A. One winter day, a young girl named Jenny was walking her dog named Hero. Jenny took Hero’s tennis ball and threw it. “Rats!” she thought as the ball rolled onto the frozen pond. Hero ran out after it in a flash. “Hero!” Jenny screamed, running after her dog.

   After about three large steps, the ice cracked under Jenny’s feet and she fell into the pond. Hero ran to Jenny, but he fell in the water too. Jenny kept slipping as she tried to climb out. Meanwhile, Hero lifted his body up and slammed it down on the ice like a hammer until he made a path to the shore. That day Hero was a real hero.

1. What is the best title for this story?
   ○ A. “Hero Saves the Day“
   ○ B. “Recognizing Thin Ice”
   ○ C. “Favorite Pets”
   ○ D. “They Used to Play Fetch”

2. What can you guess from this story?
   ○ A. Hero hates the water.
   ○ B. Jenny can’t swim.
   ○ C. Hero is a smart dog.
   ○ D. Jenny plays Little League baseball.

3. Why did Jenny go out on the ice?
   ○ A. to save Hero
   ○ B. to slide around on it
   ○ C. to see how strong it was
   ○ D. to play with Hero
B. It happened in 1947. For the first time, an African-American was stepping onto the field to play in a major-league baseball game. Jackie Robinson was playing for the Brooklyn Dodgers, the only team with enough courage to let this great athlete play. That day, baseball’s color barrier was broken forever.

Despite the racism he met both on and off the field, Jackie was named Rookie of the Year and led the league in stolen bases. Two years later, he won the National League’s Most Valuable Player (MVP) award. Robinson made it to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1962.

Jackie changed baseball, but he also changed the way people thought. Civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. said, “Without Jackie Robinson, I could never have done what I did.”

C. Almost everyone likes bread. But not everyone knows how easy it is to make it. All you need are yeast, flour, and water.

First, mix a package of yeast with two cups of warm water. Let the mixture stand until bubbles form. Then start adding four cups of flour, a half a cup at a time. When the dough gets too thick to stir, scrape it onto a floured board and knead it. To knead, turn the dough in a circle and fold and punch it. Knead it for ten minutes as you add one more cup of flour. The dough is ready when it feels soft and smooth, not sticky.

After kneading, put the dough in a buttered bowl and cover it with a dish towel. Leave it there for an hour or more to rise. It should double in size. Then, knead it for another minute or so, and shape it into a loaf. Let it rise again for 45 minutes. Pop it in the oven to bake for 45 minutes in a 375-degree oven. When it’s done, let it cool for ten minutes before slicing.

I. In 1947, Jackie Robinson
   ○ A. made the Baseball Hall of Fame.
   ○ B. was honored by Martin Luther King.
   ○ C. became the first African-American to play in the major leagues.
   ○ D. won the MVP award.

2. You can guess from this story that Robinson is most famous for
   ○ A. breaking baseball’s color barrier.
   ○ B. leading the league in stolen bases.
   ○ C. playing for the Brooklyn Dodgers.
   ○ D. being named Rookie of the Year.

3. When did Robinson win the MVP award?
   ○ A. the year he joined the Dodgers
   ○ B. the year after he joined the Dodgers
   ○ C. two years after he joined the Dodgers
   ○ D. the year he made it to the Baseball Hall of Fame

1. After the dough has doubled in size, you
   ○ A. knead it for ten minutes.
   ○ B. mix the yeast with two cups of water.
   ○ C. add flour a half a cup at a time.
   ○ D. knead it and shape it into a loaf.

2. The purpose of this article is to
   ○ A. teach you how to make bread.
   ○ B. tell you a funny cooking story.
   ○ C. persuade you to cook more.
   ○ D. make you like bread.

3. From this article, you can conclude that
   ○ A. bread requires many ingredients.
   ○ B. the author doesn’t like bread.
   ○ C. making bread takes several hours.
   ○ D. dough is difficult to knead.
D. Put away those surfboards! Even the best surfer wouldn’t want to ride a tsunami. The name tsunami comes from the Japanese language. It’s the scientific term for a seismic sea wave, a giant wave caused by an undersea earthquake.

