

GRADE 4
Reading

Administered May 2018

RELEASED

READING

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

Chewing Gum Man

- 1 Juicy. Sticky. Bubble. Pop!
- 2 For more than 100 years, chewing a tasty piece of gum has been a pleasure that most children and adults have enjoyed. In fact, it's difficult to imagine a world today without grocery store check-out counters lined with colorful packages of minty or fruit-flavored gum. Yet if a young salesman named William Wrigley, Jr., hadn't had such a clever idea to boost sales, gum might not be the popular treat it is today.
- 3 Wrigley was born in 1862. His father was a soap maker from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Wrigley's first job as a teenager was selling soap for his father. Wrigley discovered that he was a good salesperson. He could make people believe that a product was special and that it might make their lives better.
- 4 In 1891, Wrigley moved to Chicago with the dream of starting his own business. He didn't start with gum, though. He decided to sell a product he knew a lot about: soap. To encourage people to buy his soap, Wrigley offered a gift. Each person who bought soap would get free baking powder. Soon people were asking for the baking powder more than the soap. So Wrigley switched to selling baking powder, and again he gave away a small gift with each purchase. This time he gave away gum.
- 5 Wrigley's customers loved the gum and kept asking for it. So Wrigley decided to start his own gum business. Wrigley believed that good advertising would help make his business successful. He placed advertisements in newspapers. He also gave gifts, such as clocks or fishing gear, to store owners who ordered gum. The more gum they ordered, the bigger the gift would be. In addition, Wrigley asked store owners to display boxes of his gum next to their cash registers. This way customers would see the gum when they paid for their items. Wrigley hoped that when customers saw the gum, they would decide to buy it.



William Wrigley, Jr.

© Associated Press

- 6 In 1907 business was bad for many companies across the nation. In order to continue selling his gum, Wrigley had to work extra hard, think creatively, and take some risks. He took out a large personal loan to pay for advertising. If this idea had not worked, he would have lost everything. Wrigley believed that the public would buy his gum if it was something they thought about often. He wanted people to hear about his gum, read about it, see it, and taste it. His motto for selling gum was "Tell 'em quick and tell 'em often." Once, Wrigley went so far as to mail gum to every listed address in the country. More than a million people got to try Wrigley's gum for free.
- 7 Wrigley wanted people everywhere to continue thinking about his gum. When Wrigley died in 1932, his son Philip took over the company. Philip developed another plan to help achieve this goal. In 1939 the company began to advertise Wrigley's Doublemint gum using the Doublemint Twins. It hoped that whenever people saw the advertisement with the smiling, happy twins, they would think about Doublemint gum and want some. And that meant Wrigley's company sold more of its fresh, minty gum.
- 8 Throughout his career, Wrigley was a determined salesman. Because of his ideas, millions of people enjoy chewing gum.

Third party trademarks Wrigley's® and Doublemint® were used in these testing materials.

1 As it is used in paragraph 6, the word risks refers to —

- A breaks in a routine
 - B suggestions from others
 - C skills that are difficult to learn
 - D actions that could lead to failure
-

2 Read this sentence from paragraph 2.

In fact, it's difficult to imagine a world today without grocery store check-out counters lined with colorful packages of minty or fruit-flavored gum.

The description in this sentence helps the reader understand that —

- F gum has become more expensive
 - G gum is a common and popular product
 - H shoppers often forget to buy gum until the last minute
 - J there are more flavors of gum than there used to be
-

3 Based on the author's descriptions of Wrigley's career, the reader can infer that Wrigley —

- A gave away more gum than he sold
- B did not try to help the family business
- C rarely learned from his own experiences
- D was not afraid to try new approaches

- 4** The reader knows that this selection is a biography because it —
- F** explains why so many people enjoy chewing Wrigley’s gum
 - G** tells about the events in Wrigley’s life that led to his success
 - H** tells why Wrigley decided to start selling chewing gum
 - J** explains Wrigley’s belief that advertising was important
-

