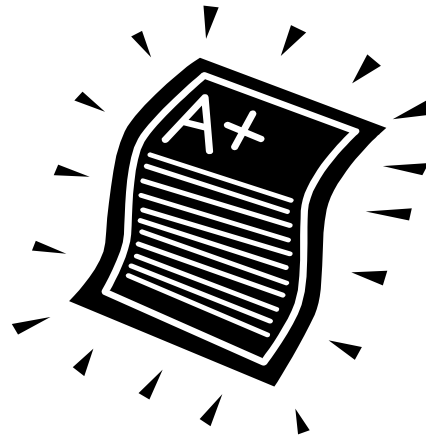


Name: _____
Date: _____
School: _____
District: _____



*Increasing Achievement for Schools,
Teachers, & Students*

Pre Test

Read the following selection. Then answer questions 1 through 13.

I Have a Weird Name

I have a weird name. In fact, all three of my names are weird. It's not my fault. It's not exactly my mom's and dad's fault, either, although they did give me the names. It's really the fault of all of my relatives, if you want to know the truth of the matter. Just about all of them go crazy when anyone starts talking about our revered **ancestors**, and all of them keep lists and pictures of relatives and these things called "family trees" in their houses.

We have a lot of family picnics and stuff, and my relatives are always bringing up how this one married that one and had which kids. Some of them I recognize, and some of them I don't recognize. That's because I haven't met them all. We are a big family, and some of us live in different states around the country. Everybody's always emailing pictures and news about what's going on, especially the ones who don't live here.

I remember this going on when I was a little kid. Back then, I didn't understand much about it. In fact, some of it was really pretty confusing. For instance, I thought some of our family lived in trees. Or, really, I thought they lived in tree houses. This seemed like a really cool thing to me, so I was always looking up in the trees whenever we went to my relatives' houses, but as far as I could see, all of their houses were on the ground, just like ours. I couldn't understand why they were always talking about family trees when, as far as I could tell, no one lived in one.

Finally, I asked one of my cousins. He was in high school and pretty smart, so I thought he'd know which of our relatives lived in tree houses. He laughed at that, you can bet. Then, he told me what a "family tree" is. He said it is a sort of chart where all the relatives have their names. It starts with two relatives, and then it "branches out" to more relatives for each generation. That's why it is called a family tree.

Anyway, like I started out saying, I have weird names, and it's all because of this craziness my family has about relatives. See, they study these family trees and charts every time there is a baby coming. You never saw such a big deal made over what to name a kid. Everybody gets together and suggests names that have been handed down in our family, so the poor new kid is stuck with someone else's name. It's what they did with me and what they did with my sister and brother who were born before me.

They got lucky, though. My sister is named Scarlett Joanna because she was named after a great-aunt and a grandmother. She hates her names because she would rather be named Ashley or Brittany. I told her everybody is named Ashley or Brittany. She said that's why she wishes she were, too. Too bad, I say. My brother is named Albert Elmer, and he hates both of those names, too. He says Elmer sounds like glue. Too bad, I say.

Now you may think those names are weird, but compared to my name, they're perfectly fine. I mean, my sister is called Joanna, and my brother is called Al. Those are sort of normal names, if you ask me. I, on the other hand, have a right to complain about *my* name. I mean, if you look at my first name you can't tell if I'm a girl or a boy. Teachers can never pronounce *any* of my names. People laugh when they hear them, and they are all hard to spell. How would you feel if you were named Derry Shermetta Schwendimier?

I Have a Weird Name

1. What is this passage primarily about?
 - A. how people get their names
 - B. someone who is unhappy with her name
 - C. names that are popular today
 - D. none of the above

2. Why did the author ask a cousin about family trees?
 - A. The cousin was a lumberjack.
 - B. The cousin was an ancestor.
 - C. The cousin was smart.
 - D. none of the above

3. Who was born first?
 - A. the author
 - B. the author's sister
 - C. the author's father
 - D. none of the above

4. What is the main difference between a tree and a family tree?
 - A. One is an oak, and the other is a pine.
 - B. One is tall, and the other is short.
 - C. There is no difference.
 - D. none of the above

5. What caused the author to be confused about where some relatives lived?
 - A. the kinds of trees they talked about
 - B. the picnics all the family members attend
 - C. people talking about family trees
 - D. none of the above

6. What can you infer about some people's attitudes toward naming babies?
 - A. They want to name babies after other people in the family.
 - B. They want to name babies after movie stars and singers.
 - C. They think babies should pick their own names later.
 - D. none of the above



