The Parent-Child Reading System, a way of organizing instructional materials for reading so that parents can become continuously involved in helping to improve their children's reading abilities, may be used in connection with family learning center workshops, in schools, or in institutions maintaining contact with schools. This document contains the second set of posttests which determine whether children have mastered the skills on which they and their parents have been working. The format of the posttests is varied and is determined by the level of difficulty and the nature of the objective being tested. (JM)
The Des Moines Family Learning Project
is a joint effort of the Des Moines Public Schools
and the Des Moines Area Community College

Operated by
The Department of Community and Adult Education
Des Moines Schools
1800 Grand
Des Moines, Iowa 50307

Dr. Gareld Jackson, Director

Materials Created and Adapted by
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Cynthia Sears, Molly Tedesco

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reflect the position or policy of the U. S. Office of Education, and no official
endorsement by the U. S. Office of Education should be inferred.
THE PCRS

DIRECTIONS: Look at the first picture in each row. Circle all pictures that have the same beginning sound as the first picture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row 1</th>
<th>Row 2</th>
<th>Row 3</th>
<th>Row 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="Pencil" alt="Picture" /></td>
<td><img src="Ship" alt="Picture" /></td>
<td><img src="Mountain" alt="Picture" /></td>
<td><img src="Key" alt="Picture" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="Pig" alt="Picture" /></td>
<td><img src="Tooth" alt="Picture" /></td>
<td><img src="Whale" alt="Picture" /></td>
<td><img src="Frog" alt="Picture" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="Train" alt="Picture" /></td>
<td><img src="Hat" alt="Picture" /></td>
<td><img src="Kite" alt="Picture" /></td>
<td><img src="Fish" alt="Picture" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score: [ ]

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM 1 READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PT: 389
DIRECTIONS: Look at the first picture in each row. Circle all pictures that have the same beginning sound as the first picture.
DIRECTIONS: Look at the first picture in each row. Circle all pictures that have the same beginning sound as the first picture.
DIRECTIONS: Look at the first picture in each row. Circle all pictures that have the same beginning sound as the first picture.
DIRECTIONS: Look at the first picture in the box in each row. Circle other pictures in that row that have the same vowel sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row 1</th>
<th>Row 2</th>
<th>Row 3</th>
<th>Row 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🍳</td>
<td>🚺</td>
<td>🎵</td>
<td>🐷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🛴</td>
<td>🍎</td>
<td>🍎</td>
<td>🐷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🌱</td>
<td>🌱</td>
<td>🍎</td>
<td>🐷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🎵</td>
<td>🎵</td>
<td>🎵</td>
<td>🎵</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score: ________
DIRECTIONS: Look at the first picture in the box in each row. Circle other pictures in that row that have the same vowel sound.
DIRECTIONS: Look at the first picture in the box in each row. Circle other pictures in that row that have the same vowel sound.
DIRECTIONS: Look at the first picture in the box in each row. Circle other pictures in that row that have the same vowel sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row 5</th>
<th>Row 6</th>
<th>Row 7</th>
<th>Row 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Picture 1" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Picture 2" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Picture 3" /></td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Picture 4" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Picture 5" /></td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Picture 6" /></td>
<td><img src="image7.png" alt="Picture 7" /></td>
<td><img src="image8.png" alt="Picture 8" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image9.png" alt="Picture 9" /></td>
<td><img src="image10.png" alt="Picture 10" /></td>
<td><img src="image11.png" alt="Picture 11" /></td>
<td><img src="image12.png" alt="Picture 12" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PT: 396
THE PCRS

DIRECTIONS: Circle the pictures that have the same vowel sound as the key picture in each row.

Row 1

Row 2

Row 3

Row 4

Score

12

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS  PT: 397
DIRECTIONS: Circle the pictures that have the same vowel sound as the key picture in each row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row 1</th>
<th>Row 2</th>
<th>Row 3</th>
<th>Row 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>⬛⬜⬜</td>
<td>⬛⬜⬜</td>
<td>⬛⬜⬜</td>
<td>⬛⬜⬜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⬛⬜⬜</td>
<td>⬛⬜⬜</td>
<td>⬛⬜⬜</td>
<td>⬛⬜⬜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⬛⬜⬜</td>
<td>⬛⬜⬜</td>
<td>⬛⬜⬜</td>
<td>⬛⬜⬜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⬛⬜⬜</td>
<td>⬛⬜⬜</td>
<td>⬛⬜⬜</td>
<td>⬛⬜⬜</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score
### DIRECTIONS
Circle the pictures that have the same vowel sound as the key picture in each row.

#### Row 5
- Drum
- USB flash drive
- Newspaper
- Shoe

#### Row 6
- Knife
- Kite
- Star
- Bicycle

#### Row 7
- Leaf
- Key
- Number 3
- Jacket

#### Row 8
- Foot
- Key
- Needle
- Tie
**DIRECTIONS:** Circle the pictures that have the same vowel sound as the key picture in each row.

**Row 5**
- Drum
- Picture
- Apple
- Shoe

**Row 6**
- Knife
- Balloon
- Star
- Bicycle

**Row 7**
- Maple leaf
- Onion
- Number 3
- Vest

**Row 8**
- Flower
- Key
- Needle
- Bicycle

---

15
**DIRECTIONS:** Have your teacher read these words to you. If the word endings sound the same circle S. If the word endings sound different, circle D.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>1. S</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brought</td>
<td>crown</td>
<td>2. S</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall</td>
<td>felt</td>
<td>3. S</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crown</td>
<td>design</td>
<td>4. S</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fabric</td>
<td>train</td>
<td>5. S</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hen</td>
<td>heat</td>
<td>6. S</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grass</td>
<td>tiger</td>
<td>7. S</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neat</td>
<td>tent</td>
<td>8. S</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>room</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>9. S</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near</td>
<td>barn</td>
<td>10. S</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Score**

16
DIRECTIONS: Have your teacher read these words to you. If the word endings sound the same, circle S. If the word endings sound different, circle D.

set  sing  1. S D
brought  crown  2. S D
fall  felt  3. S D
crown  design  4. S D
fabric  train  5. S D
hen  heat  6. S D
grass  tiger  7. S D
neat  tent  8. S D
room  man  9. S D
near  barn  10. S D

Score
THE PCRS

DIRECTIONS: Look at the incomplete sentence. Study the words written below the sentence. Underline the word that best completes the sentence.

1. Jack ___ at the table to eat.
   - sag, sap, sad, sat

2. Children liked to ___ their feet to the music.
   - tag, tap, tab, tan

3. She hurt her ___ when she fell.
   - rip, rid, rig, rib

4. John got a new ___ and ball for his birthday.
   - bad, ban, bag, bat

5. ___ the rag in water.
   - dim, dig, did, dip

6. The bug ___ in the grass.
   - hit, hip, hid, him

7. The dog ___ Jim on the leg.
   - bid, bip, big, bit

8. Do not spill the milk on the ___.
   - rut, rug, run, rum

Score

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PT: 403
DIRECTIONS: Look at the incomplete sentence. Study the words written below the sentence. Underline the word that best completes the sentence.

1. Jack ______ at the table to eat.
   sag, sap, sad, sat

2. Children liked to ______ their feet to the music.
   tag, tap, tab, tan

3. She hurt her ______ when she fell.
   rip, rid, rig, rib

4. John got a new ______ and ball for his birthday.
   bad, ban, bag, bat

5. ______ the rag in water.
   dim, dig, did, dip

6. The bug ______ in the grass.
   hit, hip, hid, him

7. The dog ______ Jim on the leg.
   bid, bib, big, bit

8. Do not spill the milk on the ______.
   rut, rug, run, rum

Score
DIRECTIONS: Using the rules for hard and soft "c" and "g" write:

- s for soft c
- k for hard c
- j for soft g
- g for hard g

1. _cel_ ___
2. _cam_ ___
3. _gop_ ___
4. _gad_ ___
5. _cerd_ ___
6. _mice_ ___
7. _gup_ ___
8. _sterge_ ___
9. _bic_ ___
10. _gyd_ ___

Score ___

20

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DIRECTIONS: Using the rules for hard and soft "c" and "s" write:

- s for soft c
- k for hard c
- j for soft g
- g for hard g

1. cel  | S
2. cam  | K
3. gop  | G
4. gad  | G
5. cerd | S
6. mice | S
7. gup  | G
8. sterge | J
9. big | K
10. gdy | J

Score   |   

PT: 406

21
DIRECTIONS: Ask your teacher to read each word on the left. Circle the word that has the same beginning consonant blend.

Example: snoop sail [snail] sand smack

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stole</td>
<td>1. sloop</td>
<td>stool</td>
<td>spoon</td>
<td>skunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spear</td>
<td>2. sneak</td>
<td>scooter</td>
<td>spoon</td>
<td>skunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>being</td>
<td>3. bean</td>
<td>bomb</td>
<td>break</td>
<td>bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spoil</td>
<td>4. stop</td>
<td>stone</td>
<td>spoon</td>
<td>sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>truck</td>
<td>5. tab</td>
<td>trick</td>
<td>tick</td>
<td>tub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skate</td>
<td>6. stripe</td>
<td>stink</td>
<td>stunk</td>
<td>skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drove</td>
<td>7. drape</td>
<td>date</td>
<td>desk</td>
<td>dogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cruel</td>
<td>8. cent</td>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>creep</td>
<td>sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly</td>
<td>9. fast</td>
<td>fry</td>
<td>flow</td>
<td>foe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring</td>
<td>10. boy</td>
<td>bill</td>
<td>band</td>
<td>brand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score
**THE PCRS**

**NAME**

**DATE**

**POST-TEST 074**

**DIRECTIONS:** Ask your teacher to read each word on the left. Circle the word that has the same beginning consonant blend.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example: snoop</th>
<th>sail</th>
<th>snail</th>
<th>sand</th>
<th>smack</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stole</td>
<td>1. sloop</td>
<td>stool</td>
<td>spoon</td>
<td>skunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spear</td>
<td>2. sneak</td>
<td>scooter</td>
<td>spoon</td>
<td>skunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>being</td>
<td>3. bean</td>
<td>bomb</td>
<td>break</td>
<td>bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spoil</td>
<td>4. stop</td>
<td>stone</td>
<td>spoon</td>
<td>sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>truck</td>
<td>5. tab</td>
<td>trick</td>
<td>tick</td>
<td>tub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skate</td>
<td>6. stripe</td>
<td>stink</td>
<td>stunk</td>
<td>skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drove</td>
<td>7. drape</td>
<td>date</td>
<td>desk</td>
<td>dogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cruel</td>
<td>8. cent</td>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>creep</td>
<td>sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly</td>
<td>9. fast</td>
<td>fry</td>
<td>flow</td>
<td>foe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring</td>
<td>10. boy</td>
<td>bill</td>
<td>band</td>
<td>brand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Score**

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**23**
**DIRECTIONS:** Circle the word that names the picture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Picture</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stamp</td>
<td>stump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>west</td>
<td>coat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wasp</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tray</td>
<td>trick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desk</td>
<td>dock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bricks</td>
<td>trump</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Score**
**THE PCRS**

**NAME**

**DATE**

---

**DIRECTIONS:** Circle the word that names the picture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stamp</th>
<th>Stump</th>
<th>Star</th>
<th>Mask</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>Coat</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Vest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasp</td>
<td>Most</td>
<td>Mask</td>
<td>Mast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tray</td>
<td>Trick</td>
<td>Trunk</td>
<td>Truck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desk</td>
<td>Dock</td>
<td>Mess</td>
<td>West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricks</td>
<td>Trump</td>
<td>Tricks</td>
<td>Tracks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Score**

---

**PT: 410**

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**POST-TEST**

083
DIRECTIONS: Look at the word parts and consonant blends below. Make as many new real words as you can by adding a consonant blend to each word part.

1. oop
2. aw
3. ant
4. oom
5. ipe
6. ock
7. ap
8. ack
9. ide
10. unk

Score: 26

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM 1 READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
PT: 411
DIRECTIONS: Look at the word parts and consonant blends below. Make as many new real words as you can by adding a consonant blend to each word part.

<p>| | | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cl</td>
<td>fl</td>
<td>sl</td>
<td>sk</td>
<td>tr</td>
<td>br</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>gl</td>
<td>pl</td>
<td>bl</td>
<td>sn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. oop  
   SLEEP, troop, SNOOP, DROOP

2. aw  
   CLAW, FLAW, SLAW, DRAW

3. ant  
   SLANT, PLANT

4. oom  
   BROOM, GROOM, BLOOM

5. ipe  
   SHOPE, TIPE

6. ock  
   CLOCK, FLOCK, BLOCK

7. ap  
   CLAP, FLAP, SLAP, TRAP, SNAP

8. ack  
   CLACK, FLACK, SLACK, TRACK, CRACK

9. ide  
   SLIDE, BRIDE, PRIDE, GUIDE, SNIDE

10. unk  
    CLUNK, FLUNK, SKUNK, PLUNK, DRUNK

Score
THE PCRS

NAME_________________________ DATE______________

POST-TEST 110

DIRECTIONS: Ask your teacher to read the words on the left. Circle the word that has the same short vowel sound as the word she reads.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>1. mat</th>
<th>mate</th>
<th>met</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hit</td>
<td>2. ripe</td>
<td>rip</td>
<td>pet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sop</td>
<td>3. cot</td>
<td>coat</td>
<td>cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bun</td>
<td>4. sap</td>
<td>cute</td>
<td>cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bit</td>
<td>5. spine</td>
<td>spin</td>
<td>dug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pat</td>
<td>6. man</td>
<td>mane</td>
<td>men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let</td>
<td>7. fed</td>
<td>feed</td>
<td>bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td>8. tot</td>
<td>tote</td>
<td>hut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ran</td>
<td>9. hen</td>
<td>tame</td>
<td>tam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but</td>
<td>10. use</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>us</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score _______

28

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS PT: 413
**DIRECTIONS:** Ask your teacher to read the words on the left. Circle the word that has the same short vowel sound as the word she reads.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
<th>4.</th>
<th>5.</th>
<th>6.</th>
<th>7.</th>
<th>8.</th>
<th>9.</th>
<th>10.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rat</td>
<td>mat</td>
<td>mate</td>
<td>met</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hit</td>
<td>ripe</td>
<td>zip</td>
<td>pet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sop</td>
<td>cot</td>
<td>coat</td>
<td>cat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bun</td>
<td>sap</td>
<td>cute</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bit</td>
<td>spine</td>
<td>spin</td>
<td>dug</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pat</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>mane</td>
<td>men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let</td>
<td>fed</td>
<td>feed</td>
<td>bad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td>tot</td>
<td>tote</td>
<td>hut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ran</td>
<td>hen</td>
<td>tame</td>
<td>tam</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>but</td>
<td>use</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>us</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score
THE PCRS

DIRECTIONS: Read the incomplete sentence. Circle the word below that best completes the sentence.

1. Please ______ down your notes.
   jot       jet       jit

2. Father had to pay the ______.
   bell      bill      ball

3. They had to ______ a large ditch across the road.
   dug        deg       dig

4. He gave the deer a ______ on the head.
   pit        pat       put

5. The lion jumped when he heard the crack of the ______.
   whip       whep      whap

6. He spoke in a ______ voice.
   graff      griff     gruff

7. Mother uses her largest ______ for the stew.
   put        pot       pat

8. The children loved to ______ the new tunes.
   hum        ham       hem

9. Jim tried to ______ one mile every day.
   jig         jag       jog

10. The ______ boat came up the river.
    tug         teg       tag

Score

30

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS  PT: 415
DIRECTIONS: Read the incomplete sentence. Circle the word below that best completes the sentence.

1. Please ______ down your notes.
   - jot
   - jet
   - jit

2. Father had to pay the ______.
   - bell
   - bill
   - ball

3. They had to ______ a large ditch across the road.
   - dug
   - deg
   - dig

4. He gave the deer a ______ on the head.
   - pit
   - pat
   - put

5. The lion jumped when he heard the crack of the ______.
   - whip
   - whep
   - whap

6. He spoke in a ______ voice.
   - graff
   - griff
   - gruff

7. Mother uses her largest ______ for the stew.
   - put
   - pot
   - pat

8. The children loved to ______ the new tunes.
   - hum
   - ham
   - hem

9. Jim tried to ______ one mile every day.
   - jig
   - jag
   - jog

10. The ______ boat came up the river.
    - tug
    - teg
    - tag

Score
### DIRECTIONS: Circle the ending with the short vowel sound.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>ast</td>
<td>ate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>gr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>ail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>m</td>
<td></td>
<td>ean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>st</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>f</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score: [ ]

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ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
PT: 417
**DIRECTIONS:** Circle the ending with the short vowel sound.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>aste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>gr</td>
<td>ind</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ipe</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>aile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ask</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>ean</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>eal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>st</td>
<td>one</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>fl</td>
<td>utter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POST-TEST**

**Score**

**PT:** 418
DIRECTIONS: Look at each picture. Fill in the missing vowel.

1. m__tch
2. n__st
3. gh__st
4. l__mp
5. j__dge
6. c__ck
7. c__ge
8. k__y
9. ch__cken
10. m__sk
11. s__ld
12. d__ce

Score
**DIRECTIONS:** Look at each picture. Fill in the missing vowel.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. miXtch</td>
<td>2. ni;st</td>
<td>3. ghοst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="match" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="nest" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="ghost" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 1Аmp</td>
<td>5. jУdge</td>
<td>6. clАck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="lamp" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="judge" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="clock" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. cАge</td>
<td>8. key</td>
<td>9. chιcken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="cage" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="key" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="chicken" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. mАsk</td>
<td>11. sιed</td>
<td>12. dιce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="mask" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="cigar" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="dice" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Score**
DIRECTIONS: Circle the ending with the long vowel sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ine</th>
<th>ot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. p</td>
<td>ip</td>
<td>op</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ink</td>
<td>ose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ep</th>
<th>ump</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. st</td>
<td>eep</td>
<td>ume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>em</td>
<td>um</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ain</th>
<th>ate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. r</td>
<td>an</td>
<td>as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ap</td>
<td>ap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score

36
**DIRECTIONS:** Circle the ending with the **long vowel** sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. p_____</th>
<th>ine</th>
<th>4. cl_____</th>
<th>ot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip</td>
<td></td>
<td>op</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ink</td>
<td></td>
<td>ose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. st_____</td>
<td>ep</td>
<td>5. pl_____</td>
<td>um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deep</td>
<td></td>
<td>ume</td>
<td>um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>em</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. r_____</td>
<td>ain</td>
<td>6. g_____</td>
<td>ate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td></td>
<td>as</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Score**

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**POST-TEST**

**121**
DIRECTIONS: Circle the vowels you see in each word.

cheese
happen
pilot
sprain
invented
inside
welcome
feeling
lamp
radish
DIRECTIONS: Circle the vowels you see in each word.

cheese
happy
hot
speech
invented
whale
we come
green
lamp
trash
Score
DIRECTIONS: Write the two vowels that stand for the vowel sound you hear in each picture.
DIRECTIONS: Write the two vowels that stand for the vowel sound you hear in each picture.

1. Pie: _IE_
2. Crown: _EE_
3. Boat: _OA_
4. Steak: _EA_
5. Bee: _EE_
6. Tree: _EE_
7. Snail: _AI_
8. Leaf: _EA_
9. Cheese: _EE_
10. Foot: _OE_
11. Paint: _AI_
12. Jeep: _EE_

Score
DIRECTIONS: Look at the key picture in each row. Circle all the words in each row that have the same vowel sounds as the key picture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>from</th>
<th>horse</th>
<th>house</th>
<th>fort</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>malt</td>
<td>sure</td>
<td>stir</td>
<td>fur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>horn</td>
<td>hard</td>
<td>happy</td>
<td>hire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>herd</td>
<td>plow</td>
<td>flew</td>
<td>dirt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score
DIRECTIONS: Look at the key picture in each row. Circle all the words in each row that have the same vowel sounds as the key picture.

