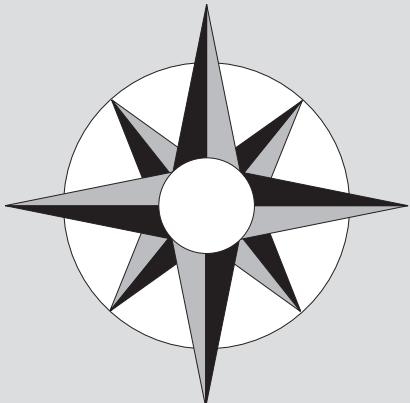


STUDENT TEST BOOKLET – LAUSD



Skills Assessments

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

G R A D E 5

Unit 5

Student Name _____

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

Charley Parkhurst

Pat Bush

Charlotte shivered in the cold New Hampshire morning. Her mother and father had been recently killed in a wagon accident. It was tragic to lose her parents at such an early age. It was more traumatic when her uncle decided to send her and her brother to an orphanage. As she neatly braided her long hair, she wondered what living in an orphanage would be like. She knew her brother would probably not stay long since boys could become an apprentice in trades such as carpentry or blacksmithing. Charlotte envied him. She knew it was unthinkable for a girl to have such opportunities. Sighing, she took her small bundle of belongings and walked to the living room where the trustees for the orphanage were waiting for the two children. Departing in the carriage, Charlotte left behind the life she had always known.

Soon after arriving, Charlotte's brother became an apprentice and left the orphanage. Before leaving he secretly gave Charlotte some of his clothes, as they both realized it was the only way she could support herself outside of the orphanage.

Then one night she cut her hair and left quietly, embarking on an odyssey that would take her on a lifelong journey of danger and deception. Masquerading as a boy, she changed her name to Charley. She found a job as a stable boy on a farm. From that time on everyone thought Charley was a boy. For a long time she mucked the stalls, and she walked and fed the horses. When her employers realized how good she was with horses, Charley was allowed to ride them for their daily exercise. A natural progression from menial duties, she drove a stagecoach to and from neighboring towns.

Now answer the questions about this part of the selection.

1. Why did Charlotte envy her brother?
 - A. He was a boy.
 - B. She wanted to be a blacksmith.
 - C. Boys didn't have to do housework.
 - D. Boys who had jobs could leave the orphanage.

2. In paragraph 3, the author states that Charlotte embarked on an *odyssey*.
The word *odyssey* means
 - A. danger and deception.
 - B. an extended adventure.
 - C. masquerade.
 - D. change your name.

At a time when a lady's options were limited to household duties, Charley enjoyed her time outside working with horses. Keeping her real identity from fellow workers became too burdensome, so she decided to head West. In this wild, unsettled, and rugged land, nobody asked questions about one's past. Charley continued life as a man driving a stagecoach during the gold-rush days in California.

Charley was only about 5'6" in height, slim and wiry, and had attentive gray eyes. She did not speak very often, and when she did, her voice was oddly sharp and high-pitched. Charley wore a patch over one eye either to distract people from the lack of a beard, or because she had been injured by a horse. She refused to bunk with the other drivers. Instead, she slept in barns with the horses to maintain her privacy.

A skilled driver, Charley took danger and hardship in stride. On one trip, one-eyed Charley was carrying a large amount of gold. Sensing danger, she felt the hair on the back of her neck rise. Suddenly two masked gunmen jumped from behind a pile of boulders. The outlaws pointed six-shooters at her and demanded the gold. Too fast for the thieves to know what was happening, Charley swung her shotgun around and fired. They dropped. Charley put down her gun, ignoring the cheers of her passengers. She was only doing her job. From that time on, no outlaw dared mess with Charley. They were afraid of meeting the same fate.

In Charley's day, women were not allowed to vote. But Charley was not known to be female. Ulysses S. Grant ran for president in 1868. Charley cast her vote in November of that year, becoming the first woman ever to vote in a presidential election.

Now answer the questions about this part of the selection.

3. Why did Charley move to the West?
- A. It would be easier to keep her secret.
 - B. She wanted to join the gold rush miners.
 - C. She was slim and wiry.
 - D. She was looking for her brother.
4. What was one of the ways Charley kept her secret?
- A. She spoke with a high-pitched voice.
 - B. She took hardships in stride.
 - C. She slept in barns with the horses.
 - D. She enjoyed working outside.
5. Why did Charley ignore the cheers of her passengers after she saved them and the gold shipment?
- A. Charley was too frightened.
 - B. Charley was just doing her job.
 - C. Charley thought the cheers were silly.
 - D. Charley was too embarrassed.
6. Charley was the first woman to vote for a president because
- A. people thought she was a man.
 - B. she was responsible.
 - C. everyone in California was allowed to vote.
 - D. she was good with horses.

