TABE 11 & 12 PRACTICE ITEMS

LANGUAGE
Levels E,M,D,A

MATHEMATICS
Levels E,M,D,A

READING
Levels E,M,D,A
1. **READ THE SENTENCE.**
   Andy _______ his favorite shoes.
   Which word best completes the sentence?
   A. choose  
   B. chose  
   C. chosed  
   D. chosen

2. **READ THE SENTENCE.**
   Stewart and Amare __________both trumpet players.
   Which word best completes the sentence?
   A. am  
   B. are  
   C. is  
   D. was

3. **READ THE SENTENCE.**
   There is a funny story in _______ newspaper.
   Which word correctly completes the sentence?
   A. todays’  
   B. today’s  
   C. todayes’  
   D. todaye’s

4. Which sentence is written correctly?
   A. The movie was bored to me.  
   B. She sang real loud in the shower.  
   C. It became sunny in the afternoon.  
   D. He thought the book was very interested.

5. **READ THE SENTENCE.**
   Many people today drive their cars less often _______ the cost of gas is too high.
   Which word or phrase correctly completes the sentence?
   A. but  
   B. in fact  
   C. because  
   D. even though
6. TERI IS WRITING A PARAGRAPH ABOUT HOW TO MAKE HOMEWORK EASIER.
   THIS IS THE PARAGRAPH SO FAR.
   First get ready to work. Gather everything you need, such as your notebooks, books, and pencils. Eat something if you
   are hungry. _________find a quiet place to work. While you work, do not stop to talk or play a game. However, ask
   for help if you need it. _________check your work. Then gather your belongings and pack up. Now you are ready
   for tomorrow.

   Teri needs to add some words to link ideas and make the paragraph better. Which linking words would make
   the meaning of the paragraph clearer? Choose the linking words from the list below to fill the spaces in the
   paragraph.
   A. But
   B. Instead
   C. Next
   D. So
   E. Finally
1. Which sentence is written correctly?
   A. The teacher is a well-known biologist with many years of experience.
   B. The woman thought the wildlife conservation course would be interest.
   C. Students have a chance to visit an animal rescue center as part of their finally project.
   D. The wildlife conservation course is popularly enough that some students take it a second time.

2. Look at the list of book titles on a reading list. Which titles are written in the correct style and format?
   A. Basic Federal Income Tax by Gwendolyn Griffith Lieuallen
   B. Income Tax Fundamentals 2013 by Gerald E. Whittenburg, Steve Gill, and Martha Altus-Buller
   C. Jacks on Tax: Your Do-It-Yourself Guide to Filing Taxes Online by Evelyn Jacks
   E. Your Income Tax 2013: For Preparing Your 2012 Tax Return by J.K. Lasser

3. READ THE PARAGRAPH.
   (1) While watching a baseball game at the ballpark is a great experience, it is expensive. (2) Depending on where you want to sit, ticket prices can be hundreds of dollars per person. (3) Lastly, most ballparks do not allow outside food, and ballpark food is very expensive. (4) A bottle of water could be as much as $6.00. (5) That is why I prefer to watch the game from my own living room.

   READ THIS SENTENCE.
   Even the cost to park your car can be as much as $50.00 at some parks.

   Where should the sentence be placed in the paragraph?
   A. after Sentence 1
   B. after Sentence 2
   C. after Sentence 3
   D. after Sentence 4

4. READ THE PARAGRAPH.
   First of all, the light that shines from a cell phone is distracting to other people watching the movie. Secondly, when someone is talking on the phone, it makes it harder to hear what the actors are saying.

   The paragraph is missing an introduction.

   Which of these would best introduce the topic?
   A. Cell phone users are often rude in movie theaters.
   B. Movie theaters should ask people who use cell phones to leave.
   C. Cell phone use in restaurants and movie theaters should be banned.
   D. People should be courteous to others and turn off their cell phones in movie theaters.
5. CASPER IS WRITING A PARAGRAPH ABOUT HOW TO PLAY A TYPE OF FLUTE CALLED A RECORDER. HE HAS WRITTEN THE SENTENCES BELOW.

Follow these steps to play the recorder. Put the mouthpiece in your mouth like a straw. The line of finger holes should be on top. One hole will be on the underside. With your left hand, cover the hole on the underside with your thumb and the first three holes on top with your first three fingers. With your right hand, cover the lower four holes on top with four fingers. Use your right thumb to support the recorder. Blow very gently into the mouthpiece.

Now Casper needs to write a conclusion. Identify three of the sentences from the list below that best finish Casper’s paragraph.

A. The recorder is one of the easiest instruments to learn.
B. Now you are ready to play a song on the recorder.
C. Would you like to learn to play the recorder quickly and easily?
D. By following these steps, you will be playing the recorder in no time at all!
E. To play “Mary Had a Little Lamb,” just cover the first hole with your left hand, then the second, and third, and then go back in reverse.
1. READ THE SENTENCES.
Luke was so proud of __________. He helped his team finish the project at work.

Which word best completes the sentence?
A. itself
B. himself
C. ourselves
D. themselves

2. Which sentence is written correctly?
A. For protection against the midday sun, I wore a faded, denim hat.
B. Bright, colorful butterflies flitted about from one saltbush to another.
C. A heavy, morning fog covered the low-lying areas of the wildlife refuge.
D. The high-pitched, chirping sounds of the frogs were loud and continuous.

