Read the article “Dr. Jane Goodall, the Patient Scientist” before answering Numbers 1 through 6.

Dr. Jane Goodall, the Patient Scientist

Can you imagine sitting very still all day long, every day? That is what Dr. Jane Goodall, an English scientist, did for six months in 1960. Why? She was studying a group of wild chimpanzees in Gombe National Park in Africa. Dr. Goodall had to be a very patient scientist. She knew that she would have to sit quietly and watch from a distance. Soon, the chimpanzees would get used to her. Then she could get close enough to study them.

She Always Came Back

Living and studying in the jungle was not easy. Sometimes it was raining. Sometimes insects bit her. But she didn’t give up. At first, the chimpanzees were afraid of her. They wouldn’t let her get close to them. Sometimes the chimps attacked her, but she always came back.

Patience Pays

After six months, Dr. Goodall’s patience paid off. At last, the chimpanzees came closer and closer. The one that came the closest was a male with white hair on his face. Dr. Goodall named him David Greybeard. Soon, she named the other chimpanzees as well. This was a new idea because scientists had always used numbers—not names—to identify the animals they studied. In each family, Dr. Goodall gave the mother and her babies names that all began with the same letter. For example, the chimpanzee named Flo was the oldest mother in the “F” family.

Two Major Discoveries

To find out more, Dr. Goodall kept watching the chimps carefully. She watched them for years and wrote down what she observed. Her observations would prove to be a big surprise to other scientists.
Dr. Goodall's first big discovery was that chimpanzees make and use tools. She saw David Greybeard bend a blade of grass in just the right way to pick up termites and eat them. He used the grass like a spoon. Then she saw him use leaves like a scoop to get rainwater. She noticed other chimps poking twigs in holes in the ground to catch termites.

Dr. Goodall also saw that each chimpanzee had its own personality. The apes showed feelings such as joy, sadness, and fear. She noticed that young chimpanzees laughed when they played. She discovered that each chimp made its own individual sound.

**Proving Her Right**

At first, the other scientists didn't believe Dr. Goodall. They didn't think that animals could be anything like people. Then students began to come to Gombe Park in Africa. They helped Jane Goodall observe the chimps and take notes. Everyone who watched the chimps agreed that Dr. Goodall was right.

**Changing Science Forever**

Today, more than 40 years later, Dr. Goodall still works to help chimpanzees and other wild animals. She travels all over the world talking about her life and work. She asks others to help keep animals safe, especially wild animals that have been caged. Dr. Jane Goodall, in her patient, careful way, forever changed our understanding of the science of animals.
Now answer Numbers 1 through 6. Base your answers on the article “Dr. Jane Goodall, the Patient Scientist.”

1. Read this sentence from the article.
   
   The apes showed feelings such as joy, sadness, and fear.
   
   What does the word *sadness* mean?
   
   A  very sad  
   B  sad again  
   C  the opposite of sad  
   D  the state of being sad

2. How did the chimpanzees’ actions toward Dr. Goodall change AFTER she had been there for six months?
   
   F  They began to attack her.  
   G  They started to come closer.  
   H  They began to show more fear.  
   I  They started to sit quietly and watch her.

3. Look at this chart of information from the article.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students and other scientists went to Gombe Park and observed the chimps.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which sentence belongs in the empty box?

A  They were frightened by the chimps.  
B  They did not believe chimps could use tools.  
C  They agreed with Dr. Goodall’s observations.  
D  They were the first to learn chimps used tools.
In the section called “Proving Her Right,” the words “at first” and “then” show that the text is organized by:

- cause and effect.
- description.
- main ideas.
- sequence of events.

Why did Dr. Goodall MOST LIKELY give the chimpanzees names rather than numbers?
What did Jane Goodall discover about how chimpanzees and people are ALIKE? Use details and information from the article to support your answer.
Read the story “Claire Earns Her Wings” before answering Numbers 7 through 12.

