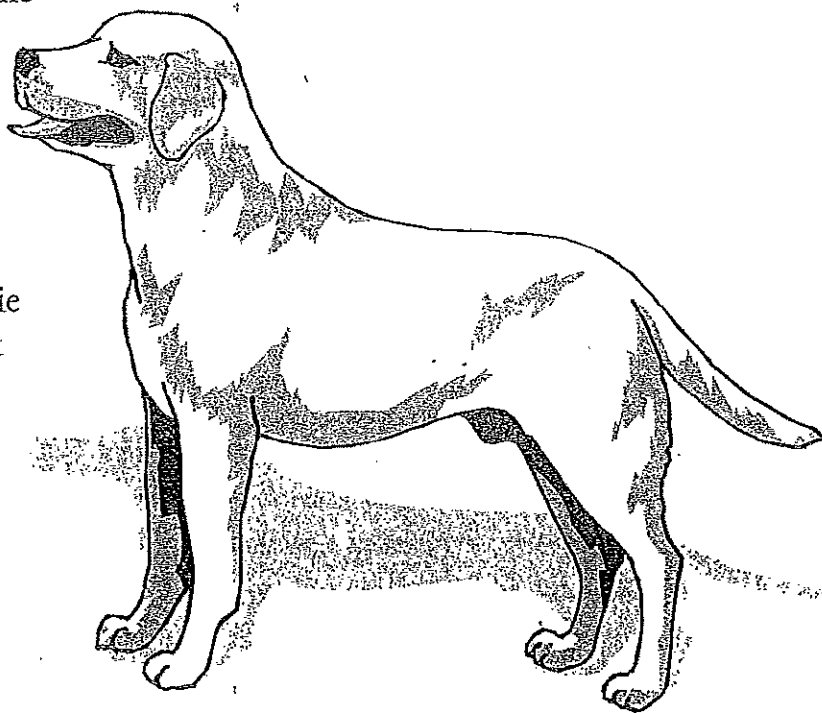
A Very Special Friend

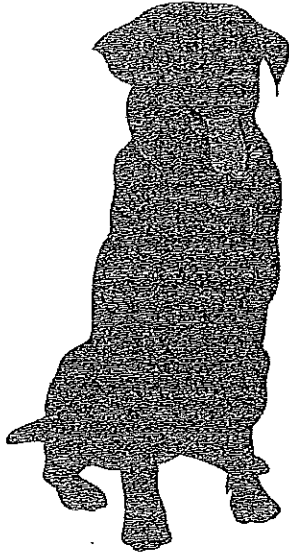
Ruby is my ten-year-old yellow Lab, and she has a special friend. Her best friend is a puppy named Maggie, and she is a yellow Lab too. They became friends when Maggie and her new owners moved into our neighborhood last year.



Maggie and Ruby love to spend time together. Every morning before school, Maggie appears at our back door looking for Ruby. She sits patiently while Ruby finishes her breakfast. Maggie is very calm for a puppy! I usually give her a treat for behaving so well. Then the two of them wander off in search of adventure. Since we live in the country, the woods around our house are just right for tracking chipmunks or sniffing the trail left by a skunk.

We had a ton of snow and ice this winter. Because the snow was over three feet deep in some places, Maggie and Ruby did not wander far from the house. After one big snowstorm, however, Ruby and Maggie decided to follow the trail of some deer. It turned out to be a very dangerous walk! Later, when I called their names, they did not come to me. I did not see them in the yard. I called again, but still Ruby and Maggie did not appear. Then I started to shout out their names. The woods were so quiet that I shuddered and shivered with fear. My mother called the neighbors and the animal shelters, but no one had seen them.





Just then a police officer drove into our yard. My heart was pounding because I knew something was wrong. The officer told us that a dog was barking in the woods. We followed the sound and found Maggie. She barked and barked at the officer, and then ran down to a small pond. Maggie knew that Ruby was in trouble. The officer followed Maggie and saw a tiny spot in the middle of the pond. Ruby had fallen through the ice in the pond! She was crying and struggling to get out. The police officer needed help so he called the fire department. It took five firefighters and the police officer to pull Ruby out!

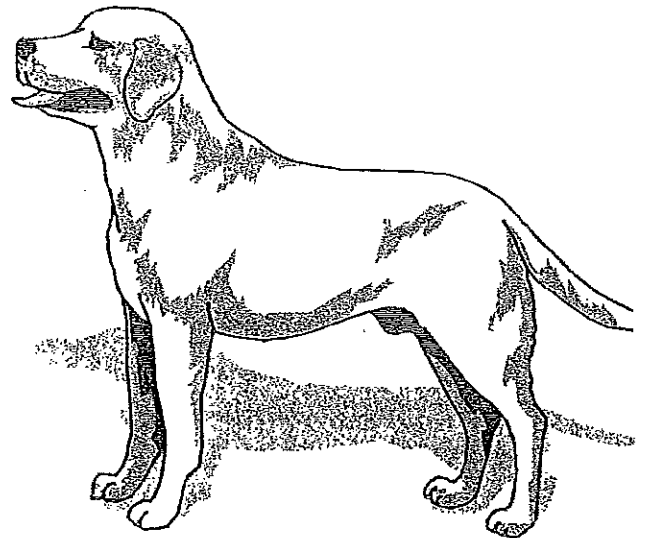
They immediately took Ruby to the animal hospital. Maggie rode with them in the police car. Ruby was shivering and frightened, and she could hardly move. But when she saw us at the hospital, Ruby blinked her big, brown eyes and started wagging her tail. The doctors gently put Ruby in warm water and then wrapped her in a blanket. When Ruby arrived back home, Maggie licked Ruby's face. I will never forget the special friend that saved Ruby's life!