3. Which sentence contains a misspelled word?
A. The jury delivered a verdict that acquitted the man of all charges.
B. The editor omitted a few details that were unnecessary to the story.
C. Susan was late to rehearsal because her car broke down on the interstate.
D. Megan seeks inspiration for her art from the mythology of ancient cultures.

READ THE PASSAGE. THEN ANSWER QUESTIONS 4 AND 5.

FOOTWEAR
1. ______________________________

The origin of high-heeled footwear may surprise you. High-heeled shoes were first worn centuries ago by Persian men on horseback. Persian hunting and warfare greatly relied on horsemanship, and footwear with a heel made these activities easier.

When a Persian diplomat brought the style to Europe in the seventeenth century, male aristocrats became enamored with the shoes and began wearing them as status symbols.

History shows that the modern view of high-heeled shoes is false. The style was first worn by men. It was not until many years later that women would adopt the shoe style for a very particular reason.

4. The passage lacks an introductory paragraph. The writer has made a list of possible introductions.
Which two sentences would best introduce the passage?
A. Persian diplomats showed high-heeled shoes to many other cultures interested in new footwear.
B. Persian soldiers designed the high-heeled shoe because they needed better equipment for warfare.
C. Historical and political evidence show that the purpose of high-heeled shoes has changed over time.
D. High-heeled shoes are considered an invention of women’s fashion. However, this view ignores hundreds of years of history.
E. High-heeled shoes were invented centuries ago for practical reasons. However, high-heeled shoes are more important as fashion accessories.
F. Fashion trends have evolved over the centuries, and the people who wear such things as high-heeled shoes can change within a few generations.
5. The conclusion the writer developed is not an effective end to the information presented in the passage. Which two sentences would be BEST to add to the concluding paragraph?

A. Today, high-heeled shoes are very fashionable and come in many different styles.
B. Today, high-heeled shoes remain an important piece of traditional Persian dress.
C. By the 18th century, the men in many cultures stopped wearing high-heeled shoes completely.
D. Once women began wearing high-heeled shoes more frequently, they decreased in popularity among men.
E. Surprisingly, some hunters still wear high-heeled shoes today for the same purpose that Persian men once did.
F. Some eighteenth century women began wearing high-heeled shoes to make their outfits seem more masculine.

6. Which sentence is written correctly?

A. We arrived at the beach just in time, to watch the playful, dolphins swimming.
B. The sun came out after a brief but heavy, shower, so we went hiking during the afternoon.
C. Lightning flashes kept us from swimming, in the ocean, and playing with the old, beach volleyball.
D. Our picnic lunch was delayed when dark, menacing clouds gathered on the horizon.
READ THE SENTENCES.

One reason no one recognized her was because she had cut her hair. Since she was wearing dark glasses, people did not realize it was she. She did not speak, so no one realized it was she.

1. Which of these effectively combines the sentences into one sentence using appropriate parallel structure?
   A. No one recognized her because of short hair, her dark glasses hid her eyes, and not talking.
   B. No one recognized her because her hair was shorter, her dark glasses, and she did not say a word.
   C. No one recognized her because she had cut her hair, was wearing dark glasses, and said not a word.
   D. No one recognized her because her hair was cut, people did not realize it was she because of her dark glasses, and her silence.

2. READ THE SENTENCES.
   Because I wanted to adopt a healthier lifestyle, I decided to abstain from fast foods and sugary soft drinks. I looked and felt better after eliminating those harmful foods from my diet.

   What does the word abstain mean as used in the first sentence?
   A. limit availability
   B. follow guidelines
   C. give up voluntarily
   D. develop a new habit

3. Which sentence correctly uses a colon to introduce quoted words?
   A. “A house full of love has elastic walls”: A saying Hank keeps in mind when his five children seem underfoot.
   B. A saying that Hank keeps in mind when his five children seem underfoot is: “A house full of love has elastic walls.”
   C. Hank keeps in mind certain sayings when his five children seem underfoot, such as: “A house full of love has elastic walls.”
   D. Hank keeps this saying in mind when his five children seem underfoot: “A house full of love has elastic walls.”

4. READ THE SENTENCE.
   Radical opinions often come from all kinds of people about geothermal energy that are unsupported by facts.

   Which revision of the sentence is most appropriate and clear?
   A. Radical opinions are what people often have without facts about geothermal energy.
   B. Geothermal energy that people have radical opinions about is unsupported by facts.
   C. Unsupported facts about geothermal energy often come from people with radical opinions.
   D. People often have radical opinions about geothermal energy that are unsupported by facts.
5. READ THE STUDENT ESSAY. THEN ANSWER QUESTION 5.
Another important obligation of a U.S. citizen is jury duty. In the old days, they made this great deal called the Magna Carta. Ever since folks get to have their very own jury. In the United States, a trial by jury is guaranteed in criminal cases by the Bill of Rights. A jury generally consists of twelve citizens. You select jurors from a group of people who I guess don't really want to be there! These people listen to the case against the accused and decide, based on the evidence, whether that person is guilty or not.