Scientists believe tsunamis occur when an earthquake lifts or tilts the ocean floor. The quake creates very long waves that speed across the sea. Tsunamis travel at up to 500 miles an hour. The waves grow in height as they reach the shore. Some monster-sized tsunamis can tower 60 feet or more above the ocean’s surface.

Tsunamis are sometimes called tidal waves, but that name is misleading. High and low tides never cause tsunamis, only earthquakes or volcanic eruptions do. But by any name, tsunamis can be very dangerous. Hawaii has been hit by over 40 tsunamis!

1. What can cause a tsunami?
   - A. high and low tides
   - B. seismic sea waves
   - C. undersea earthquakes
   - D. scientific experiments

2. Which of these is an opinion?
   - A. Hawaii has been hit by over 40 tsunamis.
   - B. The best surfer wouldn’t want to ride a tsunami.
   - C. Tsunamis grow in height as they reach the shore.
   - D. Tsunamis travel at up to 500 miles per hour.

3. This article would probably go on to talk about
   - A. destruction caused by tsunamis.
   - B. destruction caused by earthquakes.
   - C. surfers who like to ride tsunamis.
   - D. what causes high and low tides.

E. At 7:52 a.m. on May 20, 1927, Charles Lindbergh sat in the cockpit of his plane, the Spirit of St. Louis. The 25-year-old American was trying to fly nonstop across the Atlantic Ocean, from New York to Paris. The distance was 3,600 miles. No one had ever done this. If he made it, air travel would never be the same.

After taking off, Lindbergh had to find his way to Paris without the radar, radios, and computer equipment planes use today. Instead, he had a compass, maps, and the stars to help him find his way. Getting lost would be dangerous. He could easily run out of fuel before reaching land.

Finally, over 33 hours after he began his trip, Lindbergh landed in Paris. As he did, 25,000 people cheered. Lindbergh became an instant hero with a new nickname: the Lone Eagle.

1. How was Lindbergh’s plane different from planes today?
   - A. It didn’t have a name.
   - B. It had to take off and land on water.
   - C. It didn’t have computer equipment.
   - D. It needed two people to fly it.

2. What is the best title for this story?
   - A. “The Next Plane to Paris”
   - B. “Pilots and Their Planes”
   - C. “A Trip Across the Atlantic”
   - D. “Lindbergh’s Famous Flight”

3. Which of these is an opinion?
   - A. Lindbergh’s plane was named the Spirit of St. Louis.
   - B. Lindbergh was the greatest pilot ever.
   - C. Lindbergh’s trip took over 33 hours.
   - D. When he landed in Paris, 25,000 people cheered.
## Vocabulary

### Synonyms

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

**Sample:**

*abandon the ship*
- A. leave  
- B. sail

1. *narrow corridor*
- A. road  
- B. minded

2. *riding solo*
- A. quickly  
- B. alone

3. *unique flavor*
- A. sweet  
- B. first-rate

4. *soothe the pain*
- A. ignore  
- B. relieve

5. *unravel the mystery*
- A. solve  
- B. enjoy

6. *possess a book*
- A. own  
- B. lend

7. *stale ideas*
- A. fresh  
- B. original

### Antonyms

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

**Sample:**

*gush out of the tap*
- A. spill  
- B. trickle

1. *confident character*
- A. funny  
- B. unsure

2. *gritty texture*
- A. smooth  
- B. stubby

3. *expand your horizons*
- A. visit  
- B. shrink

4. *an agreement between friends*
- A. apology  
- B. formula

5. *coastal highway*
- A. interstate  
- B. inland

6. *solemn occasion*
- A. frequent  
- B. rare

7. *elated look*
- A. happy  
- B. unsure
Answer Key

Passage D
1. C  2. B  3. A

Passage E

Vocabulary
Synonyms
Sample: A
Antonyms
Sample: B

TEST 6

Passage A
1. A  2. C  3. A

Passage B

Passage C