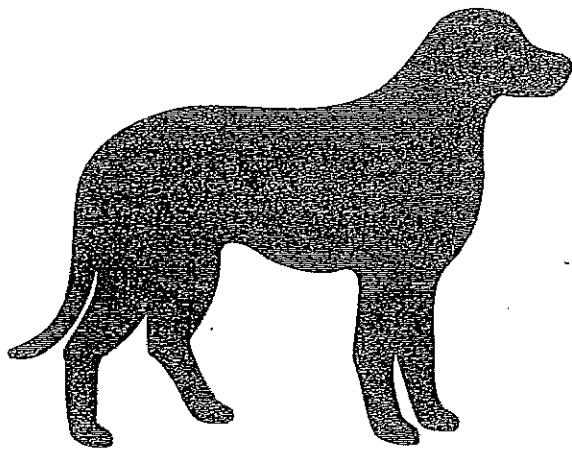
1 This essay is *mostly* about

- (A) how an animal hospital cared for Ruby.
- (B) how Maggie saves Ruby's life.
- (C) a police officer who calls for help.
- (D) how Maggie loves to bark.

2 Which detail from the essay *best* supports the main idea?

- (F) Ruby is a ten-year-old yellow Lab.
- (G) A police officer heard a dog barking.
- (H) Maggie leads the police officer to Ruby trapped in the ice.
- (J) They immediately took Ruby to the animal hospital.





3 What does Maggie do every morning?

- (A) She chases chipmunks and skunks.
- (B) She patiently waits for Ruby to finish breakfast.
- (C) She runs to the pond in the woods.
- (D) She chases Ruby around the house.

4 From the facts in the essay, you can draw the conclusion that

- (F) dogs are always friendly.
- (G) Ruby and Maggie will never go into the woods again.
- (H) Ruby and Maggie like to chase cats.
- (J) If the police officer had not found Ruby, she may have drowned in the pond.

5 You can infer (guess) that Ruby cannot get out of the pond because

- (A) the ice keeps breaking up.
- (B) she is old and weak.
- (C) she does not know how to swim.
- (D) it is very deep.

6 Which of the following events happens *first* in the essay?

- (F) Ruby falls through the ice on a pond.
- (G) Maggie barks for help.
- (H) Ruby and Maggie wander into the woods.
- (J) A police officer comes into the yard.

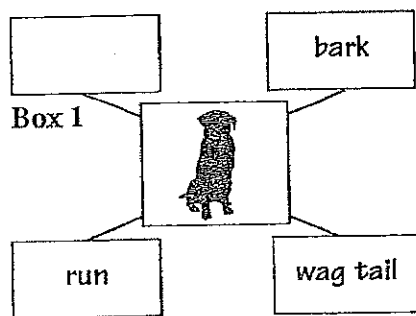
7 Which of the following sentences is an *opinion*?

- (A) Ruby went to an animal hospital.
- (B) Maggie and Ruby track chipmunks.
- (C) The author is grateful that the police officer rescued Ruby.
- (D) Maggie barked at the police officer.

8 Because Maggie kept barking in the woods,

- (F) the police officer found Ruby trapped in the pond.
- (G) the neighbors got angry.
- (H) her owners took her to the animal hospital.
- (J) Ruby ran into the woods.

9 Which answer fits best in Box 1?



- (A) breakfast
- (B) thin ice
- (C) fetch
- (D) deep snow



10 From the facts in the selection, you can draw the conclusion that the author

- (F) wants another dog.
- (G) does not worry about Ruby.
- (H) cares very much for Ruby.
- (J) was angry with Ruby for becoming trapped in the pond.

11 "A Very Special Friend" is an essay because it

- (A) has characters and events that are not real.
- (B) is a biography about a famous person.
- (C) is a folktale about animals.
- (D) is a short work of nonfiction about one special idea.

12 In the selection, the author says that Maggie "sits *patiently* while Ruby finishes her breakfast. Maggie is very calm for a puppy!"

The word *patiently* means

- (F) unruly.
- (G) quietly.
- (H) angrily.
- (J) fearfully.

Directions

#3

In this part of the test, you are going to read an article called "Sammy Sosa" and another article called "More About Sammy Sosa." You will answer questions and write about what you have read. You may look back at the articles as often as you like.

Now begin.

TEST B

Writing Session

Sammy Sosa

Sammy! Sammy! Sammy!" Thousands of Chicago Cubs' fans cheer for Sammy Sosa. He steps up to the plate. The fans know that each time Sammy swings the bat, it's a chance for a home run!