I Have a Weird Name

7. From information in this passage, you could conclude that a family tree:
- A. can be useful for shading picnic tables
 - B. could fall on a house in a storm
 - C. is good for keeping family records
 - D. none of the above
8. The passage explains that the family talks about “revered **ancestors**.” What does **ancestor** mean?
- A. a relative who is no longer alive
 - B. a flower that blooms in the spring
 - C. someone who hasn’t been born yet
 - D. none of the above
9. The third paragraph was written to:
- A. explain where the author’s names came from
 - B. explain where the author’s family lives
 - C. explain where the author was born
 - D. none of the above
10. The best summary of this passage is:
- A. Some teachers make fun of students’ names.
 - B. Some names are hard to spell and pronounce.
 - C. Sometimes we get stuck with names we don’t like.
 - D. none of the above
11. The main idea of the sixth paragraph is to:
- A. explain why the author’s brother and sister hate their names
 - B. explain why the author’s mother has a weird name
 - C. explain why the author’s name is hard to spell
 - D. none of the above
12. Contrast where the author thought some relatives lived with where they really lived:
- A. The author thought they lived in trees, but they really lived on the ground.
 - B. The author thought they lived out of town, but they really lived nearby.
 - C. The author thought they lived in Canada, but they really lived in America.
 - D. none of the above
13. Where would you look for a word that means almost the same as “weird?”
- A. in a ghost story
 - B. in a thesaurus
 - C. in an atlas
 - D. none of the above



Read the following selection. Then answer questions 14 through 30.

Naval Hero John Paul Jones

John Paul Jones was born in Scotland in 1747. His name at that time was John Paul. He went to sea on a British ship at age 12. He had his own command by the age of 22. He sailed his ship to the West Indies. There, he punished two of his men. Both of them died. After that, he had a **reputation** as a murderer and a war criminal.

His commanding officers in the British Navy thought he was a bad captain and a liar. He ran away to the American colonies. There, he added Jones to his name. Soon, the colonies went to war against Britain. Jones joined the new navy of the colonies. Within a year, he had his own ship. It was called the Bonhomme Richard, or Poor Richard.

It was an old merchant ship. Jones fitted the ship with guns. He sailed it to Britain and took along four other ships. During the American Revolutionary War, the ships raided the coasts of England and Scotland. They sank many British vessels. In one battle, he tied the Bonhomme Richard to a larger British ship. He did this so the British ship could not get away. Then the men on his ship and the British ship fought each other.

The British commander demanded that Jones and his men give up. Jones kept on fighting. The Bonhomme Richard began taking on water. The British commander again asked Jones to give up, but Jones refused. It was then that Jones made his **legendary** remark, "I have not yet begun to fight."

Jones rammed the British ship. The British seamen fell and jumped overboard. The men from the Bonhomme Richard got onto the British ship. The Bonhomme Richard and the other ships from the colonies fought the British ships. The ships from the colonies won the battle.

After the American Revolutionary War, Jones went to Russia. He fought in the Russian Navy. The Russian naval officers were jealous of his success. They plotted against Jones. As a result, his ship was taken away. He was forced to remain on land where he was very unhappy.

In May of 1790, Jones went to Paris. He stayed there until he died in 1792. He was buried in Paris. In 1905, his remains were brought to the United States. In 1913, he was buried in the chapel of the U.S. Naval Academy. As time passed, John Paul Jones came to be thought of as an American hero.

14. This passage is mainly about:
- A. battles at sea
 - B. the life of a naval hero
 - C. the Russian Navy
 - D. none of the above

15. Which detail explains that Jones was at sea most of his life?
- A. He died in Paris at age 45.
 - B. He went to sea at age 12.
 - C. He sailed to Britain at age 22.
 - D. none of the above
16. What happened right after the British captain told Jones to surrender?
- A. Jones took his ship from him.
 - B. Jones kept on fighting.
 - C. Jones tied up to his ship.
 - D. none of the above
17. Compare the Bonhomme Richard before Jones got it with what he made it into.
- A. It was a tugboat, and he made it a cruiser.
 - B. It was a submarine, and he made it a destroyer.
 - C. It was a merchant ship, and he made it a warship.
 - D. none of the above
18. What caused the deaths of two of Jones' sailors in the West Indies?
- A. They fell overboard.
 - B. Jones punished them.
 - C. The British killed them.
 - D. none of the above
19. What can you infer about Jones from this passage?
- A. He was an excellent sailor.
 - B. He did not like to fight.
 - C. He was a war criminal.
 - D. none of the above
20. What conclusion can you draw about the feelings of the Russian naval officers toward Jones?
- A. They wanted to be rid of him.
 - B. They admired him.
 - C. They did not like the way he fought sea battles.
 - D. none of the above

