

Draft

Student Name: _____

Teacher: _____ Date: _____

District: GADalton

Assessment: 04 Language Arts Language Arts Test 4

Description: CRCT Practice test

Form: 101

Answer bubble
sheet follows
the ELA section
thru. # 31.

Draft

Please use the following passage for questions 1 through 4:

Snowy Day

- ① Brrr! Stacy shivered as she sipped her hot chocolate. Most days she drank plain milk for breakfast. But not today. This was a special day so Mom made hot chocolate. Plus, she made pancakes, bacon, and eggs. At Stacy's house, snow days were big breakfast days. Today was more than even a normal snow day. Usually, snow meant a dusting or maybe an inch or two. This snow was something different and very special. It covered the ground and bushes like a fluffy, white blanket.

"Are you going to build a snowman?" Stacy's mom asked. "You will have plenty of snow this time."

"No," said Stacy's little brother, Henry. "Let's build a snow fort! Then we can crawl inside and throw snowballs!"

Stacy smiled and nodded, but her mind was not on snowmen or snow forts. She was thinking about birds. Out the kitchen window she could see a lumpy mountain of sugary sand. Underneath were the azalea bushes and the bird feeders. Stacy knew they were there because she knew the backyard like the back of her hand. But no stranger would guess these hidden treasures were there. The snow covered them so thickly that not even their shapes remained.

Stacy was not the only one who remembered though. The birds remembered. As she slowly ate her pancakes, trying to keep the syrup from dripping, she watched them gather. They flew down from snowy tree branches and hopped about. They seemed confused: "Where is our breakfast?"

Stacy had always been interested in the backyard birds. The robins, blue jays, cardinals, and finches were like special friends. She filled the bird feeders with seeds—thistles seeds for the finches and sunflower seeds for the rest. She loved to watch them enjoy these meals, taking turns and singing their thanks.

But today the birds had no breakfast, and Stacy doubted they would have lunch or dinner either. Almost a foot of snow had fallen. Everyone's bird feeders were covered deeply and so was the ground. There would be no birdseed and no worms until the melting began.

"What's on your mind, Stacy?" asked her mother. "Are you planning a snow day adventure?"

"I'm thinking about birds," Stacy explained, "and how they won't be able to find food in all of this snow. I wish there was something I could do to help."

"I see," responded her mother thoughtfully. "Why don't we make the birds a special snow day breakfast, too? Finish your pancakes and then get an empty yogurt cup from the recycling bin. Wash it out and I'll get the other things ready."

Excited, Stacy did as she was told while her mother got out string, peanut butter, and some birdseed. When Stacy brought her the yogurt cup, her mother carefully poked a hole in one side with a sharp knife. Then she had Stacy cut a piece of string about one foot long and tie one end through the hole. Next, she told Stacy to spread some peanut butter in the cup. Finally, they carefully sprinkled birdseed onto the peanut butter, pressing it down to be sure it stuck.

Once the bird breakfast cup was done, Stacy pulled on her boots and stepped out into the snowy backyard. She picked a low branch on a dogwood tree that she could reach and tied the other end of the string to it. Then she hurried back inside and watched. Within a minute, birds had come to investigate the new addition to their yard. Soon, the birds were enjoying a nutty snow day breakfast of their own. Stacy smiled and sipped another mug of hot chocolate.

1. Which word best describes Henry?

- A. funny
- B. mean
- C. playful
- D. sad

2. How does Stacy's mom give her a good idea?

- A. She suggests that Stacy should build a fort.
- B. She suggests that Stacy should walk the dog.
- C. She suggests that Stacy should feed the birds.
- D. She suggests that Stacy should make a snowman.

3. Which best describes the main idea of the passage?

- A. Be willing to be generous.
- B. Take the advice of your siblings.
- C. Be willing to sacrifice all you have.
- D. Take responsibility for your actions.

4. Which best describes Stacy's attitude toward her mom?

- A. She obeyed her mom.
- B. She was mean to her mom.
- C. She did not listen to her mom.
- D. She did not care about her mom.

Please use the following Passage for questions 5 through 6:

My Journey from the Top

You can't imagine the things I've seen
Since that sneaky autumn snow
Covered the piles of reds and browns
Of the autumn leaves below.

- ⑤ My time at the top lasted only a while
'Til that first icy chill snuck in
Blowing and swirling crisp twigs against
My delicate spotted green skin.

- ⑩ The stem on the top of my head held tight
To the branches that cared for me
And sheltered me from the rain and ice
As a mother protects her new baby.

- Winter's quick appearance soon faded away
And autumn resumed its place
⑮ And I knew that I would soon have to leave
This beautiful comforting space.

- The journey from the top was fast because
The hand that found me was strong
And careful enough to place me in
⑳ The bucket he had carried along.

Next to my brothers and sisters I rode
In the back of a truck to a store
Where a very nice man placed us on shelves
Under a sign saying, "Apples Galore!"

5. Which best describes the theme of this poem?

- A. Friends can be as close as family.
- B. Asking for help is a sign of weakness.
- C. Change can be exciting and interesting.
- D. It is better to have fun than to work hard.

6. How does the speaker most likely feel about the “blowing and swirling” wind in lines 5–8?

- A. happy to have it arrive
- B. comforted by its touch
- C. eager for it to go away
- D. excited to feel its chill

Please use the following Passage for questions 7 through 11:

My Adventure with Logan

"Jackson! Jack, old boy! Where are you?" Logan called out, his voice filling the house with cheerfulness and hope for another exciting day ahead.

- ② I decided to remain perfectly still. Logan and I always played silly tricks on each other. I lay perfectly still, as lifeless as a stuffed animal, behind the big cozy worn-out recliner. My breathing tends to be noisy, so I held it as long as I could. Excitement grew as I heard Logan's footsteps approach the family room where I waited patiently for the right moment to appear.
- ③ "Come on, Jack! Where are you, you crazy boy?" Logan teased, clapping his hands together firmly, with authority.
- ④ Finally, I saw Logan's feet step into the family room. My pointy ears rose to attention. *Here I am! Here I am!* I could feel my long tail wagging with such speed that it banged against the coffee table leg over and over again. *Right here, Logan! Let's go! Let's go!* I barked urgently.

Logan and I burst through the front door, out into the sea of bright white snow. Being a German shepherd, nothing made me more content than a cold, snowy day with my best friend. We set out to find our latest adventure in a row of enormous oak trees we called Old Oak Row.

We passed through the mighty oaks, my paws leaving a perfect trail of prints alongside Logan's boot prints. Logan felt safe with me. He was my master, and I was his protector. I took my role very seriously.

About ten minutes into our walk in the woods, my ears rose sharply and urgently. *A noise, Logan! A noise!* I barked. Logan patted my head and smiled calmly, not realizing that my bark was a warning, not a conversation-starter. *"What is it, boy? Do you hear a bunny?"*

- ⑧ My heartbeat quickened. My nose sensed danger looming. I stood frozen, trying to detect this new sound. Logan gave my collar a playful but sturdy tug. "Come on, Jackson!"

ROOOOAAAARRRRRRRRRR! With little warning, a small black bear appeared before us, standing on her hind legs. Her front paws were raised in anger.

Instinctively, the hair on my body stood straight up, and the pupils of my eyes widened with rage. In a split second, I used the full force of my hundred-pound body to force Logan out of the way. Logan ran so quickly that he was gone from my sight in less than a couple of seconds.

The bear began her chase. I did too. I couldn't allow her to catch up with my best friend.

It only took one fierce swipe of my paw on her back to force her to retreat. Defeated, the small black bear ran swiftly back into the woods, away from me and Logan. I had won. More importantly, Logan was safe. After all, I take my job very seriously.

I sniffed my way back home. As I approached Old Oak Row, I could see Logan and his dad running toward me.