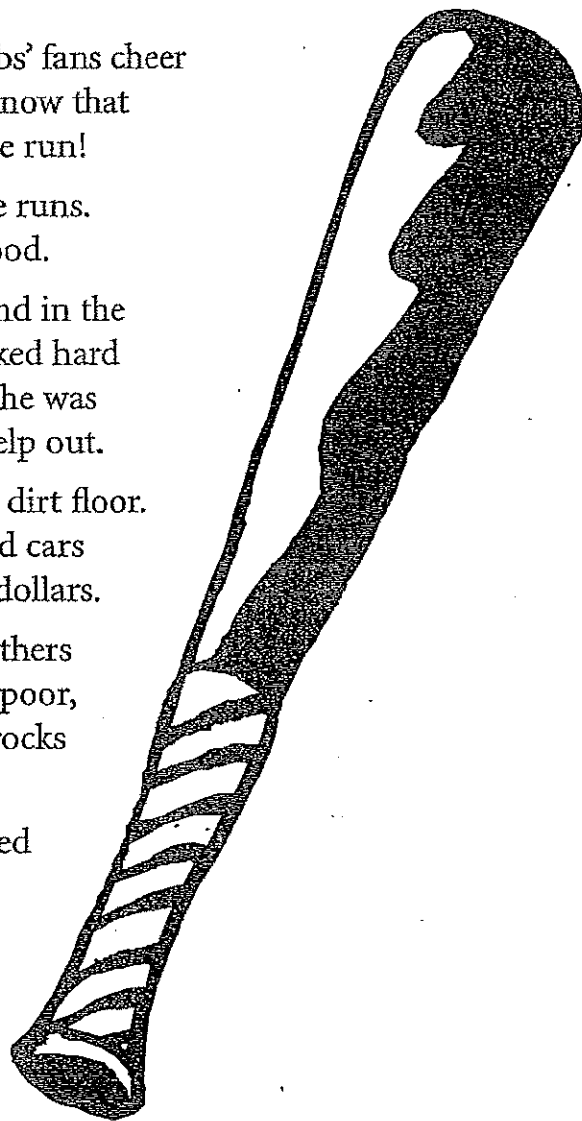
During the 1998 baseball season, Sammy hit 66 home runs. His success is amazing when you learn about his childhood.

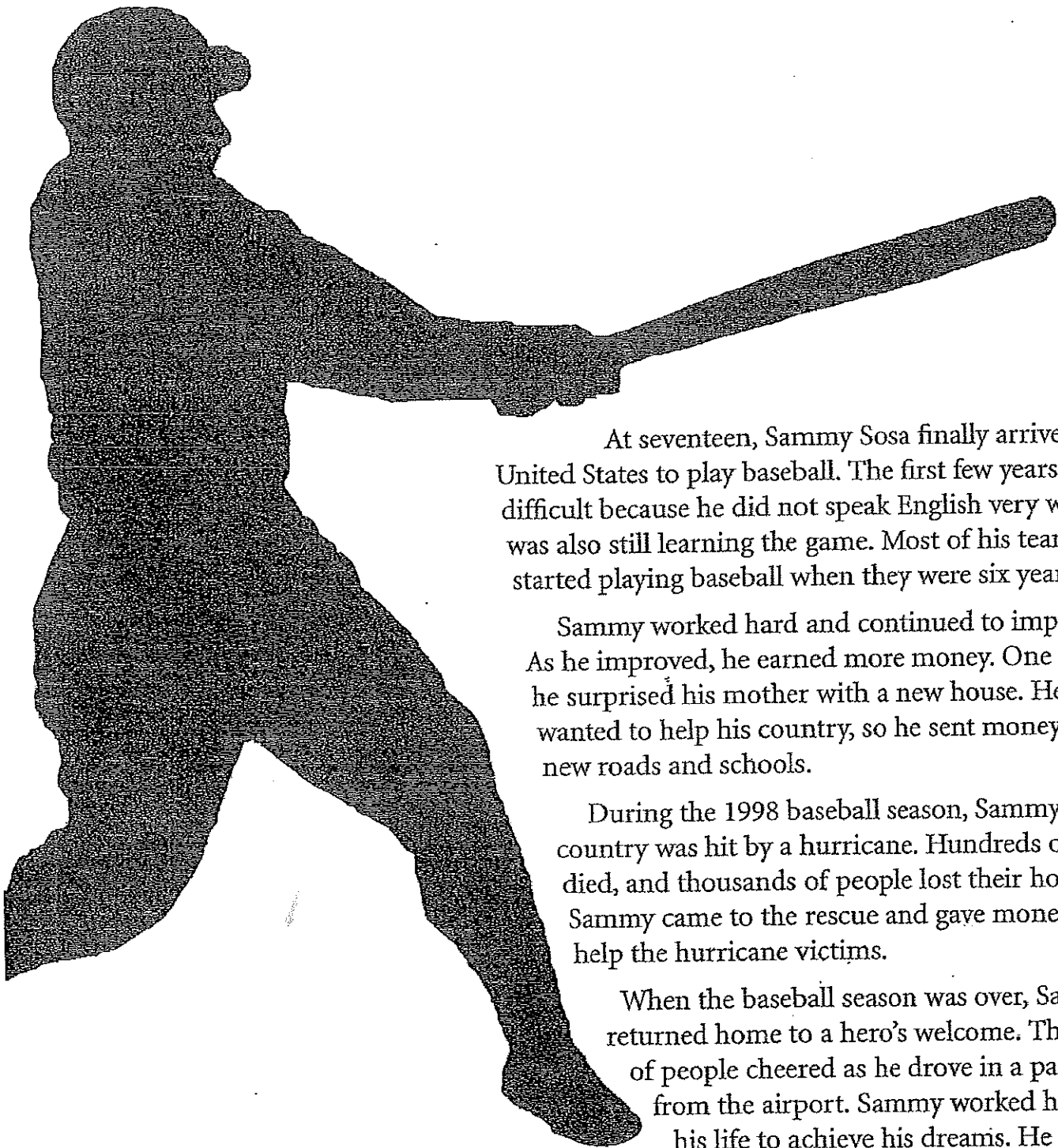
Sammy was born in the Dominican Republic, an island in the Caribbean. He is one of seven children. His parents worked hard to support their large family. Sammy's father died when he was seven years old, so all of the children took odd jobs to help out.

The family lived in a one-bedroom apartment with a dirt floor. Many nights Sammy went to bed hungry. Sammy washed cars and sold oranges. On a good day, he made two or three dollars.

When he was fourteen years old, one of his older brothers suggested he learn how to play baseball. Because he was poor, he cut up an old milk carton to use as a glove. He used rocks for baseballs, and hit them with a stick.