Because the decision is made by a jury of the accused's equals, it is considered fair. If the accused were at the mercy of the government or the individual judge, the process of judgement would be left vulnerable to personal prejudices and corrupt practices, such as bribery and intimidation.

Which of these sentences should Sean delete from his essay?

A. Another important obligation of a U.S. citizen is jury duty.
B. In the United States, a trial by jury is guaranteed in criminal cases by the Bill of Rights.
C. You select jurors from a group of people who I guess don’t really want to be there!
D. Because the decision is made by a jury of the accused’s equals, it is considered fair.

6. READ THE PASSAGE. THEN ANSWER THE QUESTION THAT Follows.
The market for cars that run on a combination of electricity and gas, called “hybrids,” and cars that run only on electricity, called “plug-ins,” has become crowded and confusing in the past few years. Several well established hybrid car models have been available for over ten years, and new hybrid versions of popular gas-only cars are in development. Since 2010, no fewer than six new models of plug-in cars have been introduced. What is the best choice for an environmentally conscious consumer?

Plug in vehicles, which run solely on electricity stored in batteries, are newer to the market and, therefore, less familiar to consumers. These cars are not measured by miles per gallon, since they don't burn gallons of gas (and therefore create no greenhouse gas emissions). The defining statistic for most plug-ins is the range, or the number of miles that can be driven on a full charge. Most plug-ins that are widely available can travel between forty and ninety miles on a charge. In cities of the United States, typical car owners travel less than thirty miles a day—well within the single-charge range of plug-in vehicles. The overall cost of running a plugin car depends on the cost of electricity, which varies from region to region. Environmentally conscious consumers might also consider whether the electricity that comes to their homes is generated by burning coal or comes from hydroelectric plants.

Since many consumers are concerned about reliability and the long-term performance of new technologies, the ten-year record of success for hybrid cars is important. With the newer plug-in technology, there remains a greater possibility of unforeseen maintenance costs. Additionally, many consumers may prefer the flexibility of hybrids in terms of their unlimited range on gasoline power.

The writer needs to add a concluding paragraph. Which three sentences combine to create an effective paragraph? Select the sentences.

A. Gas-powered cars are still more popular than hybrids and plug-ins because they have more powerful engines.
B. Buyers who typically drive less than forty miles a day and have low electricity costs should consider a plug-in vehicle.
C. People prefer hybrids because they look better and have been available longer.
D. On the other hand, people who are most concerned about reliability and range should probably purchase a hybrid.
E. Since environmental and financial responsibility are the two main concerns of car buyers, electric-only cars are the better choice.
F. In conclusion, there are two basic considerations to make before deciding on either of these new automobile technologies.
1. LOOK AT THE FIGURE.
What is the area of the figure?
A. 24 square units  
B. 27 square units  
C. 36 square units  
D. 54 square units

2. LOOK AT THE PICTURE OF THE FLASHLIGHT.
Which of these is the best estimate of the length of the flashlight?
A. 9 feet  
B. 90 meters  
C. 9 inches  
D. 90 centimeters

3. WHICH RECTANGLE IS SHADED TO SHOW \( \frac{6}{8} \)?
A.  
B.  
C.  
D.  

4. A CHEF AT A RESTAURANT CAN BUY A NEW KITCHEN TABLE FOR $400.
She can buy the same table used for $156 less.
Which of these is the price of the used kitchen table?
A. $234  
B. $244  
C. $356  
D. $556
5. TIFFANY WORKS AT A NAIL SALON. IN THE FIRST WEEK, SHE HAS 38 CLIENTS. IN THE SECOND WEEK, SHE HAS 12 CLIENTS ON MONDAY, 11 CLIENTS ON TUESDAY, AND 9 CLIENTS ON WEDNESDAY. There are no clients on Thursday and Friday.

How many fewer clients does Tiffany have in the second week than in the first week?

A. 6
B. 8
C. 16
D. 18

6. AT A PICNIC, 3 PEOPLE SHARE 15 STRAWBERRIES EQUALLY.

How many strawberries does each person get?

A. 3
B. 5
C. 12
D. 45

7. Which number is equal to $\frac{6}{2}$?

A. $\frac{1}{4}$
B. $\frac{1}{3}$
C. 3
D. 4
1. Look at the expression.

$$10 + \frac{x}{2}$$

Evaluate the expression for the given values of the variable. Enter your numeric responses in the spaces provided.

x = 4
x = 32

2. Which pair of numbers has a greatest common factor (GCF) of 32?
   A. 8 and 32
   B. 16 and 32
   C. 24 and 64
   D. 64 and 96

3. The price of apples at three different stores is shown below.
   Store R sells apples for $1.20 per pound.
   Store S sells 4 pounds of apples for $5.00.
   Store T sells 3 pounds of apples for $3.48.

Which of these is a true statement?
   A. Store R sells apples at the lowest rate.
   B. Store T sells apples at the lowest rate.
   C. Store S charges a lower rate for apples than Store T.
   D. Store T charges the same rate for apples as Store R.