1. 40
   - from
   - horse
   - house
   - fort

2. Shirt
   - malt
   - sure
   - stir
   - fur

3. Puff
   - horn
   - hard
   - happy
   - hire

4. Bird
   - herd
   - plow
   - flew
   - dirt

Score
### DIRECTIONS:
Look at the key picture in each row. Circle all the words in each row that have the same vowel sounds as the key picture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>fore</th>
<th>third</th>
<th>her</th>
<th>row</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>hurt</td>
<td>dart</td>
<td>hunt</td>
<td>dirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>tall</td>
<td>well</td>
<td>pull</td>
<td>fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>paw</td>
<td>sew</td>
<td>claw</td>
<td>burn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Score**  

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ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ  
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
PT: 429
DIRECTIONS: Look at the key picture in each row. Circle all the words in each row that have the same vowel sounds as the key picture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>fore</th>
<th>third</th>
<th>her</th>
<th>row</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>hurt</td>
<td>dart</td>
<td>hunt</td>
<td>dirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>tall</td>
<td>well</td>
<td>pull</td>
<td>fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>paw</td>
<td>sew</td>
<td>claw</td>
<td>burn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score
DIRECTIONS: Read the list of words below. Complete each sentence with one of the words from the list. Write the word in the blank space.

power joy know boil
mouse shook Paul spoon
straw ground claw pool

1. As the wind blew the windows ____________________.
2. ____________________ told us that it was going to rain.
3. He did not know how to drink with a _________________.
4. We put some water on the stove so we could ________________ it.
5. We wanted to go to the _________________ so we could swim.
6. The dog was busy digging in the _________________.
7. Pete did not _________________ how to swim.
8. The bird was using only one ________________ to sit on the tree.
9. "There's a _________________ in the house," the hysterical woman shrieked as she jumped on the chair.
10. During the storm we were without electricity as the _______________ was shut off.

Score
DIRECTIONS: Read the list of words below. Complete each sentence with one of the words from the list. Write the word in the blank space.

power joy know boil
mouse shook Paul spoon
straw ground claw pool

1. As the wind blew the windows shook.
2. Paul told us that it was going to rain.
3. He did not know how to drink with a straw.
4. We put some water on the stove so we could boil it.
5. We wanted to go to the pool so we could swim.
6. The dog was busy digging in the ground.
7. Pete did not know how to swim.
8. The bird was using only one claw to sit on the tree.
9. "There's a mouse in the house," the hysterical woman shrieked as she jumped on the chair.
10. During the storm we were without electricity as the power was shut off.

Score
DIRECTIONS: Ask your teacher to read the words on the left. Circle the consonant blend that is the same as the one in the word she reads.

black 1. gl bl gr br
close 2. cl cr tr pr
train 3. gr tr br bl
great 4. gl gr pr str
strap 5. tr gl str cl
cruise 6. br cl cr pr
break 7. br tr bl gl
group 8. pr cr gr cl
crop 9. gr tr cr br
state 10. gl st br tr

Score

48
THE PCRS

NAME ____________________________
DATE ____________________________
POST-TEST 181

DIRECTIONS: Ask your teacher to read the words on the left. Circle the consonant blend that is the same as the one in the word she reads.

black 1. gl bl gr br
close 2. cl cr tr pr
train 3. gr tr br bl
great 4. gl gr pr str
strap 5. tr gl str cl
cruise 6. br cl cr pr
break 7. br tr bl gl
group 8. pr cr gr cl
crop 9. gr tr gr br
state 10. gl st br tr

Score [ ]
DIRECTIONS: Write the letters in the empty boxes.

R

e

7

r

M

k

N

Score
DIRECTIONS: Write the letters in the empty boxes.

R R e e
7 7 r r
M M k k
N N

Score

PT: 436
THE PCRS

DIRECTIONS: Complete the sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with a word to which you add a prefix.

Example: The old mine is (not safe) unsafe for workers.

1. The teacher (does not agree) _________ with your answer to her question.
2. The door to the house is (not locked) ____________.
3. Would you please (open again) _________ the door for the children?
4. We (judged wrong) _________ the number of people to expect.
5. Please (read again) ____________ your lesson a second time.
6. Let us go (on board) _________ the ship.
7. Toni's shoe laces are (not tied) ____________.
8. Your sentences are (not complete) ____________.
9. Jack was very (not interested) ____________ in the game.
10. Her answer sounds (not sincere) ____________.

Score

52
DIRECTIONS: Complete the sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with a word to which you add a prefix.

Example: The old mine is (not safe) unsafe for workers.

1. The teacher (does not agree) **Diagnoses** with your answer to her question.
2. The door to the house is (not locked) **Unlocked**.
3. Would you please (open again) **Reopen** the door for the children?
4. We (judged wrong) **Mistyped** the number of people to expect.
5. Please (read again) **Reread** your lesson a second time.
6. Let us go (on board) **Aboard** the ship.
7. Toni's shoe laces are (not tied) **Untied**.
8. Your sentences are (not complete) **Incomplete**.
9. Jack was very (not interested) **Disinterested** in the game.
10. Her answer sounds (not sincere) **Insincere**.
DIRECTIONS: Circle the answer to each question.

1. What does harden mean?
   a. a hard task
   b. to become hard
   c. not hard

2. What does rancher mean?
   a. without a ranch
   b. to become a ranch
   c. one who operates a ranch

3. What does washable mean?
   a. can be washed
   b. without washing
   c. one who does the wash

4. What does sleepless mean?
   a. one who sleeps
   b. unable to sleep
   c. can sleep

5. What does manly mean?
   a. like a man
   b. without a man
   c. unlike a man

6. What does joyous mean?
   a. filled with joy
   b. without joy
   c. not joyful

7. What does childish mean?
   a. with a child
   b. like a child
   c. a small child

Score
DIRECTIONS: Circle the answer to each question.

1. What does harden mean?
   a. a hard task
   b. to become hard
   c. not hard

2. What does rancher mean?
   a. without a ranch
   b. to become a ranch
   c. one who operates a ranch

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   a. filled with joy
   b. without joy
   c. not joyful

7. What does childish mean?
   a. with a child
   b. like a child
   c. a small child

Score
8. What does virtuous mean?
   a. without virtue
   b. possessing virtue
   c. one who does not have virtue

9. What does fiercely mean?
   a. with fear
   b. in a fierce manner
   c. afraid

10. What does happiness mean?
    a. not happy
    b. the state of being happy
    c. one who is happy
8. What does virtuous mean?
   a. without virtue
   b. possessing virtue
   c. one who does not have virtue

9. What does fiercely mean?
   a. with fear
   b. in a fierce manner
   c. afraid

10. What does happiness mean?
    a. not happy
    b. the state of being happy
    c. one who is happy
DIRECTIONS: Add one of these suffixes to one of the root words and write a sentence using the new word.

Example: go - ing I am going home.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT WORDS</th>
<th>SUFFIXES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paint</td>
<td>ful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lock</td>
<td>able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall</td>
<td>less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wide</td>
<td>es</td>
</tr>
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<td>rest</td>
<td>ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>care</td>
<td>ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soft</td>
<td>est</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kind</td>
<td>er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td>ness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ______________________________________
2. ______________________________________
3. ______________________________________
4. ______________________________________
5. ______________________________________
6. ______________________________________
7. ______________________________________
8. ______________________________________
9. ______________________________________
10. _____________________________________

Score [ ]
DIRECTIONS: Add one of these suffixes to one of the root words and write a sentence using the new word.

Example: go - ing  I am going home.

ROOT WORDS
go
paint
lock
box
tall
wide
rest
care
soft
kind
enjoy

SUFFIXES
ing
ful
able
s
less
es
ly.
ed
est
er
ness

1. Paints, Painted, Painter
2. Locks, Locked, Locker
3. Boxful, Boxes, Boxed, Boxer
4. Tallest, Taller
5. Widely, Widest, Wider
6. Restful, Rests, Restless, Rested
7. Careful, Cares, Careless, Cared
8. Softly, Softest, Softer, Softness
9. Kinds, Kindly, Kindest, Kinder, Kindness
10. Enjoyable, Enjoyed, Enjoyed

ACCEPT REASONABLE SENTENCES

Score
DIRECTIONS: If the underlined word in each sentence is spelled correctly, write C. If not, write the word correctly in the blank.

1. She is crazier than I thought.  

2. I think Jerry is the lazyest boy I know.  

3. I hope you have the merryest Christmas ever.  

4. That puppy was hungrier than I ever saw him before.  

5. I have never seen Jim angrier than at that moment.  

6. The baby was steadyer on his feet than he had been.  

7. She sang gloriously.  

8. "No, I will not," he replied.
DIRECTIONS: If the underlined word in each sentence is spelled correctly, write C. If not, write the word correctly in the blank.

1. She is crazier than I thought. C

2. I think Jerry is the lazyest boy I know. LAZIEST

3. I hope you have the merryest Christmas ever. MERRIEST

4. That puppy was hungrier than I ever saw him before. C

5. I have never seen Jim angrier than at that moment. C

6. The baby was steadier on his feet than he had been. STEADIER

7. She sang gloriously. GLORIOUSLY

8. "No, I will not," he replied. REPLIED

Score
DIRECTIONS: In each set of words there is a root word. Use the root word and word clues to make a new word. The first one is done for you.

1. hunts, hunting, hunting
   (one who hunts)
2. fixes, fixing, er
   (one who fixes something)
3. shop, shopper, ing
   (going out to buy things)
4. ablest, able, dis
   (can't do something)
5. count, counting, re
   (count again)
6. appear, appearing, dis
   (not appear)
7. teach, teaching, er
   (one who teaches)
8. loading, loads, re
   (load again)
9. happy, happiness, un
   (not happy)
10. perfectly, perfect, im
    (not perfect)

Score
THE PCRS

NAME
DATE

POST-TEST
223

DIRECTIONS: In each set of words there is a root word. Use the root word and word clues to make a new word. The first one is done for you.

1. hunts, hunting, hunting
   (one who hunts)

2. fixes, fixing, fixer
   (one who fixes something)

3. shop, shopper, shopping
   (going out to buy things)

4. ablest, able, disable
   (can't do something)

5. count, counting, recount
   (count again)

6. appear, appearing, disappear
   (not appear)

7. teach, teaching, teacher
   (one who teaches)

8. loading, loads, re-load
   (load again)

9. happy, happiness, unhappy
   (not happy)

10. perfectly, perfect, imperfect
    (not perfect)

Score

63

PT: 448
THE PCRS

NAME ________________________________

DATE ________________________________

DIRECTIONS: Add the missing prefix or suffix to the incomplete word, to fit the definition.

Example: one who works
work _er
r _er _est

1. to move forward
______ceed
pro _con _ex

2. to burst with a loud noise
______plode
in _est _ex

3. not favoring one more than any other
fair _____ly
est _able

4. in a rapid manner
rapid _est _ly
less

5. to make larger
crease _de _in _im

6. to tell a secret
fide _com _per _con

7. all, fully, wholly
entire _est _ed _ly

8. land away from the border or coast
land _on _in _im

9. not real or honest
sincere _dis _re _in

10. come into a foreign country to live
migrate _re _mis _im

Score ____________

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS PT: 449
DIRECTIONS: Add the missing prefix or suffix to the incomplete word, to fit the definition.

Example: one who works
work __ er __ r __ er __ est

1. to move forward __ pro ceed
pro __ con __ ex

2. to burst with a loud noise __ ex plode
in __ est __ ex

3. not favoring one more than any other __ fair __ est__
ly __ est __ able

4. in a rapid manner __ rapid __ ly
est __ ly __ less

5. to make larger __ in crease
de __ in __ im

6. to tell a secret __ conf ide
com __ per __ con

7. all, fully, wholly __ entire __
est __ ed __ ly

8. land away from the border or coast __ in land
on __ in __ im

9. not real or honest __ in sincere
dis __ re __ in

10. come into a foreign country to live __ im migrate
re __ mis __ im

Score
DIRECTIONS: Circle the pictures that show more than one.

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Score
DIRECTIONS: Circle the pictures that show more than one.
DIRECTIONS: Read the sentences. Circle the words that show possession.

1. I can't go with you but it's not too late to ask someone else.
2. The girl's hair is combed but it's still messy looking.
3. The house's roof caved in and it looks like a mess.
4. I've not been able to eat anything since yesterday.
5. Frank's car is outside waiting to be serviced.
6. Her boyfriend's mother's car just fell apart.
7. The kitten's mother cleaned it with her tongue.
8. The milkman's truck's wheels went flat.
9. We don't need John's permission to do this.
10. Betty's brother isn't coming over to Jim's house.
DIRECTIONS: Read the sentences. Circle the words that show possession.

1. I can't go with you but it's not too late to ask someone else.

2. The girl's hair is combed but it's still messy looking.

3. The house's roof caved in and it looks like a mess.

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7. The kitten's mother cleaned it with her tongue.

8. The milkman's truck's wheels went flat.

9. We don't need John's permission to do this.

10. Betty's brother isn't coming over to Jim's house.
DIRECTIONS: Circle the word that completes the sentences and makes sense.

1. My (brother's, brothers) name is Tom.
2. The (table's, tables) in the hall are dirty.
3. The (cat's, cats) nose was pink.
4. We put the (animal's, animals) in their pens.
5. The (light's, lights) in the room were not working.
6. The (judges, judges') robes were black.
7. The (barber's, barbers) shears were sharp.
8. The teachers' (meetings, meeting's) were long.
9. Cathy's (eyes, eye's) were hurting.
10. Will her (aunt's, aunts) car be returned?

Score
DIRECTIONS: Circle the word that completes the sentences and makes sense.

1. My (brother's, brothers) name is Tom.
2. The (table's, tables) in the hall are dirty.
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8. The teachers' (meetings, meeting's) were long.
9. Cathy's (eyes, eye's) were hurting.
10. Will her (aunt's, aunts) car be returned?

Score
THE PCRS

NAME ___________________________
DATE ___________________________

POST-TEST 248

DIRECTIONS: Change the underlined word below to show possession. Rewrite the
underlined word on the blank.

1. friends house
2. Freds horse
3. citys mayor
4. hospitals staff
5. bus tires
6. actress part
7. Alfreds typewriter
8. chiefs order
9. Davids saddle
10. Wallys truck

Score [ ]

72

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS  PT: 457
DIRECTIONS: Change the underlined word below to show possession. Rewrite the underlined word on the blank.

| 1. friends house                  | FRIEND'S            |
| 2. Fred's horse                   | Fred's             |
| 3. city's mayor                   | CITY'S             |
| 4. hospitals staff                | HOSPITAL'S         |
| 5. bus tires                      | Bus's              |
| 6. actress part                   | ACTRESS'           |
| 7. Alfred's typewriter            | ALFRED'S           |
| 8. chiefs order                   | CHIEF'S            |
| 9. David's saddle                 | DAVID'S            |
| 10. Wally's truck                 | WALLY'S            |

Score [ ]
DIRECTIONS: In the story below find the homonym for each of these words and write it on the line.

1. seen _________

2. threw _________

3. new _________

4. hole _________

5. capital _________

6. fair _________

7. road _________

Last week our class had a chance to visit the capitol building in our state. We all rode on a bus that picked us up at our school. We also had to pay a small fare for the bus trip. It was really worth it. We had a chance to see many beautiful places along the way. The best part of the trip was looking out at the city from the top floor of the capitol building. That was really a beautiful scene to see. We could see the whole city and all of the different colored trees. Our teacher knew that we would all be sad when our visit was through. Even though our trip was short we all had a good time and enjoyed the bus trip home.
DIRECTIONS: In the story below find the homonym for each of these words and write it on the line.

1. seen ____________ 5. capital ____________
2. threw ____________ 6. fair ____________
3. new ____________ 7. road ____________
4. hole ____________

Last week our class had a chance to visit the capitol building in our state. We all rode on a bus that picked us up at our school. We also had to pay a small fare for the bus trip. It was really worth it. We had a chance to see many beautiful places along the way. The best part of the trip was looking out at the city from the top floor of the capitol building. That was really a beautiful scene to see. We could see the whole city and all of the different colored trees. Our teacher knew that we would all be sad when our visit was through. Even though our trip was short we all had a good time and enjoyed the bus trip home.
DIRECTIONS: Write a synonym or antonym for each word.

**Synonyms**

1. cry
2. alike
3. repair
4. gift
5. grin
6. large
7. quick
8. ill
9. beautiful
10. simple

**Antonyms**

1. short
2. dirty
3. sad
4. dry
5. left
6. weak
7. forbid
8. separate
9. dull
10. frown

Score _______
DIRECTIONS: Write a synonym or antonym for each word.

**Synonyms**
1. cry         
2. alike       
3. repair      
4. gift        
5. grin        
6. large       
7. quick       
8. ill         
9. beautiful   
10. simple     

**Antonyms**
1. short       
2. dirty       
3. sad         
4. dry         
5. left        
6. weak        
7. forbid      
8. separate    
9. dull        
10. frown      

Accept reasonable substitutes.

Score: _ _ _
DIRECTIONS: Read the sentences. Draw one line under the words that name, two lines under the words that show action, and three lines under the words that describe.

Example: Jack threw the red ball.

1. A big fence was around the school yard.
2. Father got white pills for the sick baby at the drugstore.
3. We can win if we show good teamwork.
4. Dick followed the tiny footprints in the snow.
5. A tulip is a pretty flower.
6. A black spider was crawling up the wall.
7. Bob did not know how to do the long problem.
8. It was the darkest sky any of us had ever seen.
9. The tired old man walked up the stairs.
10. He threw the paper plate at the little squirrel.

Score
DIRECTIONS: Read the sentences. Draw one line under the words that name, two lines under the words that show action, and three lines under the words that describe.

Example: Jack threw the red ball.

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9. The tired old man walked up the stairs.
10. He threw the paper plate at the little squirrel.

Score
DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence. Draw a line under the word cluster and write the meaning of each cluster.

Example: Father bought a new washing machine.
A machine to wash clothes.

1. Jack held out for more money when he sold his bike.

2. The cattle rancher sold his cattle before winter came.

3. "The sewing machine is not working," said mother.

4. The children were playing in the swimming pool.

5. Janet and Bill broke off their engagement.

6. Do not lean against the wall.

7. Fido was a good hunting dog.

8. The talking parrot amused many people.

9. Baking powder biscuits are good with stewed chicken.

10. The spinning wheel has been in the attic for over seventy years.

Score
THE PCRS

NAME ____________________________ DATE ____________________________

POST-TEST 277

DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence. Draw a line under the word cluster and write the meaning of each cluster.

Example: Father bought a new washing machine.
A machine to wash clothes.

1. Jack ___________ for more money when he sold his bike.

2. The ___________ rancher sold his cattle before winter came.

3. "The ___________ machine is not working," said mother.

4. The children were playing in the ___________.

5. Janet and Bill ___________ their engagement.

6. Do not ___________ the wall.

7. Fido was a good ___________.

8. The ___________ parrot amused many people.

9. Baking ___________ are good with stewed chicken.

10. The ___________ wheel has been in the attic for over seventy years.

Meanings will vary

Score ___________
DIRECTIONS: You are given several definitions of a word. Write the number of the definition that fits the underlined word.