"Jackson, old boy! You're alright!" Logan yelled with relief. "That was quite an adventure you two had today," Logan's dad began, "but tomorrow, why don't you two boys stay home and sit by the fire instead?"

The Black Bear Adventure

7. Why did Jackson stand frozen in paragraph 8 of "My Adventure with Logan"?

- A. He was terrified of the black bear.
- B. He had a feeling that something was wrong.
- C. He was very cold from the long walk in the snow.
- D. He hoped the bear would not see him if he stood still.

8. In paragraph 3 of "My Adventure with Logan," why did Logan clap his hands with authority?

- A. to play a trick on Jackson
- B. to warn Jackson about the bear
- C. to get Jackson to stop hiding from him
- D. to teach Jackson a lesson about being careful

9. Which best describes the point of view in the two passages?

- A. both passages are told in first person by Logan
- B. both passages are told in first person by Jackson
- C. one is told in first person by Logan and the other is told in third person
- D. one is told in first person by Jackson and the other is told in third person

10. Which best describes one major difference between the passages?

- A. the setting
- B. the point of view
- C. the main characters
- D. the conflict and solution

11. Which best describes Jackson in both passages?

- A. relaxed and calm
- B. fearful and serious
- C. playful and protective
- D. greedy and demanding

Please use the following Passage for questions 12 through 13:

A Tasty Treat

I am warm and toasty on cold winter nights.
Sometimes soft tiny pillows float with me.

I am rich and creamy and satisfying
Just be careful to let me cool down a bit.

⑤ I bring big smiles to faces young and old.
People are always glad to see me.

I am a rewarding treat to the taste buds.
Mouths sing songs in my honor.

I can be a bold dark brown sometimes
⑩ But other times I am light, milky, and tan.

I give off beautiful silky streams of steam.
This warns others of my fiery heat.

I cannot be gulped down too quickly, of course
So savor me as slowly as you can.

⑮ I find great joy in the pleasure that I bring people.
Grab a mug for me.

Now, pour me slowly into your favorite cup.
Try dipping a cookie in me.

12. In line 2 of the poem, what are the “soft tiny pillows?”

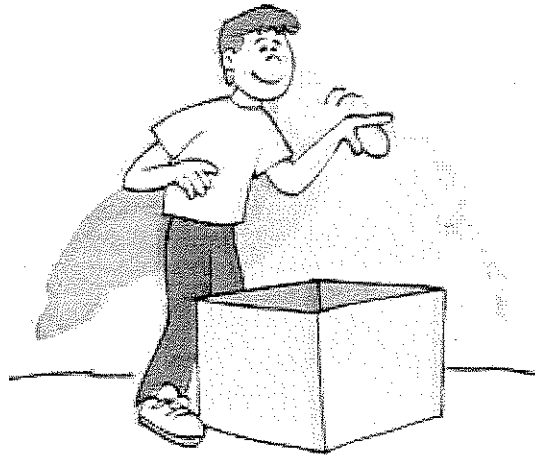
- A. snowflakes
- B. cotton balls
- C. fluffy clouds
- D. marshmallows

13. What is the meaning of satisfying as it is used in line 3 of the poem?

- A. brightening
- B. pleasing
- C. tiring
- D. warming

Please use the following Passage for questions 14 through 17:

The Egg Drop



Scene 1: A classroom. The teacher is presenting a challenge for the students.

TEACHER. Now here is this week's challenge. If I give you an egg on Monday and direct you to drop it from a point four feet above the ground, will you be able to do that without breaking the egg?

BERNADETTE. Can we bring in something soft for it to land on?

TEACHER. Absolutely. Your job is to design a container that will allow the egg to fall without breaking.

④ **SALVATORE.** That's easy! I'll fill a box with cotton balls.

TREVOR. Or maybe some bubble wrap!

TEACHER. It's your option. Experiment initially with various materials until you discover what works best.

Scene 2: Trevor is working in his kitchen at home. His friend, Salvatore, is with him.

TREVOR [*standing over a box filled with bubble wrap*] There! That should do it. I have three layers of bubble wrap. [*He drops the egg as Salvatore watches.*]

⑧ **SALVATORE.** Oh, no! What a mess!

TREVOR. I guess this requires more bubble wrap. [*He tries again. This time the egg bounces out and smashes on the floor.*] This is harder than I thought. Let's experiment with your cotton balls.

SALVATORE [*He fills a box with cotton balls and drops the egg.*] Another disastrous result!

TREVOR. Let's weave a bunch of straws together into plastic mats. We can construct a wooden platform with poles on four sides. If we tie the plastic mats in layers one above the other they will be soft, and the air in between will cushion the egg's fall!

⑫ **SALVATORE.** That sounds complicated and time consuming!

TREVOR. Probably, but it will undoubtedly be successful.

Salvatore and Trevor set to work. Time passes.

SALVATORE. This is taking hours!

⑮ **TREVOR** [*standing up*] Yes, but we're finished!

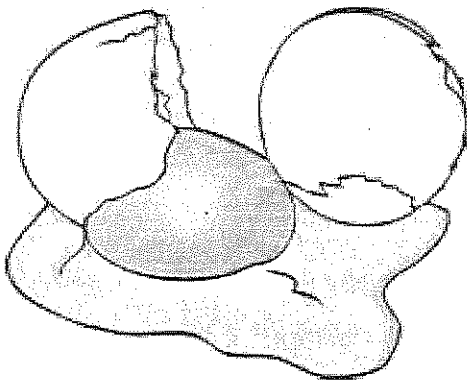
14. Where might the author of "The Egg Drop" put the stage direction [*Everyone claps*]?

- A. after paragraph 4
- B. after paragraph 12
- C. after paragraph 29
- D. after paragraph 32

15. Which picture would go with both passages?

- A. a man eating an egg
- B. children holding an egg
- C. a chicken sitting on an egg
- D. a question mark drawn onto an egg

16. Which paragraph would best fit the illustration below?



- A. paragraph 8 of "The Egg Drop"
- B. paragraph 31 of "The Egg Drop"
- C. paragraph 7 of "Columbus and the Egg"
- D. paragraph 12 of "Columbus and the Egg"

17. Which explains how Christopher Columbus and the teacher are similar?

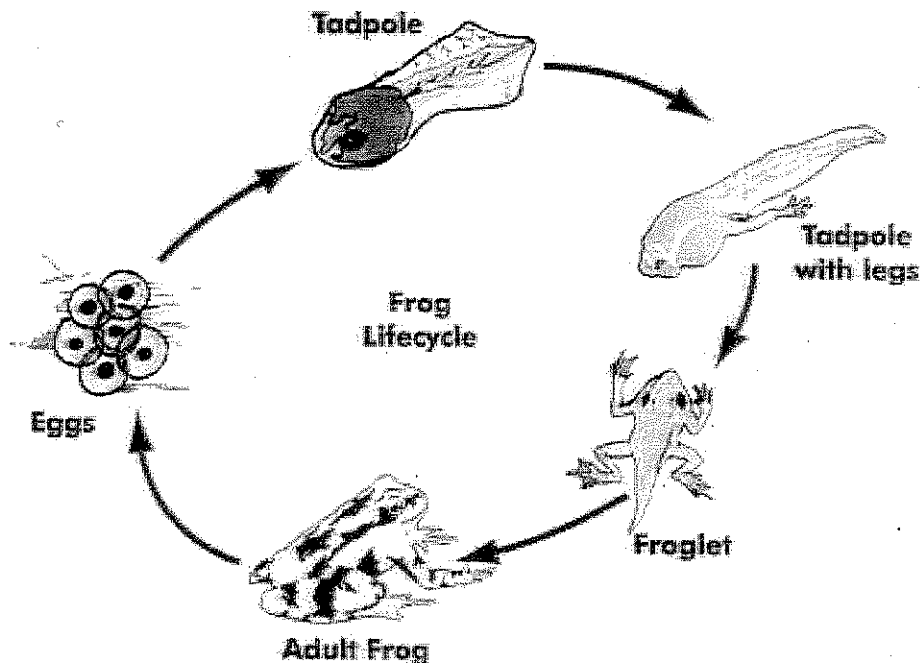
- A. They both lived in the same time period.
- B. They both posed a challenge for others to solve.
- C. They were the only ones with the solutions to the problems.
- D. They were both frustrated because they couldn't solve the puzzles.

