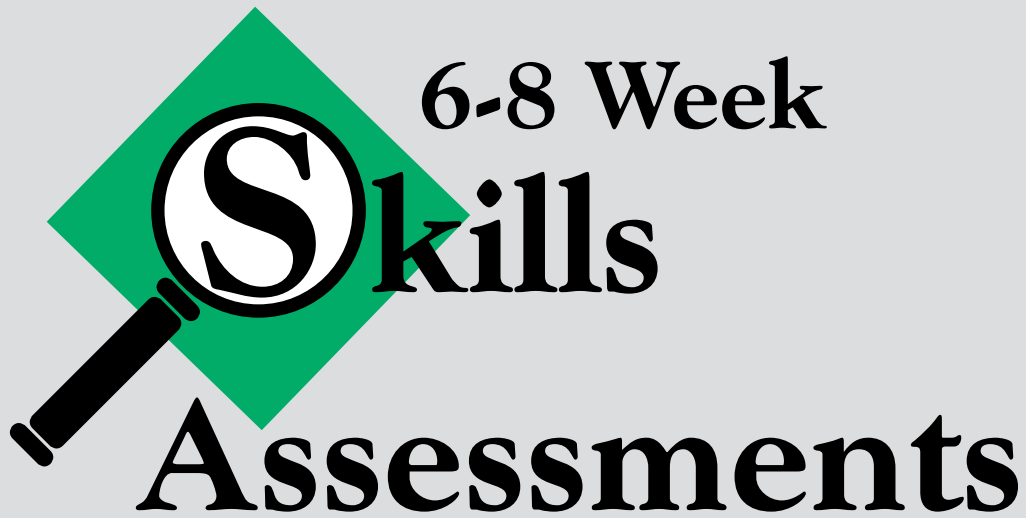


STUDENT TEST BOOKLET



6-8 Week
Skills
Assessments

Developed for Districts
Using *Open Court Reading 2002*

G **R** **A** **D** **E** **2**

Unit 3

Student Name _____

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

Alligators

Frank Staub

Pretend that a monster is walking into your yard. It is ten feet long, and its skin is dark and scaly. Its mouth is full of sharp teeth, and its strong jaws could break your bones. Creatures like this really do walk into people's yards. But they are not monsters. They are alligators.

Alligators spend most of their time floating in or lying next to water. They live in wetlands. Wetlands are land covered with water. Water may stay in a wetland all the time or just during part of the year. Rivers, lakes, and swamps are freshwater wetlands. A freshwater wetland has little or no salt in it.

Many wetlands are gone now. People have filled them in with dirt and rocks. They wanted to make dry land for their houses. Some alligators in those areas have nowhere else to go. So, every now and then, an alligator crawls into someone's yard. It's probably looking for food in what used to be its home. An alligator can run fast. It can stand on its toes and lift its body off the ground to run. Small dogs watch out! A small dog would make a tasty meal for an alligator.

Now answer the questions about this part of the story.

1. Alligators
 - A. have moist, smooth skin.
 - B. have strong jaws and sharp teeth.
 - C. can not run fast.

2. Alligators spend most of their time
 - A. floating in or lying next to water.
 - B. lying on rocks.
 - C. swimming in the ocean.

3. Alligators are usually found in
 - A. swimming pools.
 - B. oceans.
 - C. freshwater wetlands.

4. Why are the wetlands gone?
 - A. The wetlands were flooded.
 - B. It stopped raining.
 - C. People filled them with dirt and rocks.

5. Why are alligators sometimes found in people's yards?
 - A. They are looking for food.
 - B. They are searching for water.
 - C. They are lonely.

Some people think alligators are big lizards. But they are not. Lizards don't grow nearly as big as alligators. Alligators are more like dinosaurs. Like dinosaurs and lizards, alligators are reptiles. All reptiles breathe air, have dry, scaly skin, and are cold-blooded. This means their blood gets cold when it is cold outside. Snakes and turtles are reptiles, too.

Alligators are strong predators. Predators are animals that hunt and eat other animals. Alligators can catch food on land and in water. They eat animals, not plants. The animals they hunt are called its prey. Young alligators eat insects, small fish, and crabs. As alligators grow, they catch bigger and bigger prey. Adult alligators eat fish, birds, snakes, turtles, and other alligators. A big alligator may even try to catch a deer.