21. The author writes that Jones “had a **reputation** as a murderer. . .”
What does **reputation** mean?
- A. to be sent to prison
 - B. to be described as
 - C. to be disliked
 - D. none of the above
22. Why does the author write about both the good things and the bad things that Jones did?
- A. to spread gossip about Jones
 - B. to make the reader like Jones
 - C. to give all the facts about Jones
 - D. none of the above
23. Which is the best summary of this passage?
- A. All men from Scotland are good sailors.
 - B. British ships are not as good as U.S. ships.
 - C. Russian sailors are bullies.
 - D. none of the above
24. What inference can you draw from the respect Jones was given by the U.S. Navy in 1913?
- A. The U.S. Navy did not accept him as a war hero.
 - B. The U.S. Navy thought of him as a war hero.
 - C. The U.S. Navy wanted him punished.
 - D. none of the above
25. Which detail belongs in a summary of this passage?
- A. John Paul Jones spent time as a ship builder.
 - B. John Paul Jones spoke French.
 - C. John Paul Jones won a lot of sea battles.
 - D. none of the above



The Bonhomme Richard in Combat

Naval Hero John Paul Jones

26. Why did John Paul add Jones to his name?
- A. He wanted a middle name.
 - B. to get a fresh start in the American colonies
 - C. so he could get a new ship from the British Navy
 - D. none of the above
27. What was the author's purpose for the fourth paragraph?
- A. to mention Jones' legendary remark
 - B. to mention that the Bonhomme Richard sank
 - C. to mention that Jones decided to surrender
 - D. none of the above
28. What does **legendary** mean?
- A. translated
 - B. famous
 - C. unknown
 - D. none of the above
29. Which one is **NOT** true about Jones?
- A. He won a lot of sea battles.
 - B. He had a bad temper.
 - C. Sailing was not a great passion for John Paul Jones.
 - D. none of the above
30. Where might one find facts about the American Revolutionary War?
- A. in an American history book
 - B. in a calendar of events
 - C. www.dictionary.com
 - D. none of the above



John Paul Jones
1747 - 1792

Read the following selection. Then answer questions 31 through 43.

Life in a Castle

How would you like to live in a castle? Think about how much room you would have! Think about how grand everything would be! Sounds great, right? Now, think about how hard it would be to keep it warm in the winter. Think about having no running water and about seeing rats and roaches everywhere. In some ways, life in a castle might not be so great after all.

In the Early Middle Ages, castles were home to people who had lots of money and big pieces of land. These people were lords and ladies of the royal courts. They were also known as members of the nobility. Each lord had his own army, many of whom lived in the castle, too. It was their job to defend the castle from the lord's enemies.

Castles needed hundreds of servants, most of whom also lived inside the walls. They cooked and cleaned, as well as caring for the gardens and the livestock. The lord also had his personal servants to help him with the business of running his estate. This included keeping records and notification of when repairs needed to be made. The lady of the castle had her servants, too. They washed and laid out her clothes and helped her with the children.

The true **function** of a castle was to act as a fort. People lived in rooms inside the high, thick walls that formed the outside of a castle. These walls were made of stones, and they were built around an open courtyard in the center of the castle. Heavy wooden gates that took many men to open and close protected the people inside. It took hundreds of people many years to build a castle.

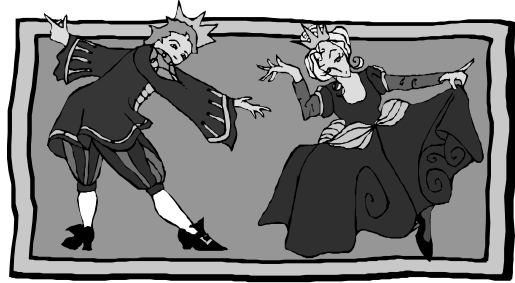
Often, ditches were dug around castles and filled with water. These were called moats. These moats were also part of the protection offered by a castle. When a castle had a moat, it also needed a drawbridge. This drawbridge had to be raised for protection and lowered for people entering and leaving the castle. It took many men to raise and lower the drawbridge.

Another way to protect the castle was to build round towers at the four-corners of the castle walls. These towers let the lord's army defend the castle from attackers. The lord's army stood in the towers and fired arrows down on the attackers. The castle walls were tall. This let the castle's defenders pour boiling water or oil down on the attackers.

Inside the castle, life was not as we know it today. The bare stone walls were cold and damp all year. This meant that in cold weather everyone had to wear several layers of clothing and stay near the huge fireplaces to be warm. This also meant that mold grew on the walls. When it rained, there was no window glass to keep the water out. When it snowed, there was no way to keep ice from forming on the floors.