- 5** Based on the selection, how does the author most likely feel about Wrigley?
- A** The author admires Wrigley for his interesting ideas and hard work.
 - B** The author is amazed that Wrigley’s simple methods brought him success.
 - C** The author is bothered by the fact that Wrigley made so few gum flavors.
 - D** The author wishes Wrigley had used his talents on something other than gum.
-

- 6** Which theme is best supported by details in this selection?
- F** Finding joy in personal work can lead to success.
 - G** Working with others is the best way to solve a problem.
 - H** Thinking creatively helps people achieve their goals.
 - J** Showing respect to the boss is an important part of any job.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

In the following excerpt, the narrator Opal visits a pet store to buy something for her dog Winn-Dixie.

from **Because of Winn-Dixie**

by Kate DiCamillo

- 1 Winn-Dixie was not allowed to come inside the store (there was a big sign on the door that said NO DOGS ALLOWED), so I held the collar and the leash up to the window. And Winn-Dixie, who was standing on the other side of the window, pulled up his lip and showed me his teeth and sneezed and wagged his tail something furious; so I knew he absolutely loved that leash and collar combination. But it was very expensive.
- 2 I decided to explain my situation to the man behind the counter. I said, "I don't get a big enough allowance to afford something this fancy. But I love this collar and leash, and so does my dog, and I was thinking that maybe you could set me up on an installment plan."
- 3 "Installment plan?" said the man.
- 4 "Gertrude!" somebody screamed in a real irritating voice.
- 5 I looked around. It was a parrot. She was sitting on top of one of the fish tanks, looking right at me.
- 6 "An installment plan," I said, ignoring the parrot, "you know, where I promise to give you my allowance every week and you give me the leash and the collar now."
- 7 "I don't think I can do that," said the man. He shook his head. "No, the owner, she wouldn't like that." He looked down at the counter. He wouldn't look at me. He had thick black hair, and it was slicked back. He had on a name tag that said OTIS.
- 8 "Or I could work for you," I said. "I could come in and sweep the floors and dust the shelves and take out the trash. I could do that."
- 9 I looked around Gertrude's Pets. There was sand and sunflower-seed shells and big dust bunnies all over the floor. I could tell that it needed to be swept.

- 10 "Uh," said Otis. He looked down at the counter some more.
- 11 "Gertrude!" the parrot screamed again.
- 12 "I'm real trustworthy," I said. "But the only thing is, Winn-Dixie, my dog, he would have to come inside with me; because if we get separated for too long, he starts to howl something terrible."
- 13 "Gertrude doesn't like dogs," said Otis.
- 14 "Is she the owner?" I asked.
- 15 "Yes, I mean, no, I mean . . ." He finally looked up. He pointed at the fish tank. "That Gertrude. The parrot. I named her after the owner."
- 16 "Gertrude's a pretty bird!" screamed Gertrude.
- 17 "She might like Winn-Dixie," I told Otis. "Almost everybody does. Maybe he could come inside and meet her, and if the two of them get along, then could I have the job?"
- 18 "Maybe," Otis mumbled. He looked down at the counter again.
- 19 So I went and opened the door, and Winn-Dixie came trotting on inside the store.
- 20 "Dog!" screamed Gertrude.
- 21 "I know it," Otis told her.
- 22 And then Gertrude got real quiet. She sat on the top of the fish tank and cocked her head from one side to the other, looking at Winn-Dixie. And Winn-Dixie stood and stared back at her. He didn't hardly move. He didn't wag his tail. He didn't smile. He didn't sneeze. He just stared at Gertrude and she stared at him. And then she spread her wings out real far and flew and landed on top of Winn-Dixie's head.
- 23 "Dog," she croaked.
- 24 Winn-Dixie wagged his tail just a little tiny bit.
- 25 And Otis said, "You can start on Monday."
- 26 "Thank you!" I told him. "You won't be sorry."

27 On the way out of Gertrude’s Pets, I said to Winn-Dixie, “You are better at making friends than anybody I have ever known.”

Because of Winn-Dixie. Copyright © 2000 by Kate DiCamillo. Reproduced by permission of the publisher, Candlewick Press, Somerville, MA.