Please use the following Passage for questions 18 through 24:

The Changing Features of Frog Creatures

How do tadpoles turn into frogs?

- ① Frogs are funny fellows! They start life as tiny tadpoles wriggling their tails as they scoot through the water. But by the time they are four months old, everything has changed. Their tails are gone. They have sprouted legs, arms, and even hands with fingers. They can still breathe under water, but now they have lungs and can breathe on land, too. These are amazing changes! They are natural changes. This has been happening for millions of years. But sometimes frogs change in other ways, ones that are not so good.



Where do frogs live and how many are there?

- ② Frogs live all over the world except in Antarctica. That is because they need to lay their eggs in water. There are thousands of species. Some, like the bullfrog, are very large. Others are very tiny. The gold frog found in Brazil is less than half an inch long.

Is color important?

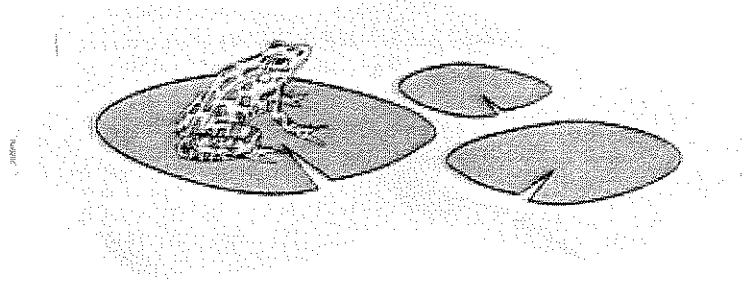
- ③ Common North American frogs are the spring peeper, the tree frog, and the bullfrog. These frogs are usually green or tan. Toads are also a type of frog. They often live in the dry leaves and the dirt of the forest floor. Most are brown or dark green. They blend into their surroundings. Some frogs even change color as they move about! This change is the best protection of all. It is a good change.
- ④ In some parts of the world frogs are very colorful. Although this makes them stand out, their colors actually protect them. They warn predators to stay away. Some of the most colorful are the most poisonous. The dart frogs of South America are very colorful. They are also very poisonous. Just touching one can kill a person. When a hunter rubs the back of one of these frogs with a dart, the weapon becomes so poisonous it can kill its prey a year later. Of course, the hunter must be careful not to touch the frog or the dart!

Are there any undiscovered species?

- ⑤ With so many known species, it's hard to imagine there could be any more to discover, but even that is changing. In 2009, Jeremy Feinberg found a new one. It wasn't even living in some far-off place. It was hiding near New York City! So far, the only other ones like it all live nearby. It hasn't been named yet. Perhaps it should be called the neighborhood frog! It is a lot like the southern leopard frog, but its mating call is different.

What dangers do frogs face?

- ⑥ When frogs jump and play, they don't seem worried about anything. But there are many dangers. Birds, snakes, fish, and other creatures feast on frogs. Diseases and parasites harm or kill them. The places they live are being destroyed. Worst of all is human pollution. Man-made chemicals and waste products are creating terrible changes. Some frogs are born deformed. Others die in great numbers.



Can some changes be bad?

- ⑦ Remember how tadpoles turn into frogs? It is amazing to see legs and arms sprout from something that looks like a fish. But what if a frog grows an extra leg or four eyes?
- ⑧ A few years ago, a group of children found some very unusual frogs near a farm in Minnesota. The frogs had strange legs. Some were twisted. Others were withered. Many didn't work right. A child in Wisconsin found a frog with an extra leg growing out of its chin. Other deformed frogs were found nearby. No one knew why these things had happened. It worried scientists.
- ⑨ As scientists studied frogs, they noticed many were dying all over the world. They worried about these changes in the frog population. They worried about the frogs. They also worried about people.

What can we learn from the changes we see in frogs?

- ⑩ One scientist named Dr. Tyrone Hayes thought pesticides might be part of the problem. Farmers use pesticides to kill bugs that destroy crops. When these poisons drift into the woods or streams, they affect the frogs that live there. Some are born with deformities. Dr. Hayes is worried about the use of these pesticides. Once a species is extinct, it is gone for good. He is also worried about how these same pesticides may be affecting people.

What can we do?

- ⑪ First, be aware that what affects frogs can affect humans, too. We want to keep watching tadpoles sprout legs and arms and hands. But we don't want them twisted or deformed. We don't want to see birth defects in our own children either. Spread the word. Talk to gardeners about pesticides. Learn more about global warming. Ask adults what they are doing to bring about change. Ask how you can help.

18. What does the passage suggest that adults should do to help protect frogs?

- A. Stop using pesticides.
- B. Keep frogs safe as pets.
- C. Stop using the poison from frogs.
- D. Keep frogs away from birds and snakes.

19. A student sees a picture of a frog. The frog has a bright red back. The rest of its body is black with many white rings.

According to this description and information in the passage, which could the student conclude about this frog?

- A. The frog is poisonous.
- B. The frog is a kind of toad.
- C. The frog has been changed by pesticides.
- D. The frog can hide in sticks and branches easily.

20. If a chart were added to support the text in paragraph 9, which would be the best title?

- A. Yearly Frog Population
- B. Species of Frogs Born per Year
- C. Number of Frog Deformities Found
- D. Population of People Compared to Frogs

21. Which word in paragraph 10 best defines the word pesticide in the same paragraph?

- A. part
- B. people
- C. poisons
- D. problem

22. According to the Frog Lifecycle, which is NOT a natural change for frogs?

- A. They lose their tails.
- B. They grow four eyes.
- C. They are born from eggs.
- D. They grow hands with fingers.

23. In paragraph 6, the author says, "Birds, snakes, fish, and other creatures feast on frogs." Which is one reason the author uses the word *feast* instead of *eat*?

- A. The author wanted to use a more difficult word.
- B. It helps to show that the predators do not eat many frogs.
- C. It helps to show how dangerous the other animals are to frogs.
- D. The author is trying to make a difficult idea easier to understand.

24. Which sentence from the passage gives evidence that chemicals might be harmful to frogs?

- A. "Some of the most colorful are the most poisonous."
- B. "A few years ago, a group of children found some very unusual frogs near a farm in Minnesota."
- C. "Farmers use pesticides to kill bugs that destroy crops."
- D. "We don't want to see birth defects in our own children either."

Please use the following Passage for questions 25 through 31:

Toys That Whir, Whistle, and Spin

The Magic of Homemade Toys

- ① Pull left, pull right, and a wooden bear climbs a pair of ropes. Put a toy fireman at the top of a ladder and watch him flip from rung to rung without falling off. Squeeze two sticks together and set a gymnast in motion. Where are the batteries? What makes these toys work?

The Science of Toy Making

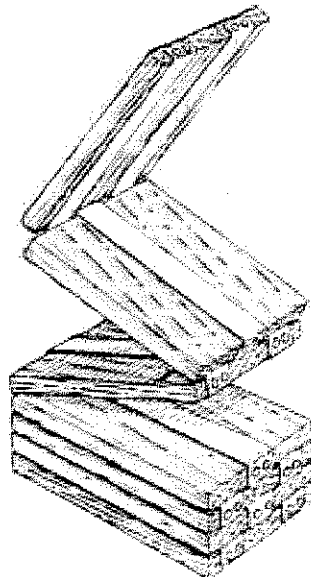
Many of today's toys depend on electronics. How did children have fun in the past? Believe it or not, toys have been spinning, flipping, climbing, whistling, and whirring for hundreds of years. Toymakers have turned scraps of wood and bits of string and metal into tightrope walkers, whirligigs, and woodpeckers. It is just a matter of knowing some simple laws of science.