On the other hand, castle life could be very grand. Dozens of people came to the castle daily to do business or to meet with the lord. Many people came to dinner in the huge dining halls. There were visitors such as knights and even royalty to entertain. Of course, there was no television to watch, and there were no video games to play. Armies attacked the castle a lot, so even without reality shows and video games, life in a medieval castle was never boring!

Life in a Castle



31. What is this passage mainly about?
- A. the fun of having lots of visitors
 - B. castle life in the Middle Ages
 - C. the life of a castle servant
 - D. none of the above
32. Which detail does **NOT** explain why living in a castle could be unpleasant?
- A. Royalty came to visit.
 - B. Rats and roaches were everywhere.
 - C. Mold grew on the walls.
 - D. none of the above
33. What happened after a moat was built around a castle?
- A. The electricity was shut off.
 - B. A drawbridge had to be built.
 - C. Armies attacked the castle.
 - D. none of the above
34. How was life in the Middle Ages different from life today?
- A. There were not as many video games in the Middle Ages.
 - B. There were more television channels in the Middle Ages.
 - C. Everyone lives in a castle today.
 - D. none of the above
35. What happened when armies attacked a castle?
- A. The servants cooked a big meal.
 - B. The drawbridge was lowered to let them inside.
 - C. The defenders poured boiling oil on them.
 - D. none of the above
36. Why was it important to have so many servants in a castle?
- A. The castle lord liked to brag about how many servants he had.
 - B. The servants were needed to take care of everything.
 - C. The servants shot arrows at attackers.
 - D. none of the above

Life in a Castle

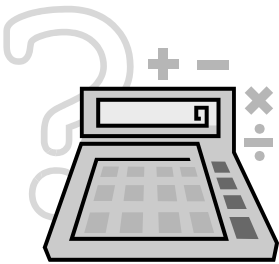
37. What can you infer from the passage about how hard it was to build a castle?
- A. Building a castle took a lot of people a long time.
 - B. Building a castle took only a year or so.
 - C. Building a castle did not take many people.
 - D. none of the above
38. The passage reads, “The true **function** of a castle was to act as a fort.”
What does **function** mean?
- A. purpose
 - B. army
 - C. battle
 - D. none of the above
39. The author wrote the seventh paragraph to:
- A. explain about living inside a castle in the Middle Ages
 - B. explain about the weather in the Middle Ages
 - C. explain about windows in the Middle Ages
 - D. none of the above
40. A good summary of this passage is:
- A. Having company was fun in the Middle Ages.
 - B. Attacking a castle can be dangerous.
 - C. It took a lot of time to keep a castle clean.
 - D. none of the above
41. What happened right after visitors rode up to the castle?
- A. Electricity was invented.
 - B. The drawbridge was lowered so they could enter the castle.
 - C. The servants fed their livestock.
 - D. none of the above
42. The best summary of the first paragraph is:
- A. Rats and roaches make good pets.
 - B. It’s fun to carry water from the well.
 - C. Fireplaces are better than heaters.
 - D. none of the above



Life in a Castle

43. Where in a book would you look for a chapter about the Middle Ages?
- A. in the glossary
 - B. in the table of contents
 - C. in the index
 - D. none of the above
44. What is an almanac?
- A. a reference book of facts
 - B. a book of maps
 - C. a list of names and addresses
 - D. none of the above

I Have a Weird Name – 5.5
Naval Hero John Paul Jones – 5.7
Life in a Castle – 5.7



This Begins the Math Portion of the Test

45. What is the value of the 6 in the number 16,891?
- A. 600
 - B. 6,000
 - C. 60
 - D. 60,000
46. $\frac{1}{4}$ ___ 0.25
- A. <
 - B. >
 - C. =
 - D. x

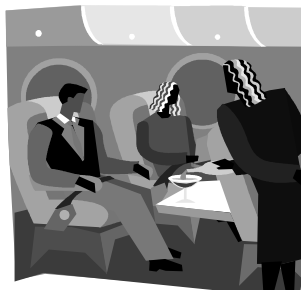
47. Order the following numbers from least to greatest.