1. bark, 1. the tough outside covering of a tree 2. the short, sharp sound that a dog makes
   a. Trees are protected by a layer of bark. ______
   b. Our dog always barks at the mailman. ______
   c. It is fun to write on birch bark. ______

2. hamper, 1. to hold back, to hinder 2. a large basket
   a. Mother put the picnic lunch in a large hamper. ______
   b. The pain in his leg hampered him when he tried to throw the ball. ______
   c. The children put all the toys into the large hamper. ______

3. note, 1. a very short letter 2. a single sound made by a musical instrument or voice
   a. Let me hear that note again. ______
   b. The teacher sent a note home to my mother. ______
   c. Susan sent a short note of thanks to Jane for helping her with the party. ______

Score
DIRECTIONS: You are given several definitions of a word. Write the number of the definition that fits the underlined word.

1. **bark**, 1. the tough outside covering of a tree  
   2. the short, sharp sound that a dog makes  
   a. Trees are protected by a layer of bark.  
   b. Our dog always _barks_ at the mailman.  
   c. It is fun to write on birch _bark_.  

2. **hamper**, 1. to hold back, to hinder  
   2. a large basket  
   a. Mother put the picnic lunch in a large _hamper_.  
   b. The pain in his leg _hampered_ him when he tried to throw the ball.  
   c. The children put all the toys into the large _hamper_.

3. **note**, 1. a very short letter  
   2. a single sound made by a musical instrument or voice  
   a. Let me hear that _note_ again.  
   b. The teacher sent a _note_ home to my mother.  
   c. Susan sent a short _note_ of thanks to Jane for helping her with the party.
4. flap, 1. swing or sway loosely
2. fly by moving wings up and down
   a. The curtains flapped in the breeze.
   b. The clothes were flapping on the clothesline.
   c. The birds flapped their wings and flew away.

5. badger, 1. a hairy, gray animal that digs holes in the ground
   to live in
   2. to tease or annoy someone
   a. The magazine salesman kept badgering me to buy some
      magazines.
   b. The badger put up a good fight against the wolf.
   c. I wish you wouldn't badger me about going with you today.
THE PCRS

NAME

DATE

1. swing or sway loosely
2. fly by moving wings up and down

a. The curtains flapped in the breeze. 1
b. The clothes were flapping on the clothesline. 1

c. The birds flapped their wings and flew away. 2

5. badger, 1. a hairy, gray animal that digs holes in the ground to live in
2. to tease or annoy someone

a. The magazine salesman kept badgering me to buy some magazines. 2
b. The badger put up a good fight against the wolf. 1

c. I wish you wouldn't badger me about going with you today. 2

Score
DIRECTIONS: Read the sentence. Write the meaning of the nonsense word in the blank.

Example: I like thwep on my bread. Thwep is butter.

1. John added a new stamp to his cliksup. Cliksup is ________.
2. Dick was able to open the distum of milk. Distum is ________.
3. We could see the lightning and hear the matsol. Matsol is ________.
4. The wuffle on Tom's shirt was too big for the buttonhole. Wuffle is ________.
5. The jidcupe took care of the sick man. Jidcupe is ________.
6. Tom's pet dorcup can whistle a merry tune. Dorcup is ________.
7. We have a swing in our back tusplop. Tusplop is ________.
8. Those dark clouds tell us a szulpe is coming. Szulpe is ________.
9. A skunk has a white dinwab running down its back. Dinwab is ________.
10. A piece of wood will cucirek on water. Cucirek is ________.
DIRECTIONS: Read the sentence. Write the meaning of the nonsense word in the blank.

Example: I like thwep on my bread. Thwep is butter.

1. John added a new stamp to his cliksup. Cliksup is Collection.
2. Dick was able to open the distum of milk. Distum is Bottle.
3. We could see the lightning and hear the matsol. Matsol is Thunder.
4. The wuffle on Tom's shirt was too big for the buttonhole. Wuffle is Button.
5. The jidcupe took care of the sick man. Jidcupe is Nurse.
6. Tom's pet dorcup can whistle a merry tune. Dorcup is Bird.
7. We have a swing in our back tuslop. Tuslop is Yard.
8. Those dark clouds tell us a szulpe is coming. Szulpe is Storm.
9. A skunk has a white dinwab running down its back. Dinwab is Stripe.
10. A piece of wood will cuqrek on water. Cuqrek is Float.
Boys and girls like cats and dogs. Dogs are fun to play with. Cats are too, but they like to be alone more, while dogs like to be close to people.

1. Cats like to be _________________.

Score: [Blank]
Boys and girls like cats and dogs. Dogs are fun to play with. Cats are too, but they like to be alone more, while dogs like to be close to people.

1. Cats like to be **ALONE**
Pottery making is the latest craze in Jerry's neighborhood. All the kids are nagging their parents to buy them a potter's wheel. You spin the wheel by pumping a pedal with your feet. This movement centers the clay and allows you to shape it the way you want. It sounds simpler than it really is. If the clay is not centered, it wobbles, becomes lopsided and finally shears off. If and when you do come up with a usable product such as a bowl or a pot, you still are not through. You must let the object dry out, fire it to a bisque and then glaze and refire it.

In the story above:

1. craze means
   a. to drive mad
   b. a popular fad
   c. widespread

2. pedal means
   a. part of a flower
   b. a part of a piano
   c. a lever pushed by the foot

3. centers means
   a. a position on a team
   b. a point of a circle
   c. to place in or on a center

4. shears means
   a. to cut or break
   b. a cutting tool
   c. to remove by clipping

5. product means
   a. a thing produced or made
   b. the result or outcome
   c. the number you get by multiplying

Score

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
PT: 475
Pottery making is the latest craze in Jerry's neighborhood. All the kids are nagging their parents to buy them a potter's wheel. You spin the wheel by pumping a pedal with your feet. This movement centers the clay and allows you to shape it the way you want. It sounds simpler than it really is. If the clay is not centered, it wobbles, becomes lopsided and finally shears off. If and when you do come up with a usable product such as a bowl or a pot, you still are not through. You must let the object dry out, fire it to a bisque and then glaze and refire it.

In the story above:

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   b. a part of a piano
   c. a lever pushed by the foot

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   b. a point of a circle
   c. to place in or on a center

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   a. to cut or break
   b. a cutting tool
   c. to remove by clipping

5. **product** means
   a. a thing produced or made
   b. the result or outcome
   c. the number you get by multiplying

Score
Seldom, if ever, has outdoor recreation benefited from highway construction as it has in recent years. A chain of lakes was formed along the interstate as fill material was removed from the roadway. The high ground water table of the valley filled pits almost as soon as they were dug. These lakes have become meccas for travelers and anglers alike. They offer fishing in well stocked lakes, as well as a scenic view for a restful pause for the weary traveler. Some of the lakes are at highly developed wayside areas, while others will be kept in a near-natural state, providing a choice of solitude or company. All are visible from the superhighway and some are adjacent to interchanges and easily accessible. Non-existent less than a decade ago these lakes offer a recreation bonanza to highway travelers.

1. benefited
2. chain
3. table
4. anglers
5. solitude
6. state
7. adjacent
Seldom, if ever, has outdoor recreation benefited from highway construction as it has in recent years. A chain of lakes was formed along the interstate as fill material was removed from the roadway. The high ground water table of the valley filled pits almost as soon as they were dug. These lakes have become meccas for travelers and anglers alike. They offer fishing in well stocked lakes, as well as a scenic view for a restful pause for the weary traveler. Some of the lakes are at highly developed wayside areas, while others will be kept in a near-natural state, providing a choice of solitude or company. All are visible from the superhighway and some are adjacent to interchanges and easily accessible. Non-existent less than a decade ago these lakes offer a recreation bonanza to highway travelers.

1. benefited  **RECEIVED GOOD FROM**
2. chain  **SERIES**
3. table  **LEVEL, STRATUM**
4. anglers  **FISHERMEN**
5. solitude  **ALONE**
6. state  **CONDITION**
7. adjacent  **NEARBY**

Answers will vary
DIRECTIONS: Look at the picture. Circle the best answer.

1. A. Making A Cake  
   B. Mother Does Housework  
   C. Mother Is Going To The Store

2. A. Barnyard Animals  
   B. Good Pets  
   C. Bill's Dog Spot

3. A. Mickey Mouse  
   B. Old Man Winter  
   C. Getting Food

4. A. Summer Fun  
   B. Winter Fun  
   C. A Good Day For Swimming

5. A. Ride In The Country  
   B. A Big City  
   C. Life On The Farm

6. A. Hide And Seek  
   B. On The Seesaw  
   C. Playing Tag
DIRECTIONS: Look at the picture. Circle the best answer.

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   B. Mother Does Housework
   C. Mother Is Going To The Store

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   A. Hide And Seek
   B. On The Seesaw
   C. Playing Tag
DIRECTIONS: Look at the picture. Circle the best answer.

7. A. Dick Plays  
   B. Dick Runs Fast  
   C. Dick Helps Mother

8. A. Sue and Bill  
   B. Bill and Ann  
   C. Bill and Jim

9. A. Ann Works  
   B. Ann Rides Fast  
   C. See Ann Go

10. A. Where Is My Dog?  
    B. Bill Works  
    C. Where Is My Ball?

Score
DIRECTIONS: Look at the picture. Circle the best answer.

7. A. Dick Plays
   B. Dick Runs Fast
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   B. Ann Rides Fast
   C. See Ann Go

10. A. Where Is My Dog?
    B. Bill Works
    C. Where Is My Ball?

Score
DIRECTIONS: Read the paragraph. Complete the sentences with an answer found in the paragraph.

The earliest known telescope was made by a Dutch eyeglass maker in 1608. He made it from a hollow tube with a lens at each end. Two main types of telescopes are refracting telescope and reflecting telescopes. The refracting telescope has a lens that is placed at the end facing the sky. This convex lens blends the light to bring it into focus. The reflecting telescope has a mirror that collects the light which is reflected from the mirror to the viewer's eye. The largest telescopes are of the reflecting type first made by Isaac Newton in 1668.

1. The first telescope was made by ____________________.
2. A mirror is a part of a ____________________ telescope.
3. A ____________ is the largest kind of telescope.
4. The earliest telescope was made from a hollow ____________.
5. Isaac Newton made the first ____________ type telescope.
6. The _______________ telescope has the lens facing the sky.
7. The earliest telescope was made in 1608, ________ years before the first reflector telescope.
DIRECTIONS: Read the paragraph. Complete the sentences with an answer found in the paragraph.

The earliest known telescope was made by a Dutch eyeglass maker in 1608. He made it from a hollow tube with a lens at each end. Two main types of telescopes are refracting telescope and reflecting telescopes. The refracting telescope has a lens that is placed at the end facing the sky. This convex lens blends the light to bring it into focus. The reflecting telescope has a mirror that collects the light which is reflected from the mirror to the viewer's eye. The largest telescopes are of the reflecting type first made by Isaac Newton in 1668.

1. The first telescope was made by A DUTCH EYEGLASS MAKER
2. A mirror is a part of a REFLECTING telescope.
3. A REFLECTING is the largest kind of telescope.
4. The earliest telescope was made from a hollow TUBE.
5. Isaac Newton made the first REFLECTING type telescope.
6. The REFRACTING telescope has the lens facing the sky.
7. The earliest telescope was made in 1608, 160 years before the first reflector telescope.
Cindy and her mother fight all the time. The trouble is, they are very much alike. Her mother likes to eat and keeps goodies around the house and she's lucky enough not to get fat. However, when Cindy eats the goodies, she gets fat. Then her mother hollers at her for eating too much and a fight starts. Cindy's dad sometimes gets caught in the crossfire when Cindy and her mother argue. If they both could see that they are just alike their household might be able to enjoy a little peace and quiet.

1. Cindy is just like her mother. T F
2. When they argue, her mother is usually right. T F
3. When Cindy eats the goodies, she gets fat. T F
4. When her mother eats the goodies she gets fat. T F
5. Father usually can settle their fights. T F
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1. Cindy is just like her mother.  
2. When they argue, her mother is usually right.  
3. When Cindy eats the goodies, she gets fat.  
4. When her mother eats the goodies she gets fat.  
5. Father usually can settle their fights.

Score: 3
DIRECTIONS: Read the selection below. Answer each statement by circling T if the statement is true, F if it is false.

Most non-poisonous snakes belong to the colubrid family. They live in many different places, for example trees, water, or in the ground. Garter snakes are part of the colubrid family. Common characteristics of snakes are a clear cover for their eyes that makes it appear that they are staring; lack of legs, and one lung. Most snakes move by using large overlapping scales that cover their underbellies. These are called belly scutes. They use an undulating movement, moving in S shaped curves. Most snakes are carnivores, eating animals of one kind or another. Most snakes hatch from eggs, however, some bear their young alive. Snakes shed their skins from time to time. Some snakes live to be 15 or 20 years old.

Most venomous snakes produce their venom in one of their saliva glands. Cobras and vipers are poisonous snakes. When cobras bite their prey, venom is forced through tubes in their fangs, so when a prey is bitten the venom goes directly into the victim. Cobra venom attacks the nervous system of the victim. Vipers' venom, on the other hand causes bleeding as it attacks the blood vessels and blood cells of the victim.

1. All snakes are venomous. T F
2. Vipers and cobras belong to the colubrid family. T F
3. Snakes move by using belly scutes. T F
4. Cobra venom attacks the blood vessels. T F
5. Snakes have transparent eye lids. T F
6. Most snakes are vegetarians. T F
7. Snakes have two lungs. T F
8. Vipers and cobras are the most common venomous snakes. T F

Score
Most non-poisonous snakes belong to the colubrid family. They live in many different places, for example trees, water, or in the ground. Garter snakes are part of the colubrid family. Common characteristics of snakes are a clear cover for their eyes that makes it appear that they are staring; lack of legs, and one lung. Most snakes move by using large overlapping scales that cover their underbellies. These are called belly scutes. They use an undulating movement, moving in S shaped curves. Most snakes are carnivores, eating animals of one kind or another. Most snakes hatch from eggs, however, some bear their young alive. Snakes shed their skins from time to time. Some snakes live to be 15 or 20 years old.

Most venomous snakes produce their venom in one of their saliva glands. Cobras and vipers are poisonous snakes. When cobras bite their prey, venom is forced through tubes in their fangs, so when a prey is bitten the venom goes directly into the victim. Cobra venom attacks the nervous system of the victim. Vipers' venom, on the other hand causes bleeding as it attacks the blood vessels and blood cells of the victim.

1. All snakes are venomous. T F
2. Vipers and cobras belong to the colubrid family. T F
3. Snakes move by using belly scutes. T F
4. Cobra venom attacks the blood vessels. T F
5. Snakes have transparent eye lids. T F
6. Most snakes are vegetarians. T F
7. Snakes have two lungs. T F
8. Vipers and cobras are the most common venomous snakes T F

Score
DIRECTIONS: Please read the following story. Then read the numbered sentences and mark T if they are true or F if they are false according to the story.

The Gilchrest city council was up in arms. An outbreak of dysentery and two cases of typhoid had brought the wrath of the citizenry down on its head. Obviously the water supply was the source of the trouble. Gilchrest received its water from the Diablo River. The Gilchrest water purification plant was not able to do the job necessary in order to make the water suitable for human consumption.

The Diablo river sluggishly flowed from Browstown to Gilchrest. Its muddy, greenish color added nothing to the attractiveness of the landscape. On each side rusted out automobile skeletons littered the shores. Occasionally an old refrigerator shell could be seen sticking out of the water. From sewers that emptied directly into the river flowed garbage, waste products and foam. Green algae covered the surface. A dark smell rose from the water. Fish floated, belly side up, along the shore. An aura of decay permeated the scene.

1. The landscape surrounding the river was beautiful. [ ] [T]  
2. The Diablo river flows between Gilchrest and Peabody. [ ] [T]  
3. Fish in the river were dying. [ ] [T]  
4. Diablo had a good water purification plant. [ ] [T]  
5. Dysentery and typhoid had broken out in the town. [ ] [T]  
6. Sewage flowing into the river had been treated. [ ] [T]  
7. The river appeared blue and sparkling in the sunlight. [ ] [T]  
8. The citizens were satisfied that the city council was doing its best. [ ] [T]  

Score

104
DIRECTIONS: Please read the following story. Then read the numbered sentences and mark T if they are true or F if they are false according to the story.

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1. The landscape surrounding the river was beautiful. [ ] [X]
2. The Diablo river flows between Gilchrest and Peabody. [ ] [X]
3. Fish in the river were dying. [X] [ ]
4. Diablo had a good water purification plant. [ ] [X]
5. Dysentery and typhoid had broken out in the town. [X] [ ]
6. Sewage flowing into the river had been treated. [ ] [X]
7. The river appeared blue and sparkling in the sunlight. [ ] [X]
8. The citizens were satisfied that the city council was doing its best. [ ] [X]

Score
DIRECTIONS: Read the following selection. Read the statements below and check the five statements that are supporting details for the main idea underlined in the selection.

Have you ever crossed your fingers for good luck or knocked on wood to keep bad luck away? If so you were using superstitions. Superstitions have interesting histories that date back to ancient times.

Long ago man did not have records from which to learn. He simply believed what he saw or was told by others. Many such beliefs, or superstitions, were handed down from father to son from generation to generation.

Superstitions about ladders began when early Egyptians believed that one of their gods used a ladder to escape when captured by an evil spirit, and, therefore, they believed all ladders brought good luck. Even today many Egyptians carry tiny ladders to keep accidents away.

The theory that walking under a ladder brings bad luck came from ancient Asia where it was the custom to hang criminals from the seventh ring of a ladder. The Asians believed anyone walking under a ladder might "catch death."

Two superstitions about salt developed in ancient Greece and Rome where salt was very valuable and sometimes used instead of money. They believed that spilling it would bring bad luck, but, if salt were spilt, throwing more salt over the left shoulder would set things right again.

The superstition of throwing rice at weddings began when ancient Chinese felt it was a symbol of prosperity because rice was their main food.

"Knocking on wood" to keep bad luck away comes from the old belief that spirits lived in trees.

Some people cross their fingers when they hope something good will happen. This superstition developed, because people once thought a wish could be held where the fingers crossed and could not slip away until it came true.

Many superstitions sound foolish today, but we must remember they were some of man's first attempts to explain his world.

1. Long ago man did not have records from which to learn.
Have you ever crossed your fingers for good luck or knocked on wood to keep bad luck away? If so you were using superstitions. **Superstitions have interesting histories that date back to ancient times.**

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Many superstitions sound foolish today, but we must remember they were some of man's first attempts to explain his world.

1. Long ago man did not have records from which to learn.
2. Belief that ladders bring good luck began when early Egyptians believed one of their gods used a ladder to escape from an evil spirit.

3. Some people cross their fingers when they want something good to happen.

4. Rice became a symbol of prosperity for the Chinese because it was their main food.

5. "Knocking on wood" to keep bad luck away came from an old belief that spirits lived in trees.

6. Superstitions were some of man's first attempts to explain his world.

7. A wish was once believed to stay where fingers were crossed until it came true.

8. The idea of it being bad luck to spill salt developed in ancient Greece and Rome where salt was very valuable.
Belief that ladders bring good luck began when early Egyptians believed one of their gods used a ladder to escape from an evil spirit.

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Superstitions were some of man's first attempts to explain his world.

A wish was once believed to stay where fingers were crossed until it came true.

The idea of it being bad luck to spill salt developed in ancient Greece and Rome where salt was very valuable.
DIRECTIONS: Read the riddles. Circle the best answers.

1. I can fly.
   I have feathers.
   What am I?
   (a) rat
   (b) flag
   (c) bird

2. I have two wheels; no motor.
   You must pedal me.
   What am I?
   (a) pig
   (b) car
   (c) bike

3. I am round.
   People hit me with a bat.
   What am I?
   (a) baseball
   (b) football
   (c) basketball

4. I have big wheels.
   I run on a track.
   I pull cars.
   Who am I?
   (a) elephant
   (b) car
   (c) train engine

5. I wear a white coat.
   I help people when they are sick.
   Who am I?
   (a) engineer
   (b) farmer
   (c) doctor
DIRECTIONS: Read the riddles. Circle the best answers.

