Dear Parents,

The John McKeever Elementary Faculty and Staff would like to thank you for the continuous support with your child’s education. This first semester is coming to an end, and we are proud to say that it has been a very successful first semester. Teachers have worked in preparing a Christmas Homework Packet for your son/daughter to reinforce some of the material learned this semester. The students have shown in the District Benchmark a high mastery level on this material. Your support with them completing the review packet is greatly appreciated. The students will be compensated campus wide for completing the packet with strategies, and it must be signed by the parent or legal guardian. The packet must be turned in on Wednesday, January 8, 2020, to their Teacher.

Have safe holidays!

Sincerely,

Susana M. Arredondo
Principal

Susana M. Arredondo
Principal

Estimados Padres,

La facultad y personal de la primaria John McKeever le quiere agradecer a usted por el apoyo continuo en la educación de sus hijos. Este primer semestre está por terminar, y nos enorgullése informarles que ha sido de muchos logros académicos. Los maestros han preparado un paquete para que su hijo/a lo hagan durante las vacaciones Navideñas. Sus hijos han aprendido este material durante este semestre y ellos han mostrado un nivel alto de entendimiento en los exámenes que el distrito ha dado. Se les agradece su apoyo en ayudarnos en que su hijo/a hagan este trabajo. Se les dará un incentivo a los estudiantes que entreguen este paquete completo, con estrategias, y la firma del padre o tutor legal a su maestro(a). El paquete debe ser entregado el miércoles, 8 de enero del 2020.

Felices fiestas,

Atentamente,

Susana M. Arredondo
Directora

Susana M. Arredondo
Directora
John McKeever
Elementary

A+ STAAR

WRITING
Writing: Revising/Editing

Read the text and choose the best answer to each question.

*Miguel wrote this literary text in response to a class assignment. Read Miguel’s story and look for any corrections he should make. Then answer the questions that follow.*

*Momotarō*

(1) An old woman carried her basket of laundry to the river. (2) She longed for a son or daughter to share her heavy load. (3) She felt as though she had waited a lifetime to teach the customs of the Japanese people to a child of her own. (4) As she knelt to scrub her clothes, something caught her eye. (5) Floating and bobbing in the water was a beautiful peach. (6) She reached out with her withered arm. (7) Her fingers just caught hold of the juicy fruit, blushing pink and gold. (8) She carried her sweet treasure home to share with her aging husband.

(9) When the elderly man broke the peach in two, a little boy burst from its seed. (10) The old couple was overjoyed. (11) They named the boy Momotarō, for he was the eldest son born from a peach. (12) Momotarō made their family complete. (13) He brought life and hope to his parents. (14) Later, when Momotarō became a man, he saved his people.
1. How should sentence 3 be changed?
   A. Change felt to feeled
   B. Insert a comma after the word *though*
   C. Change wated to waited
   D. Change *Japanese* to *japanese*

2. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?
   F. Change *catched* to caught
   G. Remove the comma after the word *fruit*
   H. Change *blushing* to *blushed*
   J. Sentence 7 is written correctly in the story.

3. What change should be made in sentence 9?
   A. Change *man* to men
   B. Change *breaked* to broke
   C. Remove the comma after the word *two*
   D. Change *its* to *it's*

4. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 12?
   F. Change *their* to there
   G. Change *made* to maid
   H. Change *compleat* to complete
   J. No change should be made in this sentence.

- Irregular words
Writing: Revising/Editing

Read the text and choose the best answer to each question.

Leslie's music teacher asked his students to choose a musical topic of interest. Leslie had just learned two interesting facts. Read Leslie's text and look for any corrections she should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Hidden Strings

(1) Humans have enjoyed the sounds of stringed instruments for centuries. (2) You may not know that a piano is a stringed instrument. (3) Inside the wooden frame of a piano, there are rows of piano wire. (4) Piano wire is made of high-carbon steel. (5) This special wire vibrates to produce sounds. (6) More thin wires produce higher sounds. (7) Thicker wires produce lower sounds.

(8) Attached to each key of the piano is a small hammer. (9) When a pianist presses a key, the corresponding hammer strikes the string.

(10) The lowest note on a modern piano keyboard is an A. (11) Tim Storms holds the Guinness World Record for the most deep human voice. (12) His voice is eight octaves lower than the lowest note on a piano. (13) That's so low, only an elephant can hear it.
1. What change should be made in sentence 1?
   A. Change *have* to *had*
   B. Change *sounds* to *sounded*
   C. Change *stringed* to *string*
   D. No change should be made.

2. How should sentence 6 be changed?
   F. Change *More thin* to *Thinner*
   G. Change *higher* to *more high*
   H. Change the period to a question mark
   J. Sentence 6 should not be changed.

3. How should sentence 10 be changed?
   A. Change *lowest* to *most low*
   B. Change *modern* to *modern*
   C. Insert quotation marks around the word *piano*
   D. No change should be made.

4. What change should be made in sentence 11?
   F. Change *holds* to *hold*
   G. Change *World Record* to *world record*
   H. Change *most deep* to *deepest*
   J. Sentence 11 should not be changed.
Writing: Revising/Editing

Read the text and choose the best answer to each question.

