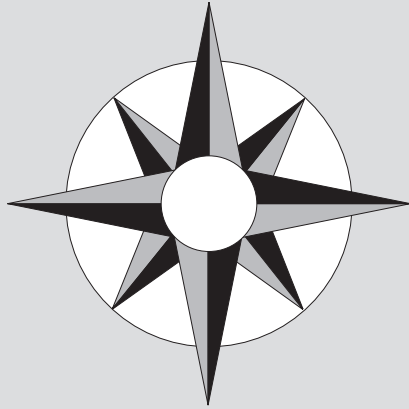


# STUDENT TEST BOOKLET



# Skills Assessments

Developed for Districts  
Using *Open Court Reading 2000*

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

**2**

**Unit 4**

Student Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

## Cockroaches Are Here to Stay

*Pat Bush*

The cockroach is a brown or black insect. It lives in warm, dark places. Many people think it's a household pest. This insect has six legs with three joints on each leg. Little claws on their feet help them climb walls. They have long feelers that let them know when they are close to an object. The feelers keep them from bumping into things even in the dark. The skin of a cockroach is thick and hard. This is their skeleton. It holds the insect together.

There are thousands of different kinds of cockroaches. They live in almost every part of the world. They are even found at the North and South Poles. In these very cold places they survive by moving in with humans. The cockroach looks like a common bug. But it is much more.

Cockroaches were living before dinosaurs roamed the earth. We know this because fossils of these insects have been found. Fossils are the hardened remains of animals or plants that lived long ago. The cockroach fossils that were found are almost three hundred million years old. They said hello to the dinosaurs and goodbye. They welcomed the woolly mammoths and then watched them die off.

*Now answer the questions about this part of the story.*

1. A cockroach

- A. has four legs.
- B. is a plant.
- C. is an insect.

2. How many different kinds of cockroaches are there?

- A. hundreds
- B. thousands
- C. millions

3. We know cockroaches lived before the dinosaurs because

- A. cockroach fossils were found.
- B. cockroaches look very old.
- C. cockroaches live in warm, dark places.

Why have these insects survived when other animals have not? The dinosaurs and many other animals of the ice age became extinct. They were not able to survive as the earth changed. The cockroaches did. They handled the earth's changes. They always found food and a place to live. They lived on.

One reason the cockroach has survived is its diet. They like food scraps but will eat almost anything. They eat plants and dead animals. If it is rotten and disgusting, it is a feast for them. These bugs also like paper and paste. They often make paper boxes and bags their home. Lunch is always handy. Kitchen cupboards provide snacks all day long.

The cockroach has also survived because it is quick. It can quickly get away from people or animal predators. These are fast moving bugs. They can run at speeds up to three miles an hour. That is faster than any other known living bug. This makes it very difficult to catch them. Try to step on one. It will zigzag in twenty-five directions in one second. It's even quicker than Michael Jordan. To escape their enemies, they can crawl into spaces as thin as a quarter. Their babies can zip into a thin, dime-sized crack.

*Now answer the questions about this part of the story.*

4. Why did some animals become extinct?
- A. They were too big.
  - B. They couldn't survive the earth's changes.
  - C. All animals died during the ice age.
5. Cockroaches eat
- A. plants.
  - B. dead animals.
  - C. all of the above.
6. What are two reasons cockroaches have survived for such a long time?
- A. They are brown and can climb walls.
  - B. They are household pests and live in kitchen cupboards.
  - C. They can quickly escape their enemies and eat almost anything.

This insect can do some amazing things. It can hold its breath for about forty minutes. So drowning it doesn't work. It is able to survive without food for a month. It can lose its head and live for a week. Another interesting fact is about its heart. It doesn't beat when the insect is moving. It beats when the insect is still.

The cockroach is not a common bug. It is unique. It has learned to adapt to life on earth over millions of years. In time, other animals may become extinct like the dinosaurs. But the cockroach is here to stay.

*Now answer the questions about this part of the story.*

7. Why does the author think cockroaches are amazing?

- A. This insect does things other animals can't do.
- B. This insect is interesting.
- C. This insect does not have a heart.

8. The word **unique** means

- A. not common.
- B. amazing.
- C. extinct.

9. The author's purpose for writing this article is to tell why cockroaches

- A. eat scraps.
- B. are household pests.
- C. have lived for such a long time.