Alligators do most of their hunting at night. Darkness is not a problem. At night they use their good sense of smell. Even during the day, alligators use their noses as well as their eyes and ears to find food.

Now answer the questions about this part of the story.

6. Alligators are more like

- A. snakes.
- B. dinosaurs.
- C. turtles.

7. Why are alligators reptiles?

- A. They are cold-blooded and have dry, scaly skin.
- B. They are warm-blooded and have dry, scaly skin.
- C. They are strong and have smooth skin.

8. Alligators eat

- A. vegetables.
- B. plants.
- C. other animals.

9. As alligators grow, they

- A. catch bigger and bigger prey.
- B. spend more time in the water.
- C. eat less food.

10. Darkness is not a problem for alligators when they hunt at night because

- A. they can see better at night than most animals.
- B. they have a good sense of smell.
- C. they sleep all day.

TOTAL SCORE: _____ /10

Read the following sentences. Underline the **subject** of the sentence.

1. Alligators have huge teeth!
2. A new tooth grows to take the place of a lost tooth.

Read the following sentences. Choose the **verb** that correctly completes the sentence. Fill in the bubble next to your answer.

3. Snakes _____ a tasty meal for a hungry alligator.
 makes make
4. Wetlands _____ the perfect home for alligators.
 are is

Add the correct **end mark** for each of the sentences below.

5. Can you see that alligator sneaking up on its prey ____
6. “Don’t feed the alligator ____” yelled the ranger.
7. Alligators have been known to make a meal of dogs and cats ____

Read and decide if the following are **complete**, **fragment**, or **run-on** sentences. Fill in the bubble next to your answer.

8. Turtles can be found at the zoo reptiles have scaly skin.

complete fragment run-on

9. Baby alligators have pointed teeth.

complete fragment run-on

10. Snakes fast and across the grass.

complete fragment run-on

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.

1. A. The fireman taught the children a safe way to exit a smoky room.
 - B. The dog trainer taught the puppy how to stay on command.
 - C. Follow the trayl down the hill and along the river.
 - D. They had to wait at the bus stop for over an hour.
2. A. Your voice is too loud, and I can't read my book.
 - B. The circus clown had orange hair.
 - C. The gray mouse was nibbling on a piece of cheese.
 - D. Open your moth so the dentist can see your teeth.
3. A. I had a dreem that I was the captain of a submarine.
 - B. Please put these crayons away in the drawer.
 - C. Leaves covered the sidewalk after the autumn storm.
 - D. She couldn't get to sleep because a dog was barking.
4. A. Where did you find my teddy bear?
 - B. The parakeet escaped from its cage and began to fie around the house.
 - C. When my father saw the broken window, I wanted to hide.
 - D. Tie the rags onto the kite to make a tail.
5. A. Soap bubbles floated into the air and then popped.
 - B. Have you ever watched a video in slow motion?
 - C. Watch carefully while I shoo you how to pass a soccer ball.
 - D. He stubbed his toe on the sidewalk.

6. A. My birthday cake was decorated with colorful, candy speckles.
- B. The little girl chuckled when she saw the cute puppy.
- C. How far can you kik that soccer ball?
- D. Would you like to go to the baseball game?
7. A. The cowboy was riding a white pony in the parade.
- B. Is she your choice for class president?
- C. If you leave food in the refrigerator too long, it will spoil.
- D. Did you see the coyn I brought back from France?
8. A. I knew you were going to have fun camping.
- B. Who ate the last piece of pie?
- C. Please do not be rood to the new student.
- D. Mother sings a musical tune each night at bedtime.
9. A. Every pag of the old book was trimmed in gold.
- B. Did you enjoy the football game?
- C. I hope I have enough change for a candy bar.
- D. The gentle fawns frolicked in the forest.
10. A. May I wear my new, white school shart tomorrow?
- B. This year summer was unseasonably cold.
- C. An ostrich is the largest living bird in the world.
- D. The horse galloped across the green meadow.