Two years later, a scout from the United States watched Sammy play baseball. Sammy wore an old uniform, and his shoes were full of holes. But did he play the game! The scout gave him a baseball contract. Sammy gave most of the contract money to his mother. He bought his first bicycle as a present for himself!





At seventeen, Sammy Sosa finally arrived in the United States to play baseball. The first few years were difficult because he did not speak English very well. He was also still learning the game. Most of his teammates started playing baseball when they were six years old!

Sammy worked hard and continued to improve. As he improved, he earned more money. One day, he surprised his mother with a new house. He also wanted to help his country, so he sent money for new roads and schools.

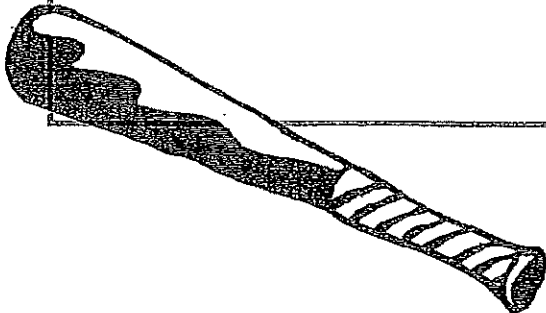
During the 1998 baseball season, Sammy's country was hit by a hurricane. Hundreds of people died, and thousands of people lost their homes. Sammy came to the rescue and gave money to help the hurricane victims.

When the baseball season was over, Sammy returned home to a hero's welcome. Thousands of people cheered as he drove in a parade from the airport. Sammy worked hard all his life to achieve his dreams. He is a superstar!

- 33 Use details from the article to explain the difference between Sammy's life as a child in the Dominican Republic *before* he signed his baseball contract and his life in the United States *after* he signed his baseball contract.

Sammy's Life in the Dominican Republic

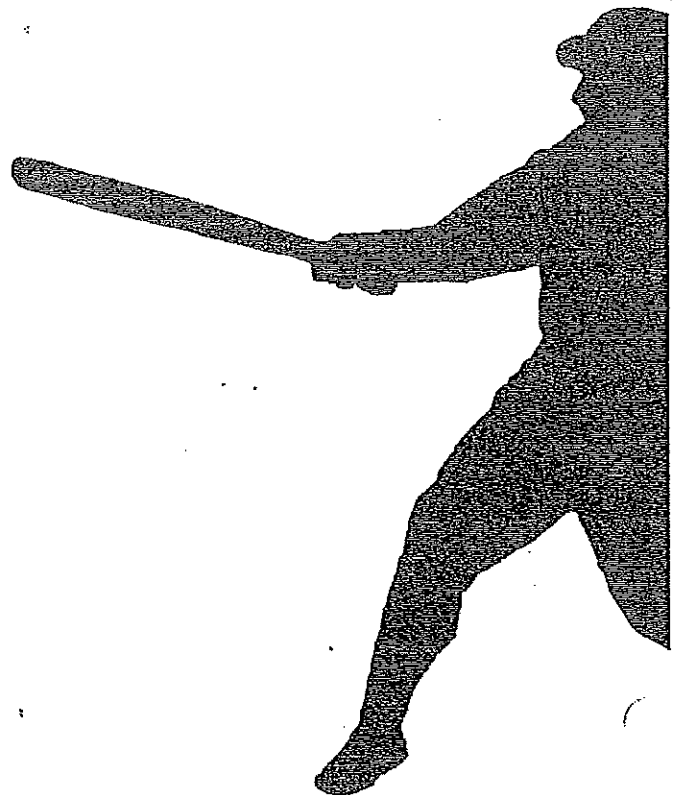
Sammy's Life in the United States



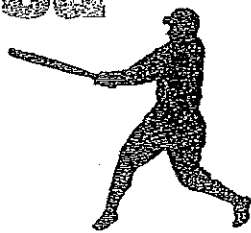
34 Read this sentence from the article.

Sammy worked hard all his life to achieve his dreams.

How does this article about Sammy Sosa show that this statement is true?



More About Sammy Sosa



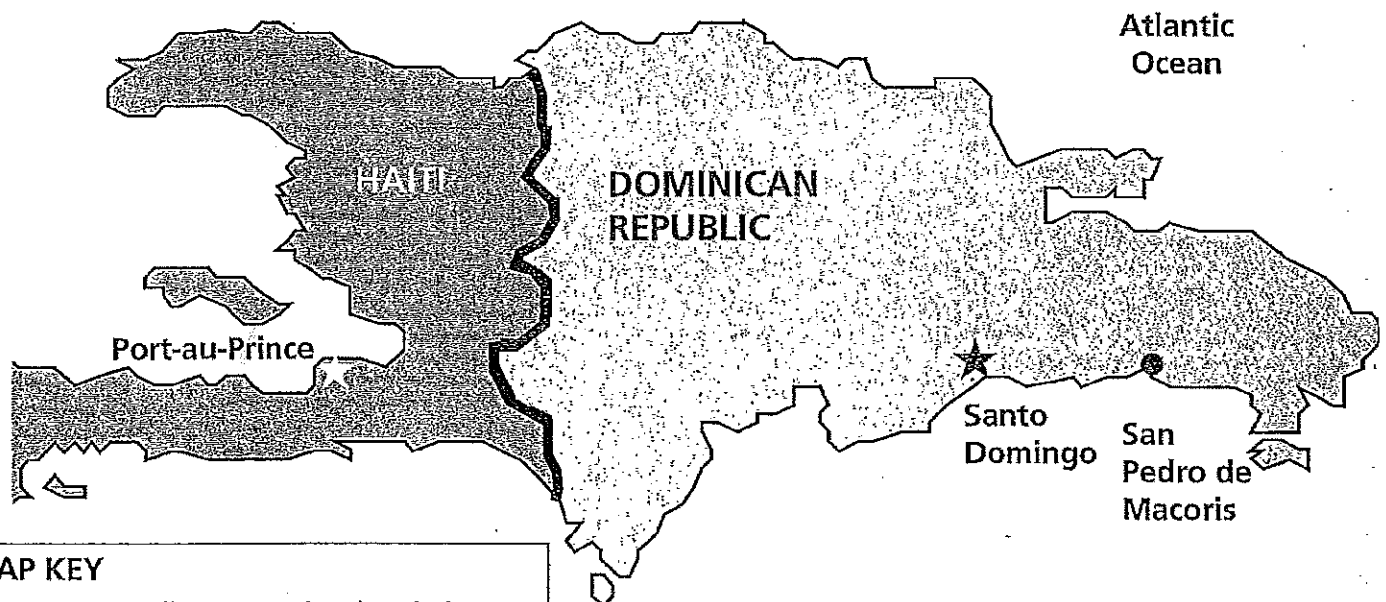
Hurricane George struck Sammy Sosa's country, the Dominican Republic, on September 27, 1998. It was the worst storm to hit the area in a century. The "eye," or center, of the storm passed 40 miles east of the capital, Santo Domingo. The storm killed almost 300 people and left 100,000 people homeless. There was no food, running water, housing, or medicine.