10. "Cockroaches Are Here to Stay" is

- A. fiction.
- B. nonfiction.
- C. a fable.

TOTAL SCORE: ____/10
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Write the **abbreviation** for the underlined word in each sentence on the line below it.

1. Doctor Hill told us all about dinosaurs.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Did you know that Mister Wilson will be your new neighbor?

\_\_\_\_\_

Read each sentence. Draw a line under the **compound subject** or **compound verb**.

3. Some plants and animals become fossils.
4. Meteorites swirl and crash in space.
5. Minerals and water changed the bones to stone.



Add **commas** to the following sentences:

6. Most animals and plants will dry up crumble and blow away.
7. We can learn many things from the fish the fern and the dinosaur fossils.
8. Roses tulips and sunflowers grow in my grandmother's garden.

Read each sentence. Underline the **subject** and circle the **verb**.

9. Monster tracks tell a story.
10. A bone becomes a fossil clue.

TOTAL SCORE: \_\_\_\_/10

**DIRECTIONS:** Read all of the sentences. Decide which one of the underlined words is misspelled. Then fill in the bubble next to the answer.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <input type="radio"/> A. Is that a new <u>lunchbox</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. Your <u>backard</u> is my favorite place to play.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. We <u>sometimes</u> ride our bikes to the store.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. After school, we can play <u>basketball</u> at my house.</p>                             | <p>4. <input type="radio"/> A. Pads help <u>protect</u> your knees when you skate.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. Can you <u>imagine</u> seeing a real dinosaur?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. I like to use my <u>imaginashun</u> when I read.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. Our umbrella is our <u>protection</u> from the rain.</p> |
| <p>2. <input type="radio"/> A. Our car wouldn't <u>start</u> because the battery was dead.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. Father was <u>born</u> and raised in California.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. From space, the <u>earth</u> looks like a blue marble.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. A <u>lerge</u> package was delivered to his house.</p> | <p>5. <input type="radio"/> A. He bought two <u>pawnds</u> of potatoes.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. Her bike was <u>outside</u> in the garage.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. The <u>town</u> was at the base of the hill.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. Did you see the <u>crowd</u> of people waiting to buy concert tickets?</p>  |
| <p>3. <input type="radio"/> A. Mother spent her <u>day</u> working on the computer.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. My <u>neighbor</u> has a new puppy.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. How much does the pumpkin <u>weigh</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. Please fill the <u>contayner</u> with water.</p>  |   |

6.  A. Any plant can become a fossil.
- B. The wild animel raced through the forest.
- C. He hoped he would get to run in the final track meet.
- D. Can you put the puzzle together?
7.  A. The kitten was trapped in the tree.
- B. Are you stopping at Grandma's before dinner?
- C. She liked to go to the library.
- D. Were you planing to go to the ball game?
8.  A. The cardboard box is broken.
- B. They used watercolors to paint the mural.
- C. The cards were facdown on the table.
- D. The plastic bucket was filled with seashells.
9.  A. They drove carefully in the rain.
- B. The snail moved slowly across the lawn.
- C. Mt. Shasta was completely covered with snow.
- D. Mother gentlely rocked the fussy baby.
10.  A. Today's homework was easier than yesterday's.
- B. Do you think math is harder than reading?
- C. Reading is the easiest!
- D. What do you think is the hardest?

TOTAL SCORE: _____/10
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**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. Although the saber-toothed tiger once roamed the earth, it is now extinct.
  - A. hatched
  - B. clues
  - C. alive
  - D. prehistoric
  
2. The candy hardened as it cooled on the stove.
  - A. softened
  - B. sought
  - C. swirled
  - D. disappeared

**PART 2 — Multiple Meanings**

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the sentence. Read and answer the question. Fill in the bubble next to the answer you have chosen.

3. The gym teacher had students form four teams for a lunchtime tournament.
 

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

  - A. Use your imagination and shape the clay into an animal form.
  - B. After several meetings, the parents decided to form a babysitting club.
  - C. Sign this insurance claim form and mail it to your agent.
  - D. Tardiness is considered bad form.
  
4. Mother made grape jello in a star-shaped mold.
 

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

  - A. Did you see the mold the artist made to form the statue?
  - B. We found mold growing on the old cheese in the refrigerator.
  - C. Teachers have the power to mold their students' minds.
  - D. Young people often mold themselves after someone they respect and admire.