12.54, 12.45, 12.65, 12.75

- A. 12.54, 12.45, 12.65, 12.75
- B. 12.45, 12.65, 12.75, 12.54
- C. 12.75, 12.65, 12.54, 12.45
- D. 12.45, 12.54, 12.65, 12.75

48. Choose a benchmark number to estimate the number of seats on a large airplane.

- A. 3 seats
- B. 300 seats
- C. 3,000 seats
- D. 30,000 seats



49. _____ = 0.75

- A. $\frac{1}{4}$
- B. $\frac{3}{4}$
- C. $\frac{1}{2}$
- D. $\frac{7}{5}$

50. What is the word form for the number 2,453,789?

- A. two thousand, four hundred fifty-three, seven hundred eighty-nine
- B. two billion, four hundred fifty-three thousand, seven hundred eighty-nine
- C. twenty-four fifty three thousand, seven hundred eighty-nine
- D. two million, four hundred fifty-three thousand, seven hundred eighty-nine

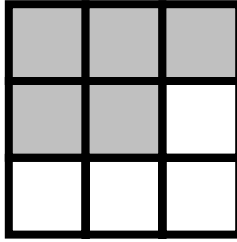
51. Which fraction has a value equal to the shaded part modeled below?

A. $\frac{4}{5}$

B. $\frac{4}{9}$

C. $\frac{2}{3}$

D. $\frac{5}{9}$



52. What is the greatest common factor of 3 and 6?

- A. 3
- B. 6
- C. 12
- D. 18

53. Identify the multiplication property.

$$13 \times 11 = 11 \times 13$$

- A. commutative property
- B. identity property
- C. associative property
- D. zero property

54. Sarah went on vacation. The trip will cost her \$75 per night for a hotel room. She plans on staying 4 nights. How much will she pay for her hotel room?

- A. \$75
- B. \$300
- C. \$175
- D. \$150



55. Use mental math to complete the following.

$$1 \times 0.007 = 0.007$$

$$10 \times 0.007 = 0.07$$

$$100 \times 0.007 = 0.7$$

$$1,000 \times 0.007 = ?$$

- A. $1,000 \times 0.007 = 7$
- B. $1,000 \times 0.007 = 700$
- C. $1,000 \times 0.007 = 7,000$
- D. $1,000 \times 0.007 = 70$

56. Look at the problem below.

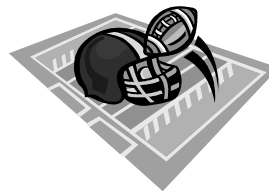
Jim bought 12 cookies. He divided the cookies equally amongst himself and 2 friends. How many did each person receive?

Which expression would you use to solve the problem?

- A. 12×3
- B. $12 + 3$
- C. $12 - 3$
- D. $12 \div 3$

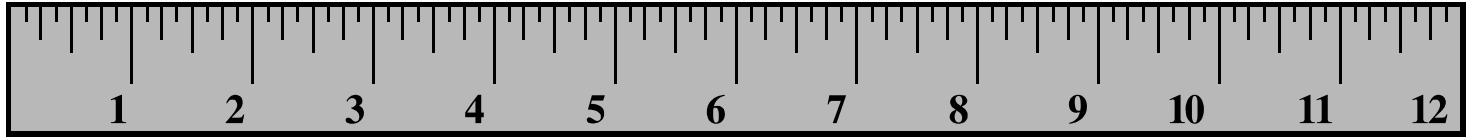
57. What is the best unit to measure a football field?

- A. inches
- B. feet
- C. yards
- D. miles



58. $400 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$

- A. 4,000
- B. 40
- C. 4
- D. 1



59. Use the ruler to determine the length of the block to the nearest quarter of an inch.

A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in

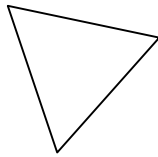
B. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in

C. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in

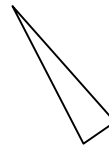
D. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in

60. Which of the following triangles is an equilateral?

A.



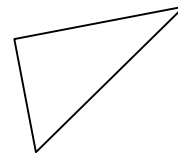
B.



C.



D.



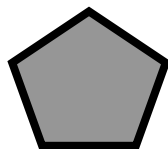
61. Name the shape.