Sammy flew home with three plane loads of food and medicine for the people in his country. He donated thousands of pounds of rice, beans, and flour. Sammy also promised to donate 40 computers to the schools for every home run he hit that season. He hit 66 home runs. Can you figure out how many computers he donated? That's right—2,640!

As one of his neighbors said about him, "Sammy is not important for what he gives away to us; he's important in our hearts for the pride his gives us."

Here is a map showing Sammy's country.

ISLAND OF HISPANIOLA



MAP KEY

- ★ A star indicates a national capital.
- A solid circle indicates a city or town.
- A solid line indicates a national border.
- Compass rose: A compass shows the directions north, east, south, and west.

35 Look at the map on page 53. Use the facts on the map to answer these questions.



1. What is the capital of the Dominican Republic?

2. Which symbol in the map key tells you that this city is the capital?

3. What other country shares the island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic?

4. Find Sammy's hometown of San Pedro de Macoris on the map.
What body of water is south of his hometown?

曆年製
大明萬曆

萬曆



陳文休塑
萬曆丁酉

Directions

Do you think you have a lot to memorize when you take a test? In "An Old Chinese Test," you will learn about test-taking in ancient China. Read the article. Then do Numbers 21 through 28.

An Old Chinese Test

There are many different kinds of tests that you take in school. For some tests, you answer "yes" or "no." For others, you circle answers from multiple-choice questions. Some tests ask you to write what you think about a story, and other tests tell you to listen to a story. Some tests are hard, and some tests are easy.

In China over 2,000 years ago, the T'ang dynasty created a special test. Whoever passed this test was given a government job and a large amount of money for life! The test was for men only. At that time, girls were not taught to read and write.

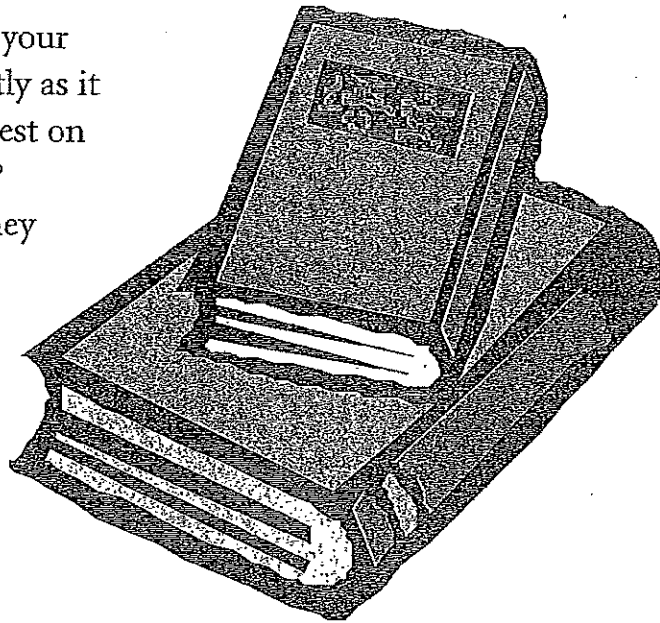
The test was based on the writings of a great Chinese teacher named Confucius, and it was given every year. It did not matter if the person was poor or rich, young or old. Everyone had an equal chance to take the test, but first they needed many years of study.

When the time came to take the test, students sat down on the floor in front of a writing desk. They made ink by rubbing a stick of dried ashes with water in a small bowl. Then they picked up a writing brush made out of wood and animal hair. Finally, they began to write from memory all the books of Confucius. There were hundreds and hundreds of pages!

For thousands of years, traditional Chinese writing has begun on the last page of a book and ends at the front of the book. The last page in a Chinese book is the first page in a **modern** American book.

modern:
up-to-date

Imagine remembering every word of your textbook, and then writing it down exactly as it was written. Could you begin writing a test on the last page and end it on the first page? Maybe, if you won a job and lots of money for life!



21 What is this article mostly about?

- A a Chinese teacher named Confucius
- B a special Chinese test
- C how to make ink
- D how to write backward

22 Which sentence is *not* true about the T'ang dynasty test?

- F Girls could take the test.
- G The test was based on the writings of Confucius.
- H The test was written from memory.
- J Writing started on the last page of the book.

23 The article tells you that for thousands of years, *traditional* Chinese writing has begun on the last page of the book. What does the word *traditional* mean?