Toys in Ancient Times

Homemade toys date back thousands of years. In ancient Greece and Rome, children played with balls, clay rattles, hoops, and spinning toys. Mayan children had toys shaped like mountain wolves and other animals. In Egypt, children played with stone yo-yos. Archaeologists found a toy made of flat wooden blocks and strips of fabric in King Tut's tomb. It looked a lot like a toy called Jacob's ladder.

Jacob's Ladder

Jacob's ladder works because of gravity. Tipping the top block sets the other blocks in motion. It looks a little like people climbing down a ladder. It reminds children of a Bible story about Jacob. Colonial children who weren't usually allowed to play on Sundays could play with Jacob's ladder.



Gravity and Friction

- ⑤ The flipping fireman also works with gravity. A wooden fireman climbs down a ladder. His arms twirl from rung to rung, bringing him safely to the bottom. The woodpecker toy is similar. It works because of both gravity and friction. A carved bird is attached to a ring with a flexible twig. The ring is set at the top of a metal pole. It just fits around the pole. When someone lets go of the bird, gravity starts to pull it down, but friction holds it back

25. Which phrase best explains rung, as it is used in paragraphs 1 and 5?

- A. a step on a ladder
- B. a sound from a bell
- C. a round piece of a chain
- D. a twig around a metal pole

26. To make it work, the tightrope walker toy needs weights. What is the most important part about the weights?

- A. They should be light.
- B. They need to be equal.
- C. They have to be round.
- D. They must be made of wood.

27. Which best explains the meaning of an optical illusion?

- A. when two colors are combined to make a new color
- B. a painting that shows pictures in the order of how they move
- C. when a person looks through a microscope to view tiny objects
- D. a trick of the mind that causes a person to see something that is not real

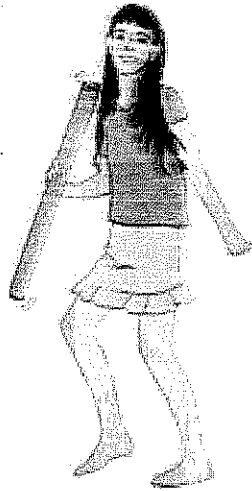
28. In paragraph 1, the passage explains that a homemade toy might “set a gymnast in motion.” Which action is most similar?

- A. rolling a ball
- B. floating on water
- C. stopping a bicycle
- D. blowing up a balloon

29. Which kind of toy would NOT belong in this passage?

- A. a kite
- B. a jump rope
- C. a set of marbles
- D. a handheld video game

30. A student makes a toy called a rain stick. She gets a cardboard tube and fills it halfway with dried beans. She covers both ends with tape so the beans will not fall out. She shakes it up and down.



In which part of the passage could you read about this kind of toy?

- A. paragraph 6, Learning a Skill
 - B. paragraph 7, Optical Illusions
 - C. paragraph 8, Balance
 - D. paragraph 9, Noisemakers
31. Which sentence from paragraph 5 explains why the woodpecker toy is like a real woodpecker?
- A. "A carved bird is attached to a ring with a flexible twig."
 - B. "It just fits around the pole."
 - C. "When someone lets go of the bird, gravity starts to pull it down, but friction holds it back temporarily."
 - D. "It slides down the pole in a jerky motion, which makes the bird seem to peck at the pole."

Name _____

Date _____

Final English/Language Arts Test

Answer Sheet

- 1 (A) (B) (C) (D)
2 (F) (G) (H) (J)
3 (A) (B) (C) (D)
4 (F) (G) (H) (J)
5 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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28 (F) (G) (H) (J)
29 (A) (B) (C) (D)
30 (F) (G) (H) (J)
31 (A) (B) (C) (D)

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Jackie bought a bag of oranges.

- She used $\frac{3}{8}$ of the oranges to make orange juice.
- She used $\frac{1}{3}$ of the oranges to make a fruit salad.
- She put $\frac{1}{8}$ of the oranges in a bowl on the table.
- She put $\frac{2}{12}$ of the oranges in the refrigerator.

Answer bubble
sheet follows
the math
section thru.
#40.

Which statement is true?

- A. Jackie left more oranges on the table than she put in the refrigerator.
- B. Jackie used fewer oranges to make orange juice than she left on the table.
- C. Jackie put fewer oranges in the refrigerator than she used to make the fruit salad.
- D. Jackie used more oranges to make a fruit salad than she used to make orange juice.

2. The distance from Atlanta to McDonough is about 30 miles. The distance from McDonough to Macon is two times the distance from Atlanta to McDonough. Which equation best represents the distance from McDonough to Macon?

- A. $28 = 30 - 2$
- B. $30 = 15 \times 2$
- C. $32 = 30 + 2$
- D. $60 = 30 \times 2$

3. The top of Stone Mountain in Georgia is 1,683 feet above sea level. The top of Sassafras Mountain in South Carolina is 3,560 feet. Which statement about the value of the digit 3 in 3,560 is true?

- A. It is ten times the value of 3 in 1,683.
- B. It is one hundred times the value of 3 in 1,683.
- C. It is one thousand times the value of 3 in 1,683.
- D. It is two thousand times the value of 3 in 1,683.

4. A report stated that 281,305,769 people visited U.S. national parks in 2010. The author of a travel guide rounded the number of visitors to 281,300,000. To which place value did the author round the number of people who visited U.S. national parks in 2010?

- A. ten millions
 - B. ten thousands
 - C. hundred millions
 - D. hundred thousands
-

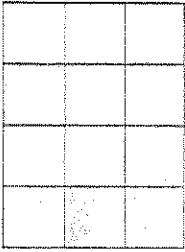
5. Jack painted a picture using three colors.

- $\frac{25}{100}$ of the picture is green.
- $\frac{7}{10}$ of the picture is blue.
- The rest of the picture is purple.

Which fraction shows the part of Jack's picture that is purple?

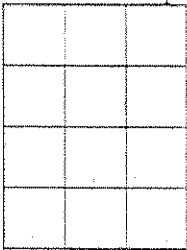
- A. $\frac{5}{100}$
 - B. $\frac{32}{100}$
 - C. $\frac{68}{100}$
 - D. $\frac{95}{100}$
-

6. Tammy is playing a math game. She has a card with the fraction model shown.

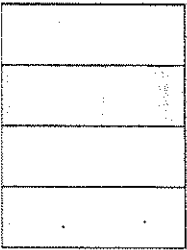


She needs to find another card with a different fraction model that represents the same fraction as her card. Which fraction model represents the same fraction as Tammy's fraction model?

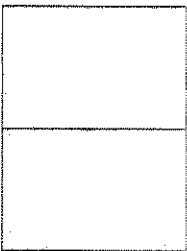
A.



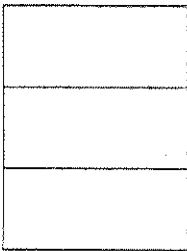
B.



C.



D.



CRCT Mathematics Practice Test (BW)

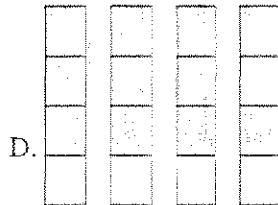
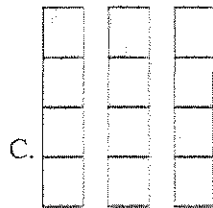
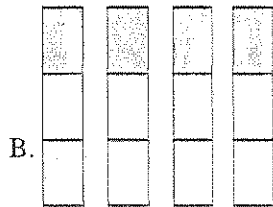
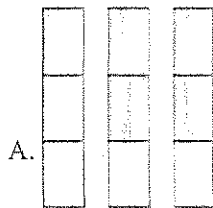
7. A club with 124 members is planning a camping trip. They need to rent cabins and tents for sleeping.

