

Language Arts 7 PART 5

34 Question(s)
Test ID: 241543

Name: _____

Date: _____

Use the following to answer questions 1,& 2



Imagine shivering on a cold winter's night. The tip of your nose tingles in the frosty air. Finally, you climb into bed and find the toasty treat you have been waiting for--your very own hot brick.

If you had lived in colonial days, that would not sound as strange as it does today. Winters were hard in this New World, and the colonists had to think of clever ways to fight the cold. At bedtime, they heated soapstones, or bricks, in the fireplace. They wrapped the bricks in cloths and tucked them into their beds. The brick kept them warm at night, at least for as long as its heat lasted.

Before the colonists slipped into bed, they rubbed their icy sheets with a bed warmer. This was a metal pan with a long wooden handle. The pan held hot embers from the fireplace. It warmed the bedding so well that sleepy bodies had to wait until the sheets cooled before climbing in.

Staying warm wasn't just a bedtime problem. On winter rides, colonial travelers covered themselves with animal skins and warm blankets. Tucked under the blankets, near their feet, were small tin boxes called foot stoves. A foot stove held burning coals. Hot smoke puffed from small holes in the stove's lid, soothing freezing feet and legs. When the colonists went to Sunday services, their foot stoves, furs, and blankets went with them. The meeting houses had no heat of their own until the 1800s.

At home, colonial families huddled close to the fireplace, or hearth. The fireplace was wide and high enough to hold a large fire, but its chimney was large, too. That caused a problem: Gusts of cold air blew into the house. The area near the fire was warm, but in the rest of the room it might still be cold enough to see your breath.

Reading or needlework was done by candlelight, or by the light of the fire. During the winter, animal skins sealed the drafty windows of some cabins and blocked out the daylight. The living area inside was gloomy, except in the circle of light at the hearth.

Early Americans did not bathe as often as we do. When they did, their "bathroom" was the kitchen, in that toasty space by the hearth. They partially filled a tub with cold water, then warmed it up with water heated in the fireplace. A blanket draped from chairs for privacy also let the fire's warmth surround the bather.

The household cooks spent hours at the hearth. They stirred the kettle of corn pudding or checked the baking bread while the rest of the family carried on their own fireside activities. So you can see why the fireplace was the center of a colonial home.

The only time the fire was allowed to die down was at bedtime. Ashes would be piled over the fire, reducing it to embers that might glow until morning.

By sunrise, the hot brick had become a cold stone once more. An early riser might get dressed under the covers, then hurry to the hearth to warm up.

Maybe you'd enjoy hearing someone who kept warm in these ways tell you what it was like. You wouldn't need to look for someone who has been living for two hundred years. In many parts of the country the modern ways didn't take over from the old ones until recently. Your own grandparents or other older people might remember the warmth of a hearthside and the joy of having a brick to cuddle up to.

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1) In writing this article, the author mostly made use of

- A. broad ideas
- B. specific details
- C. important questions
- D. interesting characters

2) You would probably read this article if you wanted to know how the colonists

- A. cooked their food
- B. traveled in the winter
- C. washed their clothes
- D. kept warm in cold weather

Use the following to answer questions 3

Skiing, A Way of Life

Immigrating to a new country is an experience that can be both exciting and difficult. This passage by S experiences in the United States as a young Norwegian immigrant. The year was 1929, and Sverre had co join his older brother, Alf.

1. My first sight of America was both beautiful and frightening. Coming into New York harbor, I saw the Statue of Liberty. I knew she was there to welcome us, and that was a comfort, but everything was so terribly big, noisy, and busy.

2. When we got off the boat, we were met with all of the confusion of going through customs and keeping track of our suitcases, as well as the people who were supposed to keep track of us. I could see the worth of the sign they hung around my neck that read "Speaks no English." It gave my name and the address of my destination in case I happened to get lost in the shuffle. I should have kept that sign, because it would have come in handy many times after that.

3. Alf met me at the railroad station in Chicago and took me to his room. When we stopped in front of the building, I was sure he had made a mistake. This couldn't be where he lived! In one window was an ugly mask, with lighted eyes staring at us. Alf explained that it was there to warn people that someone in the building had scarlet fever.

4. We kept climbing the stairs until we reached the very top floor where Alf was **boarding** with an elderly couple. This was our first home in America.

5. I found a job stacking cement bags in a warehouse. The day before I was to report, our landlady took me on the streetcar to show me how to get to work. The next day all the streets looked the same to me, so I rode the streetcar from one end of Chicago to the other. The fare was seven cents, which I paid getting on.

6. When the streetcar got to the end of the line and turned around to go back, the conductor wanted another seven cents. Well, I hadn't found the warehouse yet, so I wasn't about to pay again. Besides, if I ever did get to work, it would take that seven cents to get back home. He talked to me in English, and I answered him in Norwegian. Finally he threw his hands up in despair and let me ride. Trying awfully hard to remember I kept looking for landmarks. Finally, recognizing a sign that read "Humbolt Park," I jumped off the streetcar. From there I could find my way home.

7. The next morning our kind landlady took me all the way to work and got me there on time. It didn't take much explaining, in either English or Norwegian, for me to know what my job was. It was just like a chain gang. You picked up a sack of cement, put it on your shoulder, and followed the gang. This went on all day. I couldn't help but think how different this was from working in the flower gardens with Gustav Larson back home.
Engen, Alf

3) Which event from the story belongs in box 2 of this graphic organizer?

1. Sverre arrives in New York and goes through customs.

2.

4. Sverre finds a job stacking cement bags and gets lost on the streetcar.

5. Sverre jumps off the bus at Humbolt Park and goes home.

- A. Sverre sees the Statue of Liberty.
- B. Sverre remembers working in the flower gardens back home.
- C. Sverre meets Alf in Chicago.
- D. Sverre's landlady takes him all the way to work.

Use the following to answer questions 4,5,& 6

Instructions: Use this menu from a restaurant to answer the questions that follow.

Platters

Served with black beans, rice, chips and our Fresh Salsa Bar.