- A good
- B old custom
- C humorous
- D modern

24 Which item did the students *not* use when taking the test?

- F a brush
- G a small bowl
- H an ink stick
- J a notebook

25 Which of the following statements about the Chinese test is probably true?

- A The test took one month to finish.
- B Few people took the test.
- C The test was easy.
- D Few girls took the test.

26 The author wrote this article to

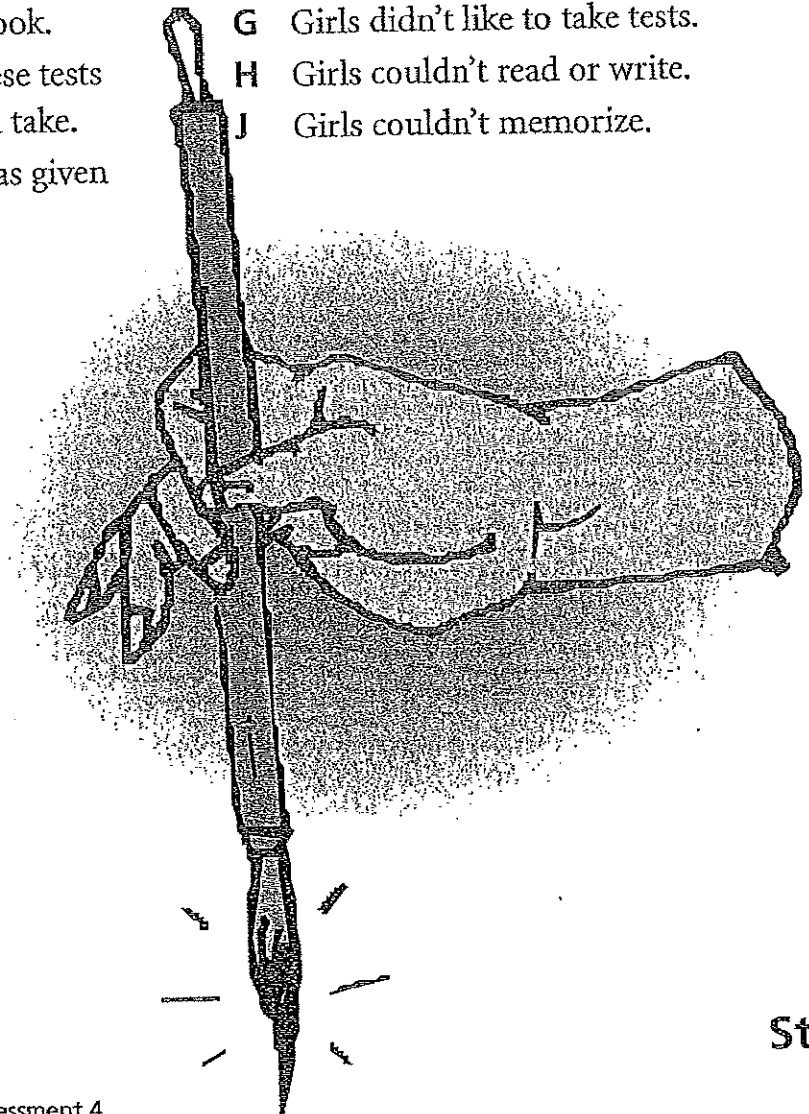
- F entertain you with a funny story about China.
- G describe how students write from the back to the front in a book.
- H have you believe that Chinese tests are more fun than tests you take.
- J tell you about how a test was given in ancient China.

27 Which phrase describes the effect, or result, of passing the Chinese government test?

- A more friends
- B good job and lots of money
- C better grades
- D a new house

28 According to the article, why was the test given to men only?

- F Girls couldn't make the ink.
- G Girls didn't like to take tests.
- H Girls couldn't read or write.
- J Girls couldn't memorize.



Stop

UNIT 29

On clear, cold nights frost forms on windows. People like to imagine that the unusual pictures it makes are painted by Jack Frost, a lively elf. It is said that Jack Frost moves quickly and quietly from window to window through the night. The pictures he is thought to _____ 1 _____ are truly beautiful to behold.

1. A) take B) copy
C) snap D) draw
E) fold

But what really causes frost to form? The earth is heated by the sun. This takes place during the _____ 2 _____. When the sun sets, the earth starts to cool. Wetness in the air changes to small, flowing drops of water. The tiny water drops settle on everything, including grass, bushes, and trees. As the earth gets very cold, the drops of water change to tiny pieces of ice. This is how frost usually forms.

2. A) winter B) year
C) week D) day
E) month

Frost forms in two main shapes. One kind is level. It is like a _____ 3 _____ plate. The other kind is shaped like a six-sided column. The platelike frost crystals look like snowflakes. The columnlike frost crystals are hollow with feathery parts coming out from them.

3. A) red B) flat
C) clean D) cracked
E) yellow

People wonder why more frost is formed on clear nights than on cloudy nights. The ground cools faster on clear nights when there are no clouds to bounce the heat back to the earth. Clouds act as blankets to keep the earth warm.

4. A) Firefighters B) Soldiers
C) Police D) Parents
E) Farmers

_____ 4 _____ keep on guard on clear, cold nights. They know that _____ 5 _____ can be harmful. Therefore, when very cold weather is expected, they work to save their crops. They may cover the crops with tents or build fires in pots to give warmth to their fields.

5. A) mice B) insects
C) frosts D) snakes
E) floods

UNIT 30

What happens when sunlight shines on tiny droplets of water in the sky? Curved bands of color—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, blue-red, and red-blue—appear in the air. They form a breath-taking rainbow.