4. LOOK AT THE RECTANGLE AT RIGHT.

What is the area of the rectangle, written in simplest form?
   A. \(\frac{5}{9}\) ft²
   B. \(\frac{3}{4}\) ft²
   C. 3 ft²
   D. 3 \(\frac{1}{3}\) ft²

5. TWO BOYS EARN MONEY MOWING LAWNS. JACOB MOWED 12 LAWNS THIS WEEK. HE MOVED 3 TIMES AS MANY LAWNS AS KEVIN MOVED.

In which equation does the box represent the number of lawns Kevin mowed?
   A. 3 + __ = 12
   B. 3 × __ = 12
   C. 12 + 3 = __
   D. 12 × 3 = __
6. Jason sells trail mix online. The table below lists the number of boxes in the orders on one day for his most popular fruit and nut mix.

Which dot plot represents the data in the table?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit and Nut Mix Orders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Which attributes do all squares and all rhombuses have in common?

Select all that apply.

A. right angles
B. acute and obtuse angles
C. four angles of equal size
D. four sides of equal length
E. two pairs of parallel sides
F. exactly one pair of parallel sides
1. The two legs of a right triangle are 6 feet and 8 feet long. What is the perimeter of the triangle?
   A. 10 feet
   B. 20 feet
   C. 24 feet
   D. 28 feet

2. A community athletic club holds an election to select a president and vice president. The nominations for selection include 4 females and 3 males. What is the probability that a female is elected president and a male is selected vice president?
   A. $\frac{1}{2}$
   B. $\frac{12}{49}$
   C. $\frac{2}{7}$
   D. $\frac{7}{12}$

3. An escalator moves at a rate of 2 feet per hour. At what rate does the escalator move in miles per hour?
   5,280 feet = 1 mile
   A. 0.02 miles per hour
   B. 0.34 miles per hour
   C. 0.68 miles per hour
   D. 1.36 miles per hour

4. Simon plots a cycling route on a map. Each unit represents a kilometer.

What is the total length in kilometers of the route?
   A. 6 kilometers.
   B. 7 kilometers.
   C. 8 kilometers.
   D. 12 kilometers.
4. LOOK AT THE SCATTER PLOT AT RIGHT. Which type of pattern is displayed in this scatter plot?

A. a linear positive association with outliers.
B. a linear negative association with clustering.
C. a linear negative association with no outliers.
D. a linear positive association with clustering.

5. LOOK AT THE GRAPHS. Which graphs represent a function? Select the three that apply.

6. Make each equation equal to 10x+11. Drag the tile into each box to construct your answer.
1. Which expression is equivalent to \((x^2y)^3 \cdot x^3\)?
   A. \(x^5y^3\)
   B. \(x^6y^3\)
   C. \(x^9y^3\)
   D. \(x^18y^3\)

2. The lists show the measured heights, in meters, of trees in two different sections of a forest. Section A: 4.8, 5.0, 5.3, 5.8, 6.1, 6.5, 6.5
   Section B: 3.8, 3.8, 5.8, 6.4, 6.6, 6.8, 9.2
   Which statement makes a correct conclusion based on the interquartile range of the two data sets?
   A. The trees in Section B most likely have more consistent heights than the trees in Section A.
   B. The trees in Section A most likely have more consistent heights than the trees in Section B.
   C. A randomly selected tree in Section B will most likely be taller than a randomly selected tree in Section A.
   D. A randomly selected tree in Section A will most likely be taller than a randomly selected tree in Section B.

3. A RAINWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM USES A CYLINDRICAL STORAGE TANK WITH A DIAMETER OF 50 CENTIMETERS AND A HEIGHT OF 80 CENTIMETERS.
   What is the total volume of water, in cubic centimeters, that can be collected?
   A. 12,566 cubic centimeters
   B. 50,000 cubic centimeters
   C. 157,080 cubic centimeters
   D. 251,327 cubic centimeters

4. A COUNTY CLERK HAS A GIVEN AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BUDGET FOR CULTURAL EVENTS.
   Based on the scatterplot, what does the point \((0, 18)\) represent?
   A. the total amount of the budget given to the county
   B. the total amount of the budget spent after 18 months
   C. the average amount spent out of the budget each month
   D. the predicted amount of time after which the entire budget will be spent
5. AT AN AQUARIUM, RESEARCHERS ARE PREPARING A MIXTURE OF SALT WATER. THE DESIRED RATIO IS 90 GRAMS OF SALT PER LITER OF WATER.

• 1 ounce = 28.35 grams
• 1 gallon = 3.8 liters

What is the ratio in ounces per gallon?

A. 0.8 ounces per gallon
B. 3.2 ounces per gallon
C. 12.1 ounces per gallon
D. 23.7 ounces per gallon

6 A. Which Expression can be used to find the zeros of \( f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3 \)?

\( f(x) = (x+3)( \quad ) \)

A. \( x+3 \)
B. \( x-3 \)
C. \( x-1 \)
D. \( x+1 \)

6 B. What are the x-intercepts of the graph of \( f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3 \)?

7. JOAN USES THE FUNCTION \( C(x) = 0.11x + 12 \) TO CALCULATE HER MONTHLY COST FOR ELECTRICITY.

• \( C(x) \) is the total cost (in dollars).
• \( x \) is the amount of electricity used (in kilowatt-hours).

Which of these statements are true? Select the three that apply.

