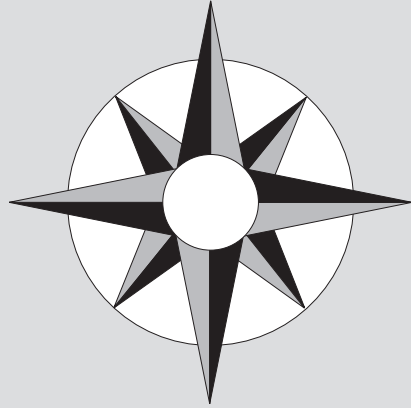


STUDENT TEST BOOKLET – LAUSD



Skills Assessments

Developed for
Los Angeles Unified School District Teachers
Using *Open Court Reading 2000*

G **R** **A** **D** **E**

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Unit 4

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS: Read the story carefully. Then read each question and fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

Caring for the Wounded

Helen Wieman Bledsoe

No one knows exactly how many men lay dead or wounded after the Battle of Gettysburg. Almost forty thousand is an educated guess. Seven thousand of those died on the battlefield. Perhaps three thousand succumbed later to their wounds.

On July 4, what was left of Lee's Confederate army began to retreat south. About twenty-eight thousand of his men were casualties. Any man who could hobble had to march. The immobile were so numerous that the caravan of wagons carrying the wounded stretched for seventeen miles.

General Lee assigned General Imboden the dangerous duty of escorting the wounded to Virginia. It was a miserable trip. Rain poured down in torrents all day and all night. Some of the men had no food for thirty-six hours. The jolting ride in the wagons caused the men so much pain that some begged to get out. However, Imboden was under strict orders from Lee not to stop. Lee feared pursuit by the Union army. General Imboden later said that the journey taught him more about the horrors of war than all his other experiences put together.

Somehow, most of the wounded men survived the twenty-four-hour trip to Williamsport, Maryland, on the West Virginia border. There the wagons halted. Surgeons could finally attend to the soldiers. Local housewives fed them.

The many injured Confederate soldiers that could not be moved were left at Gettysburg. They were picked up with the Union men. The Union surgeons were hard pressed to care for their own fourteen thousand wounded soldiers, let alone the captured Confederates. The townspeople of Gettysburg threw themselves wholeheartedly into the task. There were still ten wounded soldiers for every man, woman, and child in the village.

Now answer the questions about this part of the selection.

1. General Imboden was under strict orders from General Lee to transport the wounded men to Virginia as quickly as possible because
 - A. Lee didn't want the soldiers to be pursued by the Union Army.
 - B. no one at Gettysburg would help them.
 - C. Virginia had better doctors.
 - D. the soldiers begged to be taken away.

2. General Imboden said that the experience of transporting the wounded taught him the horrors of war. What were the horrors the general witnessed?
 - A. the defeat of the Confederates at Gettysburg
 - B. the pain and suffering of the dying and wounded
 - C. the fear of a surprise attack by the Union army
 - D. the lack of qualified doctors and nurses

3. Which of the following statements is **not** true?
 - A. Union doctors would not help the Confederate soldiers.
 - B. Approximately 10,000 soldiers died from their wounds.
 - C. Gettysburg did not have enough doctors.
 - D. General Lee ordered Imboden not to stop until they reached Virginia.

Some families of the fallen soldiers came to Gettysburg as soon as they heard the news about their boys. Wives, mothers, fathers, aunts, brothers, sisters, and cousins arrived. They were carrying baskets of bread, vegetables, applesauce, and jelly. They brought home remedies such as camphor, turpentine, and talcum powder. The women made bandages by scraping cotton cloth with a knife. The soft fuzz was used to dress wounds. Antiseptic and ready-made bandages did not exist, nor did things such as x-rays, sulfa drugs, or penicillin.

Aside from family members, many other citizens volunteered to help the wounded. Doctors and nurses traveled from nearby cities to Gettysburg. Groups of churchwomen and Ladies Aid members also put in long, exhausting hours. Many people who sent packages of food and supplies addressed them simply "Gettysburg."