Modern scientists understand much, but not everything, about rainbows. They do know that sunlight just seems to be white. It is, however, really a 1 of colors. When a sunbeam shines through a droplet of water, it is bent and separated into these colors. When many sunbeams break up into their colors and bounce off many droplets of water, a rainbow results.

When is the best time to see a rainbow? The best time is after a 2. You must be where the slant of the sun is just right. With your back to the sun, you must look toward the part of the sky where the droplets of water are still gathered. The sun, you, and the water droplets must all be in a straight line. However, if the sun is too high in the sky there is a problem. You may not see this 3 sight.

After a heavy rainfall, a bow of colors may spread all the way across the sky, looking like an arched bridge with its two ends resting on the earth. Actually, rainbows have no ends. They form complete 4. Their bottom halves are hidden behind the horizon—the line where the sky seems to meet the earth. However, people in an airplane can often see the entire rainbow.

“Rainbows” are formed also when light shines on waterfalls, fountains, garden sprays, and mists. Sometimes you can even see one during the 5. Although light from the sun causes most rainbows, sometimes moonlight or electric lights that play on fountains or waterfalls cause rainbows. These add a sense of beauty and mystery when it is dark.

1. A) photograph B) mistake
C) mixture D) painting
E) carpet

2. A) snowstorm B) dinner
C) rainfall D) feast
E) movie

3. A) beautiful B) scary
C) terrible D) ugly
E) wild

4. A) packages B) stories
C) meals D) circles
E) tables

5. A) summer B) night
C) day D) spring
E) winter

UNIT 31

Medicine has been used to help sick or hurt people since long before history was written. It was once thought to be magic. As more facts about the body became known, schools began to teach doctors about medicine. Today medicine is used to help repair body parts. It should make people 1 better. It sometimes works like magic.

1. A) speak B) listen
C) dance D) run
E) feel

Medicines often work swiftly to rid the body of pain. For example, creams and lotions cool sunburned skin and stop the pain of insect bites. Eye drops give comfort to tired eyes. Ear and nose drops clear out these openings. Hot or cold cloths can stop sharp pains in the ears. Salt water, syrup, or honey can make sore throats feel better. People can buy these simple medicines themselves.

Sometimes 2 medicines are needed. They may be used to keep a person free of pain when broken bones are being set or when doctors are operating on a part of the body. Such medicines are usually given with needles. They take away feeling from one part of the body or put the whole body to sleep. Unlike weak medicines, these must be ordered by a doctor.

2. A) bitter B) weaker
C) sweeter D) stronger
E) cheaper

Medicine is also used to keep germs from entering a wound or cut. Soap and water are good for cleaning animal bites. A skinned knee can be treated with a spray or cream. A deep wound is covered with medicine and a clean dressing. All of these 3 germs.

3. A) control B) attract
C) increase D) produce
E) receive

Sometimes medicines can hurt a little before they start to help people. This is because they must be given with a 4. Many diseases can be prevented or treated in time by using X-rays. Each school checks carefully to make sure its children have received chest X-rays. The children also cannot start school without proper 5. These help keep them from getting seriously sick.

4. A) cup B) fork
C) gift D) straw
E) needle
5. A) pencils B) shots
C) books D) clothes
E) papers

UNIT 32

Do you have a piano in your home or school? This _____ 1 _____ is known for its beautiful sounds. The sounds are made when small hammers hit strings. A player strikes certain keys with the fingers. The keys move the hammers, which in turn hit the strings.

1. A) radio B) insect
C) bell D) bird
E) instrument

The strings are inside the _____ 2 _____. They are made of wire and are stretched tightly across a heavy metal plate. Under this is a sounding board of wood, which causes the sounds of the strings to be stronger and fuller.

2. A) toy B) package
C) puppet D) piano
E) box

The keys are on the outside of the piano. There are eighty-eight keys, fifty-two white and thirty-six black. The white ones are long. The black ones, however, are _____ 3 _____. They are also raised higher.

3. A) shorter B) heavier
C) stiffer D) plainer
E) noisier

Pianos have two or three pedals at the bottom, right near the floor. They are worked with the _____ 4 _____. The pedal on the left causes the sounds to be softer than usual. The one on the right makes it possible for all notes played to continue sounding as other notes are played. The third pedal on some pianos is between the other two and allows certain notes to sound through while other notes are played.

4. A) hands B) arms
C) feet D) fingers
E) eyes

Not all pianos are _____ 5 _____. They come in different shapes and sizes. A grand piano has a lid shaped like a wing. The lid is often put up while the piano is being played. A grand piano may be from five to nine feet long. An upright (box-shaped) piano fits well against a wall. It may be from three to five feet high. Small upright pianos are found in many homes and classrooms.

5. A) alike B) safe
C) popular D) costly
E) smooth

UNIT 37

Lettuce, an important salad green, has been used since earliest times. Wild lettuce was eaten by the ancient Persians, Greeks, and Romans. Spanish, British, and Dutch settlers brought this 1 to North and South America.

Modern lettuce has been much improved over wild lettuce. Today there are 2 main kinds of lettuce. They are head, leaf, romaine, and stem. Head lettuce grows into a firm, round head with crisp leaves. Leaf lettuce may also form into a round head. But unlike head lettuce, its leaves are 3. Romaine lettuce grows into a curved, columnlike head with long, narrow leaves. Stem lettuce is grown only for its thick, tasty stem. Its 4 are unpleasant to eat.

Leaf lettuce is the easiest to grow in a home garden. Some leaf lettuce plants are started indoors and later put out as seedlings. Most often, though, the seeds themselves are sown thinly in a row four to six feet long. The crop can be harvested after two and a half or three months.