A. Joan’s fixed monthly cost for electricity use is $0.11.
B. The cost of electricity use increases $0.11 each month.
C. If Joan uses no electricity, her total cost for the month is $12.
D. Joan pays $12 for every kilowatt-hour of electricity that she uses.
E. The initial value represents the maximum cost per month for electricity.
F. A graph of the total cost for \( x \geq 0 \) kilowatt-hours of energy used is a straight line.
G. The slope of the function \( C(x) \) represents the increase in cost for each kilowatt-hour used.
1. Which word has a short e vowel sound?
   A. bed
   B. dream
   C. near
   D. seed

READ THE ARTICLE. THEN ANSWER QUESTIONS 2 THROUGH 5.

SAVING WATER
by Cheryl Bliss

1 It has been said that water is the new oil. For many years, countries have fought to control rights to oil. Like oil, clean water is a natural resource. And while water is considered to be a renewable resource, it can be difficult to recycle for human consumption. People can live without oil, but they cannot survive without water.

2 Over the past fifty years, the population of the United States has doubled. During the same amount of time, water use has tripled. Today, at least 36 states are short on water. People must work to save water. If they don’t, they will soon not have enough. The cost of water will rise. It will not be easy to buy. Countries will elbow each other for rights to the water that remains.

3 There is good news, however. People can make changes to save water. Think about simple tasks such as brushing teeth, shaving, or washing dishes. Leaving the water running while doing these tasks wastes a precious resource. Running dishwashers and washing machines that are not full also wastes thousands of gallons of water. Even shower length is important. Taking showers that are two minutes shorter can save hundreds of gallons a month.

4 There are also ways to reuse water. Even water that seems dirty can be used again. For example, don’t dump the water from a fish tank or a pet bowl. Instead, use it to water the plants. Fish water is full of nutrients. It will help the plants grow. Rainwater can be collected in a barrel or from gutters. Then it can be used to water plants and grass. People can wash the car or the dog on the lawn. This way, the grass gets watered at the same time. Also, think about replacing grass in some areas. Ground cover is a nice addition. Walkways or patios are helpful. And they add living space to homes.

5 Saving water is important. Doing so also saves money. Little leaks in pipes, taps, or pools can be expensive. If the water bill suddenly goes up, there may be a new leak. Listen for dripping. It’s also easy to check the toilet. Put a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Then let the toilet sit without flushing. See if the water in the bowl gets colored. This means there is a leak in the seal.

6 Businesses and schools can also take steps to save water. They can replace equipment and change the way they do things. People can encourage these changes. Let businesses know that saving water saves money. In addition, the government may offer rebates for such changes.

7 People should try to save water whenever possible. Otherwise, the supply will soon run low. Be thoughtful about water use. It can make a big difference, both now and for the future.

2. According to the article, which of these explains what will happen if people do not save water?
   A. The population will decrease.
   B. Other countries will sell water.
   C. The price of water will increase.
   D. People will be able to use dishwashers.
3 A. What is the main idea of the article?
   A. Water is as important as oil, so it should be used wisely.
   B. When people make changes to save water, they also save money.
   C. There are many ways to save water, an important natural resource.
   D. If people waste water today, the supply of water will run low in the future.

3 B. Which two sentences support the answer to Part A?
   A. “For many years, countries have fought to control rights to oil.”
   B. “If they don’t, they will soon not have enough.”
   C. “The cost of water will rise.”
   D. “Taking showers that are two minutes shorter can save hundreds of gallons a month.”
   E. “Rainwater can be collected in a barrel or from gutters.”
   F. “Little leaks in pipes, taps, or pools can be expensive.”

4. LOOK AT THE PIE CHART.

Which section of the pie chart most clearly supports the information in Paragraph 5 of the article?
   A. the section of the pie chart labeled “Leaks”
   B. the section of the pie chart labeled “Toilet”
   C. the section of the pie chart labeled “Shower”
   D. the section of the pie chart labeled “Faucet”

5. Which of these best states the author's opinion about water conservation?
   A. Fixing leaks will raise water costs.
   B. People should always wash their cars on the lawn.
   C. There are only a few simple tasks required to save water.
   D. Reducing water use now is important for future generations.
READ THE PASSAGE. THEN ANSWER QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 7.

WHALE WATCHING

Across the blue, rolling waves, a dark hump rises from the sea. It slides out of sight as an enormous tail lifts and falls. As it does, another hump rises beside it and begins the same dance. Several people cheer from the pontoon boat. Some raise their cameras, while others lift binoculars to get a closer view. These whale watchers are getting what they hoped for—a view of gray whales migrating south.

For thousands of years, whales have fascinated humans. However, until recent times, the average person did not have the chance to see these amazing creatures up close. The first opportunity arose in San Diego, California. There, in 1950, the Cabrillo National Monument was declared a public place to watch whales. Soon after, the first whalewatching boats sailed from San Diego harbors. For $1, people could ride out into the ocean in hopes of seeing whales close-up.

The whale-watching boats became very popular. Soon similar boat trips were available from other seaports. Today millions of people around the world go whale-watching every year.

Interestingly, some whales are just as curious about humans as humans are about them. They may swim near a boat for hours, watching the passengers. Of course, this is a very exciting experience for those on board!