- Eight members can sleep in each cabin.
- Two members can sleep in each tent.
- They plan to rent as many cabins as they can fill.

How many tents does the club need to rent?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 15
- D. 62

8. Which model is shaded to represent a fraction equivalent to $2 \times \frac{2}{3}$?



9. Lorenzo made the table shown to determine the total number of people who can be seated at a party.

Seating at Party

| Number of Tables | Number of People |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 10 |
| 4 | 14 |
| 5 | 18 |

Which statement about the seating is true?

- A. As the number of tables increases by 4, the total number of people who can be seated increases by 1.
- B. As the number of tables increases by 2, the total number of people who can be seated increases by 4.
- C. If the number of tables continues to increase by 1, the total number of people who can be seated will always be odd.
- D. If the number of tables continues to increase by 1, the total number of people who can be seated will always be even.

-
10. Chantal found the difference of the two numbers in this expression by using mental math.

$$4,592 - 294$$

Which best explains how Chantal could have found the difference?

- A. Subtract 300, and then add on 2.
- B. Subtract 300, and then add on 6.
- C. Subtract 300, and then subtract 2 more.
- D. Subtract 300, and then subtract 6 more.
-

11. Melissa said that each member of her group completed $\frac{5}{12}$ foot of a tower for a garden display. There were 3 members in her group. Which equation shows the total height of the tower, in feet, when the members stacked all parts on top of each other?

A. $\frac{5}{12} \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{4}$

B. $\frac{5}{12} \div 3 = \frac{5}{36}$

C. $3 + \frac{5}{12} = 3\frac{5}{12}$

D. $3 - \frac{5}{12} = 2\frac{7}{12}$

12. Trina painted a rectangular piece of wood. The length of the piece of wood is 12 inches. If the area of the piece of wood is 96 square inches, what is the width?

A. 8 inches

B. 9 inches

C. 36 inches

D. 48 inches

13. Nadia needs to find the value of 14×18 . Which expression represents 14×18 ?

A. $10 \times 8 + 4 \times 8$

B. $10 \times 8 + 4 \times 8 + 4 \times 1$

C. $10 \times 10 + 10 \times 4 + 8 \times 4$

D. $10 \times 10 + 8 \times 10 + 10 \times 4 + 8 \times 4$

CRCT Mathematics Practice Test (BW)

14. Roger has 7 dimes and 17 pennies. The total amount of money Roger has, in dollars, can be found by evaluating $\frac{7}{10} + \frac{17}{100}$. Which fraction is equal to the total amount of money Roger has, in dollars?

A. $\frac{24}{100}$

B. $\frac{87}{100}$

C. $\frac{24}{110}$

D. $\frac{87}{200}$

15. The distance around a park on a bicycle path is 3 kilometers. CeCe rides her bicycle around this path 7 times. What is the total distance she rides her bicycle, in meters?

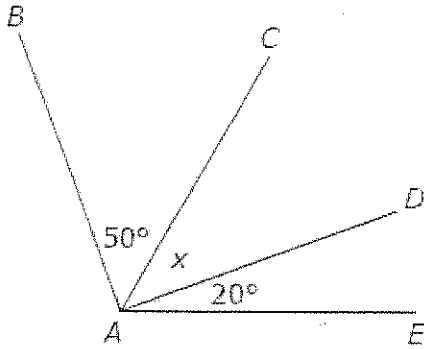
A. 1,000

B. 2,100

C. 10,000

D. 21,000

16. In the figure shown, $m\angle BAE = 110^\circ$.



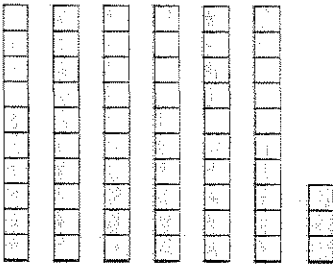
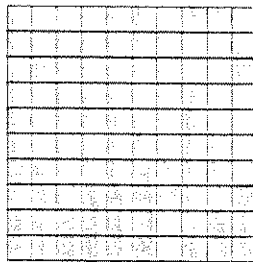
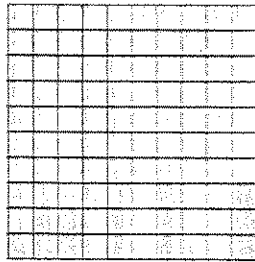
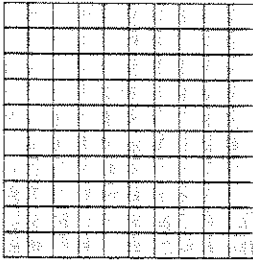
What is the measure of $\angle CAD$?

- A. 20°
- B. 30°
- C. 40°
- D. 50°

-
17. Mr. Johns bought 8 packages of hot dogs for a cook-out. The total cost of the hot dogs was \$24.00. Which of the following number sentences could be used to determine the cost of one package of hot dogs?

- A. $\$24 + 8 = \square$
- B. $\$24 - 8 = \square$
- C. $\$24 \div 8 = \square$
- D. $\$24 \times 8 = \square$

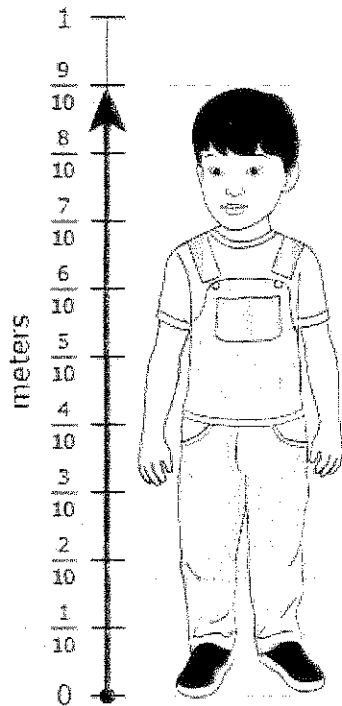
18. Henry used blocks to show the number of baseball cards he had.



He decided to separate the cards into equal piles of 3 cards each. How many piles would Henry have?

- A. 100
- B. 121
- C. 123
- D. 131

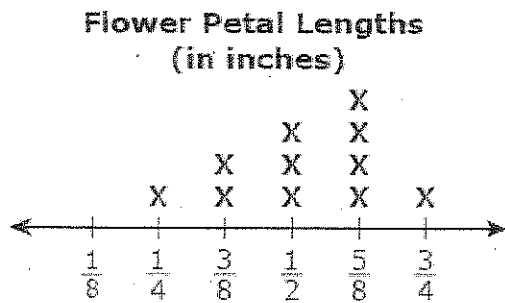
19. Miguel is shown standing next to a number line.



What is Miguel's height, in meters, written as a decimal?

- A. 0.09
 - B. 0.9
 - C. 0.99
 - D. 9.0
-

20. The line plot below shows the lengths, in inches, of several flower petals.



What is the difference, in inches, between the lengths of the second longest petal and the shortest petal?

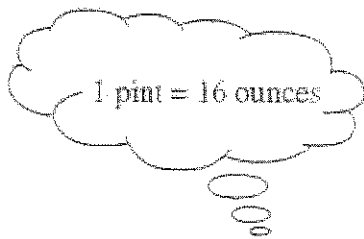
A. $\frac{3}{4}$

B. $\frac{5}{8}$

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. $\frac{3}{8}$

21. Maurice drinks four 8-ounce glasses of milk every day. How many pints of milk does he drink each day?



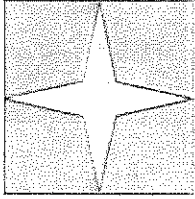
A. 2 pints

B. 4 pints

C. 16 pints

D. 32 pints

22. The picture below shows one of the squares Yvette sewed for a quilt.



How many lines of symmetry does the quilt square have?