Last fall Alejandra's teacher asked his students to write about attractions they had visited in their city. Alejandra wrote about the Texas Rose Festival. Read Alejandra's informational text and look for any corrections she should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Pretty as a Rose

(1) The beautiful city of Tyler is nestled in the pine trees of East Texas. (2) The city is known as the "Rose Capital of America." (3) Visitors from around the world come to the Tyler Municipal Rose Garden. (4) More than 38,000 rosebushes are planted in the 14-acre garden. (5) There is also a museum and a gift-shop. (6) The Texas Rose Festival is held in October of each year. (7) The annual event includes a Queen's Tea. (8) No tea is served, but guests enjoy lots of punch and cookies. (9) The highlight of the weeklong event is the Rose Parade. (10) Boy Scouts lead the parade carrying the American and Texas flags. (11) Duchesses wave and toss candy from floats decorated with roses. (12) Clowns juggle bowling pins from atop unicycles. (13) As the cool fall morning gives way to a bright, sunny day, the parade ends with riders on horseback. (14) Citizens pack up their lawn chairs and head home. (15) They look forward to next year's Rose Festival.
1. What is the correct way to write sentence 3?
   A. Visitors from around the world come to the Tyler Municipal Rose Garden.
   B. Visitors from around the world coming to the Tyler Municipal Rose Garden.
   C. Visitors from around the world was coming to the Tyler Municipal Rose Garden.
   D. Sentence 3 is written correctly in the text.

2. How does sentence 5 need to be changed?
   F. Change There to Their
   G. Delete also
   H. Change musseum to museum
   J. No change is needed in sentence 5.

3. What change needs to be made in sentence 8?
   A. Change tea to teas
   B. Change is served to are served
   C. Change enjoy to enjoys
   D. Sentence 8 does not need to be changed.

4. What change, if any, should be made to sentence 13?
   F. Remove the comma after the word bright
   G. Change suny to sunny
   H. Change parade to Parade
   J. Make no change
Writing: Revising/Editing

Read the text and choose the best answer to each question.

Polly’s teacher asked her to write an informational text about her favorite food. Polly wants you to read her text and look for any corrections she needs to make. When you finish reading, answer the questions that follow.

Cover Your Cup!

(1) Tapas are traditional appetizers from Spain.  (2) Some are served cold, such as an assortment of cheeses and olives.  (3) And some are served hot, such as meatballs with sauce.  (4) The history of the word is as delicious as the tapa itself.  (5) The word “tapa” is from the spanish verb tapar.  (6) Tapar means “to cover.”  (7) Long ago, house and inns were not sealed as well as they are today.  (8) Cracks around windows and doors let in flies and other pesky insects.  (9) During meals, Diners would place a slice of bread over their drinks to keep flies from taking a sip.  (10) Restaurant owners began serving salty meats with the bread.  (11) These meats included ham and chorizo.  (12) The salty flavor made diners thirsty.  (13) Therefore, they purchased more drinks.  (14) These small portions of meat and bread became known as tapas because they covered a diner’s glasses.  (15) Hot or cold, tapas are tasty and interesting.
1. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?
   A. Remove the quotation marks from the word tapa
   B. Change spanish to Spanish
   C. Insert a comma after the word verb
   D. Sentence 5 should not be changed.

2. How does sentence 7 need to be changed?
   F. Remove the comma from after ago
   G. Change house to houses
   H. Change were to was
   J. Delete the word as after well

3. What change needs to be made in sentence 9?
   A. Change Diners to diners
   B. Insert a comma after bread
   C. Change flies to flys
   D. No change needs to be made.

4. What change should be made in sentence 14?
   F. Change became to become
   G. Insert a comma before because
   H. Change diner's to diners
   J. Change glasses to glass
Writing: Revising/Editing

Read the text and choose the best answer to each question.

Oliver's teacher asked him to write an informational text about a topic of interest. Oliver wants you to read his text and look for any corrections he needs to make. When you finish reading, answer the questions that follow.

Mythology

(1) Ancient cultures created myths to explain events they did not understand. (2) Myths usually answered perplexing questions. (3) They helped people make sense of the world. (4) Now, science can explain why the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. (5) Prior to this discovery, it was a mystery. (6) Greek myths may be the best-known. (7) Many recent books, movies, and television series feature Greek gods and goddesses. (8) But other cultures created and recorded their own myths.

(9) The Chinese have myths that explain how music came to be, why the moon shines at night, and why earthquakes occur. (10) Native Americans have multiple myths that explain the origins of corn and canyons. (11) Almost every ancient culture includes myths that describe the creation of the world. (12) Though myths from around the world differ greatly, they all have something in common. (13) They are interesting!
1. How does sentence 2 need to be changed?
   A. Change usual to usually
   B. Change answered to answer
   C. Change perplexing to perplexed
   D. Sentence 2 does not need to be changed.

2. What change should be made in sentence 10?
   F. Change Americans to americans
   G. Change have to had
   H. Change multiple to multiple
   J. Change the word and to or

3. What change needs to be made in sentence 11?
   A. Change Almost to Almost
   B. Change ancient to anchent
   C. Change creashun to creation
   D. Make no change

4. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 12?
   F. Change myths to Myths
   G. Insert a comma after the word world
   H. Change greatly to great
   J. No change should be made.
Writing: Revising/Editing

Read the text and choose the best answer to each question.