Claire Earns Her Wings

When Claire boarded the plane, the door to the cockpit was open, so she could see her mother and the rest of the crew working in preparation for takeoff. Approaching her seat, Claire was surprised to see a man already settled in the row. His eyes were tightly shut, his shoulders were hunched, and his hands clenched the armrests. Sweat made his forehead shine.

Claire impatiently tapped the man’s shoulder. He almost jumped out of his seat. “Excuse me,” she said, “but I have the window seat.” The man stood up and moved nervously into the aisle. He looked older than her father. Deep lines crisscrossed his forehead.

As the plane taxied away from the gate, Claire stared happily out the window. She loved knowing that her mother was flying the plane. She loved watching the plane leave the ground and seeing the world get smaller and smaller. She wondered, though, why the man next to her had shut his eyes again.

The engines roared. The man next to Claire groaned. He smiled anxiously when he caught her staring at him. “It’s silly, I know, but I’m terrified of flying.”

“I love to fly,” Claire said, cheerfully. “In fact, I’ve flown more than 50,000 miles in my life, and nothing bad has ever happened to me. All my friends and family fly a lot, too.”

“You’re not saying that just to make me feel better, are you?” the man asked.

“It’s the truth. My name’s Claire. The pilot’s name is Sylvia, and she’s a really good pilot. I know because she just passed her pilot’s exam with the highest marks and earned her wings. I’ve watched her study to be a pilot for more than two years. She’s one of the best, and she’s my mom!”
“Thanks for telling me that. My name’s Ralph Porter. I don’t know why I hate to fly, but I do. My daughter just had a baby, though—my first grandchild. It’s a boy. I don’t want to miss his first week in the world.”

“Breathe deeply. Can you do that? Come on. Give it a try. Lean back in your seat. If you pretend you are relaxed, you might feel that way too.”

Mr. Porter took several deep breaths, and he leaned his head back against the seat. “This does feel better. And it helps to be talking to someone. That distracts me.”

“Why don’t we try talking about something else?” Claire asked. “Tell me about your daughter and her baby.”

While he searched in his coat for pictures to show her, she pulled down the plastic shade on her window. Mr. Porter gasped as the plane took off, but Claire patted his hand. Soon he forgot that they were flying through the clouds, but Claire knew.

After they landed, Claire introduced Mr. Porter to her mother. “Your daughter helped me stay calm,” Mr. Porter said to her mother. “I don’t think I’ll ever love to fly, but thanks to Claire, I don’t hate it anymore.”

Sylvia hugged her daughter. “I think you’ve earned your wings today.”
Now answer Numbers 7 through 12. Base your answers on the story “Claire Earns Her Wings.”

7. Which word BEST describes Claire’s feelings about flying?
   A. love
   B. pride
   C. surprise
   D. wonder

8. This story is an example of realistic fiction because
   F. it uses exaggeration to show humor.
   G. it has a character with special powers.
   H. it tells how something in nature came to be.
   I. it has a story problem that seems true-to-life.

9. Read these lines from the story.

   The man stood up and moved nervously into the aisle. He looked older than her father. Deep lines crisscrossed his forehead.

   The author says “deep lines crisscrossed his forehead” to show that Mr. Porter felt
   A. amused.
   B. ill.
   C. relaxed.
   D. worried.

Go On
10. Why does Claire MOST LIKELY pull down the shade over the window?
   F. She wants to make it easier to fall asleep.
   G. She doesn’t want Mr. Porter to see outside.
   H. She wants to see Mr. Porter’s photographs better.
   I. She wants to keep the sun out of her mother’s eyes.

11. Why is Claire so comfortable flying? Use information and details from the story in your explanation.
How do Mr. Porter’s feelings change from the beginning of the flight to the end of the flight? Use details and information from the story to support your answer.
Almost in America

In 1907, on a ship at sea, a boy named Peter huddled in the corner of his bunk, shaking from the cold. It was chilly and dark in the lower part of the boat, called steerage, where the poorest passengers stayed. Peter pulled his thin blanket around himself, but still he shivered.