Lettuce for market is usually seeded right in the fields. The plants are later thinned out so that they are about a foot apart. In the United States, head and romaine are the kinds of lettuce most often grown for market, while stem lettuce is raised mainly in China. California, Arizona, and Florida are the leading American lettuce-growing states.

Lettuce is a valuable food. It 5 large amounts of vitamins A and B. After it has been digested, it provides bulk, which helps rid the body of waste materials. Alone or combined with tomatoes, green peppers, and other fresh vegetables, it makes a delicious salad.

1. A) furniture B) idea
C) boat D) vegetable
E) tool
2. A) six B) three
C) five D) two
E) four
3. A) brown B) white
C) thick D) loose
E) soft
4. A) eggs B) seeds
C) leaves D) fruits
E) nuts
5. A) destroys B) contains
C) orders D) needs
E) wants

UNIT 38

Sounds that go together and say something to all people are known as music. In every country of the world people enjoy music. Because it can be understood by everyone, it is called the “universal language”—the language of all people.

Rhythm is one of the main parts of music. It is the pattern of beats in a 1. The earliest people clapped their hands to make rhythm. They also 2 on logs. Rattles, scrapers, and drums were early instruments that provided rhythm.

Melody is another part of music. Early people discovered that their voices could give cries of pleasure and pain. It was these cries that developed into beautiful tunes or songs. The songs were often remembered more for their melodies than for their words. Made up of single notes coming one after another, melodies could be sung or blown on instruments made from animal horns or river reeds. Some animal horns are still 3 like this today.

Sometime afterward, music-makers sounded different notes at the same time and discovered another part of music—harmony. At first three or more notes, called a chord, were played at exactly the same moment on small, harplike instruments. Then groups of singers began blending several melodies to make beautiful harmony. In modern times harmony is found in the music of many lands.

Around the world today, music ranges from simple folk and popular songs to very difficult works played or sung by large groups of people. It is 4 everywhere—at home, in school, at parties, in movies, and at concerts. People of today are very lucky. They can listen to music over and over again on records, tapes, or disks. It can be 5 for many, many years. Music brings pleasure to people all over the world.

1. A) clock B) song
C) heart D) watch
E) motor

2. A) wrote B) sat
C) slept D) ate
E) beat

3. A) lost B) scratched
C) found D) used
E) destroyed

4. A) seen B) read
C) heard D) fed
E) done

5. A) stolen B) worn
C) grown D) enjoyed
E) boxed

UNIT 39

Many people wear sea shells every day. Yet they may not even 1 it! The buttons on their sweaters, shirts, or dresses are often made from shiny shells. White, yellow, and black shells are gathered from ocean and river bottoms to make these buttons.

1. A) read B) drink
C) swallow D) hear
E) know

Buttons are also made from other materials. Some are made of gold, silver, tin, copper, or nickel. The bones, horns, skin, hair, and feathers of animals are used for buttons, too. Interesting ones are made from stones, glass, plastic, rubber, cloth, thread, paper, wood, nuts, oatmeal, and even milk.

Why do people 2 buttons? Of course, they are used mainly to fasten parts of clothing together. However, bright, shiny buttons on the suits of police, fire, or army captains help people see who these officers are in an emergency. So in this case, they help people 3 the wearer. Other people who wear special buttons are airplane pilots, train conductors, soldiers, and sailors. They wear buttons with special symbols or sayings.

2. A) chew B) need
C) break D) lose
E) find

3. A) notice B) hurt
C) avoid D) poke
E) tease

Many people gather special kinds of buttons to keep. They may put buttons of certain colors, shapes, or sizes into different boxes. Later, they may hang these on bulletin boards. People who become greatly interested in buttons often join button clubs in their towns. The National Button Society has members throughout the United States.

Interesting scenes have been put on buttons. Famous people, such as Abraham Lincoln and Joan of Arc, have been 4 this way. People and places from stories such as Red Riding Hood and Puss-in-Boots have appeared on buttons. Balloons, animals, ships, and cars have been 5. Among the unusual drawings on buttons have been roast beef dinners, ice-cream cones, games, and puzzles.

4. A) cheered B) honored
C) hurt D) killed
E) taken

5. A) switched B) shipped
C) stored D) pictured
E) given

UNIT 40

Many things can be done with a rope. It can be 1 for exercise and fun. It can be pulled in a tug-of-war. A rope can be used to tie a boat, lift a heavy load, hold up a tightrope walker, or help a mountain climber. It can even save a life.

1. A) punched B) knotted
C) jumped D) ridden
E) pushed

Ropes were used even before machines were invented. Long ago they were made by 2. At first pieces of bark, root, or animal skin and hair were used. Later thousands of tiny plant threads were wound together to make ropes. People began raising some plants just for their threads.

2. A) painters B) tailors
C) hand D) plumbers
E) carpenters

Making rope by hand took two people and a long time. First, plant threads were wrapped around each other by a person called a ropemaker. Then these threads were joined to a wheel. This was turned by another 3. The ropemaker then walked backward from the wheel, unwinding the threads and feeding them into the rope being formed by the wheel. When the ropemaker had walked to the end of a long building, a rope the length of that building was finished.

3. A) clock B) animal
C) machine D) charm
E) worker

Today most ropes are made by machines. It is much 4. These machines can quickly feed and twist the plant threads into ropes of different sizes and kinds. They also wind up the finished rope.

4. A) slower B) faster
C) lighter D) heavier
E) drier

Wire ropes too are made by machines. These ropes are very 5. They wear well because of their strength. Thus they are used on bridges and ships and on machines that dig for oil in the ocean. They are stretched across valleys, rivers, and mountains, and are used to carry small cars full of people high in the air. Another important use is to send messages under the ocean.

5. A) weak B) light
C) thin D) strong
E) long