Catalina wrote the following literary text about a practical joke played on an innkeeper during the Gold Rush of 1849. Read Catalina’s text and look for any corrections she should make. When you finish reading, answer the questions that follow.

The Prospectors’ Practical Joke

(1) Minors and prospectors were a rowdy bunch. (2) They were known far and wide for their practical jokes. (3) It was nearing Thanksgiving. (4) The local innkeeper was worried he wouldn’t have enough turkeys to serve his guests. (5) He had six turkeys on hand but needed at least three more.

(6) Turkeys were rare in those parts, so they brought a handsome price. (7) Some young prospectors thought it would be great fun to fool the innkeeper. (8) The young men sold him three fat turkeys about $8 each. (9) On Thanksgiving of morning, when the innkeeper went out to prepare his turkeys for dinner, he found only six turkeys. (10) The young men laughed and laughed. (11) They had sold him his own turkeys!

(12) The innkeeper smiled to himself. (13) “I’ve set you a special table,” he told the prospectors who had tricked him.

(14) “But there’s nothing here!” exclaimed the young men.

(15) “I’ve prepared for you exactly what you sold me. (16) Nothing!” replied the innkeeper.
1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
   A Change Minors to Miners
   B Change prospectors to Prospectors
   C Change rowdy to roudy
   D Make no change

2 How does sentence 2 need to be changed?
   F Change were to was
   G Change known to knowed
   H Change there to their
   J Sentence 2 does not need to be changed.

3 What change should be made in sentence 8?
   A Change sold to selled
   B Insert a comma after the word three
   C Change about to for
   D No change should be made in this sentence.

4 What change should be made in sentence 9?
   F Change On Thanksgiving of morning to On Thanksgiving morning
   G Change when to where
   H Change to prepare to to preparing
   J No change should be made.
John McKeever
Elementary

MATHMATICS
Readiness Review 4.2B

1. Margo ran a 26.2 mile race. How is this distance written in words?
   A. Two hundred sixty-two miles
   B. Twenty-six and two-hundredths miles
   C. Two and sixty-two tenths miles
   D. Twenty-six and two tenths miles

2. In which number below does the digit 5 have the value of five tenths?
   A. 658
   B. 86.5
   C. 6.05
   D. 8.65

4. What is the value of the underlined digit in the number below?
   
   56,248,156
   
   A. Six hundred thousand
   B. Six billion
   C. Six million
   D. Sixty thousand
3  How is the number below written in expanded notation?

\[ 48,260,126.3 \]

A  \((4 \times 10,000,000) + (8 \times 1,000,000) + (2 \times 100,000) + (6 \times 10,000) + (1 \times 100) + (2 \times 10) + (6 \times 1) + (3 \times 0.1)\)

B  \((1 \times 40,000,000) + (1 \times 8,000,000) + (1 \times 200,000) + (1 \times 60,000) + (1 \times 100) + (1 \times 20) + (1 \times 6) + (1 \times 0.3)\)

C  \((4 \times 10,000,000) + (8 \times 1,000,000) + (2 \times 10,000) + (6 \times 1,000) + (1 \times 100) + (2 \times 10) + (6 \times 1) + (3 \times 0.1)\)

D  \((4 \times 10,000,000) + (8 \times 1,000,000) + (2 \times 100,000) + (6 \times 10,000) + (1 \times 100) + (1 \times 20) + (1 \times 6) + (3 \times 0.3)\)

5  How is the number below written in words?

\((8 \times 1,000) + (7 \times 100) + (2 \times 10) + (2 \times 1) + (7 \times \frac{1}{10}) + (3 \times \frac{1}{100})\)

A  Eight thousand, seven hundred twenty-two and seven tenths and three hundredths

B  Eight thousand, seven hundred twenty and seventy-three hundredths

C  Eight thousand, seven hundred twenty-two and seventy-three tenths

D  Eight thousand, seven hundred twenty-two and seventy-three hundredths
6  How is the number below written in expanded notation?

57,092.35

A  \((5 \times 1,000) + (7 \times 100) + (9 \times 10) + (2 \times 1) + (3 \times \frac{1}{10}) + \frac{1}{100}\)

B  \((5 \times 10,000) + (7 \times 1,000) + (9 \times 10) + (2 \times 1) + (3 \times \frac{1}{10}) + \frac{1}{100}\)

C  \((1 \times 50,000) + (1 \times 7,000) + (1 \times 90) + (1 \times 2) + (1 \times \frac{3}{10}) + \frac{1}{100}\)

D  \((5 \times 1,000,000) + (7 \times 100,000) + (9 \times 1,000) + (2 \times 100) + (3 \times 10) + (5 \times 1)\)

7  What is the value of the digit 4 in the number five hundred seventy-three million, three hundred forty-seven thousand, three hundred seventy-nine?