The long trip to America was almost over. The trip had been a hard one for Peter. Steerage was crowded and noisy, and when the ocean was rough, people often became seasick. There were many families with children, but Peter was all alone.

Peter sat and waited and worried. He knew that when the ship reached America, he would have to get a medical exam. The first-class and second-class passengers had already been given short medical examinations. Peter and the other steerage passengers had to wait to travel to Ellis Island, where they would get longer, more thorough medical exams. He had heard that sick people were sent back to their countries. “What if I have something wrong with me and the inspectors won’t let me into America?” Peter thought. “What will I do?”

His brother in America had told him everything that would happen. First, the ship would dock at a pier in New York City. The richer first-class and second-class passengers could then enter the United States, right from the pier. But steerage passengers like Peter would be put on a boat and taken to Ellis Island. There in a huge hall Peter would wait in a long line to be seen by a doctor. After that, his papers would be checked and an inspector would question him. If everything went all right, Peter would be done in four or five hours.

Peter thought of more to worry about. What if they let him into America but he wasn’t able to learn the difficult English language? Or what if he couldn’t find a job? Peter felt overcome with worries. He couldn’t bear to think of them all at once.

Then Peter decided to think about his hopes. Luckily he had some of those, too. First, he thought about his brother, Stefan, who had made this same trip to America two years before. Because Stefan was the oldest, he had left for America first. Stefan had begun learning English and then found a good job, so he paid for Peter’s trip. Peter could hardly wait to see Stefan again.
Surely, Peter thought, he could make a success of himself, just as his brother had done. Stefan would help him learn the language, and Stefan had told Peter that everyone could find work in America. In a year or two, Peter could save enough to send for his younger sister. Soon, the whole family would be together in America!

Peter’s shivering had stopped. Just then a big shout went up from the crowd. Peter rushed with the others up to the ship’s deck. He felt the sun on his face and took a deep breath of salty sea air. There in front of him was the Statue of Liberty. America at last! Peter’s heart filled with hope.
Now answer Numbers 13 through 20. Base your answers on the story “Almost in America.”

13. Read these sentences from the story.

   Peter felt overcome with worries. He couldn’t bear to think of them all at once.

   In this sentence, the word *bear* has which dictionary definition?
   
   A. to have or show
   B. to hold up or support
   C. to move from one place to another
   D. to be able to stand something painful

14. Look at this chart of events from the story.

   Dock at the pier in New York City → Travel to Ellis Island → Stand in a long line →
   Have papers checked by an inspector → Meet his brother → ________________________

   Which phrase belongs in the blank?
   
   F. Begin learning English
   G. Send for younger sister
   H. Visit the Statue of Liberty
   I. Have a medical examination

15. Passengers MOST LIKELY received a medical exam on Ellis Island because

   A. people from other countries were always sick.
   B. people wanted to be examined in the United States.
   C. the government didn’t want to pay for the passengers’ trips.
   D. the government didn’t want sick people coming to the United States.
16 Peter knows he is finally in America when he sees
   F his brother.
   G Ellis Island.
   H other passengers.
   I the Statue of Liberty.

17 How is a first-class passenger’s entrance into the United States DIFFERENT from a steerage passenger’s? Use information and details from the story to support your answer.
18 Read this sentence from the story.

*Soon the whole family would be together in America!*

Which is a homophone for the word *would*?

A. where  
B. will  
C. wood  
D. word

19 What does Peter do while traveling on the ship?

F. He gets a thorough medical exam.  
G. He writes a letter to his brother Stefan.  
H. He plans how to go about finding a job.  
I. He worries about his future in America.