1. I can fly.
   I have feathers.
   What am I?
   (a) rat
   (b) flag
   (c) bird
   Circle: (c) bird

2. I have two wheels; no motor.
   You must pedal me.
   What am I?
   (a) pig
   (b) car
   (c) bike
   Circle: (c) bike

3. I am round.
   People hit me with a bat.
   What am I?
   (a) baseball
   (b) football
   (c) basketball
   Circle: (a) baseball

4. I have big wheels.
   I run on a track.
   I pull cars.
   Who am I?
   (a) elephant
   (b) car
   (c) train engine
   Circle: (c) train engine

5. I wear a white coat.
   I help people when they are sick.
   Who am I?
   (a) engineer
   (b) farmer
   (c) doctor
   Circle: (c) doctor

Score: [Blank]

PT: 496

111
By studying fossils, scientists can tell what life was like millions of years ago. They discover the kinds of plants and animals that lived on different parts of the earth. The pre-historic climate of any land can also be determined by studying fossils found in any area. Scientists can tell the location of oceans and land formations by knowledge of the kinds of fossils unearthed in a region. Scientists can also tell where continents were joined by finding fossils common to both land masses. Scientists can determine the age of rocks. By this process they can tell when a fossilized plant or animal lived. By tracing the changes that occur in plant and animal life, the effect of climate and geography on animal adaptation can be determined. Reasons for extinction of living things have been attributed to new locations of oceans, ice ages, and a shifting in the earth's crust. Tracing the adaptive changes for surviving species has been a major facet of scientific study.

A. Fossils are remains of plants and animals.
B. Scientists have found fossils in every part of the earth.
C. Scientists study fossils to learn about prehistoric life.
D. The age of rocks tells the age of fossils.
DIRECTIONS: Read the paragraph. Underline the main idea from the choice listed below.

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A. Fossils are remains of plants and animals.
B. Scientists have found fossils in every part of the earth.
C. Scientists study fossils to learn about prehistoric life.
D. The age of rocks tells the age of fossils.
DIRECTIONS: Look at the picture. Read the sentences. Circle the best answer.

1. The woman in the picture...
   (a) likes the mouse  
   (b) is going to cook the mouse  
   (c) is afraid of the mouse

2. The man in the picture is probably...
   (a) pleased as punch  
   (b) happy as a lark  
   (c) scared to death

3. The man with the gun is probably ...
   (a) a swell guy  
   (b) a good friend  
   (c) a crook

Score
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   (a) a swell guy
   (b) a good friend
   (c) a crook

Score
DIRECTIONS: Look at the pictures and the sentences. Circle the correct answers.

1. Jerry knows he will have fish for supper because...
   (a) The fishing is good  
   (b) The fishmarket is down the street  
   (c) Fishing season just opened  
   (d) There's no way of telling

2. Why will Janet probably stay out of Mrs. Jones' yard?
   (a) There's a big dog in there  
   (b) There's a fence around it  
   (c) There's no way of telling  
   (d) She doesn't like Mrs. Jones

3. Betty knows this is a good place to stay away from because...
   (a) There's no way of telling  
   (b) This may be a live volcano  
   (c) Volcano craters are dangerous  
   (d) Her mother told her

Score

116

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS  PT: 501
DIRECTIONS: Look at the pictures and the sentences. Circle the correct answers.

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Score
Winter and spring in our town are pretty risky times for growing things. The winter is usually quite cold, but not always. Sometimes unseasonably warm temperatures appear in January. Spring is usually quite mild, but not always. Every so often the temperature drops way down in April when spring flowers are beginning to bloom. Flooding is not uncommon in our area. Warm temperatures bring sap up into branches and encourage leaves and blossoms to appear. Cold temperatures freeze all growing plants. Warm weather causes snow to melt, sending large amounts of water into already swollen rivers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Winter warm spell</td>
<td>Blossoms freeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow melts</td>
<td>Plants in danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unseasonable temperatures</td>
<td>Sap flows in branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warm temperatures</td>
<td>Snow melts</td>
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<tr>
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Screaming air raid sirens awakened the neighborhood. Janet awoke, looked around her second story bedroom and saw nothing amiss. Puzzled, she rubbed her eyes and propped herself up in bed, listening for household sounds. She heard doors slamming and in a moment her parents came to her door dressed in street clothes but without coats on. "Hurry," her mother said, "We must get out of here immediately!"

Although it was extremely chilly outside, the family wore only sweaters, no coats. Janet did as she was told, dressed and joined her parents and younger brother. They crawled out of their second story window directly into a waiting rowboat. The boat immediately shoved off to pick up the neighbors.

1. Why were the air raid sirens blowing?
   a. There was an air raid
   b. It was a false alarm
   c. To warn of an emergency

2. Why didn't the family wear coats?
   a. They couldn't get to them on the first floor
   b. It was warm outside
   c. The sweaters were warm enough

3. Why did the family leave through the window?
   a. The water level was up over the 1st floor
   b. The water level was up over the 2nd floor
   c. The door was locked

4. What was the big hurry?
   a. A big storm was coming
   b. The water level was rapidly rising
   c. There was a fire downstairs

5. Why were the people deserting their homes?
   a. There was a war
   b. There was a tornado
   c. There was a flood
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Score
One hot July day, Mitch went for a swim at the Overland Cool Park pool. The pool was a long ways from his home and he was tired when he got there. He dove into the pool with a perfect swan dive. He swam without stopping for almost an hour. He got out of the pool and stretched his beach towel out on the cement. He laid down and promptly fell asleep. The hot sun beat down on his back and the temperature soared into the high nineties. All around him was the noise of children running and splashing.

Mitch slept on. It was time to eat and Mitch's mother became worried about him. She sent his brother to the pool to find him. When he saw Mitch, he said, "Mitch get up quick, your back is red and it's time to eat. Mom is mad." Later Mitch's back began to get redder and redder, felt hotter and hotter. He began to scratch. The more he scratched the more it itched and burned. His mother saw him scratching his back. She made him take off his shirt. His back was fiery red and little blisters were forming.

"Mitch you have second degree burns on your back!"

Mitch's mother called the doctor who gave them medicine to put on the burns. Mitch was a very sick young man. In about two weeks all the skin peeled off. New skin was forming and in about a month all the sun burn was gone.

Mitch said that he'd never sleep in the hot sun again!
DIRECTIONS: Read the following selection. Write the cause and its effect in the blanks. Remember, a cause makes something happen. What happens is the effect.

One hot July day, Mitch went for a swim at the Overland Cool Park pool. The pool was a long ways from his home and he was tired when he got there. He dove into the pool with a perfect swan dive. He swam without stopping for almost an hour. He got out of the pool and stretched his beach towel out on the cement. He laid down and promptly fell asleep. The hot sun beat down on his back and the temperature soared into the high ninetys. All around him was the noise of children running and splashing.

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Answers on Reverse #335 p.2.
<table>
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<th>EFFECT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>3. A hot day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Because he was sun burned</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>5. The more his back itched and burned</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>6. Mitch was very sick</td>
<td>6. She made him take off his shirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Score:** 2

124
THE PCRS

NAME

DATE

CAUSE

1. Long way to pool, swam all hour


3. Sun shining, July day in the 90's

4. His mother was angry and worried

5. Because he was sun burned

6. The more he scratched

7. His mother saw him scratching

8. Mitch was very sick

EFFECT

1. Mitch got tired.

2. He fell asleep

3. A hot day

4. Sent brother to pool to find him

5. His back grew redder and hotter

6. The more his back itched and burned

7. She made him take off his shirt

8. He had second degree burns

Score

PT: 510

125
Jerry was a sky-diver. He was entering a local diving contest. He put on his equipment as he was taught. First, he put on a light weight nylon insulated jumpsuit. Then he put on his boots, his harness and regular parachute, his emergency parachute, and then his helmet. He then walked over to the plane to board. Judgement of his first jump would be based on style, so he would have to do three somersaults in the air. His final jump would be based on accuracy; for this he would have to land on a spot marked by a large X. He was now ready to go.
DIRECTIONS: Read the story. Number the pictures as to what happened first, second, third in sequence including what happened last.

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DIRECTIONS: Read each statement below. Write 0 in the blank if you think the underlined statement is an opinion. Write F in the blank if you think the statement is fact.

1. A baseball is round.

2. The girls think Mark is the strongest boy in the world because he flexes his muscles.

3. The lecturer maintained money is the root of all evil.


5. If you put your hand in boiling water you will burn your hand.

6. Some women save rain water to wash their hair believing it is softer and purer than tap water.

7. A square has four sides.

8. An egotistical person knows all the answers.

9. If you are of the male species, you may well insist boys are smarter than girls.

10. Jerry says he can lose 10 pounds in one week on the no-fail diet.

Score

128
DIRECTIONS: Read each statement below. Write O in the blank if you think the underlined statement is an opinion. Write F in the blank if you think the statement is fact.

1. A baseball is round.  
   
2. The girls think Mark is the strongest boy in the world because he flexes his muscles.
   
3. The lecturer maintained money is the root of all evil.
   
   
5. If you put your hand in boiling water you will burn your hand.
   
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8. An egotistical person knows all the answers.
   
9. If you are of the male species, you may well insist boys are smarter than girls.
   
10. Jerry says he can lose 10 pounds in one week on the no-fail diet.

Score
DIRECTIONS: Read the two title pages of the following books. Using the information given, decide which book would be most authoritative on Finding a Job.

**Finding the Right Job**
Very Manly
Career Counselor
Boys Town

Ima Friend
Director Occupational Coordination
Mutual of Omaha

Justa Minute
Guidance Counselor
City High School

**Finding A Job For You**
Iona Car
Editor Public Pulse
New York Times

Iva Vine
Placement Bureau
Syracuse University

Nota Jerk
Road St. School
Omaha, Nebraska

Barker Smothers Co.
Omaha, New York

A.

B.

Answer ______

Score ______

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
PT: 515
DIRECTIONS: Read the two title pages of the following books. Using the information given, decide which book would be most authoritative on Finding a Job.

**Finding the Right Job**

*Very Manly Career Counselor Boys Town*

*I'm Friend Director Occupational Coordination Mutual of Omaha*

*Justa Minute Guidance Counselor City High School*

*BOND and BOND CO.*

*PARKRIDGE, OMAHA*

**Finding a Job For You**

*Iona Car Editor Public Pulse New York Times*

*Iva Vine Placement Bureau Syracuse University*

*Nota Jerk Road St. School Omaha, Nebraska*

*Banker Smothers Co.*

*Omaha, New York*

Answer ______

Score ______

PT: 516
DIRECTIONS: Read the following information about two authors and their work. Try to decide which author would be the most authoritative on Farming in Japan.

A.

Katsumi Yoshi is a Japanese farmer who lives twenty-three miles from Toyoko, Japan. He was invited to write an article for Farm Journal Magazine. Katsumi was a graduate of Toyoko University with a degree in Agriculture. He had farmed in Japan for fifteen years. In Katsumi's article, he included the following information:

Japan has poor soil for farming. This is due to volcanic origin of Japan. There are many hot springs and earthquakes. Only about 15% of the entire country can be farmed. Everything else is mountains going straight up and down. Most of the farmers have learned to terrace the mountains to get more room for farming. It is very difficult to do this as the mountains are so steep. For this reason the Japanese farmer must be efficient. Frequently he grows two crops from the same field. In summer he grows rice and in the winter wheat or barley.

B.

John Jones is representative of the State Department. He has lived and worked in Japan for the last five years. John was an Iowa corn farmer before he took the job as an agricultural attache to Japan. His major function was to observe the efficiency of the Japanese farmer. When Mr. Jones returned to America, he was asked to write an article for The Farm Journal on farming in Japan. In Mr. Jones' article, he included the following information:

The longitude and latitude of Japan was discussed in great detail relating the climatic conditions to parts of the United States. A few paragraphs dealt with the historical aspects of soil conservation such as crop rotation and terracing.

Mr. Jones also listed major crops of Japan in relation to temperature zones in the country.

Score

132
DIRECTIONS: Read the following information about two authors and their work. Try to decide which author would be the most authoritative on Farming in Japan.

A.
Katsumi Yoshi is a Japanese farmer who lives twenty-three miles from Toyoko, Japan. He was invited to write an article for Farm Journal Magazine. Katsumi was a graduate of Toyoko University with a degree in Agriculture. He had farmed in Japan for fifteen years. In Katsumi's article, he included the following information:

Japan has poor soil for farming. This is due to volcanic origin of Japan. There are many hot springs and earthquakes. Only about 15% of the entire country can be farmed. Everything else is mountains going straight up and down. Most of the farmers have learned to terrace the mountains to get more room for farming. It is very difficult to do this as the mountains are so steep. For this reason the Japanese farmer must be efficient. Frequently he grows two crops from the same field. In summer he grows rice and in the winter wheat or barley.

B.
John Jones is representative of the State Department. He has lived and worked in Japan for the last five years. John was an Iowa corn farmer before he took the job as an agricultural attaché to Japan. His major function was to observe the efficiency of the Japanese farmer. When Mr. Jones returned to America, he was asked to write an article for The Farm Journal on farming in Japan. In Mr. Jones' article, he included the following information:

The longitude and latitude of Japan was discussed in great detail relating the climatic conditions to parts of the United States. A few paragraphs dealt with the historical aspects of soil conservation such as crop rotation and terracing.

Mr. Jones also listed major crops of Japan in relation to temperature zones in the country.
DIRECTIONS: Read each paragraph carefully and decide the author's purpose in writing it. Write a, b, c, d, e, or f on the line before each paragraph.

a. to inform  
b. to entertain  
c. to persuade  
d. to share an experience  
e. to teach a lesson  
f. to sell books

1. Neil Armstrong was the first man to set foot on the moon. The historic date was July 20, 1969. "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind" was heard around the world.

2. All summer the ant was busy gathering food for the winter while the grasshopper played in the sunshine. When winter came, the ant was snug in his nest and the grasshopper was out in the cold looking for food.

3. When I was young, I lived near the ocean and loved to watch the tide come in. The pounding waves and shrieking seagulls were music to my ears. As long as I had the ocean for a playmate, I was never bored.

4. Every student in this school has an opinion on how to make this a better school. When student council elections are held next week, vote for your candidate. Remember it takes less effort to mark your ballot than it does to grumble. Make your mark -- vote!
DIRECTIONS: Read each paragraph carefully and decide the author's purpose in writing it. Write a, b, c, d, e, or f on the line before each paragraph.

a. to inform  
b. to entertain  
c. to persuade  
d. to share an experience  
e. to teach a lesson  
f. to sell books

1. Neil Armstrong was the first man to set foot on the moon. The historic date was July 20, 1969. "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind" was heard around the world. [A]

2. All summer the ant was busy gathering food for the winter while the grasshopper played in the sunshine. When winter came, the ant was snug in his nest and the grasshopper was out in the cold looking for food. [E]

3. When I was young, I lived near the ocean and loved to watch the tide come in. The pounding waves and shrieking seagulls were music to my ears. As long as I had the ocean for a playmate, I was never bored. [D]

4. Every student in this school has an opinion on how to make this a better school. When student council elections are held next week, vote for your candidate. Remember it takes less effort to mark your ballot than it does to grumble. Make your mark -- vote! [C]
DIRECTIONS: Circle the number of the most reliable source for each selection.

1. President Nixon agreed to a new trade pact with China.
   a. Mad Magazine
   b. Republican Party
   c. Chinese ambassador

2. Bull elephants have very poor eyesight.
   a. Tarzan
   b. encyclopedia
   c. oculist

3. Rembrandt painted the magnificent "Man With a Golden Helmet."
   a. Joslyn Museum of Art
   b. Morris Paint store
   c. an artist

4. There were 3 false fire alarms over the weekend.
   a. local newspaper
   b. Fire Department
   c. Police Department

5. You had one tooth when you were born.
   a. Methodist Hospital
   b. your mother
   c. your younger brother

6. Corn Flakes is a very nutritious breakfast.
   a. Kellogg Company
   b. your father
   c. a dietician
DIRECTIONS: Circle the number of the most reliable source for each selection.

1. President Nixon agreed to a new trade pact with China.
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6. Corn Flakes is a very nutritious breakfast.
   a. Kellogg Company
   b. your father
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Score
7. There are more male golfers than female golfers on the pro circuit.
   a. Arnold Palmer
   b. Census Bureau
   c. Professional Golfers' Association

8. The population of Omaha is 370,000.
   a. Police Department
   b. P.T.A.
   c. World Almanac

9. The main crop of Japan is rice.
   a. encyclopedia
   b. "Kim and his Kite"
   c. dictionary

10. The driving age for a learner's permit in Nebraska is 15.
    a. counselor
    b. Motor Vehicle Department
    c. your 15 year old friend
7. There are more male golfers than female golfers on the pro circuit.
   a. Arnold Palmer
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    a. counselor
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Score [ ]
DIRECTIONS: The following statements all contain propaganda techniques. Identify the technique used.

a. bandwagon  
b. testimonial  
c. glittering generalities  
d. plain folks

1. You have a natural taste for Heartsand the natural cereal. Not so long ago, Americans lived on the land. We were natural people. We ate natural food.

2. "Other dealers have their goals. Ours is: No unhappy owners." Dord Car Company -- .... has the better idea (we listen better)

3. Doris Dey is happy and pretty. Her husband just bought her a new Jotpoint Washer and Dryer. Doris says her clothes have never been cleaner.

4. The survey showed that nine out of ten professional football players use Best Toothpaste. They all report whiter teeth, brighter smiles, and fewer cavities.

5. This ad could be the beginning of a "new life" for you.

6. The Mayor of Omaha spends his Sunday afternoon playing baseball with his children when the weather permits.

Score

140

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ  
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
PT: 525
DIRECTIONS: The following statements all contain propaganda techniques. Identify the technique used.

a. bandwagon  
b. testimonial  
c. glittering generalities  
d. plain folks

1. You have a natural taste for Heartsand the natural cereal. Not so long ago, Americans lived on the land. We were natural people. We ate natural food.

2. "Other dealers have their goals. Ours is: No unhappy owners." Dord Car Company -- has the better idea (we listen better)

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4. The survey showed that nine out of ten professional football players use Best Toothpaste. They all report whiter teeth, brighter smiles, and fewer cavities.

5. This ad could be the beginning of a "new life" for you.

6. The Mayor of Omaha spends his Sunday afternoon playing baseball with his children when the weather permits.
1. The whole family was "up in arms." This means:
   (a) Their arms were up.
   (b) They were glad about something.
   (c) They were angry about something.

2. He told him he was a "dead beat". He meant:
   (a) He was too free with his money.
   (b) He didn't pay his bills.
   (c) He was stingy with his money.

3. The teacher said he was a "bad apple." She meant:
   (a) He wasn't good in biology.
   (b) He wasn't a good influence on the other students.
   (c) He was a good kid but a poor eater.

4. He had a reputation of being a "lady killer". This meant:
   (a) He was attractive to ladies.
   (b) He killed women.
   (c) He liked women better than girls.

5. She said she was "in a pickle." This meant:
   (a) She fell into the pickling juice.
   (b) She had a nasty disposition.
   (c) She was in trouble.

6. She "flipped her lid." This means:
   (a) Her hat fell off.
   (b) She became very angry.
   (c) Her head felt like it was coming off.

7. She "weighed a ton." This meant:
   (a) She was an elephant.
   (b) She was a towtruck.
   (c) She was too fat.

8. Her face was "an open book." This meant:
   (a) You could tell what she was thinking.
   (b) She had a blank expression on her face.
   (c) She had an open book in front of her face.