A  40

B  400

C  40,000

D  400,000
8. Jacob measures the length of a caterpillar to be 2.34 centimeters. How is this length written in words?
   A. Two and thirty-four tenths centimeters
   B. Two hundred thirty-four centimeters
   C. Two and thirty-four hundredths centimeters
   D. Twenty-three and four hundredths centimeters

9. The cost of gasoline is $2.34 per gallon. What is the value of the digit three?
   A. $\frac{1}{10}$
   B. $\frac{3}{10}$
   C. $\frac{3}{100}$
   D. $\frac{1}{100}$

10. What is the value of the underlined digit in the number below?
    \[85.26\]
   A. Six
   B. Six hundred
   C. Six tenths
   D. Six hundredths

© Forde-Ferrier, L.L.C.
Readiness Assessment 4.2B

1. How is the number below written in expanded notation?

912,006,780.94

A. \((9 \times 10,000,000) + (1 \times 1,000,000) + (2 \times 100,000) + (6 \times 10,000) + (7 \times 1,000) + (8 \times 100) + (9 \times 10) + (4 \times 100)\)

B. \((9 \times 100,000,000) + (1 \times 10,000,000) + (2 \times 1,000,000) + (6 \times 1,000) + (7 \times 100) + (8 \times 10) + (9 \times 0.1) + (4 \times 0.01)\)

C. \((1 \times 900,000,000) + (1 \times 10,000,000) + (1 \times 2,000,000) + (1 \times 6,000) + (1 \times 700) + (1 \times 80) + (9 \times \frac{1}{10}) + (4 \times \frac{1}{100})\)

D. \((9 \times 100,000,000) + (1 \times 10,000,000) + (2 \times 1,000,000) + (6 \times 10,000) + (7 \times 100) + (8 \times 10) + (9 \times \frac{1}{10}) + (4 \times \frac{1}{100})\)

2. What is the value of the digit 9 in the number seventy-five thousand, eight three and ninety-seven hundredths?

A. 90

B. 9

C. \(\frac{9}{10}\)

D. \(\frac{9}{100}\)
3 In which number below does the digit 7 have the value of seven hundredths?

A 5,789.6
B 8,684.7
C 963.47
D 157.84

4 George drank 16.9 ounces of water from a water bottle. How is this amount written in words?

A Sixteen and nine hundredths ounces
B One hundred sixty-nine ounces
C Sixteen and nine tenths ounces
D One and sixty-nine tenths ounces

5 How is the number below written in standard form?

\[(8 \times 10,000) + (9 \times 100) + (6 \times 10) + \left(7 \times \frac{1}{10}\right) + \left(1 \times \frac{1}{100}\right)\]

A 89,671
B 89,060.71
C 80,967.1
D 80,960.71
6. What is the value of the underlined digit in the number below?

1,458.74

A. Seven
B. Seven tenths
C. Seventy
D. Seven hundredths

---

7. What is the value of the digit 5 in the number twenty-five thousand, four hundred and eighty-nine hundredths?

A. 50,000
B. 5,000
C. 500
D. 5

---

8. What is the value of the underlined digit in the number below?

658,743,006

A. Six billion
B. Six hundred billion
C. Six hundred million
D. Six hundred thousand
9. How is the number below written in words?

\[(1 \times 100,000) + (6 \times 1,000) + (5 \times 100) + (3 \times 1) + (7 \times \frac{1}{10})\]

A. One hundred sixty thousand, five hundred three and seven tenths
B. One hundred six thousand, five hundred three and seven tenths
C. One hundred six thousand, five hundred thirty and seven tenths
D. One hundred six thousand, five hundred thirty-seven

10. Victor measured the length of his cell phone to be five and forty-five hundredths inches. How is this length written as a numeral?

A. 5.45 inches
B. 545 inches
C. 5.045 inches
D. 54.5 inches
Readiness Review 4.2G

1. Jenna bought a candy bar split into 10 equally sized pieces. She eats eight of the pieces. Which decimal represents the fraction of the candy bar Jenna ate?

   A. 8.0
   B. 0.08
   C. 0.8
   D. 0.88

2. Which decimal and fraction pair represent equal amounts?

   A. 0.3 and $\frac{1}{3}$
   B. 0.6 and $\frac{6}{10}$
   C. 0.5 and $\frac{5}{100}$
   D. 0.1 and $\frac{1}{1}$
3 The model below is shaded to represent the part of two pizzas eaten at a party.

Which fraction and decimal represent the part of the pizzas eaten at the party?

A \[ \frac{18}{20} \text{ and } 0.18 \]

B \[ 1\frac{8}{10} \text{ and } 1.8 \]

C \[ 1\frac{8}{20} \text{ and } 1.8 \]

D \[ 1\frac{8}{10} \text{ and } 1.08 \]

4 Josh is at batting practice. He hits 64 out of 100 of the practice pitches. How is 64 out of 100 represented as a decimal?

A 64.0

B 0.064

C 0.64

D 64.100
5  The model below is shaded to represent a decimal.

Which decimal is represented by the model?

A  44.0
B  4.40
C  0.44
D  0.04

6  What fraction and decimal represent the value of Point G?

A  $\frac{2}{8}$ and 0.2
B  $\frac{2}{10}$ and 2.1
C  $\frac{2}{10}$ and 0.2
D  $\frac{2}{100}$ and 0.02
7 Mrs. Baker made 100 chocolate chip cookies for a school bake sale. She sold 86 of the cookies. Which decimal represents the fraction of cookies Mrs. Baker sold?

A 0.86
B 8.6
C 0.086
D 86.0

8 Jasmine has a collection of 100 marbles. Thirty of Jasmine's marbles are yellow. Which fraction and decimal represent the part of Jasmine's collection that is yellow?