Taquitos & Quesadilla Platter 6.75

Two Chicken Taquitos and our Classic Quesadilla.
(add Chicken or Steak \$1.50 to your quesadilla)

Taco & Quesadilla Platter 6.75

A chicken Taco la Salsa and our Classic Quesadilla.
(Steak add \$.50) (add Chicken or Steak \$1.50 to your quesadilla)

Burrito Ranchero Platter 7.25

The Original Gourmet Burrito topped with red sauce, melted cheese, sour cream, and avocado. (Steak add \$.75)

Chicken Enchilada Platter 7.25

Charbroiled, marinated chicken rolled in a pair of corn tortillas, covered with melted cheese, sour cream, and avocado. (Steak add \$.75)

Pollo Asado 7.15

Charbroiled, marinated chicken strips and your choice of corn or flour tortillas.
(Steak add \$.75)

Kids

(12 and under) 2.95

Choice of chicken taco, nachos, quesadilla, taquito, hot dog, chicken nuggets, BBQ chicken wings, or bean and cheese burrito, served with rice or beans and a small drink.

Burritos

Served with chips and our Fresh Salsa Bar.

Make it Ranchero Style topped with red sauce, melted cheese and sour cream for only \$1.25 more.

Grande 5.95

Chicken, rice, black beans, Jack and Cheddar cheese, salsa, guacamole, lettuce and sour cream. (Steak add \$.75)

Original Gourmet Burrito 5.25

Chicken, guacamole, Jack and Cheddar cheese and fresh salsa. (Steak add \$.75)

California Burrito 4.99

Black beans, avocado, Jack and Cheddar cheese, rice, lettuce and fresh salsa.
(add Chicken or Steak \$1.50)

Bean and Cheese 3.45

Black beans and Jack and Cheddar cheese in a warm flour tortilla. (add Chicken or Steak \$1.50)

4) Which entry is a person who loves sour cream and avocado most likely to order?

- A. Taquitos & Quesadilla Platter
- B. Chicken Enchilada Platter
- C. Pollo Asado
- D. Bean and Cheese Burrito

5) How much does it cost to add either chicken or steak to a quesadilla?

- A. \$1.50
- B. \$0.50
- C. \$0.75
- D. \$2.95

6) What side dish is offered on the kids menu?

- A. rice and beans
- B. rice or beans
- C. chicken wings

D. hot dog

Use the following to answer questions 7,& 8

Instructions: Read the selection below, then answer the questions that follow.

The History of Soccer

Soccer is big business – top professional players and managers earn incredibly high salaries, and enthusiastic fans pay top prices to attend games and buy team related products. In the United States, youth soccer is the most widely played sport for both boys and girls.

Where did soccer, or "football" as it is known around the world, begin? The Chinese are credited with playing the earliest form of soccer, possibly as early as 5,000 BC. Records show that during the Tsin Dynasty (255 – 206 BC) the game of Tsu Chu was used to train soldiers. "Tsu" may be translated to "kicking the ball with the feet" and "Chu" means "a ball made of leather and stuffed." Although Tsu Chu was incredibly hard to play, it was enjoyed by both the aristocrats and ordinary people. In fact, Tsu Chu was so popular it was part of the emperor's birthday celebrations each year. It remained a favorite game until replaced by western football in the early 1900s.

The Japanese also had a form of soccer that has been traced as far back as 1004 BC. This is the game of "Kemari." Ancient records report a game between Chinese Tsu Chu players and Japanese Kemari players in approximately 50 BC. This game used a deerskin ball stuffed with sawdust. The ball was about 8 inches in diameter and was kicked between the players. Whenever a player received the ball, he would shout "ariyaaa" every time he touched it. When the ball was finally kicked to another player, the last shout would be "ari!" Hundreds of years later, Japanese players wore elaborate costumes of silk and brocade to play "Kemari." It was extremely popular during the 10th to 16th centuries. Some researchers think the Venetian explorer, Marco Polo (1254–1324), may have brought "Kemari" back to Europe.

The ancient Romans played a rugby style game called "Harpastum." This game was adapted from a Greek game and was probably brought to Rome after 146 BC. Julius Caesar and his generals used the game as a form of military training. "Harpastum" was a very fast and physical game, only played on grass or dirt since the players often fell. (The game was often referred to as "dust ball.") Due to the Roman Army's control of Europe, "Harpastum" traveled with the soldiers to most European countries, including Britain, where it proved to be quite popular.

Britain is the undisputed birthplace of modern soccer with Scotland and England being co-founders of the organized game. Football, as soccer is called in Britain, was a popular sport of the masses from the 8th century onwards. But this game was a rough sport! In medieval times, towns and villages played against rival towns and villages – and kicking, punching, biting and gouging were allowed. The matches became so violent that many attempts were made by authorities to ban the game. In the late 1500s, Queen Elizabeth I had a law passed that demanded that soccer players be jailed for a week. But no law could stop the game. It was too popular.

In 1815, the famous English school, Eton College, established a set of rules. These became known as the Cambridge Rules and were adopted by most of England's universities and colleges in 1848. Over the years, the enthusiasm for soccer has only grown. The World Cup competition, attended by thousands and watched by millions more on television, is unarguably one of the greatest sporting events of our time.

Empires and civilizations have come and gone, but the game that began as "Tsu Chu" centuries ago is as popular as ever.

7) According to the article, whose birthday was celebrated by playing this game?

- A. the Chinese emperor
- B. Marco Polo
- C. Julius Caesar
- D. Queen Elizabeth I

8) What is the birthplace of the modern game of soccer?

- A. China
- B. Japan
- C. Britain
- D. Rome

9) Which of the following is an example of *informational* reading?

- A. a classic novel
- B. a textbook
- C. a book of poetry
- D. a comic strip

Use the following to answer questions 10,& 11

US Geological Survey Website

Sinkholes



Sinkholes are common where the rock below the land surface is limestone, carbonate rock, salt beds, or rocks that can naturally be dissolved by ground water circulating through them. As the rock dissolves, spaces and caverns develop underground. Sinkholes are dramatic because the land usually stays intact for a while until the underground spaces just get too big. If there is not enough support for the land above the spaces then a sudden collapse of the land surface can occur. These collapses can be small, as this picture shows, or they can be huge and can occur where a house or road is on top.



The most damage from sinkholes tends to occur in Florida, Texas, Alabama, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania. The picture to the left shows a sinkhole that quickly opened up in Florida, apparently eating a swimming pool, some roadway, and buildings.