Score
DIRECTIONS: Read each numbered sentence. Following each sentence are three statements, one of which explains the meaning of the phrase in parentheses. Underline the one that is correct.

1. The whole family was "up in arms." This means:
   (a) Their arms were up.
   (b) They were glad about something.
   (c) They were angry about something.

2. He told him he was a "dead beat". He meant:
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   (a) You could tell what she was thinking.
   (b) She had a blank expression on her face.
   (c) She had an open book in front of her face.
DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence. Mark an X in the Yes box if the sentence contains a figure of speech. Mark an X in the No box if it does not contain a figure of speech.

1. The army travels on its belly.
2. Jim was white as a sheet.
3. Nancy didn't know where she would be next summer.
4. Elwanda's foot throbbed with pain.
5. Marietta appeared in court in the morning.
6. Mildred went up in smoke over the tardiness of the students.
7. His anger boiled over into the conversation.
8. His boss said he was green as grass on the new job.
9. He slung mud on his opponent's reputation.
10. Jenny worked like a beaver.

Score: 144
DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence. Mark an X in the Yes box if the sentence contains a figure of speech. Mark an X in the No box if it does not contain a figure of speech.

1. The army travels on its belly. [X] [ ]
2. Jim was white as a sheet. [X] [ ]
3. Nancy didn't know where she would be next summer. [ ] [X]
4. Elwanda's foot throbbed with pain. [ ] [X]
5. Marietta appeared in court in the morning. [ ] [X]
6. Mildred went up in smoke over the tardiness of the students. [X] [ ]
7. His anger boiled over into the conversation. [X] [ ]
8. His boss said he was green as grass on the new job. [X] [ ]
9. He slung mud on his opponent's reputation. [X] [ ]
10. Jenny worked like a beaver. [X] [ ]
DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence. Write M if the sentence contains a metaphor. Write S if the sentence contains a simile.

1. He worked all afternoon like a house on fire.____
2. He was a bear in the morning always grumbling and growling at the people he met.____
3. Mary flitted from person to person like a bee in a flowered meadow.____
4. Her eyes were saucers full of surprise and shock.____
5. The wax on the car shines like glass.____
6. The rain came down in sheets that swirled in the wind.____
7. The fog was as thick as the mud in the bottoms of Ghost Hollow Swamp.____
8. Leaves were a carpet for the forest floor; red, yellow, orange and dirty green.____
9. The baby is as cute as a button.____
10. The tapping noise went on and on while Arnold blanched until his face was as white as library paste.____
THE PCRS

DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence. Write M if the sentence contains a metaphor. Write S if the sentence contains a simile.

1. He worked all afternoon like a house on fire. S
2. He was a bear in the morning always grumbling and growling at the people he met. M
3. Mary flitted from person to person like a bee in a flowered meadow. S
4. Her eyes were saucers full of surprise and shock. M
5. The wax on the car shines like glass. S
6. The rain came down in sheets that swirled in the wind. M
7. The fog was as thick as the mud in the bottoms of Ghost Hollow Swamp. S
8. Leaves were a carpet for the forest floor; red, yellow, orange and dirty green. M
9. The baby is as cute as a button. S
10. The tapping noise went on and on while Arnold blanched until his face was as white as library paste. S

Score
DIRECTIONS: Circle the picture that best completes the phrase.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sharp as a ...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. As funny as a ...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. As bright as a ...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. As innocent as a ...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score

---

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
PT: 533
DIRECTIONS: Circle the picture that best completes the phrase.

1. Sharp as a ...

2. As funny as a ...

3. As bright as a ...

4. As innocent as a ...

Score
DIRECTIONS: Circle the picture that best completes the phrase.

5. As blind as a ...

6. As cool as an ...

7. As wealthy as a ...

8. As huge as an ...
DIRECTIONS: Circle the picture that best completes the phrase.

5. As blind as a ...

6. As cool as an ...

7. As wealthy as a ...

8. As huge as an ...
DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence. The underlined word is being compared to something else. Write the name of the something else. The first one is done for you.

1. She sang like a bird.

2. The cat's fur is as soft as snow.

3. Her laugh was as loud as thunder.

4. Her eyes twinkled like stars.

5. His cheeks were as red as apples.

6. He was big as a house.

7. Her teeth gleamed like pearls.

8. John's sister was happy as a lark.

9. His eyes were as big as saucers.

10. Her feet were like canoes.

Score
DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence. The underlined word is being compared to something else. Write the name of the something else. The first one is done for you.

1. She sang like a bird.
   - Bird

2. The cat's fur is as soft as snow.
   - Snow

3. Her laugh was as loud as thunder.
   - Thunder

4. Her eyes twinkled like stars.
   - Eyes

5. His cheeks were as red as apples.
   - Apples

6. He was big as a house.
   - He

7. Her teeth gleamed like pearls.
   - Teeth

8. John's sister was happy as a lark.
   - Sister

9. His eyes were as big as saucers.
   - Eyes

10. Her feet were like canoes.
    - Feet

Score
DIRECTIONS: Here are some word pictures. Read each incomplete sentence. Complete each sentence with a word. Put an X in the box next to the best answer.

1. He is a _______ in the grass.
   a. [ ] The snake is crawling in the grass.
   b. [ ] He loves to sit outside.
   c. [ ] You cannot trust him.

2. The party was a _______.
   a. [ ] The pitcher struck out.
   b. [ ] We went to the ball game.
   c. [ ] Everyone had a good time.

3. Jane had a _______ top.
   a. [ ] Jane had good eyesight.
   b. [ ] Jane ate lots of carrots.
   c. [ ] Jane had red hair.

Score __________
DIRECTIONS: Here are some word pictures. Read each incomplete sentence. Complete each sentence with a word. Put an X in the box next to the best answer.

1. He is a **Snake** in the grass.
   a. [ ] The snake is crawling in the grass.
   b. [ ] He loves to sit outside.
   c. [x] You cannot trust him.

2. The party was a **Ball**.
   a. [ ] The pitcher struck out.
   b. [ ] We went to the ball game.
   c. [x] Everyone had a good time.

3. Jane had a **Carrot** top.
   a. [ ] Jane had good eyesight.
   b. [ ] Jane ate lots of carrots.
   c. [x] Jane had red hair.
4. The big boy was really a [ ]
   a. He had feathers.
   b. He liked fried chicken.
   c. He was afraid of the dark.

5. The teacher was an old [ ]
   a. He was not liked.
   b. He ate tin cans.
   c. He had horns.

6. He has a [ ] laugh.
   a. He eats oats.
   b. He runs races.
   c. He laughs loudly.
4. The big boy was really a **chicken**.
   a. □ He had feathers.
   b. □ He liked fried chicken.
   c. [X] He was afraid of the dark.

5. The teacher was an old **goat**.
   a. [X] He was not liked.
   b. □ He ate tin cans.
   c. □ He had horns.

6. He has a **horse** laugh.
   a. □ He eats oats.
   b. □ He runs races.
   c. [X] He laughs loudly.
DIRECTIONS: Read the words. Then read each sentence. Write the word(s) that complete the sentence.

1. Grandmother's hair is soft and white. It is like _________.
2. The dress has many colors. It looks like a _________.
3. Our car doesn't work well. Dad says it is a _________.
4. Mary sings like a _________.
5. It is raining _________.
6. He _________his friend for not inviting him to the party.
7. He was so small. They said he was a _________.
8. She was a good kid. Her friend said she was a _________ of a friend.
9. He was so scared his eyes looked like _________.
10. The soldier stood _________ straight.

Score [_____]
DIRECTIONS: Read the words. Then read each sentence. Write the word(s) that complete the sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ramrod</th>
<th>lemon</th>
<th>blue</th>
<th>peach</th>
<th>rainbow</th>
<th>jitney</th>
<th>peanut</th>
<th>cats and dogs</th>
<th>snow</th>
<th>saucers</th>
<th>bird</th>
<th>blasted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Grandmother's hair is soft and white. It is like **snow**.
2. The dress has many colors. It looks like a **rainbow**.
3. Our car doesn't work well. Dad says it is a **lemon**.
4. Mary sings like a **bird**.
5. It is raining **cats and dogs**.
6. He **blasted** his friend for not inviting him to the party.
7. He was so small. They said he was a **peanut**.
8. She was a good kid. Her friend said she was a **peach** of a friend.
9. He was so scared his eyes looked like **saucers**.
10. The soldier stood **ramrod** straight.
DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence. Circle the word that completes the sentence.

1. The pizza was like fire. It was ____________.
   - cold
   - hot
   - warm

2. The cookies were little bricks you couldn't eat. They were ________.
   - soft
   - hard
   - tender

3. Mark was a bear in the morning. He was ________________.
   - happy
   - mean
   - handsome

4. Jack stood like a board. He stood ________________.
   - relaxed
   - tired
   - straight

5. He moved like a snail. Everybody said he was ____________.
   - fast
   - slow
   - speedy

6. The dishwater made mom's hands feel like sandpaper. They were _____.
   - rough
   - smooth
   - even

Score ____________________________

160
DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence. Circle the word that completes the sentence.

1. The pizza was like fire. It was _______________.
   - cold
   - hot
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2. The cookies were little bricks you couldn't eat. They were _______.
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6. The dishwater made mom's hands feel like sandpaper. They were _______.
   - rough
   - smooth
   - even

Score ____________________________
DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence. Circle the word that completes the sentence.

7. The room felt like an oven when we walked in. It was ___________.
   empty
   hot
   open

8. The cherry bomb sounded like a cannon when it went off in the barrel. It made a noise like ____________.
   boom
   fizz
   pop

9. The door sounded like a rusty gate so dad put some oil on the hinge. It _____________.
   slammed
   started
   squeaked

10. The moon was a giant silver cookie in the west. It was ___________.
    round
    behind a cloud
    a sliver
DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence. Circle the word that completes the sentence.

7. The room felt like an oven when we walked in. It was __________.  
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10. The moon was a giant silver cookie in the west. It was __________.  
    - round  
    - behind a cloud  
    - a sliver
DIRECTIONS: Read the story. Circle the best title.

1. The turtle comes out of the water and slowly walks up the sandy beach. Using her back feet she digs a hole in the sand. After she lays her eggs in the hole, she covers them with sand. Then she returns to the water.

   A. How Turtles Find Food
   B. My Pet Turtle
   C. How Turtles Lay Eggs

2. The wind is so cold. My hands are red, and they hurt. I must hurry. Soon I will be in the warm classroom.

   A. Winter Fun
   B. A Walk to School in Winter
   C. A Snowy Day

3. Everyone in Mrs. Grady's class had been excited about planning the play. Mary and Bill had written the play. Then the class had decided who would be in it. They thought that Sue would be good for the mother. Bob was chosen for the father, because he was tall.

   A. Father is Tall
   B. Writing a Play is Fun
   C. Mrs. Grady's Class Puts On a Play

4. Put the gelatin in a medium-sized bowl. Then add boiling water and stir until all the gelatin is dissolved. Now add the cold water. Your gelatin is now ready to be put in the refrigerator to set.

   A. How to Make a Gelatin Dessert
   B. Cookies Are Fun to Make
   C. Be Careful With Boiling Water

5. Early settlers had a hard time making clothes to wear. After the wool had been spun into thread, the thread was woven into cloth. Then the cloth had to be cut and sewn into clothes by hand. The settlers made good use of wild animal skins. The skins of bears made warm coats. The skins of deer were used to make pants, jackets, and boots.

Score ___

164
DIRECTIONS: Read the story. Circle the best title.

1. The turtle comes out of the water and slowly walks up the sandy beach. Using her back feet she digs a hole in the sand. After she lays her eggs in the hole, she covers them with sand. Then she returns to the water.
   A. How Turtles Find Food
   B. My Pet Turtle
   C. How Turtles Lay Eggs

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A. How Early Settlers Wove Cloth
B. How Early Settlers Hunted Wild Animals
C. How Early Settlers Made Their Clothes

6. This was a very special carpet. The man who owned it could sit on the carpet and wish to be any place in the whole world. Then the carpet would quickly fly him to the place where he wished to be. Wouldn't it be wonderful to have a carpet like that?

A. Beautiful Carpets
B. A Magic Carpet
C. Going On a Trip
A. How Early Settlers Wove Cloth
B. How Early Settlers Hunted Wild Animals
C. How Early Settlers Made Their Clothes

6. This was a very special carpet. The man who owned it could sit on the carpet and wish to be any place in the whole world. Then the carpet would quickly fly him to the place where he wished to be. Wouldn't it be wonderful to have a carpet like that?

A. Beautiful Carpets
B. A Magic Carpet
C. Going On a Trip

Score [ ]
DIRECTIONS: Read the paragraph. Circle the best title.

1. On a clear night you can see thousands of stars. With a powerful telescope billions more can be detected. Scientists believe that there are billions of stars beyond the reach of the most powerful telescopes. The starlight you can see at night started beaming towards earth before you were born.

   A. Comets
   B. Powerful Telescopes
   C. Stars

2. The intense heat made it almost impossible to move. Heat rose from the desert floor in endless waves. Mike's face reflected the strain of his determined efforts to reach the safety of the miners' shack. When he at last sighted the shack, he knew that he would survive.

   A. Desert Heat
   B. Near Disaster
   C. Mike's Discovery

3. Scientists in laboratories often study and experiment with germs that they grow on flat dishes. In 1928 Dr. Alexander Fleming, an English scientist, noticed a spot of green mold in the center of one of his dishes of germs. Most surprising was the fact that no germs were growing around the mold. Luckily Dr. Fleming carefully studied the mold that could kill germs. As a result of his studies, penicillin was discovered. This antibiotic has saved many lives.

   A. Scientists Grow Germs
   B. A Wonder Drug is Discovered
   C. Dr. Fleming: A Scientist

4. Suddenly the sky darkened, and the wind hurled leaves and small branches across the field. Lightning bolts flashed as I hurried towards the barn. Just as I entered the barn, the torrential rainfall began.

   A. A Storm Begins
   B. Thunder and Lightning
   C. Life in the Country

Score
DIRECTIONS: Read the paragraph. Circle the best title.

1. On a clear night you can see thousands of stars. With a powerful telescope billions more can be detected. Scientists believe that there are billions of stars beyond the reach of the most powerful telescopes. The starlight you can see at night started beaming towards earth before you were born.
   - A. Comets
   - B. Powerful Telescopes
   - C. Stars

2. The intense heat made it almost impossible to move. Heat rose from the desert floor in endless waves. Mike's face reflected the strain of his determined efforts to reach the safety of the miners' shack. When he at last sighted the shack, he knew that he would survive.
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   - A. Scientists Grow Germs
   - B. A Wonder Drug is Discovered
   - C. Dr. Fleming: A Scientist

4. Suddenly the sky darkened, and the wind hurled leaves and small branches across the field. Lightning bolts flashed as I hurried towards the barn. Just as I entered the barn, the torrential rainfall began.
   - A. A Storm Begins
   - B. Thunder and Lightning
   - C. Life in the Country

Score

PT: 554
5. Although a camel is a rather stupid animal with a mean and ugly temper, he is very useful to desert people. The camel thrives in the dry, hot desert climate. His feet, which are made like cushions, do not sink into the sand. Because he has several pouches in his body to store water, the camel can travel across the hot deserts for days without a drink.

A. Camels Are Mean and Stupid
B. Camels Are Useful in Desert Travel
C. Camels Seldom Drink Water
5. Although a camel is a rather stupid animal with a mean and ugly temper, he is very useful to desert people. The camel thrives in the dry, hot desert climate. His feet, which are made like cushions, do not sink into the sand. Because he has several pouches in his body to store water, the camel can travel across the hot deserts for days without a drink.

A. Camels Are Mean and Stupid
B. Camels Are Useful in Desert Travel
C. Camels Seldom Drink Water

Score
DIRECTIONS: Read the sentences below. If the figurative comparison is a metaphor, write M before the sentence. If it is a simile, write S.

1. _____ The speaker sounded as fierce as a lion.
2. _____ She felt as limp as a rag after the long performance.
3. _____ The housekeeper worked at a snail's pace.
4. _____ The sky was ripped apart by the lightning.
5. _____ Tom was as red as a beet after his first day's work at the pool.
6. _____ Father boils every time his son asks for the car.
7. _____ Jane's bleached hair looked like straw.
8. _____ After the party the room looked as if a tornado had struck it.
9. _____ The rusty-gate voice of Mrs. Grand was heard above the rest.
10. _____ Lois has a good ear for music.
DIRECTIONS: Read the sentences below. If the figurative comparison is a metaphor, write M before the sentence. If it is a simile, write S.

1. S The speaker sounded as fierce as a lion.
2. S She felt as limp as a rag after the long performance.
3. M The housekeeper worked at a snail's pace.
4. M The sky was ripped apart by the lightning.
5. S S Tom was as red as a beet after his first day's work at the pool.
6. M Father boils every time his son asks for the car.
7. S Jane's bleached hair looked like straw.
8. S After the party the room looked as if a tornado had struck it.
9. M The rusty-gate voice of Mrs. Grand was heard above the rest.
10. M Lois has a good ear for music.

Score [ ]
DIRECTIONS: Read each proverb. Underline the sentence that explains its meaning.

1. "Necessity is the mother of invention."
   a. Inventions are very necessary.
   b. If you absolutely need something and don't have it, you might make it.
   c. If you absolutely need something, go to an inventor.

2. "Don't put off for tomorrow what you can do today."
   a. Don't avoid doing what is necessary now.
   b. Tomorrow will be a bad day for doing things.
   c. It's better to wait for tomorrow and not be in too much of a hurry.

3. "A penny saved is a penny earned."
   a. Saving your pennies is better than earning them.
   b. If you get into the habit of saving, you will find that your savings grow.
   c. If you earn pennies, they are easy to save.

4. "A fool and his money are soon parted."
   a. Fools are easy marks for robbers.
   b. Don't throw your money around foolishly.
   c. Sensible people never lose money.

5. "A rolling stone gathers no moss."
   a. A rolling stone is smooth.
   b. An active person doesn't become stale and stodgy.
   c. A person is like a stone.
DIRECTIONS: Read each proverb. Underline the sentence that explains its meaning.

1. "Necessity is the mother of invention."
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5. "A rolling stone gathers no moss."
   a. A rolling stone is smooth.
   b. An active person doesn't become stale and stodgy.
   c. A person is like a stone.
I love summer vacations! There's plenty of time to do all the things you didn't have time for during the school year -- like mowing the yard every week, pulling weeds and getting a "crick" in your back from over-exertion. If that doesn't do you in, then go to the beach and get a third degree sunburn or get bitten by a crab. Of course, if you're the non-athletic type, you may want to sleep in bed until noon and get a gorgeous headache, or perhaps go for a walk when the dew is still on the grass and slip and fall down and break a leg. Last summer I got heat rash, lost my girl and broke an arm. There's only one thing I love more than summer vacation and that is having a tooth filled.

1. In this selection the author is
   A. 
   B. 
   C.

2. The author suggests that summer vacations are:
   A. 
   B. 
   C.

3. List three statements that tell how the author feels about summer vacations:
   A. 
   B. 
   C.
I love summer vacations! There's plenty of time to do all the things you didn't have time for during the school year -- like mowing the yard every week, pulling weeds and getting a "crick" in your back from over-exertion. If that doesn't do you in, then go to the beach and get a third degree sunburn or get bitten by a crab. Of course, if you're the non-athletic type, you may want to sleep in bed until noon and get a gorgeous headache, or perhaps go for a walk when the dew is still on the grass and slip and fall down and break a leg. Last summer I got heat rash, lost my girl and broke an arm. There's only one thing I love more than summer vacation and that is having a tooth filled.