A \( \frac{30}{100} \) and 0.3
B \( \frac{30}{10} \) and 30.10
C \( \frac{30}{100} \) and 0.03
D \( \frac{30}{10} \) and 0.3
9 The model below is shaded to represent a fraction.

Which decimal is represented by the model?

A 0.9
B 0.09
C 9.00
D 90.0

10 What fraction and decimal represent the value of Point N?

A \( \frac{5}{10} \) and 0.5
B \( \frac{5}{10} \) and 0.05
C \( \frac{5}{100} \) and 0.5
D \( \frac{5}{100} \) and 0.05
1. Bailey eats \(\frac{2}{10}\) of a pie.

What decimal describes the portion of the pie Bailey eats?

A. 2.0
B. 0.2
C. 0.02
D. 0.28

2. What fraction and decimal represent the value of Point P?

A. \(\frac{9}{10}\) and 0.09
B. \(\frac{9}{100}\) and 0.09
C. \(\frac{9}{1}\) and 0.9
D. \(\frac{9}{10}\) and 0.9
3  Kai is practicing his free-throws during basketball practice. He makes seven out of ten of his practice shots. Which decimal represents the fraction of shots Kai made during practice?

A  0.07  
B  7.0  
C  7.10  
D  0.7

4  The model below is shaded to represent the part of two sodas Chelsea drank after school.

Which fraction and decimal represent the part of the sodas Chelsea drank?

A  $\frac{14}{10}$ and 0.14  
B  $\frac{14}{20}$ and 1.4  
C  $\frac{4}{10}$ and 1.04  
D  $\frac{4}{10}$ and 1.4
5. Which decimal and fraction pair represent equal amounts?

A. 0.67 and $\frac{67}{10}$
B. 0.41 and $\frac{41}{100}$
C. 0.09 and $\frac{9}{10}$
D. 0.16 and $\frac{6}{100}$

6. What fraction and decimal represent the value of Point S?

A. $\frac{7}{10}$ and 0.7
B. $\frac{34}{10}$ and 3.4
C. $\frac{34}{100}$ and 0.34
D. $\frac{34}{100}$ and 0.034
The Dragon Boat Festival

Ancient Tradition
1. The Dragon Boat Festival began in China over 2,000 years ago. Typically, the festival takes place in the summer.

The Boats
2. Dragon Boats are the highlight of the festival. They are long, slender boats shaped with a colorful dragon's head in front and tail in the back. Teams race boats across the water in a display of strength and beauty.

Origins of the Celebration
3. In the beginning, the festival honored the dragon god who was responsible for rainfall and rivers. Later, it became a way to honor a Chinese poet who lost his life at sea. The Chinese people loved the poet. They paid him respect by searching for his soul on the river in boats shaped like dragons. They also prepared special rice dumplings and threw them in the river as offerings.

Current Celebration
4. Today, the Dragon Boat Festival is also celebrated in cities across the United States. Festivals include parades, martial arts demonstrations, and firecrackers. People eat special rice dumplings called Zongzi. It is likely a celebration that will continue for many years to come.
1. What does the illustration of the dragon boats help the reader understand?
   A. The shape of the boats
   B. The number of people in the boats
   C. The best way to steer the boats
   D. The strength of the team

2. What can the reader conclude based on the text and the illustration of the Zongzi dumpling?
   F. Zongzi dumplings are delicious.
   G. Zongzi dumplings are eaten with chopsticks.
   H. Zongzi dumplings are made of rice.
   J. Zongzi dumplings are difficult to eat.

3. According to the heading “Origins of the Celebration,” what will the reader learn in this section?
   A. The ways teams train to compete in Dragon Boat Festival races
   B. The appearance of the boats used for the Dragon Boat Festival
   C. When the Dragon Boat Festival takes place each year
   D. How the Dragon Boat Festival started
Read the text and answer the questions.

The Invention of Television

1. With the press of a button, you can watch sports, cartoons, news, and much, much more. But until 1927, none of this was possible.

2. Philo Farnsworth was born in 1906. He lived in a log cabin without electricity until his family moved to Idaho. There, he saw the first power lines and experienced electricity in his home.

3. Farnsworth loved learning about how machines worked. He would take them apart and learn how they operated. While reading Popular Science magazine, he learned about television. It had not yet been created, but the idea for transmitting pictures was an invention many were trying to design.

4. One day, while plowing a field on his family’s farm, Farnsworth came up with a way to develop television. The straight rows of the field sparked the idea. He realized he could break down images into parallel lines of light. Then, the lines could be captured and transmitted as electrons. Finally, the lines could be reconstructed and displayed on a screen for people to see.

5. Farnsworth’s idea would have to wait until he was out of high school. He traveled to California, presented his idea, and received $6,000 to develop a model of his invention. It took several attempts, but eventually Philo created a television that worked! When he was 22, he unveiled his invention. Thanks to Philo Farnsworth, we now have television.
1 According to the text, Philo Farnsworth mainly learned about machines by —
   A taking them apart
   B reading about them
   C working on the farm
   D experimenting with electricity

2 Which detail from the text supports the idea that daily life inspired Philo Farnsworth's invention?
   F He lived in a log cabin without electricity until his family moved to Idaho.
   G One day, while plowing a field on his family's farm, Farnsworth came up with a way to develop television.
   H Finally, the lines could be reconstructed and displayed on a screen for people to see.
   J He traveled to California, presented his idea, and received $6,000 to develop a model of his invention.