7 In paragraph 4, what does the word irritating mean?

- A Low
 - B Curious
 - C Nervous
 - D Annoying
-

8 The conversation between Opal and Otis in paragraphs 10 through 18 suggests that Otis is —

- F disappointed that he is not going to sell anything
 - G uncertain about whether to hire Opal
 - H ashamed of the mess in the pet store
 - J worried about what Opal will do next
-

9 In paragraph 25, the most likely reason Otis says “You can start on Monday” is that he —

- A realizes that Gertrude is not bothered by the dog
- B wants to spend more time with Winn-Dixie
- C knows that he needs help keeping the store clean
- D does not want Opal to suggest more ideas

10 What is the main message of the story?

- F** People who have courage will find that there is nothing to fear.
 - G** People who want to work for others must always keep their promises.
 - H** People who do not give up are more likely to get what they want.
 - J** People who work hard are more successful in life than those who do not.
-

11 Which of these events from the story causes Otis to consider giving Opal a job?

- A** Opal finds a leash and a collar that Winn-Dixie likes.
- B** Otis explains that the parrot does not like being around dogs.
- C** Otis learns that Winn-Dixie howls when he is away from Opal.
- D** Opal mentions some chores that she could do at the pet store.

12 What is the best summary of the story?

- F** A girl finds a collar and a leash that she likes in the pet store, but she realizes that they cost too much money. She asks the worker if she can make a plan to pay for them. He tells her that the owner wouldn't like that idea. A parrot keeps interrupting their conversation, but the girl continues talking to the worker.
- G** A girl wants to buy a collar and a leash at a pet store, but she does not have enough money. She asks if she can pay over time, but the worker says no. Next she asks if she can pay by working in the store, but the worker is not sure. He agrees at last after he sees how well her dog and the store parrot get along.
- H** A girl takes her dog to a pet store one day. She leaves her dog outside and goes into the store to find a leash and a collar. The girl meets a worker and the store parrot named Gertrude. The parrot does not like dogs, but the girl thinks it will like her dog because her dog is very nice.
- J** A girl chooses a leash and a collar that she likes and shows them to her dog. She wants to buy them, but she doesn't have enough money. The girl notices that the store needs cleaning, so she offers to clean the store to earn money to buy the items for her dog.

Read the next two selections. Then choose the best answer to each question.

Night Flyers

- 1 Under the cover of darkness, millions of small, furry bats take flight and fill the night skies of Texas. There are 47 different species of bats in the United States, and 31 species live in Texas. The most common bat found throughout the state is the Mexican free-tailed bat. Each year 20 million Mexican free-tailed bats return to Bracken Cave near San Antonio, where they give birth and raise their young. Bracken Cave is home to the largest bat colony in the world.



Bat Benefits

- 2 While bats seem mysterious or even scary to some, these night flyers are actually helpful creatures. Bats eat insects that can be harmful to plants, animals, and even people. A solitary bat can eat 1,000 mosquito-sized insects in just one hour. Bats also spread pollen among flowering plants. This allows plants to make seeds, and seeds make more plants. In addition, bats produce droppings that make excellent fertilizer. The fertilizer mixes with the soil and makes it richer, which helps plants grow. More plants mean more food for people and animals.

Giving Back to Bats

- 3 As humans develop land and build new houses and businesses, bat habitats, like trees and caves, often are destroyed. Without homes, bats do not have a place to rest or to raise their young. Humans can help bats with this problem by providing bat houses. Today there are many people who build homes for bats.
- 4 Because bats sleep upside down, bat houses need to have something the bats can grab onto while they sleep. The houses must be painted black on the inside so that they are dark inside. This allows the bats to sleep comfortably during the day. Bat houses should also have access to water and plants so that the bats have something to eat and drink. The houses should be located in high places so that they are off the ground, where predators can't reach them. Giving a bat a home is a great way to help these useful creatures.

Bat Houses

Whether large or small, bat houses help bats.

A Large Bat House



© Jeffery Salter/Getty Images

Ken Gioeli, a wildlife expert, poses with the bat house he built. It holds more than 15,000 bats.

A Small Bat House



© Hixson/Dreamstime.com

Even though it's small, this bat house still provides a safe place for bats to sleep.