20 Which sentence from the story helps the reader form a picture of what Peter is experiencing?

A. The trip had been a hard one for Peter.  
B. First, the ship would dock at a pier in New York City.  
C. He felt the sun on his face and took a deep breath of salty sea air.  
D. In a year or two, Peter could save enough to send for his younger sister.
Dr. Jane Goodall, the Patient Scientist

Can you imagine sitting very still all day long, every day? That is what Dr. Jane Goodall, an English scientist, did for six months in 1960. Why? She was studying a group of wild chimpanzees in Gombe National Park in Africa. Dr. Goodall had to be a very patient scientist. She knew that she would have to sit quietly and watch from a distance. Soon, the chimpanzees would get used to her. Then she could get close enough to study them.

She Always Came Back

Living and studying in the jungle was not easy. Sometimes it was raining. Sometimes insects bit her. But she didn’t give up. At first, the chimpanzees were afraid of her. They wouldn’t let her get close to them. Sometimes the chimps attacked her, but she always came back.

Patience Pays

After six months, Dr. Goodall’s patience paid off. At last, the chimpanzees came closer and closer. The one that came the closest was a male with white hair on his face. Dr. Goodall named him David Greybeard. Soon, she named the other chimpanzees as well. This was a new idea because scientists had always used numbers—not names—to identify the animals they studied. In each family, Dr. Goodall gave the mother and her babies names that all began with the same letter. For example, the chimpanzee named Flo was the oldest mother in the “F” family.

Two Major Discoveries

To find out more, Dr. Goodall kept watching the chimps carefully. She watched them for years and wrote down what she observed. Her observations would prove to be a big surprise to other scientists.
Dr. Goodall’s first big discovery was that chimpanzees make and use tools. She saw David Greybeard bend a blade of grass in just the right way to pick up termites and eat them. He used the grass like a spoon. Then she saw him use leaves like a scoop to get rainwater. She noticed other chimps poking twigs in holes in the ground to catch termites.

Dr. Goodall also saw that each chimpanzee had its own personality. The apes showed feelings such as joy, sadness, and fear. She noticed that young chimpanzees laughed when they played. She discovered that each chimp made its own individual sound.

**Proving Her Right**

At first, the other scientists didn’t believe Dr. Goodall. They didn't think that animals could be anything like people. Then students began to come to Gombe Park in Africa. They helped Jane Goodall observe the chimps and take notes. Everyone who watched the chimps agreed that Dr. Goodall was right.

**Changing Science Forever**

Today, more than 40 years later, Dr. Goodall still works to help chimpanzees and other wild animals. She travels all over the world talking about her life and work. She asks others to help keep animals safe, especially wild animals that have been caged. Dr. Jane Goodall, in her patient, careful way, forever changed our understanding of the science of animals.
Now answer Numbers 1 through 6. Base your answers on the article “Dr. Jane Goodall, the Patient Scientist.”

1. Read this sentence from the article.
   
   The apes showed feelings such as joy, sadness, and fear.

   What does the word *sadness* mean?
   
   A. very sad
   B. sad again
   C. the opposite of sad
   D. the state of being sad

   (LA.4.1.6.7)

2. How did the chimpanzees’ actions toward Dr. Goodall change AFTER she had been there for six months?
   
   F. They began to attack her.
   G. They started to come closer.
   H. They began to show more fear.
   I. They started to sit quietly and watch her.

   (LA.4.1.7.7)

3. Look at this chart of information from the article.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students and other scientists went to Gombe Park and observed the chimps.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Which sentence belongs in the empty box?
   
   A. They were frightened by the chimps.
   B. They did not believe chimps could use tools.
   C. They agreed with Dr. Goodall’s observations.
   D. They were the first to learn chimps used tools.
In the section called “Proving Her Right,” the words “at first” and “then” show that the text is organized by

- F  cause and effect.
- G  description.
- H  main ideas.
- I  sequence of events.

(LA.4.1.7.5)

Why did Dr. Goodall MOST LIKELY give the chimpanzees names rather than numbers?