“I was looking through the side of a glass-bottomed whale boat,” says one whale watcher. “Suddenly, a blue whale was right next to me! Its eye looked straight at me as it swam by. Its body seemed to keep going and going. It was the most amazing experience of my life!”

At up to 100 feet long, it is no wonder that the blue whale’s body kept going. The blue whale is the largest mammal ever on Earth. Its body is the size of a passenger jet. Its tongue can weigh as much as an elephant.

Depending on where a person whale-watches, different types of whales may be seen. From the West Coast, people may see gray whales, blue whales, minke whales, fin whales, or killer whales. East Coast whales include humpbacks, finbacks, and minkes. On both coasts, dolphins are a common sight. They enjoy eating the same shrimp-like krill as whales.

Whale watchers also may catch sight of sea lions, seals, seabirds, and fish. Whale watching gives people a unique chance to see whales in their natural surroundings. For most, it is an experience they will never forget.

1. What type of whale can be seen by whale watchers on both the East Coast and the West Coast?
   A. gray whales
   B. blue whales
   C. minke whales
   D. humpback whales

2. Why do whales swim near whale-watching boats for hours?
   A. They are very interested in humans.
   B. They want passengers to take a lot of photos of them.
   C. They are hoping passengers will feed them some shrimp.
   D. They see their reflection in the boat and think it is another whale.
3. READ THESE TWO PARAGRAPHS FROM THE ARTICLE.
For thousands of years, whales have fascinated humans. However, until recent times, the average person did not have the chance to see these amazing creatures up close. The first opportunity arose in San Diego, California. There, in 1950, the Cabrillo National Monument was declared a public place to watch whales. Soon after, the first whale-watching boats sailed from San Diego harbors. For $1, people could ride out into the ocean in hopes of seeing whales close-up.

The whale-watching boats became very popular. Soon similar boat trips were available from other seaports. Today millions of people around the world go whalewatching every year.

Which of these best describes the structure that is used in the two paragraphs?
A. These paragraphs compare and contrast several different ideas.
B. These paragraphs relate events in the order in which they occurred.
C. These paragraphs present a problem and then a solution to solve it.
D. These paragraphs identify a cause and show the effect it has on the subject.

4. READ THIS SENTENCE FROM THE ARTICLE.
These whale watchers are getting what they hoped for—a view of gray whales migrating south.

Which word means the same as migrating as it is used in the sentence?
A. comparing
B. pointing
C. rising
D. traveling

5. Which of these is the best summary of the article?
A. Whale watching, popular since the 1950s, allows tourists to enjoy seeing whales in their native habitat.
B. Whale-watching trips give tourists the chance to see different kinds of whales and also many different kinds of wildlife.
C. Blue whales are very popular whales to see on whale-watching trips, while tourists occasionally get to see gray whales.
D. Many times whales may only be seen by the use of binoculars during whalewatching trips, but sometimes the whales are curious and come close to the boats.
6. Which of these timelines shows the correct history of whale watching based on the article?

A. People were interested in whales, but had never seen them in their natural habitat. Sailors in San Diego began taking people out on boats to see whales. The Cabrillo National Monument became an ideal place to watch whales. Passengers could go on whale-watching boats on both the East and West Coasts.

B. People were interested in whales, but had never seen them in their natural habitat. The Cabrillo National Monument became an ideal place to watch whales. Sailors in San Diego began taking people out on boats to see whales. Passengers could go on whale-watching boats on both the East and West Coasts.

C. Passengers could go on whale-watching boats on both the East and West Coasts. Sailors in San Diego began taking people out on boats to see whales. The Cabrillo National Monument became an ideal place to watch whales. People were interested in whales, but had never seen them in their natural habitat.

D. People were interested in whales, but had never seen them in their natural habitat. The Cabrillo National Monument became an ideal place to watch whales. Sailors in San Diego began taking people out on boats to see whales. Passengers could go on whale-watching boats on both the East and West Coasts.

7. PART A
Which of these is the main idea of the article?

A. People have been fascinated by whales for a long time.
B. Whale watchers are also happy to see other sea life such as seals and seabirds.
C. Whale watching is a popular activity that gives people the chance to see whales in the wild.
D. For just a few dollars, families can take a whale-watching boat into the ocean to see whales.

PART B
Which sentence from the article best supports the answer to Part A? Select the sentence.

A. For thousands of years, whales have fascinated humans.
B. For $1, people could ride out into the ocean in hopes of seeing whales close up.
C. Suddenly, a blue whale was right next to me!
D. Whale watchers also may catch a sight of sea lions, seals, seabirds, and fish.
E. Whale watching gives people a unique chance to see whales in their natural surroundings.
READ THE PASSAGE. THEN ANSWER QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 5.

QUIRKY QUICKSAND
1 Quicksand has a reputation that it does not deserve. In a typical Hollywood movie scene, a character accidentally wanders into quicksand. Sometimes, the terrified character sinks quickly out of sight, leaving only a hat floating on the surface. At other times, a dramatic escape involves grabbing a nearby tree branch or the hand of another character.

2 It is true that you will begin to sink if you step into quicksand. However, you will not be sucked in and swallowed whole. The depth of quicksand ranges from a few inches to four feet. A person of average height probably will sink only waist-deep.