She gained the respect of almost all of the people in the towns and stations she served. She helped women during childbirth, set broken bones, donated money to needy causes, and kissed babies. Charley was plagued by arthritis after long years of heat, cold, rain, and snow. Aches and pains were part of her daily routine. However, people knew her stagecoach would arrive on time. Nothing could stop her, neither wrecks in flooded washes nor wild pigs in the road. More than once she had to pull flailing passengers from a shattered coach. Still the passengers and mail continued to be delivered.

Charley woke one morning so stiff she was reluctant to take the stagecoach on its run. As she painfully walked across the barn floor, she decided it was time to retire. She purchased a stagecoach station because a sedentary life was not for her. Each day, drivers knew she would be patiently waiting for them to come around the bend. She would wave at the first sound of horses pulling another load of the gold seekers.

One day Charley was not outside. The driver pulled up and gave a loud “whoa” to stop the horses; still Charley was nowhere in sight. The driver knew something was wrong. When he entered the small station house, he found Charley. She had died in her sleep. Until that day, nobody had suspected this extraordinary pioneer was a woman.

Now answer the questions about this part of the selection.

7. Charley gained the respect of others because
- A. she decided to retire.
 - B. she wore a patch over one eye.
 - C. she voted for president in 1868.
 - D. her stagecoach was always on time.
8. One of the jobs listed below was not something Charley did.
What is the job she did **not** do?
- A. stable boy
 - B. carpenter
 - C. stagecoach driver
 - D. stagecoach station owner
9. The theme of this story is
- A. the West is a dangerous place to live.
 - B. everyone liked Charley.
 - C. stagecoach drivers developed lots of aches and pains from exposure to heat, cold, rain, and snow.
 - D. women are capable of performing jobs that many thought only men could do.
10. This story is an example of
- A. a play.
 - B. science fiction.
 - C. historical fiction.
 - D. autobiography.

TOTAL SCORE: _____ /10

Rewrite each title below adding the correct capitalization

1. the coming of the long knives
-

2. the country mouse and the city mouse
-

3. when shlemiel went to warsaw
-

Read each sentence. Underline the comparative and superlative adjectives.

4. Charley was the bravest driver during the Gold Rush.

5. Horses at the end of the trail were more tired than those at the beginning.

6. Stagecoaches were the safest way to carry a gold shipment.

Read each sentence and underline the adverbs.

7. Charley pulled sharply on the reins to stop the stagecoach.
8. Western trails were very dangerous places.
9. Outlaws frequently robbed the stagecoaches.
10. Passengers really appreciated Charley's driving skills.

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."

1. A. A metal wedge was used to split the wood.
 B. Doing the same task over and over can be a druge.
 C. His muscles tightened as he prepared to plunge his axe into the log.
 D. No mistake

2. A. The bear frightened the man so much he couldn't catch his breath.
 B. The people on the roller coaster screamed with excitement.
 C. The new car had real lether seats and a sun roof.
 D. No mistake

3. A. Due to the dense fog, plains were unable to land at the airport.
 B. On moonless nights you can see the Milky Way.
 C. The knight in shining armor galloped to his maiden's rescue.
 D. No mistake

4. A. My nephew just graduated from high school.
 B. Did you read the senator's campaign pamflet?
 C. The man was reliable and not afraid of hard work.
 D. No mistake

5. A. A pack of wolfs howled in the distance.
 B. The wagons were laden with wooden boxes filled with supplies.
 C. Three, freshly-baked loaves of bread were on the table.
 D. No mistake

6. A. It took courage to admit your mistake.
 B. Clean the wound every day and cover it with a fresh bandige.
 C. Most of the land was unusable, so they didn't purchase the property.
 D. No mistake

7. A. You cook the pasta while mother mixs the salad.
- B. He stuffs his saddle bag with a few supplies before heading into town.
- C. Lives were in constant peril in the Wild West.
- D. No mistake
9. A. He put extra logs in the fireplace to make the cabin feel cozier.
- B. The humidity seems dryer than normal for this time of year.
- C. The more she thought about her best friend moving away, the sadder she became.
- D. No mistake
8. A. The free-spirited horse tried to escape from the corral.
- B. Completing the marathon took an extraordinary effort.
- C. Manufacturers made a fullscale model of the car.
- D. No mistake
10. A. If you happen to be in town, give me a call.
- B. The galloping, stampeding horses made a sound like thunder.
- C. Football players lined up in the midle of the field.
- 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. Be sure your research is sufficient before writing your report.