Women walked through the battle hospitals at night. They comforted the soldiers. They wiped their faces with cool cloths. They offered them cups of tea and soup, and helped them write letters home. They laid straw in the hospital tents and piled up boxes to keep the wind from blowing through the flimsy shelters. They prepared panada, an invalid food made by mixing rusks (dry bread) with melted butter, sugar, and brandy. Then boiling water was poured over the mixture.

Stretcher-bearers were still gathering up the fallen several days after the final battle. Many men had to lie in the muddy fields. They were exposed to sun and rain until they could be loaded onto hay wagons. Then they were carried to public buildings and farmhouses to be cared for. Soldiers lay stretched out on church pews that had been pushed together to make beds. A red banner flew over every building that sheltered the wounded. A Quaker nurse said, "There are no words in the English language to express the suffering I witnessed today."

Special trains took the men to other cities to be treated in better equipped and better staffed hospitals. One month after the end of the battle, sixteen thousand men had been moved. The most serious cases were still being cared for just outside Gettysburg at a central tent hospital that had been established at the end of July. When the national cemetery was dedicated on November 19, a handful of the last of these wounded had places of honor in the ceremony.

Now answer the questions about this part of the selection.

4. According to the story, the wounded at Gettysburg experienced all of the following except
- A. many wounded lay on the battlefield for days.
 - B. few medical supplies were available.
 - C. women comforted the soldiers in the hospital at night.
 - D. people didn't offer food to the soldiers.
5. In the third paragraph, the word *panada* means
- A. home remedies.
 - B. hospital tents.
 - C. sulfa drugs.
 - D. a food mixture.
6. The selection suggests that during the Civil War ordinary people
- A. fought alongside soldiers.
 - B. didn't share food and clothing with the soldiers.
 - C. did all they could to help the wounded.
 - D. only helped soldiers who fought on their side.

Civil War Nurses

In April 1861, the Union army had no organized medical corps, army nurse corps, or field hospital services. At first, women in religious orders filled the nursing gap. However, there were not nearly enough nurses to go around. Women and men who had no nursing training at all soon joined them. One was Clara Barton, who later founded the American Red Cross.

Two months after the start of the war, Dorothea Dix was appointed superintendent of the female nurses for the Union army. She was not trained as a nurse, but she was a good organizer. Dix recruited two thousand women, each of whom had to be at least thirty years old and “plain-looking.” They were required to wear black or brown dresses with no bows or ruffles. They could not curl their hair. Their chief duties were dressing wounds, administering medicine, and overseeing food preparation. Louisa May Alcott, author of *Little Women*, was one such nurse.

The Confederate army did not appoint a nursing director. However, they did give some authority to Sally Tompkins, a churchwoman who set up a successful hospital in a private home.

Several groups were formed to help with battleground nursing and hygiene. One of them was called the Red Cross. It was founded to care for soldiers during wartime. The Red Cross was begun in Europe at this time but was not active in the United States until after the Civil War.

Now answer the questions about this part of the selection.

7. The women and men who enlisted to help nurse thousands of wounded soldiers
- A. had little or no nursing training.
 - B. only served meals.
 - C. were experienced nurses.
 - D. wanted to be soldiers.
8. Which person, or group of people, significantly improved nursing services during the Civil War?
- A. surgeons who learned how to operate on the battlefields
 - B. Clara Barton who founded the American Red Cross
 - C. volunteers who learned how to give medicine and wrap wounds
 - D. Dorothea Dix who organized a large corps of army nurses
9. Two chief duties of female army nurses were
- A. moving soldiers to hospitals and making bandages.
 - B. organizing and recruiting other nurses.
 - C. helping with battleground nursing and hygiene.
 - D. dressing wounds and administering medicine.
10. What is the main purpose of this story?
- A. to show how General Imboden's soldiers suffered because of poor medical care
 - B. to describe problems both armies had in trying to provide decent medical care for the wounded
 - C. to describe the training of Civil War nurses
 - D. to show how the Civil War affected the ordinary citizen

TOTAL SCORE: _____/10

Read each sentence. Draw one line under the dependent clauses and two lines under the independent clauses.

