Red-knee tarantula spiders are in trouble. Some people take these spiders from the wild and sell them as pets. Now, scientists hope to save the red-knee tarantula. They think the spider’s venom, or poison, might be used to cure some diseases.

1. What is the best title for this story?
   ○ A. “The Spider’s Knees”
   ○ B. “A Terrific Pet”
   ○ C. “Save the Spiders”
   ○ D. “How to Catch a Spider”

2. In the story, the word venom means
   ○ A. poison.
   ○ B. red knee.
   ○ C. tarantula.
   ○ D. disease.

A. Imagine a world where countries work together to solve problems. A group called the United Nations works to make that dream come true. The United Nations, or UN, is made up of 189 countries. It was formed in 1945, after World War II. The countries that started the UN wanted to prevent another big war from happening.

   Today, the UN still tries to stop wars, but it has other jobs, too. UN workers bring food to people in poor countries. They try to wipe out deadly diseases. They even look for ways to help the environment.

1. The best title for this story is
   ○ A. “All About World War II.”
   ○ B. “All About the UN.”
   ○ C. “How to Help the Earth.”
   ○ D. “How to Stop Wars.”

2. Which of these happened last?
   ○ A. The UN was formed.
   ○ B. World War II ended.
   ○ C. World War II started.
   ○ D. The UN began to help poor people.

3. In the story, the word prevent means
   ○ A. help.
   ○ B. hungry.
   ○ C. stop.
   ○ D. begin.

4. You can guess from the story that
   ○ A. the UN started World War II.
   ○ B. peace is important to the UN.
   ○ C. the United States does not belong to the UN.
   ○ D. every country in the world belongs to the UN.
B. In the rain forest, orangutans swing from tree to tree all day. Now, they can feel right at home at the National Zoo in Washington, D.C. The zoo has set up a pretend forest. Instead of trees, it has tall towers. Wires called cables run between the towers. Orangutans can swing from the cables—just like they would from branches. The zoo’s six orangutans swing around the exhibit. Visitors sit in the middle and watch the apes swing overhead.

1. This story is mainly about
   ○ A. what orangutans eat.
   ○ B. how to build a pretend forest.
   ○ C. how the National Zoo has made orangutans feel at home.
   ○ D. what visitors can buy at the National Zoo.

C. He was born in Italy more than 500 years ago. He is known as one of the world’s greatest artists. But Leonardo da Vinci might also be one of the smartest people who ever lived.

   People who have studied Leonardo’s notebooks can’t believe what they’ve found. Leonardo’s drawings show that he was a scientist, an astronomer, and an engineer. He had ideas about how waves form, why the moon shines, and how flying machines might work. Though no one knows why, Leonardo wrote all his ideas down backward! You need a mirror to read his writing.

2. Instead of trees, the orangutan exhibit has
   ○ A. towers.
   ○ B. flowers.
   ○ C. apes.
   ○ D. buildings.

3. In the story, the word cables means
   ○ A. wires.
   ○ B. forests.
   ○ C. pretend.
   ○ D. monkeys.

4. Which sentence is an opinion about orangutans?
   ○ A. They swing from tree to tree.
   ○ B. They live in forests.
   ○ C. They are cute.
   ○ D. Six of them live at the National Zoo.

2. Leonardo da Vinci was born in
   ○ A. Italy.  ○ C. England.
   ○ B. the U.S.  ○ D. France.

3. You need a mirror to read Leonardo’s writing because
   ○ A. he had messy handwriting.
   ○ B. he wrote by moonlight.
   ○ C. he wrote in pictures instead of words.
   ○ D. he wrote backward.

4. You can guess from the story that
   ○ A. Leonardo da Vinci could fly.
   ○ B. Italy ruled the world 500 years ago.
   ○ C. there were no airplanes 500 years ago.
   ○ D. people were smarter 500 years ago than they are now.
D. Thousands of years ago, people in Egypt preserved the bodies of their dead and wrapped them in cloth called linen. Today, these mummies can tell scientists about how the Egyptians lived. However, scientists have always had a big problem when they tried to study mummies. If they unwrapped a mummy, they would damage it.

Now, scientists have a way to study mummies without unwrapping them. An X-ray machine called a CAT scanner takes pictures of mummies right through their wraps.

The first mummy that scientists scanned was a female Egyptian mummy. The scanner took pictures of her from different angles. Then, a computer put all the pictures together to form a complete image.

1. In the story, the word linen means
   ○ A. old.   ○ C. machine.
   ○ B. cloth.   ○ D. scientist.

E. Once there was a very fast rabbit. He bragged loudly to all the town about his speed.

Frog was annoyed by Rabbit’s bragging. He challenged Rabbit to a race through some swamp grass down to the town pond. Rabbit agreed.

On the day of the race, Frog played a trick. Several of his frog friends were concealed in the swamp grass, one big leap apart from one another.

Rabbit ran as fast as he could through the grass, but no matter how fast he ran, Frog was always one jump ahead of him. By the time Rabbit got to the pond, he was running too fast to stop. He fell right into the pond, just as Frog leaped up from behind a rock and shouted, “I am the fastest!”

And that was that.

2. Which of these happened first?
   ○ A. Scientists used CAT scanners to study mummies.
   ○ B. Scientists had trouble unwrapping mummies.
   ○ C. People in Egypt preserved dead bodies.
   ○ D. Egyptian mummies were discovered.

3. This story would probably go on to talk about
   ○ A. what scientists learned about the mummies they scanned.
   ○ B. how the CAT scanner was invented.
   ○ C. machines in ancient Egypt.
   ○ D. different kinds of cloth.

4. Which of these is a fact?
   ○ A. Mummies are disgusting.
   ○ B. CAT scanners are a great invention.
   ○ C. Mummies are boring.
   ○ D. Mummies can teach scientists about how people lived.
## Synonyms

Read the underlined word in each phrase. Mark the word below it that has the same (or close to the same) meaning.

**Sample:**

Damage the building
- A. hurt
- B. give

1. enormous balloon
   - A. shiny
   - B. red

2. wild blizzard
   - A. storm
   - B. sunset

3. angry child
   - A. smile
   - B. happy

4. sly thief
   - A. angry
   - B. sneaky

5. appear instantly
   - A. disappear
   - B. work

6. woke late
   - A. away
   - B. woke up

7. choose wisely
   - A. never
   - B. eat

8. the entire time
   - A. dinner
   - B. lost

## Antonyms

Read the underlined word in each phrase. Mark the word below it that means the opposite or nearly the opposite.

**Sample:**

Silent evening
- A. noisy
- B. quiet

1. rare coin
   - A. unusual
   - B. money

2. lead the troops
   - A. hire
   - B. metal

3. expensive jewels
   - A. cheap
   - B. sparkly

4. narrow path
   - A. rocky
   - B. trail

5. foolish person
   - A. funny
   - B. smart

6. darkened room
   - A. living
   - B. lighted

7. danger signs
   - A. stop
   - B. funny

8. beneath the ground
   - A. above
   - B. near
TEST 3
Sample: 1.C  2.A

Passage A

Passage B

Passage C

Passage D

Passage E

Vocabulary
Synonyms
Sample: A

Antonyms
Sample: A