3 Quicksand can form almost any place where water flows beneath a sandy surface. Some common areas for quicksand include river deltas, shores, and sandy creek beds.

4 The best condition for forming quicksand is when water seeps upward from an underground source and saturates an area of sand, silt, or other grainy soil. If you disturb (or step into) the quicksand, a loose layer of fine sand on top of the water changes into a thick, soupy liquid. The mixture settles to the bottom and packs tightly around your feet. The mud-like layer creates a strong suction, especially if you are wearing flat shoes or boots.

5 A person can float on quicksand just as he or she floats on water. The human body has a density of about 62 pounds per cubic foot. Quicksand has a density of about 125 pounds per cubic foot. Because a person is less dense than quicksand, the person will rise to the top when his or her feet are free from the paste-like sand at the bottom. The key is to remain calm and follow a few simple steps to escape.

6 Start by taking several deep breaths and trying to relax. Stretch out your back and lean backward slightly to increase your surface area. Soon, you will be able to move your legs. Rotate one leg at a time in a slow circular motion. Water will flow down the leg into the thick sand on the bottom. Then as the bottom mixture thins, you can begin to free yourself. Move slowly and carefully. The area around you also might be soggy. Thrashing about wildly will cause you to sink deeper.

7 If you wander into an area of quicksand, do not ask another person to pull you out. In fact, pulling you from the thick mixture would require a great deal of strength. The suction that holds you in place is quite strong. Researchers at the University of Amsterdam found that the amount of force required to pull your trapped feet free is equal to the force that is needed to lift a medium-sized car. Your rescuer could be pulled into the heavy mixture, or you could be injured by the extreme stress placed on your arms.

8 Quicksand is not quite the mysterious force of nature that many believe it to be. An experience with quicksand usually is more messy and embarrassing than it is dangerous. In any case, don't panic, and keep your wits about you. Afterward, you will have a most interesting story to share with friends and family!

1. READ THIS SENTENCE FROM THE PASSAGE.
In any case, don’t panic, and keep your wits about you.

Which of these best explains the meaning of the phrase “keep your wits about you”?

A. stay quiet
B. remain alert
C. focus on intelligence
D. have a helpful attitude
2. How does paragraph 4 contribute to the development of ideas in the passage?
   A. It explains why a person might disturb quicksand.
   B. It presents information about the water found in quicksand.
   C. It describes what happens when a person steps into quicksand.
   D. It states which shoes to wear in areas where quicksand is likely to form.

3. How does the movie scene described in paragraph 1 connect to the information in paragraphs 6 and 7?
   A. The paragraphs demonstrate that the Hollywood movie scenes are accurate.
   B. The Hollywood movie scenes foreshadow the actions discussed in the paragraphs.
   C. The Hollywood movie scenes show what the paragraphs suggest will happen in quicksand.
   D. The paragraphs describe what to do differently from the actions in the Hollywood movie scenes.

4. Which sentence from the passage best expresses the author's attitude toward the threat of quicksand?
   A. “It is true that you will begin to sink if you step into quicksand.”
   B. “The depth of quicksand ranges from a few inches to four feet.”
   C. “If you wander into an area of quicksand, do not ask another person to pull you out.”
   D. “An experience with quicksand usually is more messy and embarrassing than it is dangerous.”

5 A. Which statement expresses a claim the author makes about quicksand?
   A. Stepping in quicksand is an emergency that requires immediate action.
   B. Quicksand is not a threat unless people attempt to float on the surface.
   C. Any kind of movement a person makes in quicksand is apt to cause more trouble.
   D. Some of the risks associated with stepping in quicksand are caused by people’s reactions.

5 B. Which sentence from the passage best supports the answer to Part A?
   A. “Sometimes, the terrified character sinks quickly out of sight, leaving only a hat floating on the surface.”
   B. “A person can float on quicksand just as he or she floats on water.”
   C. “Water will flow down the leg into the thick sand on the bottom.”
   D. “Thrashing about wildly will cause you to sink deeper.”
BUYING LOCAL

1. In many European countries, people typically visit their local merchants on a daily basis. People travel to the local butcher, baker, and seller of fruits and vegetables to buy what they need for their meals that day. In America, however, often the opposite is true. Many Americans do their weekly food shopping at large grocery stores. These stores belong to chains with locations across the country. Many of the stores’ products are not produced in the areas where the stores are located. Instead, fruits, vegetables, meats, and dairy products are shipped in from locations around the country and even around the world.

2. In the past, America’s towns were filled with locally owned and independent specialty shops, much like the shops in Europe. In the 1920s, chain stores began to take over in America. By the 1950s, large supermarkets and the migration to suburban locations were taking hold in the country. These large stores offered a one-stop shop for all items at a lower cost than the local competition. Additionally, these stores often advertised a wider selection of products for the consumer. Americans were enticed by the convenience and affordability that chain stores were able to provide. In effect, chain stores pushed the local merchants and business owners out because small local businesses could not afford to compete. In recent years, a “buy local” movement has sprung up around the country to shift the attention back to local businesses. Buying local is a way to encourage people to support local businesses rather than large chains.