**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.

5. Most dinosaurs were tremendous giants that roamed the earth long ago.
  - A. starved
  - B. protected
  - C. enormous
  - D. difficult
  
6. Many years ago, fossils were formed in the slimy ooze of the earth.
  - A. instructions
  - B. mud
  - C. protection
  - D. footprints
  
7. The crops withered and died due to lack of rain during the dry, summer months.
  - A. soot
  - B. discovery
  - C. texture
  - D. shortage

**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. Scientists used to believe that dinosaurs disappeared because the climate became colder.
  - A. sprinklers
  - B. weather
  - C. titanic
  - D. moisture
  
9. Clouds of smoke warned us that the volcano might erupt.
  - A. burrow
  - B. reverse
  - C. swamp
  - D. explode
  
10. The dinosaur left its imprint in the mud.
  - A. shallow
  - B. scroll
  - C. mark
  - D. rescue

TOTAL SCORE: _____/10
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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.

People come from far away to visit a 8  
 park in the desert. This area has trees that 17  
 have turned into stone. These tree fossils 24  
 lay scattered on the sandy ground. It is an 33  
 amazing sight to see. The red, blue, green, 41  
 and yellow remains of the trees sparkle in 49  
 the sun. 51  
 How did the trees turn into stone? 58  
 Why do the fossils have different colors? 65  
 Long ago the trees died. They fell to the 74  
 ground. When the wind blew, sand and dirt 82  
 covered the trees. Each time it rained, 89  
 minerals dissolved in the soil. Rain helped 96  
 the minerals seep into the dead trees. 103  
 The minerals were different colors. 108  
 The water evaporated in the hot sun. 115  
 The minerals stayed in the trees. They filled 123  
 the cracks of the trees’ trunks and branches. 131  
 The wood rotted away. The minerals had 138  
 replaced the wood. The trees had turned into 146  
 fossils that were shaped just like the trees. 154  
 Some are small. Others are huge. 160  
 Laws help preserve this park for future 167  
 visitors. 168

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>85</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.

During the summer, Tom and his father 7  
took long walks. They stopped to rest under 15  
an elm tree on warm days. The huge tree 24  
stood beside a narrow river. This was their 32  
favorite resting spot. Tom would remove his 39  
sandals and dangle his feet in the cool water. 48

One day, Tom was gazing at rocks and 56  
pebbles in the mud. He noticed something 63  
strange. It was a rock with an unusual 71  
pattern. He quickly picked it up and asked 79  
his father, “What is this? It looks like the 88  
drawing of a skeleton.” 92

“You have found an animal fossil,” replied 99  
his father. “A fossil is what’s left of a plant or 110  
animal that lived long ago.” 115

“How did the animal become a fossil?” 122  
Tom asked. 124

“When it died, the animal’s body was 131  
trapped in the soil. It turned into the stone 140  
you found. You might enjoy collecting fossils,” 147  
said Tom’s father. “Would you like to learn 155  
more about them? I know several books you 163  
could read.” 165

Tom read the books. He began to look for 174  
more fossils. Soon he had eight in his precious 183  
collection. 184

**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)       =    85

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 Writing Prompt

**Writing Situation:** You are thinking about giving instructions.

**Purpose:** To give instructions

**Audience:** Your classmates

**Writing Directions:** Think about how you make a peanut butter and jelly sandwich. Write a paragraph that explains the steps in making the sandwich. Write your ideas on a sheet of paper before you begin writing.

### Student Checklist:

<b>Revising</b>
<p>_____ Is your topic sentence the first sentence in your paragraph?</p> <p>_____ Did you use time and order words in your instructions?</p> <p>_____ Did you include every step?</p> <p>_____ Are your steps in the correct order?</p> <p>_____ Are your instructions clear?</p>
<b>Proofreading</b>
<p>_____ Is every paragraph indented?</p> <p>_____ Did you capitalize proper nouns and the beginnings of sentences?</p> <p>_____ Did you use correct grammar?</p> <p>_____ Did you use correct punctuation?</p> <p>_____ Is every word spelled correctly?</p>

Conventions Score: _____/4	TOTAL RUBRIC SCORE: _____/4
Genre Score: _____/4	
Writing Traits Score: _____/4	



# NOTES

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# NOTES

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# NOTES

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**Tenth Edition**

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