3 What is the key idea of the text?
   A Philo Farnsworth gained ideas for his invention from science magazines.
   B Philo Farnsworth tried several times to create a television that worked.
   C Philo Farnsworth traveled to share his television idea with others.
   D Philo Farnsworth applied his creativity to invent the television.
Food Ninja  
by Barb Peters

Mom loves to shock me with surprises.  
Made up of healthy food in disguises.

Kale blended into my strawberry smoothie.  
Did Mom think I wouldn’t see?

Brussels sprouts stare at me from under a cheesy sauce.  
Did Mom think the taste would get lost?

My mashed potato mountain is just a cauliflower pile.  
Did Mom think I would ignore the taste for a while?

Spinach mixed into tasty dessert treats.

Did Mom think I wouldn’t notice changes to my sweets?  
Mom is as stealthy as a ninja while she manipulates my food.  
I just have one request, Mom; please just make them good!
1 The poet included the simile in the last stanza to suggest Mom is —
   A concerned
   B kind
   C sneaky
   D talented

2 Read these lines from stanza 3.

   My mashed potato mountain is just a cauliflower pile.
   Did Mom think I would ignore the taste for a while?

   What image of the food is created by the metaphor?
   F It is not appealing to eat.
   G It is the speaker’s favorite food.
   H It is not prepared correctly.
   J It is more than the speaker can eat.

3 Which line from the poem includes an example of personification?
   A Mom loves to shock me with surprises
   B Brussels sprouts stare at me from under a cheesy sauce.
   C Did Mom think I wouldn’t notice changes to my sweets?
   D I just have one request, Mom; please just make them good!
1. According to the text, Philo Farnsworth mainly learned about machines by —
   A. taking them apart
   B. reading about them
   C. working on the farm
   D. experimenting with electricity

2. Which detail from the text supports the idea that daily life inspired Philo Farnsworth's invention?
   F. He lived in a log cabin without electricity until his family moved to Idaho.
   G. One day, while plowing a field on his family's farm, Farnsworth came up with a way to develop television.
   H. Finally, the lines could be reconstructed and displayed on a screen for people to see.
   J. He traveled to California, presented his idea, and received $6,000 to develop a model of his invention.

3. What is the key idea of the text?
   A. Philo Farnsworth gained ideas for his invention from science magazines.
   B. Philo Farnsworth tried several times to create a television that worked.
   C. Philo Farnsworth traveled to share his television idea with others.
   D. Philo Farnsworth applied his creativity to invent the television.
1. The poet included the simile in the last stanza to suggest Mom is —
   A concerned
   B kind
   C sneaky
   D talented

2. Read these lines from stanza 3.

   My mashed potato mountain is just a cauliflower pile.
   Did Mom think I would ignore the taste for a while?

   What image of the food is created by the metaphor?
   F It is not appealing to eat.
   G It is the speaker's favorite food.
   H It is not prepared correctly.
   J It is more than the speaker can eat.

3. Which line from the poem includes an example of personification?
   A Mom loves to shock me with surprises
   B Brussels sprouts stare at me from under a cheesy sauce.
   C Did Mom think I wouldn’t notice changes to my sweets?
   D I just have one request, Mom; please just make them good!
1. What does the illustration of the dragon boats help the reader understand?
   A. The shape of the boats
   B. The number of people in the boats
   C. The best way to steer the boats
   D. The strength of the team

2. What can the reader conclude based on the text and the illustration of the Zongzi dumpling?
   F. Zongzi dumplings are delicious.
   G. Zongzi dumplings are eaten with chopsticks.
   H. Zongzi dumplings are made of rice.
   J. Zongzi dumplings are difficult to eat.

3. According to the heading “Origins of the Celebration,” what will the reader learn in this section?
   A. The ways teams train to compete in Dragon Boat Festival races
   B. The appearance of the boats used for the Dragon Boat Festival
   C. When the Dragon Boat Festival takes place each year
   D. How the Dragon Boat Festival started
Readiness Review 4.2B

1. Margo ran a 26.2 mile race. How is this distance written in words?
   A. Two hundred sixty-two miles
   B. Twenty-six and two-hundredths miles
   C. Two and sixty-two tenths miles
   D. Twenty-six and two tenths miles

2. In which number below does the digit 5 have the value of five tenths?
   A. 658
   B. 86.5
   C. 6.05
   D. 8.65

4. What is the value of the underlined digit in the number below?
   56,248,156
   A. Six hundred thousand
   B. Six billion
   C. Six million
   D. Sixty thousand
6. How is the number below written in expanded notation?

57,092.35

A. \((5 \times 1,000) + (7 \times 100) + (9 \times 10) + (2 \times 1) + (3 \times \frac{1}{10}) + (5 \times \frac{1}{100})\)

B. \((5 \times 10,000) + (7 \times 1,000) + (9 \times 10) + (2 \times 1) + (3 \times \frac{1}{10}) + (5 \times \frac{1}{100})\)

C. \((1 \times 50,000) + (1 \times 7,000) + (1 \times 90) + (1 \times 2) + (1 \times \frac{3}{10}) + (1 \times \frac{5}{100})\)

D. \((5 \times 1,000,000) + (7 \times 100,000) + (9 \times 1,000) + (2 \times 100) + (3 \times 10) + (5 \times 1)\)

7. What is the value of the digit 4 in the number five hundred seventy-three million, three hundred forty-seven thousand, three hundred seventy-nine?