- A. 0
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 8

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23. The table below shows the total cost for different numbers of tickets to a special show at a water park. Each ticket costs the same amount.

Ticket Costs for Water Park Show

| Number of Tickets | Total Cost |
|-------------------|------------|
| 4 | \$16 |
| 9 | \$36 |
| 18 | \$72 |
| 21 | \$84 |

What is the total cost for 12 tickets to the show?

- A. \$48
- B. \$44
- C. \$36
- D. \$24

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CRCT Mathematics Practice Test (BW)

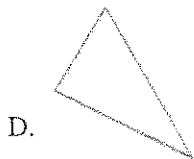
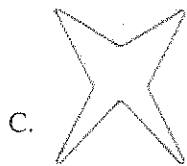
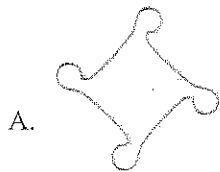
24. A bookstore had 3,200 copies of a new book. Every copy was sold for \$16 per copy.

What was the total amount of the bookstore's sales from this book?

- A. \$22,400
- B. \$32,000
- C. \$50,200
- D. \$51,200

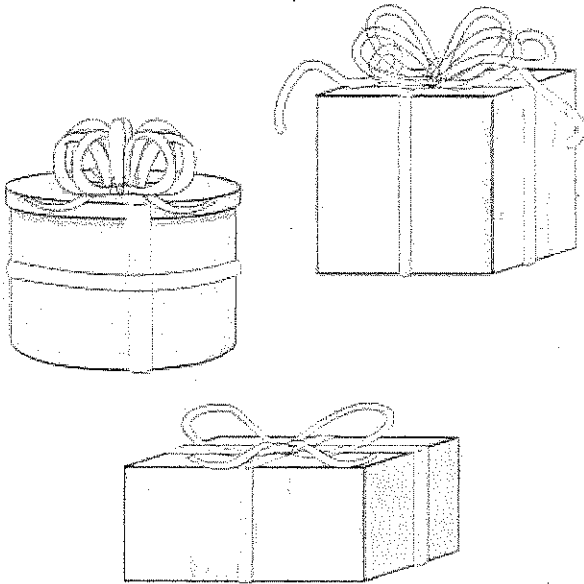
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25. Which figure below has a single line of symmetry?



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26. Ms. Fuller bought a roll of gold ribbon to make bows for gift packages.

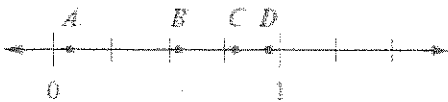


There were 6 feet of ribbon on the roll. How many inches of ribbon were on the roll?

- A. 18
- B. 36
- C. 60
- D. 72

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27. Which point on the number line below best represents 0.8?



- A. point A
- B. point B
- C. point C
- D. point D

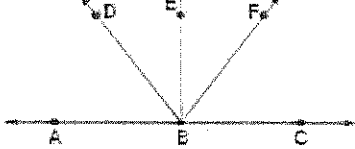
This online assessment item contains material that has been released to the public by the Massachusetts Department of Education.

28. Multiply.

$$36 \times 24 =$$

- A. 1836
 - B. 1164
 - C. 864
 - D. 218
-

29. Identify an obtuse angle from the picture below.



- A. $\angle ACD$
 - B. $\angle DBC$
 - C. $\angle EBC$
 - D. $\angle FBC$
-

30.

Which of the following units of measure would **best** describe the mass of a large dog?

- A. liters
 - B. grams
 - C. kilograms
 - D. centigrams
-

31. What is 7,648 rounded to the nearest hundred?

- A. 8,000
 - B. 7,700
 - C. 7,650
 - D. 7,600
-

32. 142 inches is the same as

- A. 14 feet, 2 inches.
 - B. 11 feet, 10 inches.
 - C. 3 feet, 34 inches.
 - D. 1 foot, 22 inches.
-

33. Which decimal is LEAST?

- A. 0.09
 - B. 0.10
 - C. 0.9
 - D. 0.19
-

34. Which numbers are in order from greatest to least?

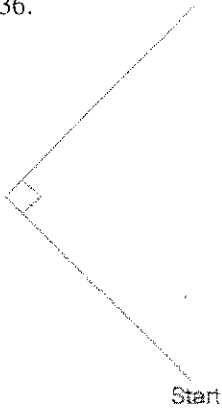
- A. 32.14, 34.01, 31.24, 30.41
 - B. 31.24, 32.14, 30.41, 34.01
 - C. 34.01, 32.14, 31.24, 30.41
 - D. 30.41, 31.24, 32.14, 34.01
-

35.

Amy measured four leaves for a science report. The leaves were 2.9 cm, 3.33 cm, 3.9 cm, and 3.12 cm long. Which lists the lengths in order from LONGEST to SHORTEST?

- A. 2.9 cm, 3.12 cm, 3.33 cm, 3.9 cm
 - B. 2.9 cm, 3.9 cm, 3.12 cm, 3.33 cm
 - C. 3.9 cm, 2.9 cm, 3.12 cm, 3.33 cm
 - D. 3.9 cm, 3.33 cm, 3.12 cm, 2.90 cm
-

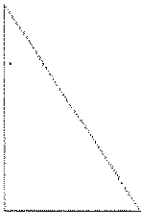
36.



Jane walked in a straight line for 10 feet. She turned clockwise 90 degrees and walked another 10 feet. If Jane continues to walk in this pattern, which shape will her path form?

- A. square
 - B. rectangle
 - C. triangle
 - D. trapezoid
-

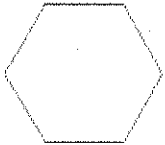
37.



How many acute angles appear to be in this figure?

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

38.



How many obtuse angles does this figure have?

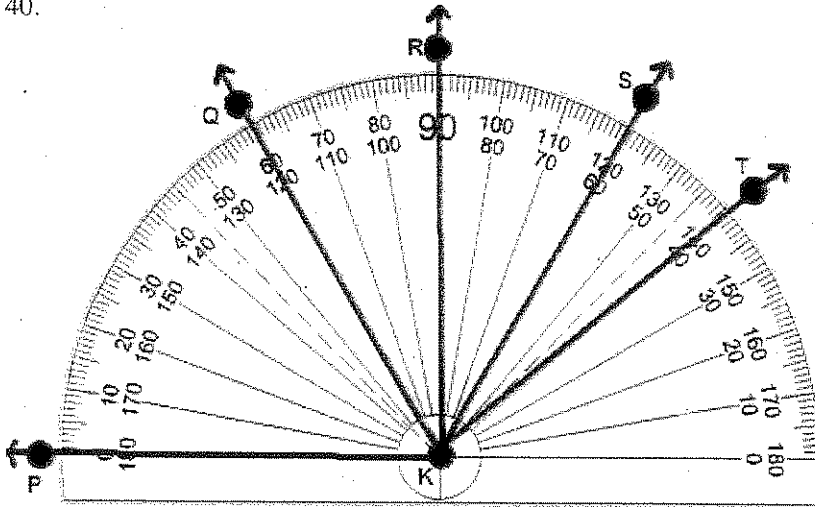
- A. 6
 - B. 4
 - C. 2
 - D. 1
-

39.

$360 \div 30$ yields the same quotient as

- A. $36 \div 3$.
 - B. $36 \div 12$.
 - C. $360 \div 3$.
 - D. $360 \div 12$.
-

40.