U.S. Geological Survey website

- 10) What information does the article give about limestone and carbonate rock?
- A. They are soft rocks that dissolve easily in water.
 - B. They are found only in southern states.
 - C. They have huge caverns or holes in them.
 - D. They eat houses, roadways, and buildings.
- 11) According to the selection, why are sinkholes dramatic?
- A. They create a wide path of destruction.
 - B. They may go unnoticed until the land collapses.
 - C. They tend to occur only in the southern states.
 - D. The damage caused by sinkholes can be small or huge.

Use the following to answer questions 12

Bargain Basement

\$25 and under

AIR CONDITIONER - Fedders, large works \$25. 555-1076
ALL KINDS OF GOLF CLUBS - \$20. after 3PM. 555-5507
ANTIQUA WARDROBE - Needs lt. work. 1st \$25. 555-1326
ASSORTED SZS \$25. WINDOWS & DOORS - \$25. 555-8261

BEACH UMBRELLAS - \$5/each. 555-7092
BED FRAME - Twin or Full size \$15. 555-0572
BIKE RACK - \$20, cot \$10. call 555-7640
BIKE - Boys \$25 electricians supplies \$5-25. 555-7797
BIKE - Girls 16" Schwinn VG Cond. \$25. 555-9724
BLACK & WHITE TV - 20" good cond. \$25. 555-2924
BLACK LEATHER ROLL CAGE COVERS - \$25. 555-8109
BMX - Free Style Bike nice \$25. Call 555-2124
BOOKS PAPER BACKS - & hard covers. \$.15 - \$1. 555-0750
BOWLING BALL - w/leather bag \$25. 555-1138

\$25 and under

BOYS SUIT JACKETS - One brown 1 blue sz. 12 \$10. 555-0608
BRASS TONE HEADBOARD - & bedframe \$20. 555-4783
BRICK FLOWER BED EDGING - \$1/ea rug braided. 555-6988
BUSHINGS - Polyurethane shock boot \$1.50. 555-8109
CAKE PLATE - 50th anniv. gold trim Nu \$12. 555-8011
CAN OPENER - Rival under the counter \$5. 555-4707
CEILING FAN - New 52" white \$20. 555-6376
CHANGING TABLE - \$10. potty \$3., vaporizer \$3. 555-2005
COFFEE DECANTERS - Glass \$2 new, have 5. 555-0688
COUCH - Early American nice \$20. 555-2145
CURTAINS - Sheers 108x84 white \$20. 555-6376
DESERT STORM - Series 2 and 3 \$12 per box. 555-7093
DESERT STORM - Series 1 cards \$12 per box. 555-7093

\$25 and under

DICK CEPEK BLACK LIGHT BAR - \$15 new. 555-8109
ELEC. MOWER - \$15 good outdoor chairs \$2. 555-6104
ELECTRIC FENCE ITEMS - Poles battery case etc. \$25. 555-0490
FARBER ELECTRIC BROILER - \$15. 555-4783
FLOOR TILE - Armstrong white 1 box \$4. 555-6962
FLOOR JACK - 6 ft. hght \$10. call 555-5034
FORMICA - 2' x 2' \$.25/each 2' x 4' \$.50 colors. 555-8597
FREE FIREWOOD - Call 555-1823
FREE ORANGE KITTEN - (1). call 555-8392
FREE RABBIT HUTCH - Free standing 2' x 7'. 555-6711
FUEL OIL TANK - Inside, 275 gallon, \$25. 555-9604
GARAGE DOOR OPENER - For parts \$7. 555-6911
GAS CAN - 5 gallon \$10. call 555-3724

\$25 and under

GOLF CART - Like new. \$20. Call after 3PM. 555-5507
GOLF BAG - & Irons 3, 2, 9, \$25. 555-7092
GOLF BALLS - 2 dz. putters, sand wedge \$10. 555-3575
HAIR SALON FURNITURE - Free. 555-8109
HEPA FILTER - 12 x 12 \$25. Call 555-6127
HIGH CHAIR - \$25. Century windup swing \$5. 555-0559
HOSE - For sump pump new 13 ft. \$6. 555-5434
HOSTA - \$.25 up, CORAL BELLES. Flowering Cabbage Plants, \$1. 555-2445
INSULATION - 6" x 15" fiberglass \$8. roll. 555-1017 after 6 p.m.
JACK NICKLAUS GOLF CLUBS - \$25. after 3 PM 555-5507
JEAN JACKETS - Med. was \$75 only \$25. 555-0608
LADIES BETTER DRESSES - size 9-12, \$2. 555-0750
LADIES BETTER DRESSES - size 9-12, \$2. 555-0750

\$25 and under

LADIES BETTER DRESSES - size 9-12, \$2. 555-0750
LAMPS - Pictures Mr. Coffee Broiler \$1. up. 555-3575
LAMPS - 2 \$15/each 1 crib & mattress \$20. 555-0567
LAWN MOWER - 22" push rotary \$20. 555-1457
LEATHER ROLL CAGE COVERS - Brand new \$25. 555-8109
LESTOIL SPRAY FLOOR CLEANER - \$12 a case 555-4707
LIGHT FIXTURES - Bath, dining, foyer, kitchen. Total of 8. \$5-\$20 ea. 555-7503
LOCK - Shalage entry brush aluminum \$12. 555-5434
LONDON FOG COAT - W/lining egg shell \$25. 555-5434
MAPLE BOARDS - \$2. a Sq.Ft. 1"2"3". Call 555-1822
MECHANIC'S CREEPER - & Jack stands \$25. 555-6127
MEDICINE CABINET - \$5. Call 555-0572

\$25 and under

MINI BLINDS - Shade white 60W \$15. Call 555-8640

MOTOR FURNACE - 1/4 H.P. A-1 Delco \$20. 555-1138
MOWER - Push type 18 Craftsman \$20. Good cond. 555-0958
NEW DOORS - Prhng. &blrd \$25. Also new locks \$3.50 555-0572
PAINTERS TOOLS - Work bag & clothes. \$1-\$5/ea. Call 555-7503
PATIO TILE - In/out 6x6 new terra-cotta 21¢. 555-1544
PING PONG TABLE - Official size V. good, \$25. 555-4987
PLAYPEN - \$10. Please call 555-1915
PORT. TV - BW 6" \$15, record player \$10/bo. 555-3575
ROLLER - 30" x 12" concrete filled, \$25. 555-6040
RUG RUNNER BRAIDED - Mauve 29"W x 11'L \$20. 555-4101
SALTON ELECTRIC WARMER SERVING CART - \$25. 555-4283
SCHWINN STINGRAY - \$20. ladies 26" \$25. 555-7456