1. Because there were so many wounded men, many Confederate soldiers were left at Gettysburg.
2. Patriotic citizens helped the wounded since there weren't enough doctors.
3. If there was not enough room in a hospital, wagons took the soldiers to churches.

Underline the two prepositional phrases in each sentence.

4. The bodies of the Confederate dead were moved to southern cemeteries.
5. The women made bandages from cotton cloth for the soldiers.
6. Nurses in the army wore brown dresses with no bows.

Rewrite each phrase below using the possessive form of the underlined noun.

7. wife of the soldier

8. wounds that the soldiers had

9. army commanded by General Lee

10. medical supplies of the doctors.

TOTAL SCORE: ____/10

DIRECTIONS: Read all of the sentences. If an underlined word is misspelled, fill in the bubble next to the answer you have chosen. If none of the underlined words are misspelled, fill in the bubble next to “No mistake.”

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <input type="radio"/> A. Please mark your <u>location</u> on the map.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. Can you feel the <u>tenssion</u> in the room?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. Time ran out before the <u>discussision</u> had ended.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. No mistake</p> | <p>4. <input type="radio"/> A. Do you have enough <u>batterys</u> for the flashlight?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. Snow <u>flurrries</u> are expected tomorrow morning.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. Chances are slim, but she <u>believes</u> she can get elected.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. No mistake</p> |
| <p>2. <input type="radio"/> A. The driver <u>jockeyed</u> the car into a tight parking space.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. Two <u>lucky</u> families won a trip to the San Diego Zoo.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. They discovered the ship <u>wrek</u> on a deserted island.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. No mistake</p> | <p>5. <input type="radio"/> A. Father lifted me onto his shoulder so I could stroke the horse’s <u>mane</u>.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. The Fourth of July parade marched through the <u>main</u> part of town.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. The recruit told tall <u>tails</u> about his experiences on the battlefield.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. No mistake</p> |
| <p>3. <input type="radio"/> A. <u>Stur</u> the soup until it begins to boil.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. The popcorn <u>vendor</u> prepared for a hungry crowd.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. When will the big celebration <u>occur</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. No mistake</p> | <p>6. <input type="radio"/> A. She heard <u>shriecks</u> of joy when she opened the front door.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. They patiently waited to <u>recieve</u> the telegraphed message.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. In the dim light, he <u>perceived</u> he was not alone.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. No mistake</p> |

7. A. Is it unusual to see a herd of moose?
- B. All the women agreed to write letters to the governor.
- C. The five senses are sight, hearing, smell, touch, and taste.
- D. No mistake
8. A. The lost traveler didn't know if his directions were right or rong.
- B. Don't forget to write me a letter every day.
- C. Let the dough rise for about two hours.
- D. No mistake.
9. A. The classmates pledged to be friends forever.
- B. The motorcycle doged in and out of traffic.
- C. The path was a narrow ledge that led to the top of the cliff.
- D. No mistake
10. A. A motheaten coat was the only warm clothing he owned.
- B. She wore a full-length gown to the ceremony.
- C. I whispered to my friend that an elk was nearby.
- D. No mistake

PART 1 — Antonyms

DIRECTIONS: Read the sentence. Choose the word that means the **opposite** of the underlined word. Then fill in the bubble next to the word you have chosen.

1. The disagreement between the two political parties led to an insurrection.
 - A. confrontation
 - B. plantation
 - C. compromise
 - D. revolt

2. The climber looked gaunt after his two-month ordeal trying to reach the top of Mt. Everest.
 - A. confined
 - B. overweight
 - C. thin
 - D. phenomenal

3. Many slaves who were mistreated often became defiant.
 - A. obedient
 - B. repulsed
 - C. exhilarated
 - D. eloquent

PART 2 — Multiple Meanings

DIRECTIONS: Read the sentence. Read and answer the question. Fill in the bubble next to the answer.