Which of these form a 60° angle?

- A. $\angle PKQ$
- B. $\angle PKR$
- C. $\angle PKS$
- D. $\angle PKT$

Final Mathematics Test

Answer Sheet

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----|-----------------|
| 1 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 21 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 | (F) (G) (H) (J) | 22 | (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 3 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 23 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4 | (F) (G) (H) (J) | 24 | (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 5 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 25 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 6 | (F) (G) (H) (J) | 26 | (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 7 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 27 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 8 | (F) (G) (H) (J) | 28 | (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 9 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 29 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 10 | (F) (G) (H) (J) | 30 | (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 11 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 31 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 12 | (F) (G) (H) (J) | 32 | (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 13 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 33 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 14 | (F) (G) (H) (J) | 34 | (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 15 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 35 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 16 | (F) (G) (H) (J) | 36 | (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 17 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 37 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 18 | (F) (G) (H) (J) | 38 | (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 19 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 39 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 20 | (F) (G) (H) (J) | 40 | (F) (G) (H) (J) |

Name _____

Date _____

Final Social Studies Test

for pages 128–150

Answer
bubble sheet
follows SS
section
thru. #36

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

1. The Native Americans of the _____ lived in an environment with plenty of rain, lush forests, and many lakes and streams with abundant game and fish.

(A) Southwest
(B) Plains
(C) Eastern Forests
(D) Far North

2. How did the Native Americans in question 1 obtain their food?

(F) They planted crops.
(G) They hunted seals and caribou.
(H) They gathered fruits and berries.
(J) They hunted buffalo.

3. Which of the following explorers claimed the Pacific Ocean and all of its shores for Spain?

(A) Christopher Columbus
(B) John Cabot
(C) Juan Ponce de Leon
(D) Vasco Nunez de Balboa

4. Which of the following was an English explorer who was the first European to discover the mainland of North America?

(F) John Cabot
(G) Christopher Columbus
(H) Ponce de Leon
(J) Jacques Cartier

5. Shipbuilding became prevalent in which of the following colonies?

(A) Mid-Atlantic
(B) New England
(C) Southern
(D) Shipbuilding was not practiced in colonial America.

6. Why were there a greater number of slaves living in the Southern colonies?

(F) The climate there was similar to what they had experienced in Africa.
(G) Growing tobacco required a great deal of care and labor, and slaves were the least expensive help farmers could get.
(H) Slavery was banned in the Mid-Atlantic and New England colonies.
(J) all of the above

7. Which of the following wars took place during the mid-1700s and resulted in Great Britain winning vast new lands in North America?

(A) French and Indian War
(B) Civil War
(C) Revolutionary War
(D) War of 1812

8. The Great Compromise _____.

(F) determined how slaves would be counted for representation
(G) resulted in the Bill of Rights
(H) divided Congress into two houses
(J) all of the above

9. The Constitution established how many branches of government?

(A) two
(B) three
(C) four
(D) five



10. Which branch of government established by the Constitution is responsible for interpreting laws?

- (F) executive
- (G) judicial
- (H) federalist
- (J) legislative

11. No person serving in one branch of the government may serve in any other branch at the same time. This is an example of _____.

- (A) limited government
- (B) federalism
- (C) checks and balances
- (D) separation of powers

12. The California Gold Rush most likely increased the population of which of the following places?

- (F) New Orleans, Louisiana
- (G) Chicago, Illinois
- (H) San Francisco, California
- (J) San Antonio, Texas

13. As a result of the Louisiana Purchase, the United States _____ in land size.

- (A) doubled
- (B) tripled
- (C) grew 20 percent
- (D) grew 50 percent

14. Which of the following people led slaves to safety via the Underground Railroad?

- (F) Harriet Tubman
- (G) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- (H) Sojourner Truth
- (J) Harriet Beecher Stowe

15. Which of the following is located in the state of New York?

- (A) Boston
- (B) Philadelphia
- (C) Erie Canal
- (D) Death Valley

16. The Atlantic Coastal Plain is _____.

- (F) a vast natural grassland bordering the Atlantic Ocean
- (G) a low plateau that runs between the eastern United States and the Appalachian Mountains
- (H) primarily a desert area
- (J) a continuous ridge that runs along the top of the Rocky Mountains

17. Which of the following has the Rocky Mountains as its western border and stretches east to South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma?

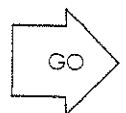
- (A) Continental Divide
- (B) Great Plains
- (C) Great Basin
- (D) Death Valley

18. On which border of the United States will you find the Great Lakes?

- (F) western
- (G) eastern
- (H) northern
- (J) southern

19. Which of the following is not found in the eastern United States?

- (A) Great Basin
- (B) Atlantic Coastal Plain
- (C) Erie Canal
- (D) St. Lawrence River



20. Which of the following is located west of the Appalachian Mountains?

- (F) Continental Divide
- (G) Death Valley
- (H) Great Plains
- (J) all of the above

21. Which of the following borders Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas?

- (A) St. Lawrence River
- (B) Gulf of Mexico
- (C) Great Lakes
- (D) Erie Canal

22. The wooded, mountainous geography of the New England colonies did not lend itself to which of the following industries?

- (F) fur trading
- (G) manufacturing
- (H) large-scale farming
- (J) woodworking

23. Control of what important physical feature was gained in the Louisiana Purchase?

- (A) the Rocky Mountains
- (B) the Mississippi River
- (C) the Ohio River
- (D) the Erie Canal

24. Under the federal system of government, some powers _____.

- (F) belong to the federal government
- (G) belong to the states
- (H) are shared by the states and the federal government
- (J) all of the above

25. Which of the following is *not* a freedom of expression granted in the First Amendment?

- (A) freedom of speech
- (B) freedom to bear arms
- (C) freedom of the press
- (D) freedom to peaceably assemble

26. As a citizen, you have a responsibility to take part in your community. Which of the following is *not* a good way to do this?

- (F) write to the president of a company protesting the treatment of women in the company's commercial
- (G) read the newspaper regularly
- (H) secretly remove books from the library that you think are unpatriotic
- (J) vote in every election

27. Rule by the people is the basis of the concept of _____.

- (A) federalism
- (B) constitutionalism
- (C) governmentalism
- (D) popular sovereignty

28. Enforcement of laws is the responsibility of which branch of government?

- (F) executive
- (G) legislative
- (H) judicial
- (J) each branch has this responsibility

29. A bill must be passed by _____ before it is sent to the president to sign.

- (A) the Supreme Court
- (B) Congress
- (C) the House of Representatives
- (D) the Senate



30. As Americans, we have many rights. Every right, however, has a _____ that goes with it.

- (F) consequence
- (G) test
- (H) problem
- (J) responsibility

31. Paul Revere rode to warn the colonists of the advancing British armies. Which of the following traits does this illustrate?

- (A) trustworthiness
- (B) honesty
- (C) patriotism
- (D) all of the above

32. Which of the following inventions enabled businesses to be more productive because they could operate at night as well as during the day?

- (F) cotton gin
- (G) electric lightbulb
- (H) telegraph
- (J) steam locomotive

33. In the mid-1800s, much of the South remained agricultural rather than moving toward manufacturing. Many farmers relied on cotton as their main crop. Which of the following explains their reason for doing so?

- (A) Textile mills in Europe were expanding and demanding all the cotton they could get, which raised the prices they were willing to pay.
- (B) Cotton was the only crop that would grow on their land.
- (C) The price of cotton was falling, so farmers grew more in order to make what they had previously earned.
- (D) Manufacturing offered the opportunity to earn greater wealth but cotton production was easier.