TOTAL SCORE: _____/10

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. Chickens are afraid of foxes because they are enemies.
 - A. mimics
 - B. friends
 - C. disguised
 - D. camouflaged

2. The car’s fresh paint has a glossy finish.
 - A. invisible
 - B. dull
 - C. glistening
 - D. shiny

3. I cautiously crossed the busy street.
 - A. carefully
 - B. properly
 - C. carelessly
 - D. slinkingly

PART 2 — Multiple Meanings

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

4. She has an ear for music and easily learned the new song.

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

 - A. Please get an ear of corn out of the refrigerator.
 - B. He seems to have an ear for learning Spanish.
 - C. After swimming practice, my ear began to hurt.
 - D. The scout leader hoped he had everyone’s ear so they wouldn’t miss his important message.

5. The seal on the package had been broken.

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

 - A. A small, black seal playfully swam in the ocean.
 - B. Father gave his seal of approval for our party plans.
 - C. The artist painted the state seal on each china plate.
 - D. Knowing there was money inside, he excitedly ripped the seal of the envelope.

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. Sometimes I feel drowsy and want to lie down after I've eaten a big meal.
- A. sleepy
 - B. unaware
 - C. natural
 - D. wakeful
7. Onlookers craned their necks to see the parade.
- A. scrambled
 - B. gripped
 - C. avoided
 - D. stretched

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. A snail was slithering up an old flower pot.
- A. prying
 - B. growling
 - C. fading
 - D. gliding
9. Hikers walked along the ridge of the steep cliff.
- A. edge
 - B. meadow
 - C. surroundings
 - D. creatures
10. The sweet scent of orange blossoms filled the air.
- A. coloration
 - B. design
 - C. smell
 - D. delicious

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.

Misha opened her birthday present. It 6
 was from her grandmother. She was excited. 13
 “Cool, this is my best birthday gift ever!” 21
 Her new present wasn’t a toy. It was a 30
 camera. Now she could take pictures of birds 38
 in the park. 41
 Misha was a bird watcher. She knew 48
 it was a good idea to try to be invisible 58
 when studying animals in the wild. Misha 65
 wanted her clothing to blend with the colors 73
 of the ground, trees, and shrubs. Bright reds 81
 and yellows might frighten the birds. She 88
 didn’t want them to fly away. Misha looked 96
 through her closet. She found her camping 103
 clothes. She thought they would be perfect 110
 for bird watching. 113
 At the park, she took a photograph of a 122
 red-breasted robin. It was looking for worms. 130
 She caught a glimpse of a hawk gliding 138
 across the sky. The bird darted away before 146
 she could focus her camera. Next, she 153
 snapped a picture of a blue jay scolding a 162
 squirrel. The birds did not see her. Even her 171
 friends walked right past her. They did not 179
 notice Misha crouching in the bushes. 185

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) = 78

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.

Nature has given animals ways to fool 7
 their enemies. An insect called the walking 14
 stick is an example. This insect is skinny 22
 and brown or green in color. It is a strange- 32
 looking bug. When it stands still on a twig, it 42
 looks exactly like a stick. This helps it avoid 51
 being eaten by birds. 55

Some lizards can change their color, 61
 helping them blend into the background. 67
 One such lizard is a gecko. It can change 76
 color when it is afraid. 81

The coloring of a fawn helps it blend into 90
 nature. A baby fawn is light brown. It has 99
 white spots on its back. When its mother is 108
 away, it snuggles in tall grass to hide. 116

Some birds change the color of their 123
 feathers with the seasons. They become 129
 white in the winter to blend in with the 138
 snow. In the summer, they turn brown. 145

Hawks are speckled with a mix of brown, 153
 tan, and white. This camouflage helps them 160
 hide when they are perched in trees. 167

Animals have different ways to hide. 173
 The next time you walk in the forest, look 182
 for clues of hiding animals. 187

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: _____
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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 explaining something you know how to do.

Purpose: To explain how to make something

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. Use a graphic organizer to plan the steps in your paragraph.

Student Checklist:

Revising
<p>_____ Is your main-idea (topic) sentence the first sentence in your paragraph?</p> <p>_____ Did you use time and order words?</p> <p>_____ Are your steps in the correct order?</p> <p>_____ Do you have all of the important details?</p>
Proofreading
<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

Seventh Edition

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