Always remember that bats are wild animals, and never try to touch them.



A Sweet Part of Nature

- 1 When people think of bees, they may also think of the sweet taste of the honey that bees make. However, some people may not know that bees help us in more ways than producing honey. Unfortunately, there aren't as many honeybees today as there were a few years ago.

What's Happening to the Honeybees?

- 2 When scientists realized that the honeybee population was declining, they tried to figure out why. They think there might be several reasons for this. They found that honeybees are not as healthy as they have been in the past. More honeybees are suffering from diseases and catching viruses from bugs. Scientists also learned that some areas where bees live have been turned into farms. The wildflowers and plants that bees feed on have been replaced with crops, which limits honeybees' access to nectar and pollen. Another problem for honeybees may be the chemicals that are used to protect crops. The chemicals are sprayed on the crops, but they spread to other plants and flowers that bees depend on to survive.

We Need Bees

- 3 Many of the fruits and vegetables that humans and other animals eat cannot grow without the help of honeybees. Honeybees carry pollen among plants. The plants need pollen to grow and produce more seeds. Without the help of honeybees, we would not have as many of the plants we depend on for food.



A Honeybee Covered in Pollen

© iStockphoto.com/edelmar

- 4 Bees pollinate a wide variety of plants in the United States. They pollinate fruit trees, vegetable plants, and crops such as clover and alfalfa, which feed cows and other farm animals. Many people may not realize it, but honeybees are important to every living thing.

How Humans Can Help

- 5 There are some things humans can do to help honeybees. People can grow flowers and plants that honeybees like, such as cabbage, sunflowers, and strawberries. People can also build beehives so that more bees will live in their area. In fact, some schools have initiated beekeeping programs to teach students about bees and to provide homes for bees that pollinate local plants.



Emma Fournier, a student at York Prep School, checks on the bees that live on the rooftop of the school in New York City.

© Kevin Hagen

- 6 Ian Snyder, a student who participates in a beekeeping program in Pennsylvania, has the right idea. "It's important to keep the bees alive so they can pollinate everything," Ian said. "It's part of the cycle of life."

Use “Night Flyers” (pp. 12–13) to answer questions 13–16. Then fill in the answers on your answer document.

- 13** The author includes paragraph 2 in the selection most likely to —
- A** describe some good things that bats do
 - B** share ideas people have about bats
 - C** explain why bats eat so many insects
 - D** persuade people to visit bat caves
-
- 14** According to the selection, why are bats having difficulty finding homes?
- F** Bats need places to hang from while they sleep.
 - G** Bats are bothered by people who explore caves.
 - H** People build on the land where bats once lived.
 - J** People are not building bat houses correctly.

15 Which sentence from the selection expresses an opinion?

- A** *The fertilizer mixes with the soil and makes it richer, which helps plants grow.*
 - B** *More plants mean more food for people and animals.*
 - C** *Today there are many people who build homes for bats.*
 - D** *Giving a bat a home is a great way to help these useful creatures.*
-

16 Which section from the selection describes ways that bats can help people?

- F** The introductory paragraph
- G** The section titled "Bat Benefits"
- H** The section titled "Giving Back to Bats"
- J** The section titled "Bat Houses"

Use "A Sweet Part of Nature" (pp. 14–15) to answer questions 17–20. Then fill in the answers on your answer document.

- 17** The author's purpose for including paragraph 5 in the article most likely is to —
- A** explain the problems honeybees are experiencing
 - B** state the benefits of taking care of honeybees
 - C** describe ways to care for the honeybee population
 - D** show why honeybees are good to have around
-

- 18** What happens when the land where bees live is turned into farmland?
- F** Honeybees find less pollen and nectar.
 - G** Honeybees catch dangerous diseases.
 - H** Honeybees spread sickness to the plants.
 - J** Honeybees eat too much of the crops.