A. 40
B. 400
C. 40,000
D. 400,000
Readiness Assessment 4.2B

1 How is the number below written in expanded notation?

912,006,780.94

A \((9 \times 10,000,000) + (1 \times 1,000,000) + (2 \times 100,000) + (6 \times 10,000) + (7 \times 1,000) + (8 \times 100) + (9 \times 10) + (4 \times 100)\)

B \((9 \times 100,000,000) + (1 \times 10,000,000) + (2 \times 1,000,000) + (6 \times 1,000) + (7 \times 100) + (8 \times 10) + (9 \times 0.1) + (4 \times 0.01)\)

C \((1 \times 900,000,000) + (1 \times 10,000,000) + (1 \times 2,000,000) + (1 \times 6,000) + (1 \times 700) + (1 \times 80) + (9 \times \frac{1}{10}) + (4 \times \frac{1}{100})\)

D \((9 \times 100,000,000) + (1 \times 10,000,000) + (2 \times 1,000,000) + (6 \times 10,000) + (7 \times 100) + (8 \times 10) + (9 \times \frac{1}{10}) + (4 \times \frac{1}{100})\)

2 What is the value of the digit 9 in the number seventy-five thousand, eight three and ninety-seven hundredths?

A 90

B 9

C \(\frac{9}{10}\)

D \(\frac{9}{100}\)
6. What is the value of the underlined digit in the number below?

1,458.74

A. Seven
B. Seven tenths
C. Seventy
D. Seven hundredths

7. What is the value of the digit 5 in the number twenty-five thousand, four hundred and eighty-nine hundredths?

A. 50,000
B. 5,000
C. 500
D. 5

8. What is the value of the underlined digit in the number below?

658,743,006

A. Six billion
B. Six hundred billion
C. Six hundred million
D. Six hundred thousand
Readiness Review 4.2G

1  Jenna bought a candy bar split into 10 equally sized pieces. She eats eight of the pieces. Which decimal represents the fraction of the candy bar Jenna ate?
   A  8.0
   B  0.08
   C  0.8
   D  0.88

2  Which decimal and fraction pair represent equal amounts?
   A  0.3 and \( \frac{1}{3} \)
   B  0.6 and \( \frac{6}{10} \)
   C  0.5 and \( \frac{5}{100} \)
   D  0.1 and \( \frac{1}{1} \)
The model below is shaded to represent a decimal.

Which decimal is represented by the model?

A  44.0
B  4.40
C  0.44
D  0.04

What fraction and decimal represent the value of Point G?

A  \( \frac{2}{8} \) and 0.2
B  \( \frac{2}{10} \) and 2.1
C  \( \frac{2}{10} \) and 0.2
D  \( \frac{2}{100} \) and 0.02
9  The model below is shaded to represent a fraction.

Which decimal is represented by the model?

A  0.9
B  0.09
C  9.00
D  90.0

10  What fraction and decimal represent the value of Point N?

A  $\frac{5}{10}$ and 0.5
B  $\frac{5}{10}$ and 0.05
C  $\frac{5}{100}$ and 0.5
D  $\frac{5}{100}$ and 0.05
3 Kai is practicing his free-throws during basketball practice. He makes seven out of ten of his practice shots. Which decimal represents the fraction of shots Kai made during practice?

A 0.07
B 7.0
C 7.10
D 0.7

4 The model below is shaded to represent the part of two sodas Chelsea drank after school.

Which fraction and decimal represent the part of the sodas Chelsea drank?

A $\frac{14}{10}$ and 0.14
B $1\frac{4}{20}$ and 1.4
C $1\frac{4}{10}$ and 1.04
D $1\frac{4}{10}$ and 1.4
Writing: Revising/Editing

Read the text and choose the best answer to each question.

*Miguel wrote this literary text in response to a class assignment. Read Miguel’s story and look for any corrections he should make. Then answer the questions that follow.*

**Momotarō**

(1) An old woman carried her basket of laundry to the river. (2) She longed for a son or daughter to share her heavy load. (3) She felt as though she had waited a lifetime to teach the customs of the Japanese people to a child of her own. (4) As she knelt to scrub her clothes, something caught her eye. (5) Floating and bobbing in the water was a beautiful peach. (6) She reached out with her withered arm. (7) Her fingers just caught hold of the juicy fruit, blushing pink and gold. (8) She carried her sweet treasure home to share with her aging husband.

(9) When the elderly man broke the peach in two, a little boy burst from its seed. (10) The old couple was overjoyed. (11) They named the boy Momotarō, for he was the eldest son born from a peach. (12) Momotarō made their family complete. (13) He brought life and hope to his parents. (14) Later, when Momotarō became a man, he saved his people.
Writing: Revising/Editing

Read the text and choose the best answer to each question.