Sample 2-point response: Dr. Goodall probably gave chimpanzees names because names are easier to remember than numbers. It helped that she gave them names that described how they looked, like David Greybeard who had white hair on his face. Also, as she discovered that chimps had their own personalities, it probably made more sense to give them names rather than numbers. Names are more personal than numbers.

Short-Response Rubric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The answer shows that the student completely understands the task. The response is based on the text and is complete, correct, and provides needed examples and/or support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The answer shows that the student partially understands the task. The response is based on the text and mostly correct, but the information may be incomplete, too general, or lack support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The answer shows that the student does not understand the task. The response is inaccurate, incomplete, or irrelevant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(LA.4.1.7.4)
What did Jane Goodall discover about how chimpanzees and people are ALIKE? Use details and information from the article to support your answer.

Sample 4-point response: Jane Goodall discovered that chimpanzees are like people in many ways. People make and use tools. Jane Goodall observed that chimpanzees make and use tools too. For example, chimpanzees would bend blades of grass and use them as spoons to pick up termites. They also used sticks to catch termites. Dr. Goodall also found that chimpanzees have different personalities just like people do. Also, she saw that chimpanzees showed human feelings such as joy, sadness, and fear. She also noticed that young chimpanzees laugh when they play just like human children.

Extended-Response Rubric

4 points The answer shows that the student completely understands the task. The response is based on the text and is complete, correct, and provides needed examples and/or support.

3 points The answer shows that the student understands the task. The response is correct and based on the text, but the support and/or examples may not be complete.

2 points The answer shows that the student partially understands the task. The response is based on the text and mostly correct, but the information may be incomplete, too general, or lack support.

1 point The answer shows that the student has limited understanding of the task. The response is incomplete, lacks support, and may not answer all parts of the question.

0 points The answer shows that the student does not understand the task. The response is inaccurate, incomplete, or irrelevant.

(LA.4.1.7.7)
Read the story “Claire Earns Her Wings” before answering Numbers 7 through 12.

Claire Earns Her Wings

When Claire boarded the plane, the door to the cockpit was open, so she could see her mother and the rest of the crew working in preparation for takeoff. Approaching her seat, Claire was surprised to see a man already settled in the row. His eyes were tightly shut, his shoulders were hunched, and his hands clenched the armrests. Sweat made his forehead shine.

Claire impatiently tapped the man’s shoulder. He almost jumped out of his seat. “Excuse me,” she said, “but I have the window seat.”

The man stood up and moved nervously into the aisle. He looked older than her father. Deep lines crisscrossed his forehead.

As the plane taxied away from the gate, Claire stared happily out the window. She loved knowing that her mother was flying the plane. She loved watching the plane leave the ground and seeing the world get smaller and smaller. She wondered, though, why the man next to her had shut his eyes again.

The engines roared. The man next to Claire groaned. He smiled anxiously when he caught her staring at him. “It’s silly, I know, but I’m terrified of flying.”

“I love to fly,” Claire said, cheerfully. “In fact, I’ve flown more than 50,000 miles in my life, and nothing bad has ever happened to me. All my friends and family fly a lot, too.”

“You’re not saying that just to make me feel better, are you?” the man asked.

“It’s the truth. My name’s Claire. The pilot’s name is Sylvia, and she’s a really good pilot. I know because she just passed her pilot’s exam with the highest marks and earned her wings. I’ve watched her study to be a pilot for more than two years. She’s one of the best, and she’s my mom!”
“Thanks for telling me that. My name’s Ralph Porter. I don’t know why I hate to fly, but I do. My daughter just had a baby, though—my first grandchild. It’s a boy. I don’t want to miss his first week in the world.”

“Breathe deeply. Can you do that? Come on. Give it a try. Lean back in your seat. If you pretend you are relaxed, you might feel that way too.”

Mr. Porter took several deep breaths, and he leaned his head back against the seat. “This does feel better. And it helps to be talking to someone. That distracts me.”

“Why don’t we try talking about something else?” Claire asked. “Tell me about your daughter and her baby.”