\$25 and under

SCREWS - Black type 2" & 2 1/2" 13 lbs. \$25. 555-5434
SEARS MOWERS - Mechanics special pair \$25. 555-3432
SHEETMOSS - 1/2 box to line wire basket, \$13. 555-0234
SHORTS - 25 pair girls, some new sz. 12, \$15. 555-0627
SILVERPLATE PLATTER - \$20. 8mm movie camera. 555-7456
SKATES - In line roller like new \$20/bo. 555-6009
SOFA BED - Sleeps (2) good \$25. After 6, 555-1159
STORM DOOR - Screen 80 x 35 3/4, \$25. 555-1138
STREET HOCKEY NET - \$10 new in box. 555-1660
TABLE - Wrought Iron round 38", \$25. 555-8380
TALL END TABLE - lamp & shade \$15. 555-0750
TENT - 9x9 umbrella exc. cond., \$25. 555-2674
TIRES - P235/75R15 on GM rims \$20/ea. 555-6296

\$25 and under

TIRES - On rims Ford Ranger pair \$25. 555-3432
TRAILER HITCH - \$20/bo. Call 555-5038
TRX CYCLE - For child old \$20. 555-5038 good.
TYPEWRITERS - Elec, manual, \$10. & \$5. Port. Singer sew. mach. \$15. 555-0219
VACUUM - Canister style, good \$25. 555-7456
VACUUM - Hoover Canister \$25. all attach. 555-8428
WARN WINCH FRONT BUMPER - Black \$25. 555-8109
WATER LILLIES - Variety comanche \$15. 555-2569
WINDOW FAN - 18- w/slides \$25. 555-2660
WINDSHIELD - 71'-75' caddy CPE, \$25. 555-6296

\$26 to \$100

6 NEW CABLE REMOTES - For TKR box \$35/ea. 555-3950
AIR CONDITIONER CASEMENT WINDOW - \$100 firm. 555-5422
BED - 4 poster maple \$50, cushion patio set, \$70. 555-8876

\$26 to \$100

BEDROOM FURN. - 1940's waterfall col, wardrobe clos, dresser/ngtstnd, nds. refin, \$65. 555-7503
BIKE - Ladies Schwinn 10spd., 24", \$75. exc. cond. 555-9571
BIKE - 26 3 speed runs OK 1st \$50. after 3PM 555-7154
CAMARO THM350 MALIBU - THM 350 \$75. 555-2135 lv. msg.
CHAIR - Stratlounge excel. cond., \$75. 555-5434
COLOR TV'S - 2. 15" and 17". \$80 and \$90. Call anytime. 555-6373
DRAFTING TABLE - Lamp & chair \$60. 555-9389
EXERCISE BIKE - White, lk. new, \$65. Call Michael 555-2503
FORD C-4 AUTO TRANS - \$75. Call 555-0140
GAS STOVE - 30" glass door, good cond. \$100. 555-0958
GOLF CLUB SET - Irons, woods, bag, \$85. 555-7258
GRATEFUL DEAD TICKETS - (6) great seats \$65/ea. 555-1377

\$26 to \$100

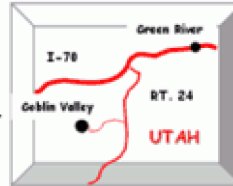
HAYWARD EARTH FILTER - 3/4 hp. asking \$100. Call 555-5547
HEALTH MEMBERSHIP - Hamilton Fitness Club, \$100. Call 10-8 555-7223
LAWN MOWERS - \$25/up. A-1 cond. Call 555-9232
LAWNMOWER - Lawnboy, 21" self prop. \$75. 555-5147
LAWNMOWER - 21" self-prop. rear bag \$90. 555-8428
MEN 12 SPD BIKE - \$55, brand new. Baby monitor, \$20. Wood high chair, \$275.00 555-1561
MOVING - Computer hutch, \$35. Call John in Lawrenceville. 555-8083
MOWER - Gas 21 Briggs runs good \$55. 3-6PM 555-7154

\$26 to \$100

POSTAGE STAMP COLLECTION - Mostly U.S. \$50. 555-9505

Instructions: Use the selection below to answer the questions that follow.

Visit Goblin Valley State Park, Utah



Camping & Lodging

Lodging

There is no lodging available in the park, but motels are available in nearby towns.

Camping

Each spacious campsite has a picnic table, paved parking pad, and barbecue grill.

Tent Sites: 21

Reservations Accepted: 3/15-10/15

Stay Limit: 14 Days

Total Units : 21

Reservations can be made by calling Utah State Parks and Recreation at 800-322-3770, from 7:00 AM to 10:00 PM, Monday through Friday. Individual campsite reservations may be made 3 to 120 days in advance. A \$5 non-refundable reservation fee is charged for each site reserved.

Rates & Fees

Entrance: \$5.00 per day per vehicle.

Camping: \$14.00 per night per site; \$75.00 group camping pass.

Annual Pass: \$70 permit allows the permit holder and up to seven guests in the same private vehicle day-use access to most of Utah's state parks. The permit is valid for the current calendar year.

Five-Day Pass: \$12 pass allows day-use entrance to all Utah state parks for five consecutive days.

Seasons / Hours

Goblin Valley is open year round, 24 hours a day, with no holiday closures.

Visitor Center

None

Facilities/Features

Picnicking: Picnic tables, fire pits, barbecue grills and electricity are available for picnicking and group outings.

Auto / 4WD Touring

Adjacent to the park, off-road vehicle enthusiasts will find much to explore in this rugged, scenic area. Hundreds of miles of dirt trails invite 4WD touring.

Hiking/Exploring

Scores of intricately eroded sandstone goblins and numerous haunting coves offer visitors unlimited opportunities for hiking and photography. There are several trails passing through the park, although they are not obvious, and it is possible to walk almost anywhere.

Goblin Valley Website

13) Where is Goblin Valley located?

- A. on Interstate 70
- B. on route 24
- C. at the end of Interstate 70
- D. a few miles off Route 24

14) Read these sentences from the website:

Adjacent to the park, off-highway vehicle enthusiasts will find much to explore. Hundreds of miles of dirt trails invite 4WD touring.

What is the meaning of **adjacent to** in the first sentence?