1. In this selection the author is
   A. enthusiastic
   B. bored
   C. sarcastic

2. The author suggests that summer vacations are:
   A. pleasant
   B. strenuous
   C. disappointing

3. List three statements that tell how the author feels about summer vacations:
   A. I love summer vacations.
   B. You might want to sleep till noon and get a gorgeous headache.
   C. There is one thing I love more and that is getting a tooth filled.
THE PCRS

DIRECTIONS: Do as you are asked in the following sentences.

1. Make a circle on the line after this sentence. _______

2. Put a circle around the P in the first word in this sentence.

3. Draw a picture of a football on the line after this sentence. _______

4. Put a line under every I in this sentence.

5. Write the number two after this sentence. _______

Score

---

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PT: 563
THE PCRS

NAME __________________________

DATE __________________________

POST-TEST 430

DIRECTIONS: Do as you are asked in the following sentences.

1. Make a circle on the line after this sentence. O

2. Put a circle around the P in the first word in this sentence.

3. Draw a picture of a football on the line after this sentence.

4. Put a line under every t in this sentence.

5. Write the number two after this sentence. 2

Score
THE PCRS

DIRECTIONS: Do as you are asked in the following sentences.

1. Draw a door in the house.

2. Draw fire coming out of one of the houses.

3. Draw a hook at the end of the line.

4. Draw a circle around the dart.

5. Put three circles after this sentence.

Score
DIRECTIONS: Do as you are asked in the following sentences.

1. Draw a door in the house.

2. Draw fire coming out of one of the houses.

3. Draw a hook at the end of the line.

4. Draw a circle around the dart.

5. Put three circles after this sentence. 000
THE PCRS

NAME
DATE

DIRECTIONS: Follow the directions. Circle the correct answers.

1. Draw a mark in #1.
2. Write the word "answers" in #9.
3. Write a question mark in #3.
4. Write a "4" in #5.
5. Write a circle in #7.
6. Write a "B" in #4.
7. Write the word "the" in #8.
8. Write a "U" in #6.
9. Write the word "each" in #2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. What is to the right of the circle? B 4 the U
2. How many numbers do you have? 4 3 2 1
3. What is just beneath the question mark? answer 4 U each
4. How many words did you write? 2 3 4 6
5. What is in the square to the left of the question mark? 4 each U check mark
6. What was the advice given you after you filled the nine squares? Can you read it?

Score
DIRECTIONS: Follow the directions. Circle the correct answers.

1. Draw a ✓ mark in #1.
2. Write the word "answers" in #9.
3. Write a question mark in #3.
4. Write a 4"4" in #5.
5. Write a circle in #7.
6. Write a "B" in #4.
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1. What is to the right of the circle? B 4 the U
2. How many numbers do you have? 4 3 2 1
3. What is just beneath the question mark? answer 4 U each
4. How many words did you write? 2 3 4 6
5. What is in the square to the left of the question mark? 4 each U check mark
6. What was the advice given you after you filled the nine squares? Can you read it? Check each question before you circle the answer.

Score

PT: 568

183
DIRECTIONS: Skim the story to answer the questions below. Use the timer and record how long it takes you to read the story. Time is important.

An enormous percentage of teen-age spending money goes for music. In this country last year $2 billion was spent on popular records. Equally astonishing was the sale of guitars: two million of them. The young also flock to rock concerts. In New York 560,000 people applied for the 20,000 available tickets to hear the Rolling Stones.

Rock has become the voice of a whole new kind of revolution, a movement that perplexes and often disturbs, because it is both idealistic and destructive. Three elements distinguish rock -- the relentless beat, the freedom of conception, and the overpowering volume. Amplifiers at concerts produce a sound intensity which sometimes reaches 120 decibels. (A jet on takeoff must not exceed 108 decibels.) Without amplification the music just doesn't exist. The loudness makes you feel wild; it blows your mind. The driving beat creates excitement and makes one want to move, to dance.

Ingenious devices produce sounds strange to conservative ears. There is a Fuzz Box, which blurs and amplifies, a Wahwah Pedal, which creates intense nasal tone, and the shrill whine of a harmonica. The electric guitar itself can be sharp or thunderous, and a second later tender and flute-like. Electronic sounds, distortion, and improvisation produce incredible effects, while the singers perform with total abandon. Rock musicians have become the heroes and idols of youth. Rock music is central to the youth culture. Young people relate to it, are unified by it, communicate through it.

1. __________ guitars were sold last year.
2. Amplifiers reach 120 __________.
3. A ___________ blurs and amplifies.
4. Rock has __________ elements.

Write the number of minutes _______ and seconds _______ it took to complete this test.

Score __________
DIRECTIONS: Skim the story to answer the questions below. Use the timer and record how long it takes you to read the story. Time is important.

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1. _______ guitars were sold last year.
2. Amplifiers reach 120 _______.
3. A _______ blurs and amplifies.
4. Rock has _______ elements.

Write the number of minutes _______ and seconds _______ it took to complete this test. _______

Score _______
In 1849, my grandmother immigrated from her native land to America. Her journey started in Halland, Sweden April 18 and ended in Stanton, Iowa on August 2 of that year. It was a journey that covered almost 6,000 miles and took three and one-half months.

These early immigrants left a land that was too depleted to support its population. They came to America with hopes, dreams, and aspirations for the "good life." Many like my grandmother came with only the clothes they were wearing, one trunk of possessions, and a basket containing food for the long sea voyage.

When my grandmother disembarked from the ship after the many months on board, she and the other immigrants were met by a church group that gave them box lunches with bananas inside of them. Because my grandmother had never seen one before, she ate it, peeling and all. She recalled the story many years later when she stated that she thought the food in America was "pretty strange."
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Answers Will Vary
DIRECTIONS: Write the page numbers on which these words can be found in the dictionary. Use any dictionary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>PAGE NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. cheerful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. calm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. hate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. steep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. lagoon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. glide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIRECTIONS: Write the page numbers on which these words can be found in the dictionary. Use any dictionary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>PAGE NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cheerful</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>calm</td>
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<tr>
<td>hate</td>
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<tr>
<td>lagoon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answers will vary
THE PCRS

NAME ____________________________
DATE ____________________________

DIRECTIONS: Copy the words that rhyme with the words below from the dictionary. Use any dictionary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>RHYMING WORD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. spike</td>
<td>_______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. smoke</td>
<td>_______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. cork</td>
<td>_______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. stream</td>
<td>_______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. loose</td>
<td>_______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. peer</td>
<td>_______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**DIRECTIONS:** Copy the words that rhyme with the words below from the dictionary. Use any dictionary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>RHYMING WORD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>spike</td>
<td>like, strike, bike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smoke</td>
<td>joke, soak, york</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cork</td>
<td>new york, fork, pork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stream</td>
<td>seem, team, dream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loose</td>
<td>juice, use, goose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peer</td>
<td>fear, beer, here</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Answers will vary*

Score
DIRECTIONS: Copy the sentence from the dictionary which explains the meaning of the words below. Use any dictionary.

1. deer -
2. rooster -
3. cigar -
4. meat -
5. a la mode -
DIRECTIONS: Copy the sentence from the dictionary which explains the meaning of the words below. Use any dictionary.

1. deer -

2. rooster -

3. cigar -

4. meat -

5. a la mode -

Answers will vary

Score
DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence. Look up the underlined word in each sentence. Use any dictionary.

1. Five is an odd number.

2. Ranchers brand their cattle.

3. The man hit the mad dog with a club.
DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence. Look up the underlined word in each sentence. Use any dictionary.

1. Five is an odd number.
   
   ODD NUMBERS ARE EVERY OTHER NUMBER BEGINNING WITH THE NUMBER 1.

2. Ranchers brand their cattle.
   
   A BRAND SHOWS WHO OWNS THE COW

3. The man hit the mad dog with a club.
   
   A CLUB IS A BLUNT INSTRUMENT & FORCE

Answers will vary

Score
4. She played all the notes in the scale on the piano.

5. The hunters stalked the lion.
4. She played all the notes in the scale on the piano.

A note is a musical tone

5. The hunters stalked the lion.

Move quietly in or

Answers will vary
DIRECTIONS: Read the words in the box. Then, find a word in the box that comes next in alphabetical order for each word below. Write the word on the line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>time</th>
<th>lamb</th>
<th>yard</th>
<th>school</th>
<th>fire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. farm __________
2. horn __________
3. store __________
4. rain __________
5. work __________
6. skin __________
7. giant __________
8. kite __________
9. dance __________
10. vest __________

Score [ ]

198

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PT: 583
DIRECTIONS: Read the words in the box. Then, find a word in the box that comes next in alphabetical order for each word below. Write the word on the line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>time</th>
<th>lamb</th>
<th>yard</th>
<th>school</th>
<th>fire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. farm  ____ fire  6. skin  ____ Time  
2. horn  ____ lamb  7. giant  ____ Lamb  
3. store  ____ Time  8. kite  ____ Lamb  
4. rain  ____ School  9. dance  ____ Fire  
5. work  ____ Yard  10. vest  ____ Yard  

Score
DIRECTIONS: Use the pronunciation key on this page to write the phonetic spelling for each of the words below.

act, åble, dår, årt; ebb, écual: if, íce; hot, óver, órder; oil; book; ooze; out; up, urge; a = a as in alone; e as in system; i as in easily; o as in gallop; u as in circus; chief; shoe, thin; mat; zh as in measure.

1. those
2. bo-
3. grown
4. retake
5. high
6. chirp
7. lose
8. tune
9. button
10. unload

Score
DIRECTIONS: Use the pronunciation key on this page to write the phonetic spelling for each of the words below.

act, åble, dâre, ârt; ebb, écuâl; if, îce; hot, õver, ôrder; oil; bûk; õoze; out; up, ûrge; a = a as in alone; e as in system; i as in easily; o as in gallop; u as in circus; chief; shoe, thin; ŋhat; zh as in measure.

1. those   thôz
2. boy   Bôi
3. grown   grôn
4. retake   rê tàḭk
5. high   hî
6. chirp   chúrp
7. lose   lôoz
8. tune   tûn
9. button   wût n
10. unload   unlod

Score

201
THE PCRS

DIRECTIONS: Read the sample title page. In the questions below circle the best answer.

1. The title of this book is ...
   (a) Go Home Little Sheep
   (b) No Time for NaNa
   (c) Poor Johnny Oliver
   (d) No Egg Foo to You

2. The person who drew the pictures for this story is ...
   (a) D. Droop
   (b) Lala Dingbat
   (c) Ralph Clod
   (d) Frank N. Stein

3. The author of this selection is ...
   (a) Frank N. Stein
   (b) Ralph Clod
   (c) Lala Dingbat
   (d) James Jesse

4. The book was published in ...
   (a) Kansas City
   (b) New York
   (c) San Francisco
   (d) Omaha

5. The company that published the book is called ...
   (a) Frank N. Stein
   (b) Lala Dingbat
   (c) D. Droop and Sons
   (d) Omaha

Score

202

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS  PT: 587
DIRECTIONS: Read the sample title page. In the questions below circle the best answer.

1. The title of this book is ...
   (a) Go Home Little Sheep
   (b) No Time for Nana
   (c) Poor Johnny Oliver
   (d) No Egg Foo to You

2. The person who drew the pictures for this story is ...
   (a) D. Droop
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   (c) San Francisco
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   (a) Frank N. Stein
   (b) Lala Dingbat
   (c) D. Droop and Sons
   (d) Omaha

Score
DIRECTIONS: Read the sample copyright page. In the questions below, circle the right answers, T if true, F if false.

COPYRIGHT © 1969 BY JAMES BRIGHOF

All rights reserved.
First published in the United States in 1969
Published in Great Britain in 1970
Printed in Canada in 1973

2. Anyone can copy parts of this book without permission.  T  F
3. This book may give information about the Transylvanian Revolution of December, 1969.  T  F
4. People who lived in England had the book available to them in 1970.  T  F
5. People in Canada had the book available to them in 1969.  T  F
6. The copyright of this book is owned by the United States government.  T  F
7. This book has been available in the United States for more than three years.  T  F

Score [ ]

204 ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS  PT: 589
2. Anyone can copy parts of this book without permission.  
5. People in Canada had the book available to them in 1969.  
6. The copyright of this book is owned by the United States government.  
7. This book has been available in the United States for more than three years.
DIRECTIONS: Read the sample table of contents. In the questions below, circle the best answers.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Musicians of the Forties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benny Goodman</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glen Miller</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorsey Brothers</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artie Shaw</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kay Kayser</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Musicians of the Fifties</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnny Ray</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crewcuts</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Four Aces</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Haley</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elvis Presley</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddy Holly</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Bopper</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duane Eddy</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The 3 Suns were a vocal group that sang about the same as Benny Goodman and Kay Kayser. You might find something about them in Chapter ...
   (a) IV  (b) II  (c) X  (d) I

2. On page 56 you would still be reading about ...
   (a) Bill Haley  (b) Big Bonner  (c) Buddy Holly  (d) Crewcuts

3. Who is the first musician you would read about in Chapter II?
   (a) Benny Goodman  (b) Johnny Ray  (c) Duane Eddy  (d) Kay Kaiser

4. How many pages in the book contain information about Four Aces?
   (a) at least 9  (b) at least 7  (c) at least 5  (d) more than 10

Score  

206
**DIRECTIONS:** Read the sample table of contents. In the questions below, circle the best answers.

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnny Ray</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crewcuts</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Buddy Holly</td>
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<td>Big Bopper</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duane Eddy</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The 3 Suns were a vocal group that sang about the same as Benny Goodman and Kay Kayser. You might find something about them in Chapter ...  
   (a) IV  
   (b) II  
   (c) X  
   (d) I

2. On page 56 you would still be reading about ...  
   (a) Bill Haley  
   (b) Big Bonder  
   (c) Buddy Holly  
   (d) Crewcuts

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   (a) Benny Goodman  
   (b) Johnny Ray  
   (c) Duane Eddy  
   (d) Kay Kaiser

4. How many pages in the book contain information about Four Aces?  
   (a) at least 9  
   (b) at least 7  
   (c) at least 5  
   (d) more than 10

**Score**

PT: 592
DIRECTIONS: Read the sample acknowledgement page. Answer the questions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to thank Fitz & Sons Inc. for permission to reprint the story on pages 136-145, taken from Food for You and Me by Jane LaVista. Also to Krass & Krass for the excellent pictures which appear on pages 99, 140, 396, 402. And finally to Professor John D. John of Lincoln University for his aid in correcting my many mistakes.

1. The man who helped the author correct his mistakes was

2. Who wrote Food for You and Me?

3. What company let the author use some pictures?

4. On what pages will you find things used by permission of Krass & Krass?

5. Where does John D. John work?
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to thank Fitz & Sons Inc. for permission to reprint the story on pages 136-145, taken from Food for You and Me by Jane LaVista. Also to Krass & Krass for the excellent pictures which appear on pages 99, 140, 396, 402. And finally to Professor John D. John of Lincoln University for his aid in correcting my many mistakes.

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3. What company let the author use some pictures?

   Krass & Krass

4. On what pages will you find things used by permission of Krass & Krass?

   99, 140, 396, 402

5. Where does John D. John work?

   Lincoln University

Score

PT: 594
DIRECTIONS: In which encyclopedia volume would you find the subject below? Write the volume number on the blank next to the word.

1. Amazon River
2. Monkeys
3. Baboons
4. Tubas
5. Warsaw
6. Zoos
7. Mudhens
8. Clouds
9. Hay fever
10. Flounder

Score

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM 1 READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
PT: 595
DIRECTIONS: In which encyclopedia volume would you find the subject below? Write the volume number on the blank next to the word.

1. Amazon River 1
2. Monkeys 10
3. Baboons 2
4. Tubas 14
5. Warsaw 15
6. Zoos 16
7. Mudhens 10
8. Clouds 3
9. Hay fever 7
10. Flounder 6

Score
DIRECTIONS: Using the sample encyclopedia page given on side 2 of EDL-EEE-9 answer the following questions.

1. What entries have cross references only?

2. If you were interested in the mountains of Alaska under what topic would you look?

3. What was the cost of building the Alaska Highway?

4. Read the first question in the Question section. Then look at the outline. In which section or sections of the article would you expect to find the answer to that question?

5. In which section of the article would you look for information about farming in Alaska?
DIRECTIONS: Using the sample encyclopedia page given on side 2 of EDL-EEE-9 answer the following questions.

1. What entries have cross references only?
   
   ALASKA, CAPE, Y ALBACORE

2. If you were interested in the mountains of Alaska under what topic would you look?
   
   THE LAND AND ITS RESOURCES

3. What was the cost of building the Alaska Highway?
   
   $140 MILLION

4. Read the first question in the Question section. Then look at the outline. In which section or sections of the article would you expect to find the answer to that question?
   
   I. THE LAND AND ITS RESOURCES

5. In which section of the article would you look for information about farming in Alaska?
   
   III. WORK OF THE PEOPLE

Score
DIRECTIONS: Use the table to answer the questions below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height in Inches</th>
<th>1971</th>
<th>1972</th>
<th>1973</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judy</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. What is the title of this table? ________________
2. Who is the shortest girl? ____________
3. Who made the most growth in three years? ________________
4. What period of time does this table cover? ________________
5. How many students are included? ________________
6. In 1973, who was the shortest? ________________
7. Who did not show any gain between 1971 and 1972? ________________
8. Who grew only one inch each year? ________________
9. Which student made the least gain in 3 years? ________________
10. Does this table tell you anything about 1970? ________________
DIRECTIONS: Use the table to answer the questions below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1971</th>
<th>1972</th>
<th>1973</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. What is the title of this table? **Height in Inches**
2. Who is the shortest girl? **Judy**
3. Who made the most growth in three years? **Robert**
4. What period of time does this table cover? **1971-73**
5. How many students are included? **Five**
6. In 1973, who was the shortest? **Judy**
7. Who did not show any gain between 1971 and 1972? **Anthony**
8. Who grew only one inch each year? **Jane**
9. Which student made the least gain in 3 years? **Anthony**
10. Does this table tell you anything about 1970? **No**

Score
DIRECTIONS: Read the sample reference table. Answer the questions below by filling in the blanks.

### POST COUNTRIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Area in Sq. Mi.</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Capital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chow Chow</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>Chewy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finkolia</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,506,000</td>
<td>Finkette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klinkerana</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>Klinky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marana</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>125,000,000</td>
<td>Fogsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noristan</td>
<td>209,000,500</td>
<td>1,005,000,000</td>
<td>Pengpong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Questions

11. Which country has the most people? ____________

12. What is the capital of Chow Chow? ____________

13. Which country covers 50,000 sq. miles? ____________

14. In what country is Finkette? ____________

15. Which country has the least people? ____________

16. Which country with less than 2,000,000 people has the most area? ____________

Score ____________
**DIRECTIONS:** Read the sample reference table. Answer the questions below by filling in the blanks.

<table>
<thead>
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**Questions**

11. Which country has the most people?  
   **Noristan**

12. What is the capital of Chow Chow?  
   **Chewy**

13. Which country covers 50,000 sq. miles?  
   **Klinkerana**

14. In what country is Finkette?  
   **Finkolia**

15. Which country has the least people?  
   **Klinkerana**

16. Which country with less than 2,000,000 people has the most area?  
   **Klinkerana**

**Score**
DIRECTIONS: Look at these book spines. In the questions below, write the correct answer in the blanks.

1. What is the title of Harper's book?

2. Who published Sky Diving?

3. Who is the author of Archery?

4. Which book probably has stories about pioneers and their conquests?

5. Which company published The Good Master?

6. What author's book is about a daring sport?

7. Which book appears to be about a young girl whose boyfriend has moved to another city?

8. Which publishing company publishes for more than one author?

9. Which books would you find in the sports section of the library?

10. What author might have other books written about hunting?

Score
Look at these book spines. In the questions below, write the correct answer in the blanks.