While he searched in his coat for pictures to show her, she pulled down the plastic shade on her window. Mr. Porter gasped as the plane took off, but Claire patted his hand. Soon he forgot that they were flying through the clouds, but Claire knew.

After they landed, Claire introduced Mr. Porter to her mother. “Your daughter helped me stay calm,” Mr. Porter said to her mother. “I don’t think I’ll ever love to fly, but thanks to Claire, I don’t hate it anymore.”

Sylvia hugged her daughter. “I think you’ve earned your wings today.”
Now answer Numbers 7 through 12. Base your answers on the story “Claire Earns Her Wings.”

7 Which word BEST describes Claire’s feelings about flying?

- A love
- B pride
- C surprise
- D wonder

(LA.4.2.1.2)

8 This story is an example of realistic fiction because

- F it uses exaggeration to show humor.
- G it has a character with special powers.
- H it tells how something in nature came to be.
- I it has a story problem that seems true-to-life.

(LA.4.2.1.1)

9 Read these lines from the story.

The man stood up and moved nervously into the aisle. He looked older than her father. Deep lines crisscrossed his forehead.

The author says “deep lines crisscrossed his forehead” to show that Mr. Porter felt

- A amused.
- B ill.
- C relaxed.
- D worried.

(LA.4.2.1.7)
10 Why does Claire MOST LIKELY pull down the shade over the window?
   F She wants to make it easier to fall asleep.
   G She doesn’t want Mr. Porter to see outside.
   H She wants to see Mr. Porter’s photographs better.
   I She wants to keep the sun out of her mother’s eyes.

Sample 2-point response: Claire is comfortable flying because she has flown more than 50,000 miles and nothing bad has happened to her. She knows many people who also fly a lot. Also, Claire’s mother is a pilot. Claire knows she is a great pilot and likes to fly with her.

11 Why is Claire so comfortable flying? Use information and details from the story in your explanation.

Short-Response Rubric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The answer shows that the student completely understands the task. The response is based on the text and is complete, correct, and provides needed examples and/or support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The answer shows that the student partially understands the task. The response is based on the text and mostly correct, but the information may be incomplete, too general, or lack support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The answer shows that the student does not understand the task. The response is inaccurate, incomplete, or irrelevant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(LA.4.1.7.4)
How do Mr. Porter’s feelings change from the beginning of the flight to the end of the flight? Use details and information from the story to support your answer.

Sample 4-point response: At the beginning of the flight, Mr. Porter is very afraid of flying. He is sweaty and his hands are clenching the armrests. He is sitting with his eyes shut. He is so nervous, he jumps when Claire taps his shoulder. Even his forehead is wrinkled with worry. As the plane takes off, Mr. Porter groans and smiles anxiously.

Mr. Porter is much calmer at the end of the flight than he was at the beginning. At the end of the flight, Mr. Porter tells Claire’s mother that Claire helped him stay calm. He says that he doesn’t hate flying anymore.
Almost in America

In 1907, on a ship at sea, a boy named Peter huddled in the corner of his bunk, shaking from the cold. It was chilly and dark in the lower part of the boat, called steerage, where the poorest passengers stayed. Peter pulled his thin blanket around himself, but still he shivered.

The long trip to America was almost over. The trip had been a hard one for Peter. Steerage was crowded and noisy, and when the ocean was rough, people often became seasick. There were many families with children, but Peter was all alone.

Peter sat and waited and worried. He knew that when the ship reached America, he would have to get a medical exam. The first-class and second-class passengers had already been given short medical examinations. Peter and the other steerage passengers had to wait to travel to Ellis Island, where they would get longer, more thorough medical exams. He had heard that sick people were sent back to their countries. “What if I have something wrong with me and the inspectors won’t let me into America?” Peter thought. “What will I do?”