19 What problem would most likely occur if there were too few honeybees?

- A** There would be much less healthy food to eat.
 - B** Diseases would spread more quickly.
 - C** There would be more farms where bees once lived.
 - D** More harmful insects would be alive.
-

20 What is the best summary of the section titled “How Humans Can Help”?

- F** Beekeepers are people who try to keep bees healthy. Ian Snyder is a student who says this is very important. He participates in a beekeeping program at his school.
- G** If children want to help honeybees, they should learn about honeybees and the plants that bees like. Many schools offer classes that help students learn about honeybees living in their area.
- H** Honeybees like plants such as cabbage, sunflowers, and strawberries. People who want to help honeybees should try to grow plants like these.
- J** Anyone can help honeybees. People can grow plants that honeybees like. They can also build beehives. Some schools are teaching students how to be beekeepers and keep bees healthy.

Use “Night Flyers” and “A Sweet Part of Nature” to answer questions 21–24. Then fill in the answers on your answer document.

- 21** Based on details in **both** “Night Flyers” and “A Sweet Part of Nature,” the reader can tell that bats and honeybees are responsible for —
- A** fewer insects eating crops
 - B** more people starting new farms
 - C** fewer animals getting sick from diseases and viruses
 - D** more food being produced because of pollination
-
- 22** The first photograph in “Night Flyers” and the last photograph in “A Sweet Part of Nature” **both** show that —
- F** these animals enjoy being near people
 - G** there are more of these animals than people may think
 - H** people are interested in these animals
 - J** it is easy for people to help these animals

- 23** What is one way that the bats in “Night Flyers” and the honeybees in “A Sweet Part of Nature” are **different**?
- A** Bats eat insects, while bees do not.
 - B** Bats spread pollen, while bees do not.
 - C** Bats catch diseases, while bees do not.
 - D** Bats need new houses, while bees do not.
-

- 24** Read this sentence from paragraph 2 of “Night Flyers.”

Bats also spread pollen among flowering plants.

Which sentence from “A Sweet Part of Nature” best shows a way that honeybees are **similar** to bats?

- F** *When people think of bees, they may also think of the sweet taste of the honey that bees make.*
- G** *The wildflowers and plants that bees feed on have been replaced with crops, which limits honeybees’ access to nectar and pollen.*
- H** *Bees pollinate a wide variety of plants in the United States.*
- J** *People can grow flowers and plants that honeybees like, such as cabbage, sunflowers, and strawberries.*

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.
Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

Air

by Mordicai Gerstein

Air is everywhere.
Why can't I see it?
The sky is made of air.
Is air blue?

- 5 Air smells like roses
sometimes,
or fresh-cut grass;
gasoline or rain
or skunk.
- 10 Birds swim in it and so do
butterflies, bees, bats,
and jumbo jets full of people
eating snacks from seat trays.
Swimming in air is called
- 15 flying.
Why can't I do it?
Wind is air that's
going somewhere;
it musses your hair,
- 20 and whistles in your ears.
It tears leaves off trees
and blows them away.
Sometimes,
it blows the trees away
- 25 and houses too,
and whips the seas
into foamy mountains
that collapse and crash,
hissing up the sand.
- 30 You can't see air,
only what it does.
It has no color or shape
unless you push
it into a balloon,
- 35 or blow a soap bubble.
Air.

Take a
deeeeeeeeeeep
breath.
40 I'm so glad
it's everywhere.

Dear Hot Dog by Mordicai Gerstein, Copyright © 2011 by Mordicai Gerstein. Used by permission of Abrams Books for Young Readers, an imprint of Harry N. Abrams, Inc., New York. All rights reserved.

25 In line 19, the word musses means —

- A** gets wet
 - B** makes clean
 - C** removes from a location
 - D** rearranges in an untidy way
-

26 Read lines 5 through 9 of the poem.

Air smells like roses
sometimes,
or fresh-cut grass;
gasoline or rain
or skunk.

Why does the poet include descriptive language in these lines?