A. octagon

B. hexagon

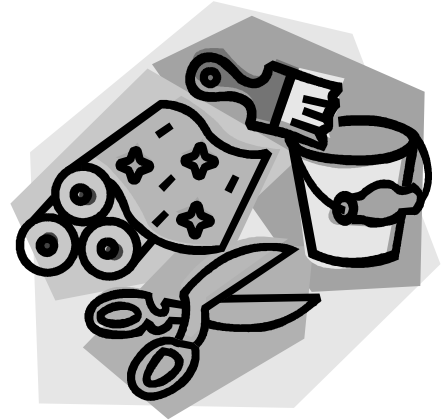
C. heptagon

D. pentagon

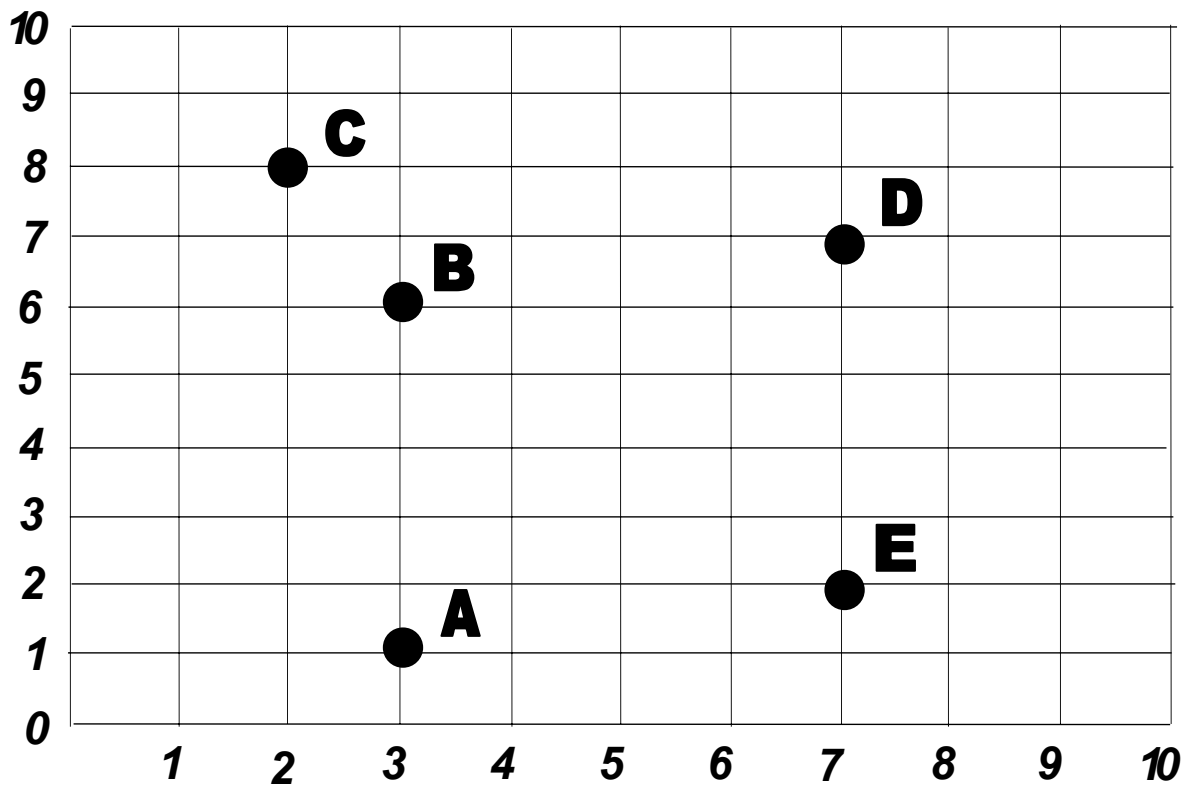


62. Luz is putting up border in the new baby's room. Two walls each measure 11 feet, and two walls each measure 10 feet. What is the perimeter of the room?

- A. 21 ft
- B. 110 ft
- C. 42 ft
- D. 220 ft

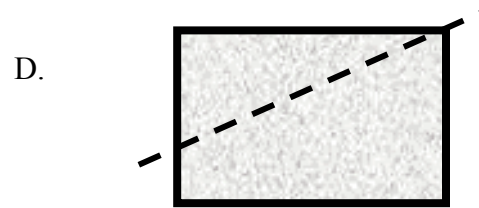
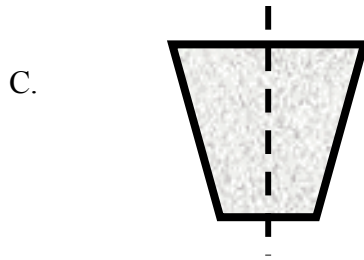
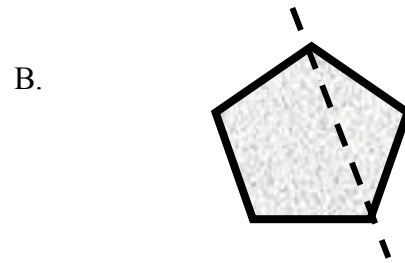
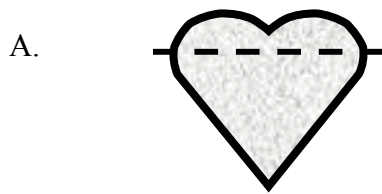


63. What are the coordinates for the letter "A"?



- A. (1, 3)
- B. (3, 1)
- C. (2, 1)
- D. (1, 2)

64. Which shape is divided symmetrically?



65. Which heart has been turned 180°?



66. What is the rule for the number pattern below?

4, 9, 14, 19, 24

- A. multiply by 4
- B. add 4
- C. multiply by 5
- D. add 5

67. Determine the missing number.

- A. 10
- B. 5
- C. 18
- D. 15

X	Y
18	9
20	10
22	11
24	12
36	?