1. What is the title of Harper's book? The Far Frontier
2. Who published Sky Diving? Masters & Son
3. Who is the author of Archery? Hood
4. Which book probably has stories about pioneers and their conquests? The Far Frontier
6. What author's book is about a daring sport? Brady
7. Which book appears to be about a young girl whose boyfriend has moved to another city? Broken Dreams
8. Which publishing company publishes for more than one author?
9. Which books would you find in the sports section of the library? Sky Diving, Archery
10. What author might have other books written about hunting? Hood

Score
THE PCRS

DIRECTIONS: Use Roget's Thesaurus to answer the questions.

1. Look up hide. Write the 5 synonyms for it:

2. What is the cross-reference for icy?

3. Look up wet. Write the 3 antonyms given:

4. Look up yesterday. Is it an entry word?

5. Use a synonym for hard in this sentence. The meat is ________.

6. Use an antonym for hard in this sentence. The pillow is ________.

7. How many synonyms are listed for the word run? ________

8. On what page is there a picture of a gondola?

9. Which is not an entry word: rush, break, or nice? ________

10. Write the sentence that tells what get means.
THE PCRS

DIRECTIONS: Use Roget's Thesaurus to answer the questions.

1. Look up hide. Write the 5 synonyms for it: ____________________________
   ____________________________ ____________________________

2. What is the cross-reference for icy?

3. Look up wet. Write the 3 antonyms given. ____________________________
   ____________________________ ____________________________

4. Look up yesterday. Is it an entry word?

5. Use a synonym for hard in this sentence. The meat is __________.

6. Use an antonym for hard in this sentence. The pillow is __________.

7. How many synonyms are listed for the word run? ________

8. On what page is there a picture of a gondola?

9. Which is not an entry word: rush, break, or nice? ________

10. Write the sentence that tells what get means.

   Answers will vary

Score
DIRECTIONS: Use the sample thesaurus to answer the questions below.

A. pup
   nouns boy 125.5
   youngling 125.8
   tributary 394.3
   dog 413.24
   verbs 166.19
   pupa 125.9
   pupil eye 438.9
   student 564.1
   purely
   absolutely 34.21
   merely 35.11
   simply 45.9
   perfectly 675.10
   cleanly 679.27
   purfle 234.10
   purgation
   cleansing 679.2

1. Is student an entry word? ______
2. In what section would you find noun synonyms for boy? ______
3. Are boy and dog under the same entry? ______
4. What part of speech is the word tributary under the entry pup? ______
5. What does the 27 mean in the number 679.27? __________________________

B. Look up the word student in your thesaurus. Use a different synonym to complete the sentences.

1. St. Thomas was a ____________ of Jesus.
2. Joanne is a ____________ at Benson.
3. David is a ____________ of Stanford University, Class of '71.
4. On the ranch, new rodeo hands are called ____________.
5. Mark is learning a trade as a plumber's ____________.

Score ____________
THE PCRS

DIRECTIONS: Use the sample thesaurus to answer the questions below.

A. pup
   nouns boy 125.5
   youngling 125.8
   tributary 394.3
   dog 413.24
   verbs 166.19
   pupa 125.9
   pupil eye 438.9
   student 564.1
   purely
   absolutely 34.21
   merely 35.11
   simply 45.9
   perfectly 675.10
   cleanly 679.27
   purfle 234.10
   purgation
   cleansing 679.2

1. Is student an entry word? **No**
2. In what section would you find noun synonyms for boy? **125.5**
3. Are boy and dog under the same entry? **Yes**
4. What part of speech is the word tributary under the entry pup? **Noun**
5. What does the 27 mean in the number 679.27? **87th Section under 679**

B. Look up the word student in your thesaurus. Use a different synonym to complete the sentences.
   Apostol
   1. St. Thomas was a **Disciple** of Jesus.
   2. Joanne is a **Freshman** at Benson.
   3. David is a **Graduate** of Stanford University, Class of '71.
   4. On the ranch, new rodeo hands are called **Greenhorns**.
   5. Mark is learning a trade as a plumber's **Apprentice**.

Answers will vary

Score
DIRECTIONS: Read the sample catalog cards. By filling in the blanks, answer the questions below, using the information on the catalog cards.

1. Who is the author of Weather Forecasting? ______________________________________________________________________
2. Which card (A or B) is the author card? ______________________________________________________________________
3. When was The First Book of the Oregon Trail published? ______________________________________________________________________
4. Which book is illustrated? A __________ B __________ A + B __________
5. What does 432 p. mean on card B? ______________________________________________________________________
6. Who is responsible for the pictures in Havighurst's book? ______________________________________________________________________
7. What does the number in the upper left hand corner mean? ______________________________________________________________________
8. Which card would come first in the card catalog file? (A or B) ______________________________________________________________________
9. What kind of card is card B? ______________________________________________________________________
10. Which card would come first if both cards were author cards? ______________________________________________________________________
THE PCRS

NAME ____________________________

DATE ____________________________

DIRECTIONS: Read the sample catalog cards. By filling in the blanks, answer the questions below, using the information on the catalog cards.

978 H Havighurst, Walter

The first book of the Oregon Trail; pictures by Helen Borten. F. Watts [1960]

237 p. illus.

581.2 WEATHER FORECASTING

Holdren, Phil

The complete book of methods and procedures to forecast the weather. A. Jackson. [1967]

432 p. illus.

A

B

1. Who is the author of Weather Forecasting? __ Holdren __
2. Which card (A or B) is the author card? __ A __
3. When was The First Book of the Oregon Trail published? __ 1960 __
4. Which book is illustrated? __ A __ ______ B ______ A + B
5. What does 432 p. mean on card B? __ 432 Pages in the Book __
6. Who is responsible for the pictures in Havighurst's book? __ Helen Borten __
7. What does the number in the upper left hand corner mean? __ Dewey Decimal # __
8. Which card would come first in the card catalog file? (A or B) __ A __
9. What kind of card is card B? __ Title Card __
10. Which card would come first if both cards were author cards? __ A __

Score ____________

PT: 610

225
DIRECTIONS: A, B, and C are samples of catalog cards used in the library. Circle the letter that correctly answers the questions below.

A

427.20-C  Mighty Dogs

Wyman, Joe 1942-
Mighty Dogs, Omaha
Fitz and Fitz Co., 1972
115 p. illus.

B

427.22-C

Wyman, Joe
Mighty Dogs, Omaha
Fitz and Fitz Co., 1972
115 p. illus.

C

427.22-C  Dogs

Wyman, Joe
Mighty Dogs, Omaha
Fitz and Fitz Co., 1972
115 p. illus.

1. Which is the subject card?
   A  B  C

2. On which card does the number of pages appear?
   A  B  C

3. Which is the title card?
   A  B  C

4. Which is the author card?
   A  B  C

Score

226
DIRECTIONS: A, B, and C are samples of catalog cards used in the library. Circle the letter that correctly answers the questions below.

Which is the subject card?
A  B  C

2. On which card does the number of pages appear?
A  B  C

3. Which is the title card?
A  B  C

4. Which is the author card?
A  B  C

Score
DIRECTIONS: Complete the application below as if you were applying for employment.

(Please print)  

**JOB APPLICATION**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(First)</td>
<td>(Middle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Place of Birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Street)</td>
<td>(City)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date of Birth  
Age  
Sex  
Marital Status

List places of employment starting with most recent.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employer</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Type of Work</th>
<th>Employment Dates of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Why did you leave your last place of employment?  

List 2 Personal References. (not employers)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List schools attended.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Years Attended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade School or other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you have a valid driver's license?  
Yes  
No  

Are you a member of Trade Union or Employees' Organization?  
Yes  
No  

Why do you feel you are qualified for this job?  

______________________________  
Signature of Applicant  

Score
**DIRECTIONS:** Complete the application below as if you were applying for employment.

(Please print) **JOB APPLICATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(First)</td>
<td>(Middle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Maiden)</td>
<td>(Last)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Street)</td>
<td>(City)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(State)</td>
<td>(Zip)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Place of Birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(City)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(State)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Birth</td>
<td>Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List places of employment starting with most recent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Employer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type of Work Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why did you leave your last place of employment?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List 2 Personal References. (not employers)</td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List schools attended.</td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>Years Attended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade School or other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have a valid driver's license?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you a member of Trade Union or Employees' Organization?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why do you feel you are qualified for this job?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Signature of Applicant

**Answer will vary**

Score

**PT: 614**
Snakes are legless animals that are classified as reptiles. This means that they belong to the same family of backboned animals that includes turtles, crocodiles and lizards. Snakes are not able to produce much heat with their bodies so they frequently spend their time sunning themselves on rocks or crawl around in search of a warm place. This is why most snakes inhabit regions of the world where the climate is continually warm. However, some few snakes live in northern Europe and Asia. Some snakes in the warmer regions are venomous and one quick bite can prove to be fatal. The venom is produced in the saliva glands and is injected into its prey with a bite. Some snakes have been known to kill an elephant with one bite. Not all snakes are venomous and these snakes have proved to be useful to modern day man. Each year they kill millions of rats, mice, and harmful insects that have damaged crops. Familiarity with venomous and non-venomous snakes should be a must for anyone planning to spend time in warm climates.

1. What could be the main idea of this story?
   (a) Snakes can be dangerous.
   (b) There are many fascinating facts about snakes.
   (c) Be careful when camping.

2. Which of these would be a story detail placed under the main idea in an outline?
   (a) Farmers kill many snakes each year.
   (b) Some snakes live with turtles, and crocodiles.
   (c) Some snakes live in northern Europe.

3. What detail in the story would be listed as last in this outline?
   (a) Each year snakes kill millions of mice and rats.
   (b) Snakes are backboned animals.
   (c) Venom is produced in the saliva glands.

4. What detail would not be necessary for the outline of this story?
   (a) Snakes have saliva glands
   (b) Some snakes in warm regions are venomous.
   (c) Snakes are not able to produce much heat with their bodies.

Score
Snakes are legless animals that are classified as reptiles. This means that they belong to the same family of backboned animals that includes turtles, crocodiles and lizards. Snakes are not able to produce much heat with their bodies so they frequently spend their time sunning themselves on rocks or crawl around in search of a warm place. This is why most snakes inhabit regions of the world where the climate is continually warm. However, some few snakes live in northern Europe and Asia. Some snakes in the warmer regions are venomous and one quick bite can prove to be fatal. The venom is produced in the saliva glands and is injected into its prey with a bite. Some snakes have been known to kill an elephant with one bite. Not all snakes are venomous and these snakes have proved to be useful to modern day man. Each year they kill millions of rats, mice, and harmful insects that have damaged crops. Familiarity with venomous and non-venomous snakes should be a must for anyone planning to spend time in warm climates.

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   (c) Venom is produced in the saliva glands.

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   (a) Snakes have saliva glands
   (b) Some snakes in warm regions are venomous.
   (c) Snakes are not able to produce much heat with their bodies.
DIRECTIONS: Read the story. In the sentences below, circle True if the sentence is true, False if the sentence is false, Unknown if the answer is not in the story.

Joe Bob Lane had a ten speed bike that everyone wanted to ride. It had cheater slicks, stick shift, bright yellow paint, and would go as fast as he wanted to go down hill.

Last week he rode his bike five miles to Central High and six miles to North High. He really liked to ride. The wind in his hair felt good and he felt free and away from his problems as he rode. Riding kept him strong too. Sometimes he would go out riding early in the morning and watch the sun come up before anybody else was out on the streets. On a warm morning when the sun came up, he liked riding best.

1. Joe Bob Lane rode one mile to Central High. True False Unknown
2. The bike had a leather seat. T F U
3. One of the sentences above asks a question. T F U
4. Joe always locked his bike when he parked it. T F U
5. Joe enjoyed riding in the morning. T F U
6. It rained too often when Joe rode. T F U

Score
THE PCRS

NAME ________________________

DATE _________________________

DIRECTIONS: Read the story. In the sentences below, circle True if the sentence is true, False if the sentence is false, Unknown if the answer is not in the story.

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6. It rained too often when Joe rode. T F U

Score ________

PT: 618

233
DIRECTIONS: Read the following selection. Underline those statements that are pertinent to the selection.

'Spaceman', 'Blob' Arouse Texans

Dallas, Texas (NPI)

Reports of a 19th century spaceman buried in a small Texas cemetery and a seemingly indestructible 'blob' in the backyard of a suburban Dallas housewife are getting attention of the United States.

Reports of the 'blob' - described by Marie Jones as "foamy and creamy and pale yellow," followed claims by flying saucer buffs that the body of an alien being is buried in an Aurora cemetery 70 miles northwest of here.

Mrs. Jones discovered the 'blob' this month. "It was white and foamy looking - about the size of an oatmeal cookie," she said, "but that was two weeks ago. It has grown to the size of 16 oatmeal cookies and cannot be destroyed."

Neighbors have connected the blob with reports, some 70 years old, that a spaceship exploded in Aurora. The pilot's dismembered body was buried that day.

Officials of Unidentified Flying Objects Bureau say there is definitely a relationship.

1. definitely indestructible blob
2. foamy and creamy
3. pale red
4. size of 6 oatmeal cookies
5. Unidentified Flying Objects
6. dismembered body
7. body of an alien being
8. that was three weeks ago
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Reports of the 'blob' - described by Marie Jones as "foamy and creamy and pale yellow," followed claims by flying saucer buffs that the body of an alien being is buried in an Aurora cemetery 70 miles northwest of here.

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Blood is a key to life. Each of us has about 1 1/2 gallons of blood that the heart pumps continuously through miles of blood vessels and arteries. Cells in the blood carry on special jobs to keep us going. There are three types of cells; red cells, white cells, and platelets. The red cells are like messengers carrying oxygen to other cells in the body and taking carbon dioxide back to the lungs. For every 600 red cells there is one white cell. Its job is to fight infection by attacking bacteria and viruses and killing them. When you are scratched the white cells collect around the cut and kill any invading bacteria. The third type of cells, the platelets, are there to force the blood to clot. When exposed to air they change and cause the red cells to change. The result is a clot which closes up wounds to start the healing process.

1. There is more than one kind of cell in the blood. 

2. Platelets attack bacteria and destroy it.

3. We have more than 2 gallons of blood.

4. White cells gather around cuts or scratches.

5. The red blood cell has only one job; to carry oxygen to the cells.

6. The red blood cell is involved in building a blood clot.

7. Platelets are unaffected by air.

8. All three types of cells are important in healing wounds.

Score [Blank]

236
Blood is a key to life. Each of us has about 1 1/2 gallons of blood that the heart pumps continuously through miles of blood vessels and arteries. Cells in the blood carry on special jobs to keep us going. There are three types of cells: red cells, white cells, and platelets. The red cells are like messengers carrying oxygen to other cells in the body and taking carbon dioxide back to the lungs. For every 600 red cells there is one white cell. Its job is to fight infection by attacking bacteria and viruses and killing them. When you are scratched the white cells collect around the cut and kill any invading bacteria. The third type of cells, the platelets, are there to force the blood to clot. When exposed to air they change and cause the red cells to change. The result is a clot which closes up wounds to start the healing process.

1. There is more than one kind of cell in the blood.
   - T
2. Platelets attack bacteria and destroy it.
   - T
3. We have more than 2 gallons of blood.
   - T
4. White cells gather around cuts or scratches.
   - T
5. The red blood cell has only one job: to carry oxygen to the cells.
   - T
6. The red blood cell is involved in building a blood clot.
   - T
7. Platelets are unaffected by air.
   - T
8. All three types of cells are important in healing wounds.
   - T

Score
THE PCRS

DIRECTIONS: Pick a word from the choices below to fill the blank and match the category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>peapicture</th>
<th>rat</th>
<th>man</th>
<th>ten</th>
<th>bus</th>
<th>rocker</th>
<th>shovel</th>
<th>sock</th>
<th>sheep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. dog</td>
<td>cat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mouse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. woman</td>
<td>child</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>boy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. five</td>
<td>seven</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. truck</td>
<td>taxi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>car</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. shoe</td>
<td>shirt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>belt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. rake</td>
<td>hoe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. window</td>
<td>roof</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>door</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. chicken</td>
<td>cow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>goat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. corn</td>
<td>beet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>carrot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. record</td>
<td>tape</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>filmstrip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score

238

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
PT: 623
**DIRECTIONS:** Pick a word from the choices below to fill the blank and match the category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>pea</th>
<th>picture</th>
<th>rat</th>
<th>chimney</th>
<th>man</th>
<th>ten</th>
<th>bus</th>
<th>rocker</th>
<th>shovel</th>
<th>sock</th>
<th>sheep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>dog</td>
<td>cat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>woman</td>
<td>child</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>five</td>
<td>seven</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>truck</td>
<td>taxi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td>shirt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>rake</td>
<td>hoe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>window</td>
<td>roof</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>chicken</td>
<td>cow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>corn</td>
<td>beet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>record</td>
<td>tape</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score: **504**

PT: 624
DIRECTIONS: Put the words from Column I under the right topic in Column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Conestoga Wagon</td>
<td>Frontier Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Twenty Mule Teams</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Plastic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. River Fords</td>
<td>Space Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Radio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. United Nations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Daniel Boone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Lasers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. John Kennedy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Buckboard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score
DIRECTIONS: Put the words from Column I under the right topic in Column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Conestoga Wagon</td>
<td>Frontier Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Twenty Mule Teams</td>
<td><strong>Conestoga Wagon</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Plastic</td>
<td><strong>Twenty Mule Teams</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. River Fords</td>
<td><strong>River Fords</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Radio</td>
<td><strong>Buckboard</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. United Nations</td>
<td><strong>Space Age</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Daniel Boone</td>
<td><strong>Plastic</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Lasers</td>
<td><strong>Radio</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Buckboard</td>
<td><strong>John Kennedy</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lasers</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score
DIRECTIONS: Write the number of the sentence under the correct topic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLOTHING</th>
<th>SHELTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Indians make coats from animal skins.
2. The nomands of Africa carry tents with them.
3. The lion left her cubs in her den.
4. Silk is produced by silk worms.
5. An igloo is made of ice blocks.
6. Levis are in styles with teens.
8. The students lived in dormitories.
9. The family spent their vacation at a motel.
10. Magnificent costumes were displayed in the museum.
DIRECTIONS: Write the number of the sentence under the correct topic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLOTHING</th>
<th>SHELTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 1</td>
<td>1. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 4</td>
<td>2. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 6</td>
<td>3. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 7</td>
<td>4. 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 10</td>
<td>5. 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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10. Magnificent costumes were displayed in the museum.
DIRECTIONS: Read the sentences and decide how the first 2 underlined words are related. Find a word at the top which will complete the analogy.

counterfeit  
building  
penitentiary  
tennis  
year  
basketball  
city  
tadpole  
cloth  
jaundice  
football  
monarch  
penguin  
cow

1. World Series is to baseball as Superbowl is to ____________
2. Rifle is to hunting as racquet is to ____________
3. Ocean is to seagull as jungle is to ____________
4. Principal is to school as mayor is to ____________
5. Scarf is to head as roof is to ____________
6. Girl is to female as king is to ____________
7. Mohair is to yarn as linen is to ____________
8. Success is to defeat as genuine is to ____________
9. Day is to week as month is to ____________
10. Bear is to cub as frog is to ____________

Score
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building  
penitentiary  
tennis  
year  
basketball  
city

tadpole  
cloth  
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monarch  
penguin  
cow

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2. Rifle is to hunting as racquet is to **tennis**
3. Ocean is to seagull as jungle is to **jaguar**
4. Principal is to school as mayor is to **city**
5. Scarf is to head as roof is to **building**
6. Girl is to female as king is to **monarch**
7. Mohair is to yarn as linen is to **cloth**
8. Success is to defeat as genuine is to **counterfeit**
9. Day is to week as month is to **year**
10. Bear is to cub as frog is to **tadpole**

Score
DIRECTIONS: Read the story. Then read the questions below. Three possible answers are given. Underline the correct answer.