- F** To persuade the reader to spend more time outdoors
 - G** To tell the reader that air can smell like many things after it rains
 - H** To explain how the smell of roses is different from the smell of skunk
 - J** To emphasize that air can be both pleasant and unpleasant
-

27 Line 38 is different from the other lines of the poem most likely because the poet wants to —

- A** show that this line should be read quickly
- B** add humor to the poem by spelling the word incorrectly
- C** emphasize the idea expressed in the line
- D** suggest that this is the most important word in the poem

28 Which line from the poem best shows that air can be powerful?

- F** The sky is made of air.
 - G** It tears leaves off trees
 - H** It has no color or shape
 - J** or blow a soap bubble.
-

29 The speaker in the poem believes that the difference between wind and air is that wind is —

- A** colder
 - B** thinner
 - C** smelly
 - D** moving
-

30 What can the reader conclude about the speaker's ideas about air throughout the poem?

- F** The speaker has changed his mind about air.
- G** The speaker wishes that air could be seen.
- H** The speaker thinks that air has qualities that make it special.
- J** The speaker is confused by his thoughts about air.

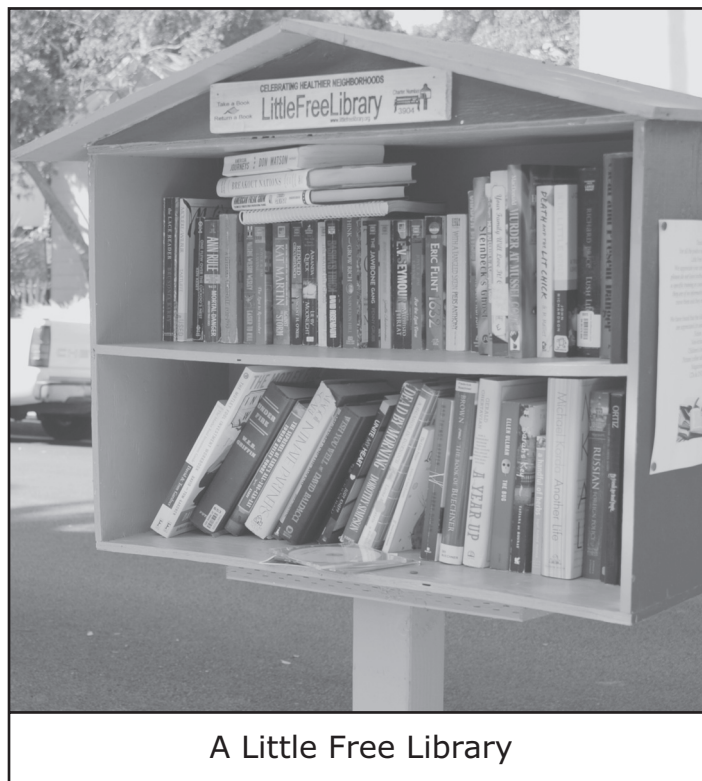
Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

Tiny Libraries with Big Stories

- 1 *Whack! Whack! Whack!* The hammer pounds another nail into the wood. The box is almost finished. *Whack! Whack! Whack!* The hammer drives in the last nail. A roof is attached to the four sides. The box is then attached to a pole in the ground. Soon the finished wood box will be filled with books. Visitors will borrow books and donate new ones. This box of books works a bit like an ordinary library, with one major difference: it is tiny.

The First Little Free Library

- 2 In 2009 in Wisconsin, Todd Bol came up with an idea to honor his mother. Bol's mother had been a teacher who had loved reading. Bol wanted to share his mother's love of reading with others. He decided to build a wood box and fill it with books. He made it look like a tiny red schoolhouse because he knew his mother would appreciate that. Bol placed the box of books on a post in his front yard with a sign that read "Free Books."



- 3 Soon Bol's neighbors noticed this tiny model of a schoolhouse. They began taking the books and replacing them with books of their own. This was the beginning of the Little Free Library. The tiny library

allowed people the opportunity to “check out” books day or night. It was always open. A library card was not needed. The books could be read and returned whenever. But this library didn’t just provide books. It also helped build friendships and a sense of belonging among community members. As more and more people visited Bol’s little library, they began talking with one another. They shared thoughts, ideas, and stories. They got to know one another. Everyone loved the little library. After all, as Bol says, “It’s a magic box with books.”