- A. next to
- B. before
- C. far from
- D. within

Use the following to answer questions 15,& 16

Instructions: Read the following selection, and then answer the questions that follow.

The African Bees---Not So Deadly

The whole thing started back in 1956 when a Brazilian entomologist went to Africa and found a species of bee that worked extremely hard. Since these bees were also known for their evil temper, the Brazilian clipped the wings of the queen bees to keep them from flying and brought them home by ship.

So far so good. But one year later came a fatal slip. One of the hive workers removed screens that confined the bees, not realizing that new queens with unclipped wings had been born. In all, 26 swarms escaped and disappeared into the forest.

All was quiet for six more years. Then reports began coming in from around Brazil of people and animals being stung to death. The venom of these attacking bees was no more deadly than the venom of native bees. But the new bees were mean and aggressive. Where only 50 to 100 bees of the native species might attack, thousands of this type swarmed in to inject lethal amounts of venom. And another thing---these bees often attacked without apparent cause.

The sensational press got in on the act, and soon wild stories began to spread: The African bees were destroying native bees in open combat. African bees invaded an airport tower in Argentina, driving out air traffic controllers and causing a plane crash. Huge swarms of African bees attacked towns along the Amazon River, sending fear-crazed humans and animals crashing into the water where piranha fish ate them alive.

American papers warned of the coming invasion, even though experts pointed out that much of the U.S. was too cold for the tropical African species. Scary books were written, and Hollywood made a couple of killer bee epics for the drive-ins and TV.

Despite this overblown reaction, the African bees were a serious problem. Sixteen human deaths were verified, and there were many attacks on farm animals and humans. For three years frightened Brazilian keepers collected almost no honey from their hives.

But then nature took a hand. The invader bees began mating with the milder native ones, and things began to change. Today's African bees are still fantastic workers, producing 25 percent more honey than other species, but they're not nearly as vicious. Brazilian beekeepers can now work their hives and collect the larger amounts of honey.

So America can relax. The African bees are still spreading slowly northward, but they continue to breed with local bees as they do so. If they ever do reach the U.S., they should be no more dangerous than the good old American picnic variety.

15) Based on the information in the selection, why are these bees not as threatening today?

- A. breeding with milder bees
- B. changing weather
- C. using pesticides
- D. re-capturing the African bees

16) Based on the information in the selection, which of the following conclusions is the most logical?

- A. Brazilian beekeepers are collecting more honey because of these bees.
- B. We must be prepared for the arrival of these bees in Utah.
- C. Cutting the queen's wings does not keep the queen bee in the hive.
- D. The only money made from this bee experience was through sensational books and movies.

Use the following to answer questions 17,18,& 19

Newspaper Ads

Wildlife Show Assistant Wanted

Immediate opening. Great for students and others. Raptor experience preferred, public speaking required. \$8/hr. Minimum age 18. Must be able to lift 50 lbs. Team player, professional appearance. Flexible hours, but must be able to work weekends and holidays. Must have valid Utah driver's license. Call 000-2169 or write to
M. Sanders
Wildlife Entertainment
1234 Highway 6
Salt Lake City, UT 84000

Special Events Manager

We are looking for an out-going, self-starter for full or part time work. Requirements include: Bachelor's degree or equivalent experience. Must have good computer and communication skills. Salary depends upon experience. Apply in person to Exciting Events:
156 Pine Street
Park City, Utah

Exercise Science

We have an immediate opening for an exercise professional with strong communication skills to motivate and monitor people in a research based exercise program. Must have a college degree in Exercise Science and be certified as a personal trainer. This position is temporary full-time and will last 6 months starting June 1, 2004. Pay is dependent on level of education.

Send resume to:
World's Best Health & Fitness
1000 South 230 North
Westvale, UT 80000

No phone calls.

Tutor

Tutor needed 3-4 days a week, 1 -2 hr/day. \$600 month salary. Prefer science and math specialty. Fax references and resume to Bill at: 111-2345.

17) Which job requires the ability to drive?

- A. Wildlife Show Assistant
- B. Exercise Science Professional
- C. Special Events Manager
- D. Tutor

18) Which position requires the most education?

- A. Wildlife Show Assistant
- B. Exercise Science Professional
- C. Special Events Manager
- D. Tutor

19) Which job requires the applicant to apply in person?

- A. Wildlife Show Assistant
- B. Exercise Science Professional
- C. Special Events Manager
- D. Tutor

Use the following to answer questions 20

Instructions: Read the following selection, then answer the questions that follow.

Eating Apples

(1) They say "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," but it is often not easy to do. There are several steps to selecting the right apple and eating it properly. Here is what you need to do.

2) First, select the apple. You'll notice that in the supermarket there are a wide variety of apples. There is a real art to selecting the right one for you. If you like tart, crispy apples, choose a Granny Smith. If you prefer a sweeter variety, but still crisp, choose a Fuji or Pink Lady. The Delicious variety is only delicious when it newly picked. Even with refrigeration, the Delicious variety ends up mushy within a few weeks. So, choose with care.

(3) The next step is to wash the apple carefully. Apple growers use a lot of insecticide sprays to keep the apple insect free. You need to make sure the sprays are washed off before you eat the apple.

(4) The last step is to eat your apple. If you prefer it without peelings, take a paring knife and remove the peel. You can purchase an apple slicer and corer, which will do both jobs very nicely for you. Otherwise, you can use the paring knife to slice the apple into the perfect eating slice for you. If you have chosen carefully, the experience is one you will enjoy.

20) According to the passage, which apple does not last very long?

- A. Delicious
- B. Granny Smith
- C. Fuji
- D. Pink Lady

Use the following to answer questions 21,22,& 23

Instructions: Carefully read the selection below, then answer the questions that follow.

Animal Meteorologists

What's the first thing you do when someone suggests going on a day-long hike or getting together for a picnic? You probably check to see what the weather will be like. Millions of people each day listen to meteorologists on the radio and TV, or see their reports in the newspapers or on the Internet. People, however, aren't the only ones who are curious about high and low temperatures or upcoming storms; animals also want to know what kind of weather to expect. Their lives depend on it.

The weather is hard to predict, but animals are often very accurate meteorologists. Migratory birds, those that spend the winter in one place and the summer in another, fly high when the weather is nice. When the weather is bad, they stay close to the ground or gather together and roost. Bats do the same thing.