34. Opportunity cost can best be described as _____.

- (F) the price of one item over another
- (G) what is lost if you do not take advantage of the situation
- (H) the next best alternative you give up when you make a choice
- (J) all of the above

35. All of the following are considered needs except for _____.

- (A) food
- (B) shelter
- (C) entertainment
- (D) clothing

36. Which of the following is a potential source of income you might use to help you plan your personal budget?

- (F) allowance
- (G) babysitting money
- (H) pay for mowing lawns
- (J) all of the above



Name _____

Date _____

Final Social Studies Test

Answer Sheet

- 1 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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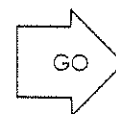
Final Science Test

for pages 161–187

Answer
bubble sheet
follows sci
section turn
33

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

1. Miguel watched as several fruit flies buzzed around the bananas on the counter. He wondered where they came from since it was very cold outside and they only live for 24 hours. Which of the following is a strong theory for how the fruit flies got on the bananas?
 - (A) Fruit fly eggs were on the bananas when his mother bought them.
 - (B) The fruit flies were hiding in the house since summer.
 - (C) Bananas turn into fruit flies as they ripen.
 - (D) When bananas are near apples, fruit flies appear.
2. Carol wanted to learn more about how the greenhouse effect affects particular ecosystems, so she created a mini-ecosystem of her own. She got a large glass container and filled it halfway with soil. She put in leaves and twigs. Then she replanted some small plants from her garden. Finally, she added a few earthworms, some beetles, and a butterfly cocoon. If the plants die and the cocoon does not hatch, what could Carol conclude?
 - (F) The greenhouse effect has no effect on her ecosystem.
 - (G) She did a bad job of taking care of her plants and animals.
 - (H) The greenhouse effect has a negative effect on her ecosystem.
 - (J) The greenhouse effect has a positive effect on her ecosystem.
3. How would you record $\frac{45}{100}$ in decimal notation?
 - (A) 45
 - (B) 4.5
 - (C) 0.45
 - (D) 0.045
4. You mix 850 mL of a solution. You are asked to transfer $\frac{1}{5}$ of this solution to one container and $\frac{2}{5}$ to a second container. How much solution will you measure out into the first container?
 - (F) 510 mL
 - (G) 340 mL
 - (H) 170 mL
 - (J) 680 mL
5. After transferring all of the solution to the two containers in question 4, how much will remain in the original container?
 - (A) 340 mL
 - (B) 510 mL
 - (C) 680 mL
 - (D) 170 mL
6. Which of the following is *not* a safety behavior in the lab?
 - (F) tying back long hair
 - (G) using chemicals that are beyond their expiration date
 - (H) wearing safety goggles
 - (J) wearing a protective apron
7. Which of the following types of investigation would you use to determine the effects of sunlight versus artificial light on plants?
 - (A) observation
 - (B) collecting specimens
 - (C) doing experiments
 - (D) all of the above



8. What does a geneticist study?

- (F) plants
- (G) how traits are inherited
- (H) fossils
- (J) cells

9. A person who studies microscopic plants and animals is a _____.

- (A) marine biologist
- (B) botanist
- (C) zoologist
- (D) microbiologist

10. The Big Dipper is a type of _____.

- (F) constellation
- (G) galaxy
- (H) star cluster
- (J) nebula

11. Study the chart below. What will the moon phase probably be on March 27?

| Date | Moon Phase |
|-------------|---------------|
| December 29 | Full moon |
| January 5 | Last quarter |
| January 11 | New moon |
| January 19 | First quarter |
| January 27 | Full moon |
| February 3 | Last quarter |
| February 10 | New moon |
| February 18 | First quarter |
| February 26 | Full moon |

- (A) full moon
- (B) last quarter
- (C) new moon
- (D) first quarter

12. Which planet is closest to the sun?

- (F) Mars
- (G) Mercury
- (H) Pluto
- (J) Venus

13. When water melts from an ice cube, the water changes from a _____.

- (A) solid to a gas
- (B) liquid to a vapor
- (C) solid to a liquid
- (D) liquid to a solid

14. At which temperature does water become a gas?

- (F) 100°C
- (G) 0°C
- (H) 212°C
- (J) 32°C

15. Which of the following is *not* part of the water cycle?

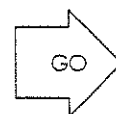
- (A) evaporation
- (B) condensation
- (C) precipitation
- (D) respiration

16. Which of the following is a form of precipitation?

- (F) rain
- (G) snow
- (H) sleet
- (J) all of the above

17. What does a barometer measure?

- (A) wind speed
- (B) temperature
- (C) air pressure
- (D) wind direction



18. On a weather map, a red line with semicircles indicates _____.

- (F) a cold front
- (G) a warm front
- (H) low air pressure
- (J) high air pressure

19. A weather front passed through the state of Georgia today. Low-pressure air moved off to the east and was replaced by high-pressure air from the west. What kind of weather is most likely to occur in Georgia tomorrow?

- (A) thunderstorms
- (B) clear, cooler, and sunny
- (C) warmer and mostly cloudy
- (D) snow

20. Fatima went to the library. She looked up the average amount of rain that fell in Macon, Georgia, during the month of November for each of the last ten years. What can she predict with this information?

- (F) She can predict about how much it will rain in Macon, Georgia, next April.
- (G) She can predict about how much it will rain in Chicago, Illinois, next November.
- (H) She can predict about how much it will rain in Macon, Georgia, next November.
- (J) She can predict about how much it will rain in Dalton, Georgia, next November.

21. An item that blocks the passage of light is _____.

- (A) translucent
- (B) transparent
- (C) opaque
- (D) none of the above

22. A twist-off bottle cap is an example of what type of simple machine?

- (F) a wheel and axle
- (G) a screw
- (H) a pulley
- (J) a wedge

23. A set of stairs is an example of what type of simple machine?

- (A) a pulley
- (B) a screw
- (C) an inclined plane
- (D) a lever

24. What type of simple machine do you use when you raise and lower blinds?

- (F) a pulley
- (G) an inclined plane
- (H) a wheel and axle
- (J) a lever

25. A bottle opener is an example of what type of simple machine?

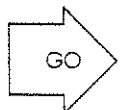
- (A) a screw
- (B) a lever
- (C) an inclined plane
- (D) a wedge

26. A palm tree is an example of a _____.

- (F) producer
- (G) consumer
- (H) decomposer
- (J) community

27. A decomposer is an organism that _____.

- (A) lives by feeding on other organisms
- (B) feeds on the remains of other organisms
- (C) makes its own food
- (D) none of the above



28. In a predator-prey relationship, when the predator population decreases, the prey population will probably _____.

- (F) increase
- (G) decrease
- (H) stay the same
- (J) not enough information to know

29. What is an adaptation?

- (A) a trait or ability that helps an organism survive in its environment
- (B) the number of pairs of genes a particular organism has
- (C) the ways in which an organism can travel
- (D) an organism's place in the food chain

30. An example of an adaptation would be _____.

- (F) a dog shedding its heavy coat in the summer
- (G) the thorns on a rose bush
- (H) a tiger's sharp teeth and claws
- (J) all of the above

31. One example of an adaptation in catfish is that they have dark backs and light bellies. How might this help them survive?

- (A) It helps them find food on the bottom of the lake.
- (B) It helps turtles find them.
- (C) It makes them less visible to prey from above and from below.
- (D) It makes them taste better.

32. Some organisms have special adaptations that help them blend into the background of their environment so that predators can't see them. This is called _____.

- (F) blendability
- (G) camouflage
- (H) selection
- (J) fusion

33. Which of the following is an example of camouflage?

- (A) A skunk can spray an unpleasant scent to protect itself from predators.
- (B) A young joey grows and develops in its mother's pouch.
- (C) A stick insect resembles the twig on which it sits.
- (D) An anteater has a long, slender snout and a long tongue, which it can thrust into anthills.



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