Fred Barnes considered painting his room one afternoon. Before he could get started he had to figure out how much paint he would have to purchase to get the job done.

Two of the walls in his room were 9' x 12' while the wall with the window was 9' x 13'. He measured the window, which was 3' x 4', and wrote this down with his other figures. The fourth wall had a closet door and the door to his room. He did not want to paint the doors, but there was an area 9' x 2' and another area 9' x 3' plus a 2' x 2' area over his door.

When Fred had all his measurements he called the hardware store to find out how much paint he would need and how much the paint would cost. The manager of the store told Fred that a gallon of one-coat interior latex paint was $8.99 per gallon and would cover approximately 400 square feet of wall space. A quart of the same paint would cost $4.99 and cover approximately 110 square feet of wall space.

With this information Fred had to sit down and figure out if he wanted to undertake this project.

1. How many square feet of wall space did Fred have in his room?
   (a) 382 sq. ft.    (b) 370 sq. ft.    (c) 321 sq. ft.

2. How many square feet of wall space is there on the smallest wall?
   (a) 103 sq. ft.    (b) 45 sq. ft.    (c) 49 sq. ft.

3. How much paint should Fred buy?
   (a) 3 quarts    (b) 1 gallon    (c) 2 gallons

4. How much money should Fred spend for paint to do an adequate job on his room?
   (a) $8.99    (b) $4.99    (c) $9.98

Score __________
DIRECTIONS: Read the story. Then read the questions below. Three possible answers are given. Underline the correct answer.

Fred Barnes considered painting his room one afternoon. Before he could get started he had to figure out how much paint he would have to purchase to get the job done.

Two of the walls in his room were 9' x 12' while the wall with the window was 3' x 13'. He measured the window, which was 3' x 4', and wrote this down with his other figures. The fourth wall had a closet door and the door to his room. He did not want to paint the doors, but there was an area 9' x 2' and another area 9' x 3' plus a 2' x 2' area over his door.

When Fred had all his measurements he called the hardware store to find out how much paint he would need and how much the paint would cost. The manager of the store told Fred that a gallon of one-coat interior latex paint was $8.99 per gallon and would cover approximately 400 square feet of wall space. A quart of the same paint would cost $4.99 and cover approximately 110 square feet of wall space.

With this information Fred had to sit down and figure out if he wanted to undertake this project.

1. How many square feet of wall space did Fred have in his room?
   (a) 382 sq. ft.  (b) 370 sq. ft.  (c) 321 sq. ft.

2. How many square feet of wall space is there on the smallest wall?
   (a) 102 sq. ft.  (b) 45 sq. ft.  (c) 49 sq. ft.

3. How much paint should Fred buy?
   (a) 3 quarts  (b) 1 gallon  (c) 2 gallons

4. How much money should Fred spend for paint to do an adequate job on his room?
   (a) $8.99  (b) $4.99  (c) $9.98

Score _______
DIRECTIONS: Look at the map below. Circle the correct answer for the questions.

1. Which direction from Ann's house is Bill's house?
   (a) north    (b) east    (c) west

2. To go from Ann's house to Mudhen Lake you would have to travel ....
   (a) north    (b) south   (c) southeast

3. The path from the baseball diamond ends at ....
   (a) the park   (b) the lake   (c) the bridge

4. The shortest route from Bill's house to the lake would be through....
   (a) the pavillion (b) the lake   (c) the park

Score
DIRECTIONS: Look at the map below. Circle the correct answer for the questions.

1. Which direction from Ann's house is Bill's house?
   (a) north   (b) east   (c) west
   
2. To go from Ann's house to Mudhen lake you would have to travel ....
   (a) north   (b) south   (c) southeast
   
3. The path from the baseball diamond ends at ....
   (a) the park   (b) the lake   (c) the bridge
   
4. The shortest route from Bill's house to the lake would be through....
   (a) the pavillion (b) the lake   (c) the park

Score
DIRECTIONS: Look at the diagram, then fill in the blanks.

1. What is the size of the penalty area? 

2. How large is the ground goal area? 

3. What would be the minimum amount of space required for a soccer field? 

4. On a soccer field that is 120 yards long, what is the distance between the two penalty areas? 

5. How large are each of the goal nets? 

6. Is the goal area as wide as the halfway circle? 

7. What would the maximum size of a soccer field be? 

8. How many square yards are there in the penalty area? 

9. How many square feet of goal net are available for players to aim for? 

10. Is the width of the penalty area greater than or less than the distance from home plate to first base? 

Score 

250
DIRECTIONS: Look at the diagram, then fill in the blanks.

1. What is the size of the penalty area? 18 x 44 yds

2. How large is the ground goal area? 10 x 20 yds

3. What would be the minimum amount of space required for a soccer field? 55 x 100 yds

4. On a soccer field that is 120 yards long, what is the distance between the two penalty areas? 54 yds

5. How large are each of the goal nets? 8' x 24'

6. Is the goal area as wide as the halfway circle? Yes

7. What would the maximum size of a soccer field be? 75 x 120 yds

8. How many square yards are there in the penalty area? 792 sq yds

9. How many square feet of goal net are available for players to aim for? 192 sq ft

10. Is the width of the penalty area greater than or less than the distance from home plate to first base? Greater

Score
DIRECTIONS: Look at the diagram, then fill in the blanks.

1. How many feet is it from second base to home plate? __________

2. How many feet would the batter run if he hit a home run? __________

3. What is the distance from the pitcher's mound to second base? __________

4. How wide is home plate? __________

5. Is home plate longer than the width of the pitcher's plate? __________

6. What is larger, home plate or second base? __________

7. What is the distance between the first and third base? __________

8. What are the dimensions of the batter's box? __________

9. What is the distance between the left and right hand batter's box? __________

10. What is the distance from second base to the backstop? __________

Score __________

254
DIRECTIONS: Look at the diagram, then fill in the blanks.

1. How many feet is it from second base to home plate? 127' 3 3/8"
2. How many feet would the batter run if he hit a home run? 360'
3. What is the distance from the pitcher's mound to second base? 60' 9 1/2"
4. How wide is home plate? 12"
5. Is home plate longer than the width of the pitcher's plate? No
6. What is larger, home plate or second base? Home Plate
7. What is the distance between the first and third base? 127' 3 3/8"
8. What are the dimensions of the batter's box? 10' x 9'
9. What is the distance between the left and right hand batter's box? 29"
10. What is the distance from second base to the backstop? 187' 3 3/8"
THE PCRS

NAME

DATE

POST-TEST

522

page 4

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

256

PT: 641
DIRECTIONS: Using the given map, answer the following questions.
THE PCRs

NAME

DATE

DIRECTIONS: Using the given map, answer the following questions.
1. The longest runway is:
   A. Runway 3
   B. Runway 2
   C. Can't tell from this map.

2. The control tower is located to the __________ of Runway 1.
   A. South
   B. Southwest
   C. None of these.

3. When one travels to the airport on Carter Drive and turns into the Main entrance he is traveling ____________.
   A. North
   B. West
   C. East

4. If you leave the exit of the main parking lot you are facing ________.
   A. North
   B. South
   C. Neither of the above.

5. Runway 3 goes __________ and __________. (directions)
   A. North and South
   B. Depends how the pilot feels
   C. East and West

Score
1. The longest runway is:
   A. Runway 3
   B. Runway 2
   C. Can't tell from this map.

2. The control tower is located to the _______ of Runway 1.
   A. South
   B. Southwest
   C. None of these.

3. When one travels to the airport on Carter Drive and turns into the Main entrance he is traveling ________.
   A. North
   B. West
   C. East

4. If you leave the exit of the main parking lot you are facing ________.
   A. North
   B. South
   C. Neither of the above.

5. Runway 3 goes _________ and _________. (directions)
   A. North and South
   B. Depends how the pilot feels
   C. East and West

Score _______
DIRECTIONS: Using the picture of the globe, answer the following questions.

1. ________________ is in the Eastern Hemisphere.
   A. Dakar
   B. Eugene
   C. Baja

2. To get from Dallas to Omaha you would go __________.
   A. Northeast
   B. Due North
   C. Neither of the above.

3. The city that is on the prime Meridian is __________.

4. Eugene is closest to the __________° degree longitudinal line.

5. The __________ pole is not shown on this globe.

Score __________

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM 1 READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS  PT: 647
DIRECTIONS: Using the picture of the globe, answer the following questions.

1. ____________ is in the Eastern Hemisphere.
   A. Dakar
   B. Eugene
   C. Baja

2. To get from Dallas to Omaha you would go ________.
   A. Northeast
   B. Due North
   C. Neither of the above.

3. The city that is on the prime meridian is ________.

4. Eugene is closest to the ________ degree longitudinal line.

5. The ________ pole is not shown on this globe.

Score ________
THE PCRS

DIRECTIONS: Read each list of Maps and Diagrams. Read each question and put a check if the information can be found on a MAP or a DIAGRAM. Also, write the page number where it is found.

LIST OF MAPS

Annual Precipitation............285
Sante Fe Trail..................298
Important Ship Routes on the Great Lakes..............225
The Travels of Daniel Boone....210
North against the South.......418

LIST OF DIAGRAMS

Irrigation Systems...............292
Methods of Mining Coal........109
Panama Canal...................318
Oil Wells........................217
Why it Rains....................272
Population Growth in the World....476

1. Where would you find information on the building of a canal?
   Map ____________ Diagram ____________ Page # ____________

2. What would you use to find out if Nebraska receives more rain each year than Montana?
   Map ____________ Diagram ____________ Page # ____________

3. What would you use to find the states that fought in the Civil War?
   Map ____________ Diagram ____________ Page # ____________

4. Where would you find information on the construction of an irrigation system?
   Map ____________ Diagram ____________ Page # ____________

5. Where would you find how goods are brought into the midwest by ship from the Atlantic coast?
   Map ____________ Diagram ____________ Page # ____________

Score [Blank]

266

ADAPTED FROM SYSTEM I READ
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PT: 651
DIRECTIONS: Read each list of Maps and Diagrams. Read each question and put a check if the information can be found on a MAP or a DIAGRAM. Also, write the page number where it is found.

**LIST OF MAPS**
- Annual Precipitation............285
- Sante Fe Trail.........................298
- Important Ship Routes on the Great Lakes...........225
- The Travels of Daniel Boone.....210
- North against the South............418

**LIST OF DIAGRAMS**
- Irrigation Systems..................292
- Methods of Mining Coal.............109
- Panama Canal........................318
- Oil Wells.............................217
- Why it Rains..........................272
- Population Growth in the World....476

1. Where would you find information on the building of a canal?
   - Map___________________________
   - Diagram ✓
   - Page # 285

2. What would you use to find out if Nebraska receives more rain each year than Montana?
   - Map X
   - Diagram __________
   - Page # 285

3. What would you use to find the states that fought in the Civil War?
   - Map X
   - Diagram __________
   - Page # 418

4. Where would you find information on the construction of an irrigation system?
   - Map___________________________
   - Diagram X
   - Page # 212

5. Where would you find how goods are brought into the midwest by ship from the Atlantic coast?
   - Map X
   - Diagram __________
   - Page # 225

Score

PT: 652
DIRECTIONS: Read each list of Maps and Diagrams. Read each question and put a check if the information can be found on a MAP or a DIAGRAM. Also, write the page number where it is found.

6. What would you use if you were interested in the causes of rain?
   Map
   Diagram
   Page #

7. How could you find out where Daniel Boone traveled in the days of the pioneers?
   Map
   Diagram
   Page #

8. How could you find out which country has the most people in it?
   Map
   Diagram
   Page #

9. Where would you find information on missionary trade routes through early New Mexico?
   Map
   Diagram
   Page #

10. What would you use to see how coal is mined?
    Map
    Diagram
    Page #
THE IPDS

NAME ___________________________
DATE ___________________________

POST-TEST

Page 2

DIRECTIONS: Read each list of Maps and Diagrams. Read each question and put a check if the information can be found on a MAP or a DIAGRAM. Also, write the page number where it is found.

6. What would you use if you were interested in the causes of rain?
   Map ____________ Diagram ____________ Page # 372

7. How could you find out where Daniel Boone traveled in the days of the pioneers?
   Map ____________ Diagram ____________ Page # 210

8. How could you find out which country has the most people in it?
   Map ____________ Diagram ____________ Page # 476

9. Where would you find information on missionary trade routes through early New Mexico?
   Map ____________ Diagram ____________ Page # 298

10. What would you use to see how coal is mined?
    Map ____________ Diagram ____________ Page # 109
DIRECTIONS: Look at the map and fill in the blank after each question. List the map section of each of the questions.

1. What is the location of Morlan? __________________________________________
2. What is the location of Porky? _________________________________________
3. What is the location of Torky? _________________________________________
4. What is the location of Dawson? _______________________________________
5. What three sections have lakes in them? _________________________________
6. In what section is the northern most part of Duck River? ___________________
DIRECTIONS: Look at the map and fill in the blank after each question.
List the map section of each of the questions.

1. What is the location of Morlan? 2A
2. What is the location of Porky? 1B
3. What is the location of Torky? 1C
4. What is the location of Dawson? 2C
5. What three sections have lakes in them? 1D, 2D, 2C
6. In what section is the northern most part of Duck River? 1C

Score
DIRECTIONS: Here are the beginnings of some paragraphs. By looking at the heading and first line, decide in which paragraph the information would be found.

A) From Poor Beginnings
   Johnny Winslow was born in a poor sharecropper's shack just north of ...

B) New Techniques Identified
   A new process for the making of fish food was studied at ...

C) Banana Peels No Fish Food
   Morris Hantly lost all his tropical fish after feeding them only banana peels for a week. The fish ...

1. In which paragraph would you expect to find information about problems with banana peels? _____
2. In which paragraph would you find information about a person who started without money? _____
3. Which paragraph is about a way to do something? _____
4. Which paragraph has something about a start in life? _____
5. Which paragraph is about the life of a person? _____

Score
THE PCRS

DIRECTIONS: Here are the beginnings of some paragraphs. By looking at the heading and first line, decide in which paragraph the information would be found.

A) From Poor Beginnings
   Johnny Winslow was born in a poor sharecropper's shack just north of ...

B) New Techniques Identified
   A new process for the making of fish food was studied at ...

C) Banana Peels No Fish Food
   Morris Hantly lost all his tropical fish after feeding them only banana peels for a week. The fish ...

1. In which paragraph would you expect to find information about problems with banana peels?  

2. In which paragraph would you find information about a person who started without money?  

3. Which paragraph is about a way to do something?  

4. Which paragraph has something about a start in life?  

5. Which paragraph is about the life of a person?  

Score
DIRECTIONS: Look at the pictures. Answer the questions below.

This two ton truck is a kind that is sometimes called a panel truck. It is used for delivery and light hauling.

The jeep is a four wheel drive vehicle used to drive over rough terrain. It was developed for use in war. Because it goes in rough places it is used on backwoods vacations.

1. Which vehicle would be used in mountain trails?
   A or B

2. Which would be able to carry the most weight?
   A or B

3. Which would an electrician be likely to use in his work when he had to haul wire and tools to a house?
   A or B

4. Which one would be most comfortable for four people?
   A or B

5. Which one would be most useful to a grocery store owner who had to deliver groceries in all kinds of weather?
   A or B

Score [ ]
DIRECTIONS: Look at the pictures. Answer the questions below.

This two ton truck is a kind that is sometimes called a panel truck. It is used for delivery and light hauling.

The jeep is a four wheel drive vehicle used to drive over rough terrain. It was developed for use in war. Because it goes in rough places it is used on backwoods vacations.

1. Which vehicle would be used in mountain trails?
   - A or B

2. Which would be able to carry the most weight?
   - A or B

3. Which would an electrician be likely to use in his work when he had to haul wire and tools to a house?
   - A or B

4. Which one would be most comfortable for four people?
   - A or B

5. Which one would be most useful to a grocery store owner who had to deliver groceries in all kinds of weather?
   - A or B

Score
Unisex describes some of the clothes worn by both boys and girls these days. Some stores offer the same jeans, shirts, sweaters, T shirts, sox, shoes, headbands, vests, sweatshirts, jackets and miscellaneous other items of clothing for all youngsters. Some parents are known to buy these items in assorted sizes and whoever wants to wear whatever can do so. Ownership of a particular shirt or pair of slacks is getting to be passe. Some families go in for communal living and pool all their resources including one pile of clothes for all the young people in the home.

1. Unisex clothing means one type of clothing for both boys and girls. T F
2. Ownership of a particular item of clothing is important in this situation. T F
3. Some families, living together, pool all the youngsters' clothing. T F
4. Unisex clothing comes in the form of pants, skirts and underwear. T F
5. Some parents buy them in assorted sizes. T F

Score
DIRECTIONS: Look at the pictures. Then read the story. Read the numbered sentences below. Circle T if a statement is true and circle F if a statement is false.

Unisex describes some of the clothes worn by both boys and girls these days. Some stores offer the same jeans, shirts, sweaters, T-shirts, socks, shoes, headbands, vests, sweatshirts, jackets and miscellaneous other items of clothing for all youngsters. Some parents are known to buy these items in assorted sizes and whoever wants to wear whatever can do so. Ownership of a particular shirt or pair of slacks is getting to be passe. Some families go in for communal living and pool all their resources including one pile of clothes for all the young people in the home.

1. Unisex clothing means one type of clothing for both boys and girls.  
   T F

2. Ownership of a particular item of clothing is important in this situation.  
   T F

3. Some families, living together, pool all the youngsters' clothing.  
   T F

4. Unisex clothing comes in the form of pants, skirts and underwear.  
   T F

5. Some parents buy them in assorted sizes.  
   T F

Score
DIRECTIONS: Read the following selection. Demonstrate your note-taking ability by filling out the blanks below.

Sea shells have always fascinated people. Frequently many primitive people used them for money. They would barter them for food or other supplies. The American Indian used all kinds and varieties of shells for wampum. Even today the shell of the cowrie is used as money in some parts of Africa. The Indians along the coast of British Columbia used the tooth shells in place of coins. In New Guinea these shells are still used to some extent. Here in America today shells still have monetary value. Many people collect shells as a hobby. Shells have curious shapes and are beautiful. People use them to decorate their homes. Some seashells are sold for over one-hundred dollars.

I. Main Idea: ____________________________________________________________

A. Supporting Details _____________________________________________________

B. Supporting Details _____________________________________________________

C. Supporting Details _____________________________________________________

Score: ______
Directions: Read the following selection. Demonstrate your note-taking ability by filling out the blanks below.

Sea shells have always fascinated people. Frequently many primitive people used them for money. They would barter them for food or other supplies. The American Indian used all kinds and varieties of shells for wampum. Even today the shell of the cowrie is used as money in some parts of Africa. The Indians along the coast of British Columbia used the tooth shells in place of coins. In New Guinea these shells are still used to some extent. Here in America today shells still have monetary value. Many people collect shells as a hobby. Shells have curious shapes and are beautiful. People use them to decorate their homes. Some seashells are sold for over one-hundred dollars.

I. Main Idea Shells Have Monetary Value

A. Supporting Details American Indians - Wampum

B. Supporting Details Cowrie Shell in Africa

C. Supporting Details British Columbia - Tooth Shells

Answers will vary.