3. Supporters believe that buying local has several advantages. First, it supports the local economy. Because local small business owners are part of the community, they are interested in the welfare of that community. The money they make goes back into the community rather than to a large corporation. The employees hired by these local businesses often know a lot about the businesses’ products and provide great customer service. After all, the people they are helping could be their next-door neighbors!

4. Buying local also creates local jobs and helps to grow local businesses. Workers earn wages from these businesses, which they spend in their communities. In addition, businesses pay taxes, which help to support local growth and development. Both wages and taxes contribute to the health and welfare of the community as a whole.

5. Buying local produce also has health benefits. Almost as soon as fruits and vegetables are picked, they begin to lose some of their nutrients. Instead of being picked and then shipped for hundreds of miles, locally grown produce goes from the farm to the table quickly, sometimes on the same day. Being able to buy freshly picked produce means that the food we put on our tables is as nutritious as it can be.

6. Shopping at large stores is certainly convenient, but buying local is a way for all of us to support our community and ourselves.

*chains: large stores owned by the same corporation

1. Read the sentence from paragraph 4.

Both wages and taxes contribute to the health and welfare of the community as a whole.

Which key idea does the sentence support?

A. Americans shop mostly at large chain grocery stores.

B. Buying locally helps create local jobs and grow local businesses.

C. Large grocery stores offer items at lower costs than local competition.

D. Americans who buy locally are healthier than people who shop at chain stores.
2. Which of these is most likely the author’s purpose for writing this article?
   A. The author wants the reader to understand how grocery stores have changed since the 1920s.
   B. The author wants the reader to understand that European grocery stores are superior to American grocery stores.
   C. The author wants the reader to understand that grocery stores stopped selling locally grown products during the 1950s.
   D. The author wants the reader to understand that the new trend of buying local produce has many important benefits for Americans.

3 A. How does the author provide effective support for the main idea of the article?
   A. The author states that buying local supports the local economy.
   B. The author states that there are problems with local chain stores.
   C. The author compares the local shopping trends of Americans with Europeans.
   D. The author compares American local chain stores with European markets.

3 B. Which detail from the article best supports the answer to Part A?
   A. “In many European countries, people typically visit their local merchants on a daily basis.”
   B. “Many of the stores' products are not produced in the areas where the stores are located.”
   C. “In the past, America's towns were filled with locally owned and independent specialty shops, much like the shops in Europe.”
   D. “Buying local is a way to encourage people to support local businesses rather than large chains.”

4 A. Which statement explains how paragraphs 3 and 4 develop the author’s claim that buying local is a better option?
   A. The paragraphs suggest that buying local helps the country.
   B. The paragraphs suggest that buying local is more affordable.
   C. The paragraphs suggest that buying local helps local economies.
   D. The paragraphs suggest that buying local is healthier for people.

4 B. Which sentence from the article best supports the answer to Part A?
   A. “Supporters believe that buying local has several advantages.”
   B. “The money they make goes back into the community rather than to a large corporation.”
   C. “The employees hired by these local businesses often know a lot about the businesses’ products and provide great customer service.”
   D. “After all, the people they are helping could be their next-door neighbors!”

5 A. How does the author advance his or her point of view in the article?
   A. The author focuses on how Americans shop.
   B. The author focuses on how products are shipped throughout the world.
   C. The author compares the healthier shopping habits of Europeans with the habits of Americans.
   D. The author compares the economic benefits of shopping at smaller stores rather than large chain stores.
5 B. Which sentence from the article best supports the answer to Part A?
   A. “People travel to the local butcher, baker, and seller of fruits and vegetables to buy what they
      need for their meals that day.”
   B. “Many Americans do their weekly food shopping at large grocery stores.”
   C. “Many of the stores’ products are not produced in the areas where the stores are located.”
   D. “Buying local also creates local jobs and helps to grow local businesses.”

6 A. Which statement represents a claim made by the author in paragraph 5?
   A. Locally grown produce is organic.
   B. Locally grown produce is rarely shipped.
   C. Locally grown produce has less chemicals.
   D. Locally grown produce has more vitamins.

6 B. Which two details from the article best support the answer to Part A?
   A. Buying local produce also has health benefits.
   B. Almost as soon as fruits and vegetables are picked, they begin to lose some of their nutrients.
   C. Instead of being picked and then shipped for hundreds of miles, locally grown produce goes
      from the farm to the table quickly, sometimes on the same day.
   D. Being able to buy freshly picked produce means that the food we put on our tables is as
      nutritious as it can be.

7 A. Which statement describes how the author explains the impact of grocery chain stores on
   local economies?
   A. Chain stores hire workers outside the community.
   B. Chain stores provide a larger selection of products.
   C. Chain stores take tax dollars from the local community.
   D. Chain stores import goods and services from other countries.

7 B. Which sentence from the article best supports the answer to Part A?
   A. “Instead, fruits, vegetables, meats, and dairy products are shipped in from locations around
      the country and even around the world.”
   B. “The money they make goes back into the community rather than to a large corporation.”
   C. “After all, the people they are helping could be their next-door neighbors!”
   D. “Instead of being picked and then shipped for hundreds of miles, locally grown produce goes
      from the farm to the table quickly, sometimes on the same day.”