4. The head of the company thought the idea was capital and immediately embarked on the new campaign.

In which sentence is the word capital used **in the same way** as in the sentence above?

 - A. Use a capital letter at the beginning of each sentence.
 - B. The firm used its capital to buy property in another country.
 - C. Sacramento is the capital of California.
 - D. The coach devised a capital, new strategy that was sure to help his team win the championship.

5. Through binoculars, the General watched as the opposing armies engaged in battle.

In which sentence is the word engaged used **in the same way** as in the sentence above?

 - A. Tension mounted as the two masters engaged in a game of chess.
 - B. After becoming engaged, the young couple planned an announcement party.
 - C. The mayor could not attend the meeting because he was previously engaged.
 - D. Her winning smile engaged everyone who met the charming woman.

PART 3 — Context Meaning

DIRECTIONS: Read the sentence. Using context, choose the word that means the **same** or **about the same** as the underlined word. Then fill in the bubble next to the word you have chosen.

6. There were many northerners who wanted to abolish slavery before the war broke out between the states.
- A. end
 - B. resume
 - C. fortify
 - D. oversee
7. The dark sky and strong winds were tangible proof that the storm was coming.
- A. indescribable
 - B. sinister
 - C. weary
 - D. real

PART 4 — Synonyms

DIRECTIONS: Read the sentence. Choose the word that means the **same**, or **about the same**, as the underlined word. Then fill in the bubble next to the word you have chosen.

8. Shorts and sandals are not appropriate clothing to wear on cold, rainy days.
- A. suitable
 - B. dedicated
 - C. endured
 - D. intense
9. The Civil War began when the Northern states were determined to emancipate the slaves.
- A. secede
 - B. banish
 - C. humiliate
 - D. liberate
10. The law prohibits anyone from riding in a car without a seatbelt.
- A. consumes
 - B. relieves
 - C. forbids
 - D. surrenders

TOTAL SCORE: _____/10

Passage #1

Refer to “General Directions for **One-Minute** Administration of Reading Passages.”

Say these specific directions to the student:

When I say “Begin,” start reading aloud at the top of this page. Read across the page (DEMONSTRATE BY POINTING). Try to read each word. If you come to a word you don’t know, I will say the word for you. Read as quickly and accurately as you can, but do not read SO fast that you make mistakes. Do your best reading.

The belief during the Civil War that *brothers fought against brothers* is largely a metaphor. The phrase really refers to unity, or citizenship, rather than blood relatives. 8
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The cause of the war was regionally influenced. 35
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65
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Most of the problems were economic rather than idealistic. The industrialized North wanted to abolish slavery. The South needed slaves to toil on the plantations. Southern crops such as cotton, indigo, rice, and tobacco were labor intensive. Farm equipment was a horse and plow. 86
95
105
113
124
129

People chose sides. In some instances, counties or states split loyalties. The southern part of a state might have been true to the South, while the northern region may have pledged support to the North. It was a rare person who lived in one area and supported the other side. 136
144
151
160
169
176
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However, there were isolated cases of brothers fighting against each other. One example is Alex and James Campbell. The teenage brothers came to the States from Scotland in the mid-1850s. Alex settled in New York City. His brother James moved to Charleston, South Carolina. Influenced by individual circumstances, each chose to side with the states where they lived. Alex wore the blue army uniform of the North. James dressed in gray. They actually fought against each other in a battle in South Carolina. 202
211
213

EVALUATING CODES FOR ORAL READING	
sky (/)	word read incorrectly
blue sky (^)	inserted word
(□)	after the last word read

Comments:

FLUENCY SCORE	
Number of Words	
Read Per Minute:	_____
Number of Errors:	— _____
Number of Words	
Read Correctly:	_____
Passing Criterion (50th %ile)	= <u>131</u>

Errors include: 1) words read incorrectly; 2) words left out or inserted; 3) mispronounced words; 4) dropped endings or sounds; and 5) reversals. Self-corrections and word repetitions are NOT marked as errors.