Cows and deer stand facing east if fair weather is coming, and west if it's not. Cows stand with their tails to the wind so they may face and see an enemy. Since an east wind is a rain wind, and a west wind is a fair wind, the direction a cow is standing can tell what kind of weather is coming. Cows also let us know when rain is on the way. They lie down in a field because they sense the moisture in the air and are making sure they have somewhere dry to lie down.

"If cats lick themselves, it's fair weather." This saying comes from the fact that static electricity builds up on a cat's fur in dry weather. The cat licks itself to add moisture to its fur. Many cats don't like to be stroked during cold winter weather when there isn't much moisture in the air. The stroking of a person's hand on the cat's fur can cause small sparks that are uncomfortable for the cat.

Crickets are accurate thermometers. They chirp faster when warm and slower when cold. Count their chirps for fourteen seconds, then add forty, and you have the temperature (in Fahrenheit degrees) of wherever the cricket is.

Flies tend to bite more before a rainstorm. Flying in wet weather is harder for them. In addition, heat causes human sweating, which makes you a more appetizing target. When the atmospheric pressure on your body lowers, you put out more body odors. These reasons make flies and insects more bothersome just before a rain than at any other time.

21) How do cows react when they know rain is coming?

- A. They face either east or west depending on the wind's direction.
- B. They lie down in a field because they sense the moisture in the air.
- C. They head for the barn where they know they will stay dry.
- D. They gather together in a group to stay dry from the rain.

22) According to information in the selection, why do flies tend to bite just before a rainstorm?

- A. The human body puts out more odor when the atmospheric pressure drops.
- B. The atmospheric pressure causes flies to stay closer to the ground.
- C. Wet weather makes it impossible for flies to remain airborne.
- D. Wet weather makes it difficult for flies to bite.

- 23) Why are cats uncomfortable when their fur is stroked in the winter?
- A. Cold, dry weather causes more static electricity that bothers the cat.
 - B. The cat's skin is more sensitive to cold weather and stroking it hurts.
 - C. Winter is wet, and a cat's fur hold more static electricity in wet weather.
 - D. Cats are uncomfortable being stroked in any kind of weather.

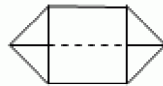
Use the following to answer questions 24

Instructions: Use the information below to answer the questions that follow.

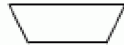
Making a Paper Popper

How can a piece of paper make a loud popping noise? When it is folded in such a way as to catch air and form a sudden and powerful sound wave when it is moved quickly. Here's how to make a paper "popper."

1. Start with a sheet of stiff paper measuring about 16 inches by 12 inches.
2. Fold paper in half, bringing the longer edges together.
3. Open the paper and fold each corner into the first fold line.



4. Fold again along the first fold line.



5. Now, fold it in half again, bringing the end points of the paper together.



6. Open out the second fold and fold down the two sharp corners.



7. Fold the paper back along the second fold to make a triangle shape.
8. Grip the popper by the two sharp corners and quickly flick it downward. You'll hear the pop as the paper makes the air move suddenly.

- 24) What is the organizational pattern of this selection?
- A. problem/solution
 - B. classification
 - C. sequence
 - D. compare/contrast

Use the following to answer questions 25



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"Birds of a Feather" Free-Flight Bird Show

Birds from every corner of the globe are the stars of our thrilling and educational show. They will take of the stage and fascinate you with their amazing abilities and adaptations. This year's show includes old favorites such as Sydney the emu, Grunt the king vulture, pelicans, owls, parrots, and Nizhoni the golden eagle. The Harris' hawks will dazzle you with their aerial grace, and spectacular flights are expected from Aurora the barn owl as well. Hayden the green-winged macaw will crack you up as he competes with an audience member in the nut-cracking contest, and making her bird show debut in 2003 is a young bald eagle named Anami. She is a rehab bird that arrived at the Tracy Aviary late last year and has been impressing our winter visitors while she learned to fly across our grounds to our trainers. She is sure to be a real crowd-pleaser this season.

Don't miss this fun, entertaining, inspiring and educational show. The Tracy Aviary's "Birds of a Feather" Free-Flight Bird Show will take you on a journey around the world, and you won't even have to leave your seat!

Starting June 2 - Tuesday through Sunday

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER" - Free flight bird shows!

No shows Mondays / BIRDS DAY OFF!

Starting May 29th - Monday through Saturday

"KEEPER TALKS" - Learn about our birds first hand from the experts!

Mondays	10:00 AM / Southern Ground Hornbills 2:00 PM / Pelicans
Tuesdays	12:00 noon / Scarlet Ibis
Wednesdays	10:00 AM / Pond 4 / Waterbirds
Thursdays	2:00 PM / Andean Condors
Fridays	10:00 AM / Southern Ground Hornbills
Saturdays	10:00 AM / Keel Billed Toucans 2:00 PM / Great Hornbills or Pheasantry

Sundays No talks scheduled

BIRD SHOW SCHEDULE

- Through Memorial Day shows run on weekends only.
- After Memorial Day shows run six days a week.
- No shows on Mondays. It's the birds' day off!

Show Times

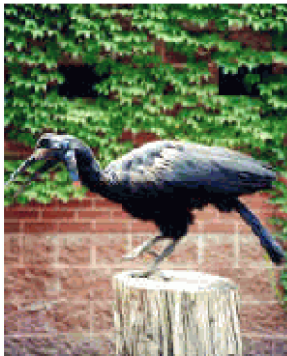
11:00 / 1:00 / 3:00 Saturdays

1:00 / 3:00 Sundays

Weekdays Tuesday through Friday 11:00 / 1:00

This very popular show is free with admission to Tracy Aviary!

Call the Tracy Aviary at 801-596-8500 for more information.