- A. inadequate
- B. enough
- C. secure
- D. challenged

2. The students were bewildered about how to solve the math problem.

- A. frantic
- B. understanding
- C. spooked
- D. abandoned

3. It was easy to form animal shapes with the supple clay.

- A. mesquite
- B. ravaged
- C. feisty
- D. stiff

PART 2 — Multiple Meanings

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

4. The Indians were given a large tract of desert on which to live.

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

- A. The Civil War was a relatively short tract of time in the history of the United States.
- B. The doctor had to examine her entire digestive tract to find out why she was sick.
- C. Before the presidential election, we received a tract in the mail telling us about the candidates.
- D. Home builders are developing a huge tract near the lake.

5. The tenacious detective refused to rest until he could find a witness.

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

- A. For the rest of the day, she sat on the porch and thought about her vacation.
- B. You have been working too hard and need to rest.
- C. It was evident that the lawyer would rest his case after the next witness.
- D. Father asked him to rest the shovel against the tool shed.

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. The terrible drought caused the crops to die, so there was starvation in the village.

- A. dryness
- B. slaughter
- C. hogan
- D. marrow

7. The young child was confined to his room and couldn't play outside because he misbehaved.

- A. parched
- B. limited
- C. roamed
- D. galloping

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. The general's well-known list of accomplishments in the army is legendary.

- A. merciful
- B. unfurling
- C. famous
- D. enormous

9. The guide explained that few people had ever attempted the trek by themselves.

- A. journey
- B. captivity
- C. prairie
- D. whopper

10. The art dealer claimed the oil on canvas was a genuine William T. Ranney painting.

- A. brazen
- B. preserved
- C. ceremonial
- D. real

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.

In the summer of 1896, gold fever spread like
wildfire across North America. According to rumors,
someone had found gold near the Klondike River in
Canada. Hopeful men and women were stricken
with gold fever. People combed western Canada and
Alaska in search of the precious metal. Nome, Alaska,
was first settled as a mining camp. It became an
important hub of the gold rush. Fortune seekers
relied on the growing city for supplies.

Prospectors grumbled but were willing to face
the hardships. They chose to endure the harsh, frigid
weather for a chance to become wealthy. Lives were
lost in the freezing, arctic climate. Gritty miners
searched the land for hidden riches. Burros plodded
beside their masters with huge boxes of mining
supplies. They were also laden with food items such
as flour, beef jerky, and beans. Fresh vegetables were
scarce.

There were many other hazards. Danger lurked
everywhere. A ghastly fate awaited anyone who
stumbled upon a grizzly bear. Bandits often robbed
miners of their gold.

Some lucky miners struck gold in the mother lode.
They filled their coffers with treasure. Most, however,
returned home empty handed.

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**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) = _____

= 135

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 Oregon Trail began in Saint Louis, Missouri.	8
Pioneers were hoping to establish homesteads in the West. Settlers were advised to only pack basic food items. With drinking water, clothing, and cooking utensils, a covered wagon weighed more than three tons.	16 25 32 41
Some people tried to take too much. So the trail was littered with abandoned belongings.	52 56
The westward migration began in early spring. Pioneers needed to make it across the mountains before winter. The people and livestock required water. They also needed relief from the sizzling sun. For these reasons, the trail followed various rivers. Oregon's Columbia River marked the final leg of the journey.	63 72 79 89 96 105
Pioneers were robust people. They had a great sense of adventure. Fathers drove the wagons. Mothers and young children rode in the wagons. Older sons and daughters herded animals alongside the caravan. The wooden wagon seats were hard and uncomfortable. To get relief, banged and bruised riders jumped off their wagons and walked.	114 122 131 137 145 155 158
Encounters with hostile Indians were not very common. Contrary to old, western movies, "circle the wagons" was not a cry to fend off Indians. It was an order by the wagon master. It meant it was time to form a corral for horses and oxen.	165 173 185 197 203 210 220 223
The journey wasn't always unbearable. Settlers took time to have fun. They told stories, sang, and danced around the campfire.	

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)	=	135

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.

Expository [Informational Article] Writing Assessment Prompt

Writing Situation: You are writing an informational article about the struggles of the pioneers or Native Americans.

Audience: Your classmates

Directions for Writing: Think about the stories you read in the *New Frontiers* unit. The pioneers and Native Americans suffered many trials during the westward movement. You may choose to write about the pioneers or the Native Americans. Describe two or more struggles using facts and details. Tell how they dealt with their challenges. Organize your ideas in a logical order. Include an introduction and a concluding paragraph. Use transition words that connect your paragraphs.

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

Revising for Genre: Expository

You should:

- identify the struggles of either the pioneers or Native Americans
- describe two or more struggles using facts and details
- tell how they dealt with their challenges

Revising for Writing Strategies (Traits)

You should:

- write a multiple-paragraph article about the struggles of the pioneers or Native Americans
- describe the ideas in a logical order
- use facts, details and transitional words that connect your paragraphs
- include an introduction and concluding paragraph

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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