Passage #2

Refer to “General Directions for **One-Minute** Administration of Reading Passages.”

Say these specific directions to the student:

When I say “Begin,” start reading aloud at the top of this page. Read across the page (DEMONSTRATE BY POINTING). Try to read each word. If you come to a word you don’t know, I will say the word for you. Read as quickly and accurately as you can, but do not read SO fast that you make mistakes. Do your best reading.

The four years of the Civil War have been studied 10
 in detail. Many historians have written about major 18
 battles. Little has been written about the very last 27
 conflicts. Some people think the war was over when 36
 Lee surrendered to Grant in Richmond on April 9, 45
 1865. However, the war continued for another four 53
 weeks. At that time, news traveled slowly. It took 62
 weeks before both sides knew the South had been 71
 defeated. Two small clashes occurred because 77
 commanders didn’t know the war was over. 84

One of these battles occurred eight days later. 92
 General Sherman had moved his troops from Georgia 100
 to North Carolina. On the way, his men left a 300- 111
 mile path of ruin. Rebel soldiers and his Union 120
 troops engaged in a skirmish at the Bennett Place in 130
 North Carolina. After fierce fighting, Sherman won. 137
 The rebel soldiers were nearly destroyed. 143

Palmito Ranch is thought to be the last Civil War 153
 battle. This fight could have been avoided. An agree- 162
 ment had been made to forgo fighting between Union 170
 and rebel soldiers on the Rio Grande. However, a 179
 Union commander ignored the accord. He led 250 187
 men across the river to attack rebel forces. The 196
 winner of the conflict is uncertain. However, this was 205
 the South’s final struggle. The last battle had been 214
 fought. 215

EVALUATING CODES FOR ORAL READING	
sky (/)	word read incorrectly
blue sky (^)	inserted word
(□)	after the last word read

Comments:

FLUENCY SCORE	
Number of Words	
Read Per Minute:	_____
Number of Errors:	— _____
Number of Words	_____
Read Correctly:	_____
Passing Criterion	
(50th %ile)	= <u>131</u>

Errors include: 1) words read incorrectly; 2) words left out or inserted; 3) mispronounced words; 4) dropped endings or sounds; and 5) reversals. Self-corrections and word repetitions are NOT marked as errors.

Persuasive Writing Assessment Prompt

Writing Situation: You are a young person living in the south during the outbreak of the Civil War. Your best friend is deciding whether or not to escape to the North.

Audience: Your best friend

Directions for Writing: Think about the stories you read in the *Civil War* unit. Decide on a clear position whether or not your friend should escape to the North. Persuade your friend to accept what you think he/she should do. Give reasons to support your position. Explain why your friend might not agree with your position (friend’s concerns). Write a concluding paragraph that ties your ideas together.

You will score the most points if you use the following checklist.

Revising for Genre: Persuasive

You should:

- _____ state a clear position regarding the decision to escape or not
- _____ give reasons to support your position
- _____ organize your paper by writing in a logical way that will make sense to the reader
- _____ address your friend’s concerns

Revising for Writing Strategies (Traits)

You should:

- _____ write a multiple-paragraph paper that presents your ideas in a logical sequence
- _____ provide details and transitional words that link your paragraphs together
- _____ write a concluding paragraph that ties the important ideas and details together

Proofreading for Conventions

You should:

- _____ use correct punctuation, capitalization, and grammar
- _____ use correct spelling
- _____ use a variety of sentence structures to make your writing interesting and connect ideas

TOTAL SCORE: _____/4

NOTES

NOTES

NOTES

Tenth Edition

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