68. Identify which algebraic equation represents the phrase:

Eight less than five times a number is thirty-three.

- A. $5x - 8 = 33$
- B. $8 - 5x = 33$
- C. $33 - 8 = 5x$
- D. $33 - 5x = 8$

69. What is the value of the x in the following problem?

$$x + 5 > 13$$

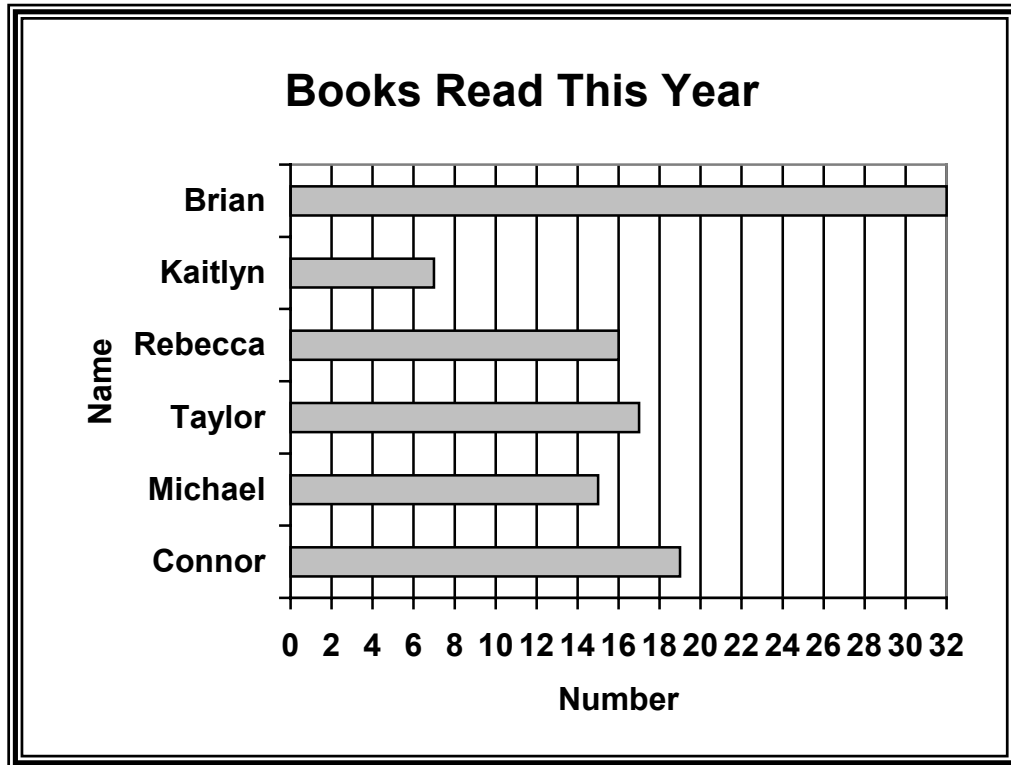
- A. $x = 8$
- B. $x < 8$
- C. $x > 8$
- D. $x > 8$ or $x = 8$