His brother in America had told him everything that would happen. First, the ship would dock at a pier in New York City. The richer first-class and second-class passengers could then enter the United States, right from the pier. But steerage passengers like Peter would be put on a boat and taken to Ellis Island. There in a huge hall Peter would wait in a long line to be seen by a doctor. After that, his papers would be checked and an inspector would question him. If everything went all right, Peter would be done in four or five hours.

Peter thought of more to worry about. What if they let him into America but he wasn’t able to learn the difficult English language? Or what if he couldn’t find a job? Peter felt overcome with worries. He couldn’t bear to think of them all at once.

Then Peter decided to think about his hopes. Luckily he had some of those, too. First, he thought about his brother, Stefan, who had made this same trip to America two years before. Because Stefan was the oldest, he had left for America first. Stefan had begun learning English and then found a good job, so he paid for Peter’s trip. Peter could hardly wait to see Stefan again.
Surely, Peter thought, he could make a success of himself, just as his brother had done. Stefan would help him learn the language, and Stefan had told Peter that everyone could find work in America. In a year or two, Peter could save enough to send for his younger sister. Soon, the whole family would be together in America!

Peter’s shivering had stopped. Just then a big shout went up from the crowd. Peter rushed with the others up to the ship’s deck. He felt the sun on his face and took a deep breath of salty sea air. There in front of him was the Statue of Liberty. America at last! Peter’s heart filled with hope.
Now answer Numbers 13 through 20. Base your answers on the story “Almost in America.”

13 Read these sentences from the story.

Peter felt overcome with worries. He couldn’t bear to think of them all at once.

In this sentence, the word *bear* has which dictionary definition?

A to have or show
B to hold up or support
C to move from one place to another
D to be able to stand something painful

(LA.4.1.6.9)

14 Look at this chart of events from the story.

Dock at the pier in New York City → Travel to Ellis Island → Stand in a long line → Have papers checked by an inspector → Meet his brother → __________________________

Which phrase belongs in the blank?

F Begin learning English
G Send for younger sister
H Visit the Statue of Liberty
I Have a medical examination

(LA.4.1.7.3)

15 Passengers MOST LIKELY received a medical exam on Ellis Island because

A people from other countries were always sick.
B people wanted to be examined in the United States.
C the government didn’t want to pay for the passengers’ trips.
D the government didn’t want sick people coming to the United States.

(LA.4.1.7.4)
Peter knows he is finally in America when he sees

- his brother.  
- Ellis Island.  
- other passengers.  
- the Statue of Liberty. 

(LA.4.1.7.4)

17 How is a first-class passenger’s entrance into the United States DIFFERENT from a steerage passenger’s? Use information and details from the story to support your answer.

Sample 2-point response: First-class passengers get off at a pier in New York City. Steerage passengers have to go to Ellis Island first. The first-class passengers do not have to get medical examinations but steerage passengers do.

Short-Response Rubric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2 points</th>
<th>The answer shows that the student completely understands the task. The response is based on the text and is complete, correct, and provides needed examples and/or support.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 point</td>
<td>The answer shows that the student partially understands the task. The response is based on the text and mostly correct, but the information may be incomplete, too general, or lack support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 points</td>
<td>The answer shows that the student does not understand the task. The response is inaccurate, incomplete, or irrelevant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(LA.4.1.7.7)
Read this sentence from the story.

Soon the whole family would be together in America!

Which is a homophone for the word *would*?

A. where  
B. will  
C. wood  
D. word  

(CT.4.1.6.8)

19. What does Peter do while traveling on the ship?

F. He gets a thorough medical exam.  
G. He writes a letter to his brother Stefan.  
H. He plans how to go about finding a job.  
I. He worries about his future in America.  

(CT.4.1.7.3)

20. Which sentence from the story helps the reader form a picture of what Peter is experiencing?

A. The trip had been a hard one for Peter.  
B. First, the ship would dock at a pier in New York City.  
C. He felt the sun on his face and took a deep breath of salty sea air.  
D. In a year or two, Peter could save enough to send for his younger sister.  

(CT.4.2.1.7)