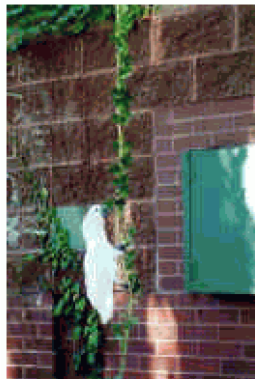
northern ground hornbill



Sharon w/ barred owl, Janell w/ barn owl



crow



umbrella cockatoo

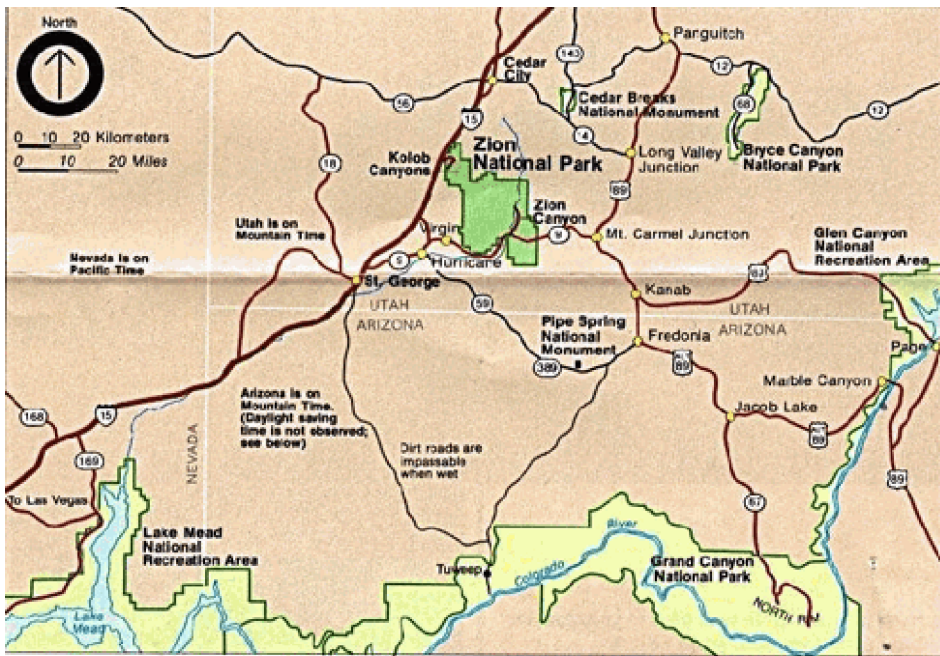
Tracy Aviary Web Site

25) Which Internet link on the website should people follow if they want to donate supplies to the aviary?

- A. Education
- B. Bird Shows
- C. Volunteer
- D. Wish List

Use the following to answer questions 26,& 27

This is a map of the area surrounding Zion National Park in Utah. Read the map and then answer the questions.



Zion is part of the Southwest's "Grand Circle" of national parks, monuments, historical areas, and recreation areas—one of the world's great concentrations of outstanding natural and cultural features. Driving distances from Zion Canyon Visitor Center to many of these sites and to area towns are listed here for your convenience.

Bryce Canyon National Park 86 miles
Cedar Breaks National Monument 76 miles
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (Lake Powell) 115 miles
Grand Canyon National Park (North Rim) 119 miles and (South Rim) 253 miles
Lake Mead National Recreation Area 189 miles
Pipe Spring National Mon-

ument 63 miles
Cedar City 60 miles
Kanab 41 miles
Las Vegas 158 miles
St. George 43 miles
Salt Lake City 320 miles
Time: Standard and Daylight Saving
 Be aware of time changes as you travel throughout this region. Nevada is always one hour earlier than Utah. Utah and

Nevada observe daylight saving time during the summer; Arizona stays on standard time the year round. So, Utah and Arizona are on the same time from late October to early April. From early April to late October, Arizona and Nevada are on the same time—one hour earlier than Utah.

26) What information does this map provide about time zones?

- A. All areas shown are in the same time zone.
- B. Utah, Nevada, and Arizona are on the same time year round.
- C. Utah and Nevada switch to daylight saving time in the summer.
- D. Arizona is always an hour earlier than Utah.

27) The city of Page is located nearest which recreation area?

- A. Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
- B. Grand Canyon National Park
- C. Bryce Canyon National Park
- D. Lake Mead Recreation Area

Use the following to answer questions 28

Instructions: Use the selection below to answer the questions that follow.

Banana-Nut Bread

- 1 3/4 cups all purpose flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 3/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon baking soda
- 1 cup mashed ripe bananas
- 1/2 cup whole milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- 1/2 cup solid vegetable shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 large eggs
- 1 cup pecans, toasted, chopped

Preheat oven to 350°F. Butter and flour a 9 1/4 x 5 x 2 1/2-inch loaf pan. Whisk together flour, baking powder, salt and baking soda in medium bowl. In small bowl, mix mashed bananas, milk and vanilla. Using electric mixer, beat shortening in large bowl until creamy. Gradually beat in sugar. Add eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition. Beat banana mixture and flour mixture alternately into shortening mixture in 2 additions each. Stir in pecans. Transfer to prepared pan.

Bake bread until tester inserted into center comes out clean, about 1 hour and 10 minutes. Cool 5 minutes. Turn out onto rack and cool completely. (Can be prepared 2 days ahead. Wrap tightly in foil and let stand at room temperature.)

28) What text structure does this passage follow?

- A. problem/solution
- B. process
- C. chronology
- D. description

Use the following to answer questions 29

The Blackbird or Purple Grackle

by A.E.B

In clumps of pines and spruces tall
The blackbirds love to congregate,
And there they creak and squeak; their call
Sounds like a rusty garden-gate.

Their tails are kite-shaped as they fly;
You'll see, when they are on the ground,
How knowing is each yellow eye,
As haughtily they walk around.

Their heads like brilliant jewels gleam
With bronze and purple, green and blue;
They're not so lovely as they seem,
For nests they rob--black deeds they do.

29) Which sentence best describes the author's attitude toward blackbirds?

- A. Blackbirds are beautiful but cruel.
- B. Blackbirds are smart but solitary.
- C. There is no better pet than a blackbird.
- D. There are many different kinds of blackbirds.

Use the following to answer questions 30,& 31

Instructions: Carefully read the selection below, then answer the questions that follow.

Utah's Lost Gold

Most people think of pirates when they hear about lost treasures of gold. But every state and most countries have hidden treasures waiting for someone to find them. Did you know that there might be more than \$15,000,000 (fifteen million dollars) worth of gold hidden in Utah's Sevier Desert? Here's the story.

When the Mormon pioneers first settled in Utah, most trading was done by barter. People would trade goods or services they had for goods or services they needed. After 1849, however, travelers passing through Salt Lake City on their way to California insisted on using money to pay for things they needed. The early residents of Salt Lake City knew they must meet this new demand.