Leslie's music teacher asked his students to choose a musical topic of interest. Leslie had just learned two interesting facts. Read Leslie's text and look for any corrections she should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Hidden Strings

(1) Humans have enjoyed the sounds of stringed instruments for centuries. (2) You may not know that a piano is a stringed instrument. (3) Inside the wooden frame of a piano, there are rows of piano wire. (4) Piano wire is made of high-carbon steel. (5) This special wire vibrates to produce sounds. (6) More thin wires produce higher sounds. (7) Thicker wires produce lower sounds.

(8) Attached to each key of the piano is a small hammer. (9) When a pianist presses a key, the corresponding hammer strikes the string.

(10) The lowest note on a modern piano keyboard is an A. (11) Tim Storms holds the Guinness World Record for the most deep human voice. (12) His voice is eight octaves lower than the lowest note on a piano. (13) That's so low, only an elephant can hear it.
Writing: Revising/Editing

Read the text and choose the best answer to each question.

Last fall Alejandra’s teacher asked his students to write about attractions they had visited in their city. Alejandra wrote about the Texas Rose Festival. Read Alejandra’s informational text and look for any corrections she should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

**Pretty as a Rose**

(1) The beautiful city of Tyler is nestled in the pine trees of East Texas. (2) The city is known as the “Rose Capital of America.” (3) Visitors from around the world come to the Tyler Municipal Rose Garden. (4) More than 38,000 rosebushes are planted in the 14-acre garden. (5) There is also a museum and a gift shop. (6) The Texas Rose Festival is held in October of each year. (7) The annual event includes a Queen’s Tea. (8) No tea is served, but guests enjoy lots of punch and cookies. (9) The highlight of the weeklong event is the Rose Parade. (10) Boy Scouts lead the parade carrying the American and Texas flags. (11) Duchesses wave and toss candy from floats decorated with roses. (12) Clowns juggle bowling pins from atop unicycles. (13) As the cool fall morning gives way to a bright, sunny day, the parade ends with riders on horseback. (14) Citizens pack up their lawn chairs and head home. (15) They look forward to next year’s Rose Festival.
Read the text and choose the best answer to each question.

Polly’s teacher asked her to write an informational text about her favorite food. Polly wants you to read her text and look for any corrections she needs to make. When you finish reading, answer the questions that follow.

**Cover Your Cup!**

1. Tapas are traditional appetizers from Spain. 2. Some are served cold, such as an assortment of cheeses and olives. 3. And some are served hot, such as meatballs with sauce. 4. The history of the word is as delicious as the tapa itself. 5. The word “tapa” is from the Spanish verb *tapar*. 6. *Tapar* means “to cover.” 7. Long ago, house and inns were not sealed as well as they are today. 8. Cracks around windows and doors let in flies and other pesky insects. 9. During meals, Diners would place a slice of bread over their drinks to keep flies from taking a sip. 10. Restaurant owners began serving salty meats with the bread. 11. These meats included ham and chorizo. 12. The salty flavor made diners thirsty. 13. Therefore, they purchased more drinks. 14. These small portions of meat and bread became known as tapas because they covered a diner’s glasses. 15. Hot or cold, tapas are tasty and interesting.
Writing: Revising/Editing

Read the text and choose the best answer to each question.

Oliver's teacher asked him to write an informational text about a topic of interest. Oliver wants you to read his text and look for any corrections he needs to make. When you finish reading, answer the questions that follow.

Mythology

(1) Ancient cultures created myths to explain events they did not understand. (2) Myths usual answered perplexing questions. (3) They helped people make sense of the world. (4) Now, science can explain why the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. (5) Prior to this discovery, it was a mystery. (6) Greek myths may be the most well-known. (7) Many recent books, movies, and television series feature Greek gods and goddesses. (8) But other cultures created and recorded their own myths.

(9) The Chinese have myths that explain how music came to be, why the moon shines at night, and why earthquakes occur. (10) Native Americans have multiple myths that explain the origins of corn and canyons. (11) Almost every ancient culture includes myths that describe the creation of the world. (12) Though myths from around the world differ greatly, they all have something in common. (13) They are interesting!
Writing: Revising/Editing

Read the text and choose the best answer to each question.

Catalina wrote the following literary text about a practical joke played on an innkeeper during the Gold Rush of 1849. Read Catalina’s text and look for any corrections she should make. When you finish reading, answer the questions that follow.

The Prospectors’ Practical Joke

(1) Minors and prospectors were a rowdy bunch. (2) They were known far and wide for there practical jokes. (3) It was nearing Thanksgiving. (4) The local innkeeper was worried he wouldn’t have enough turkeys to serve his guests. (5) He had six turkeys on hand but needed at least three more.

(6) Turkeys were rare in those parts, so they brought a handsome price. (7) Some young prospectors thought it would be great fun to fool the innkeeper. (8) The young men sold him three fat turkeys about $8 each. (9) On Thanksgiving morning, when the innkeeper went out to prepare his turkeys for dinner, he found only six turkeys. (10) The young men laughed and laughed. (11) They had sold him his own turkeys!

(12) The innkeeper smiled to himself. (13) “I’ve set you a special table,” he told the prospectors who had tricked him.

(14) “But there’s nothing here!” exclaimed the young men.

(15) “I’ve prepared for you exactly what you sold me. (16) Nothing!” replied the innkeeper.