70. Find the range of the following test scores.

51, 78, 75, 78, 74, 82

- A. 133
- B. 438
- C. 78
- D. 31

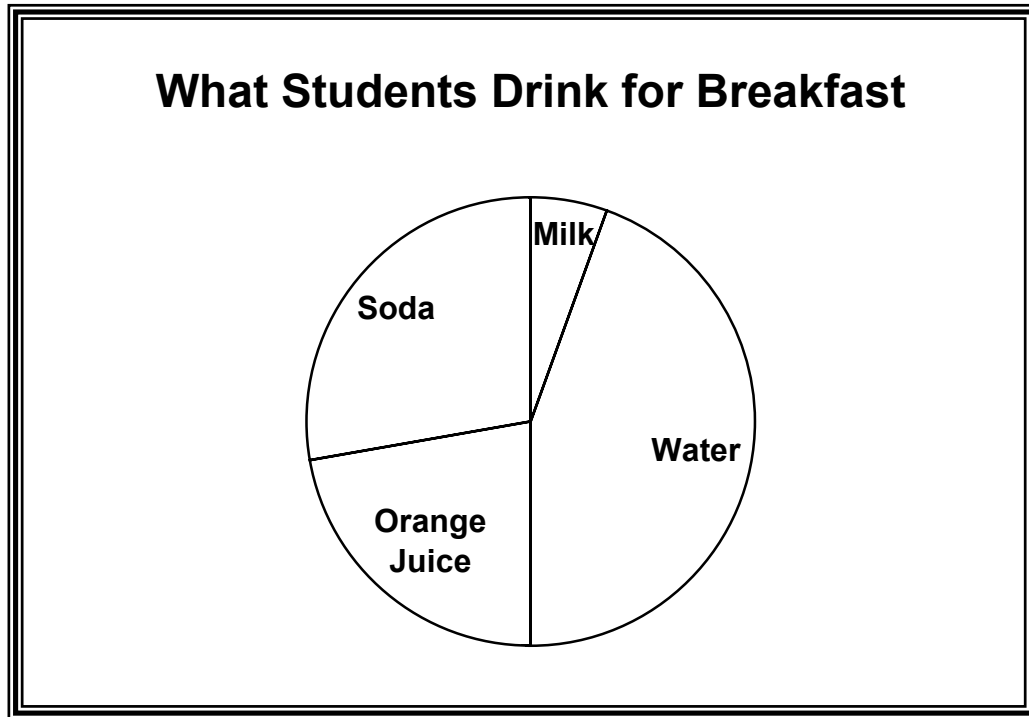
71. Look at the graph below. How many books did Rebecca read this year?
- A. 16 books
 - B. 18 books
 - C. 15 books
 - D. 20 books



72. Find the mode using the stem and leaf plot.
- A. 51
 - B. 78
 - C. 82
 - D. 74

Stem	Leaves
5	1
6	
7	8 5 8 4
8	2

73. Look at the pie chart below. What did the largest percentage of students drink for breakfast?
- A. Milk
 - B. Water
 - C. Orange Juice
 - D. Soda



74. John has three pairs of shorts (black, blue, and tan) and four shirts (white, red, green, and yellow) in his closet. How many different outfits can John make if he can wear an item more than once?
- A. 7 outfits
 - B. 12 outfits
 - C. 3 outfits
 - D. 4 outfits

75. What is the probability of landing on heads when flipping a coin?

- A. $\frac{1}{4}$
- B. $\frac{1}{3}$
- C. $\frac{1}{8}$
- D. $\frac{1}{2}$

76. What is the probability of landing on a prime number when rolling a six-sided die numbered 1 through 6?

A. $\frac{1}{2}$

B. $\frac{1}{7}$

C. $\frac{1}{12}$

D. $\frac{1}{4}$



77. If one letter is chosen at random from the word *sweet*, what is the probability of selecting the letter “e”?

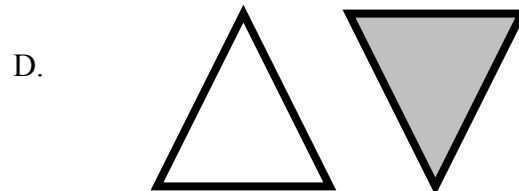
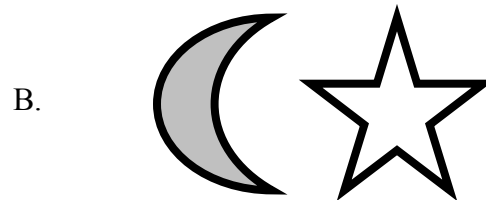
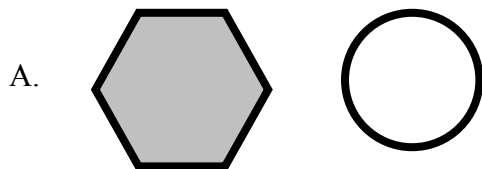
A. $\frac{1}{5}$

B. $\frac{2}{5}$

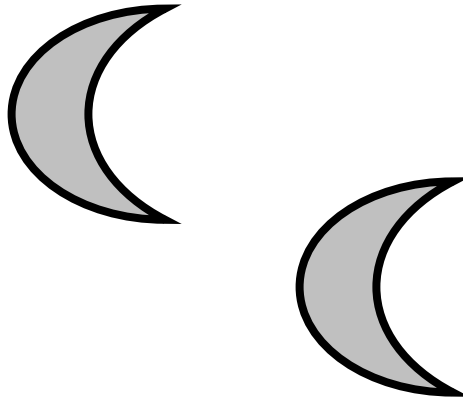
C. $\frac{1}{3}$

D. $\frac{2}{3}$

78. Which two figures will tessellate?



79. Tell how the first figure was moved.



- A. transformation
- B. reflection
- C. rotation
- D. 180° turn

80. Which angle is an acute angle?