Today, only the federal government can create money. However, there were no such laws in the 1840s. So, using raw gold from the gold fields in California and Nevada, the settlers opened a mint in Salt Lake City and began making their own gold coins. They produced \$2.50, \$5, \$10, and \$20 gold coins. On one side of each coin was a beehive. The other side showed two joined hands.

The settlers were very proud of their mint and began giving tours to visitors. Unfortunately, not all the visitors were honest. Two brothers, Dave and Reg Baldwin, were members of a large wagon train that was passing through Salt Lake City. The Baldwin brothers eagerly took a tour of the mint and noticed that it was unguarded during non-business hours. The night before their wagon train was scheduled to leave Salt Lake City, the Baldwins broke into the mint. They saw stacks and stacks of gold coins but decided to take only part of each stack. They hoped the coins wouldn't be missed until they were well out of town.

The workers at the mint didn't discover the theft until a few days later. They were shocked to discover that more than 200 of the \$10 gold pieces were missing. Several workers remembered that the Baldwins had shown unusual interest in the coins during their tour of the mint. A small posse, or group, of concerned citizens decided to go after the thieves. However, when they reached the wagon train two days later, they found the Baldwins had left the group and had started off across the hot, dry Sevier Desert on their own. The posse backtracked but could find no trace of the Baldwins. In fact, the Baldwin brothers were never seen or heard from again. In addition, none of the \$10 gold coins ever showed up. The Baldwins most likely entered the arid, parched wasteland of the Sevier Desert with the coins but without enough water. It is believed they died there.

Perhaps someday some lucky treasure hunter will discover the missing gold coins, but for now, they remain one of Utah's most interesting mysteries.

30) According to the information in the selection, why did the Baldwin brothers decide to take only a part of the gold?

- A. They couldn't carry all of the gold because it was too heavy.
- B. They wanted to cross the desert and couldn't take all the gold in their wagon train.
- C. They wanted to start their own mint and didn't need all the gold.
- D. They thought a few gold coins from each stack wouldn't be missed.

31) According to the passage, why was a mint built in Salt Lake City?

- A. The pioneers found that raw gold was less valuable than coins.
- B. Travelers to California insisted on trading with money.
- C. The federal government set up a mint in Salt Lake City.
- D. Early pioneers that lived in the city found work in the mint.

Use the following to answer questions 32,& 33

Alice in Wonderland
by Lewis Carroll

CHAPTER I: Down the Rabbit-Hole

Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do: once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, 'and what is the use of a book,' thought Alice 'without pictures or conversation?'

So she was considering in her own mind (as well as she could, for the hot day made her feel very sleepy and stupid), whether the pleasure of making a daisy-chain would be worth the trouble of getting up and picking the daisies, when suddenly a White Rabbit with pink eyes ran close by her.

There was nothing so very remarkable in that; nor did Alice think it so very much out of the way to hear the Rabbit say to itself, 'Oh dear! Oh dear! I shall be late!' (when she thought it over afterwards, it occurred to her that she ought to have wondered at this, but at the time it all seemed quite natural); but when the Rabbit actually took a watch out of its waistcoat-pocket, and looked at it, and then hurried on, Alice started to her feet, for it flashed across her mind that she had never before seen a rabbit with either a waistcoat-pocket, or a watch to take out of it, and burning with curiosity, she ran across the field after it, and fortunately was just in time to see it pop down a large rabbit-hole under the hedge.

In another moment down went Alice after it, never once considering how in the world she was to get out again.

32) According to the information in the passage, what did Alice think makes a book good?

- A. length
- B. pictures and conversations
- C. true stories
- D. information about rabbits

33) What time of year does this story take place?

- A. summer
- B. fall
- C. winter
- D. spring

Use the following to answer questions 34

Instructions: Read the selection, and then answer the questions that follow.

I tried to wiggle out of the heavy weight surrounding me, but all I could move was the little toe on my right foot. Every part of my body was completely encased by the concrete-like snow. I wanted to think this was just a bad, bad dream, but I knew I wasn't still asleep. As I breathed in shallow, little breaths to save what tiny bit of air was around me, it didn't take long for my twelve-year old brain to figure out what had happened. I was buried in an avalanche.

It was March, 1953, and the snow at Alta, Utah had been falling hard and steadily for days. It was heavy, wet snow, just the right kind for avalanches. Today's avalanche control experts use a variety of techniques to shoot down the snow before it runs on its own. But in the early 1950s, avalanche control teams had to actually be able to see the mountain before they could shoot the snow. This storm was so bad, people couldn't see ten feet in front of their faces, much less several hundred feet up the mountain. So, the snow still sat on the steep slopes, waiting.

When avalanche danger is high, people are forbidden to leave the lodges for safety reasons. My parents and I were among the many guests at the Alta Lodge who were caught in this "**inter-lodge**" situation. We closed the curtains over the windows in our snug, comfortable room before going to bed. That proved to be a very smart move.

During the night, I heard what sounded like the roar of a freight train, coming fast, and coming right at me. I heard the loud, low rumbling and a loud crash... then deadly silence.

The snow had hit the side of the Alta Lodge and barreled into our room. My parents were partially covered, but luckily for the other guests, I was the only one who was buried. A little further down the canyon, the avalanche had picked up cars parked alongside the road and tossed them like tiny toys down the mountainside.

As my mother screamed, "Get him out! Get him out," my dad started digging, first with his hands, then with a shovel brought to him by another guest. He dug and dug until he broke away the snow and finally pulled me out from under five feet of solid snow. Because the curtain had been covering the window, I was saved from being cut by broken glass, but my dad wasn't as lucky. He was cut up pretty badly, but he didn't seem to notice. I was free, and that was all that mattered to anyone.

It was several days before we could drive out of the canyon and I could return to school. I was certain my teacher and fellow students would be very amazed and impressed when they heard about my adventure. I proudly presented my teacher with the note explaining my absence. She read the note slowly then looked up at me with that "Yeah right," look on her face. "Well, that's one excuse I haven't heard before," she said as she set the note aside. No fame, no attention... but I really didn't care. I knew I was a pretty lucky kid.

34) How did the author feel at the end of the story?

- A. discouraged that his teacher didn't believe him, but satisfied to be back in class
- B. disappointed with his teacher's reaction, but glad to be alive
- C. angry with his teacher for not believing him
- D. upset that his teacher didn't give him extra privileges