The Demand for More

- 4 Bol’s friends and neighbors wanted little libraries of their own. Bol built several and gave them away. One of his friends, Rick Brooks, noticed that the libraries encouraged people to read. He believed that Bol’s little libraries could benefit more than just local friends and neighbors. With these ideas in mind, Bol and Brooks came up with a plan to build more than 2,500 Little Free Libraries around the world.
- 5 Their goal was to build more libraries than Andrew Carnegie. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, Carnegie donated millions of dollars to have public libraries built around the world. Like Carnegie, Bol and Brooks believed that books should be available to all people, no matter where they live or what their background is. To help achieve their goal, Bol and Brooks created a website that provides information about the Little Free Libraries and how people can establish little libraries of their own.
- 6 Bol often hears from new Little Free Library owners, who tell him how important the libraries are to their community. He says, “People tell us all the time that they’ve met more people in a week than they have in a lifetime.”
- 7 Lisa Lopez is an excited owner of two Little Free Libraries. She is also an elementary school librarian from El Paso, Texas. She says, “It’s generated a lot of excitement about reading. Kids love it, but adults are using it, too. My goal is to spread them across El Paso.”



A mother and her daughters look at new books that were left in the Little Free Library in front of their house.

© Jim Michaud, Journal Inquirer, Manchester, Conn.

- 8 Thanks to Bol and Brooks, the Little Free Libraries are encouraging people to read more and to be friendlier. Today there are more than 25,000 Little Free Libraries around the world, and they can be found on almost every continent.

You Can, Too

- 9 Finished reading that book? Looking for another book to read? Perhaps there's a Little Free Library where you live. If not, maybe there will be one soon. After all, it only takes some wood, a hammer, a few nails, and some books.

Start a Library in Your Neighborhood

Anyone can start a little library. If you want to start one in your neighborhood, follow these helpful steps.

Make a Plan

Discuss your idea with a parent or guardian. Explain what you want to do and how you will do it. Decide where the library will be located. Get permission to set up the library in the chosen location.



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PeopleImages

Build the Box

Build or buy a box that will hold books. It is helpful if the box has a shelf or two. You may want to include a door that opens and closes to help protect the books from rain. Finally, you can paint and decorate your library box.



© iStock.com/
Mark Bowden

Just Add Books

Sort through your old books and select some to put in the library. Ask friends and neighbors to donate some, too. Fill the little library with books, and the readers will come.



© iStock.com/
kate_sept2004

Visit the Little Free Library website for more information and great tips.

Third party trademark Little Free Library® was used in these testing materials.

31 Read this dictionary entry for the word drive.

drive \ˈdrīv\ *verb*
1. to take to another place by car
2. to guide the movement of
3. to force to go through
4. to throw hard or fast

Which definition most closely fits the way the word drives is used in paragraph 1?

- A** Definition 1
 - B** Definition 2
 - C** Definition 3
 - D** Definition 4
-

32 Read this sentence from paragraph 4.

With these ideas in mind, Bol and Brooks came up with a plan to build more than 2,500 Little Free Libraries around the world.

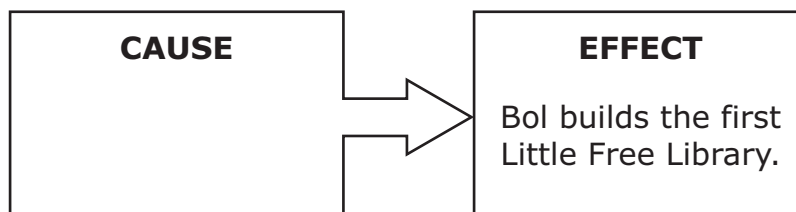
Based on information in the selection, how do Brooks and Bol most likely feel about the results of their plan?

- F** Disappointed
- G** Curious
- H** Delighted
- J** Confused

33 The photograph and caption above paragraph 8 are included in the selection to show —

- A** why some of the libraries become more popular than others
 - B** how library owners must refill their libraries every day
 - C** what steps people use to check books out of the libraries
 - D** how the libraries help people share and enjoy books
-

34 Read the diagram.



Which sentence best completes the diagram?

- F** Bol wants to honor his mother.
- G** Bol thinks his friends do not have enough books.
- H** Bol wants people to learn to share with others.
- J** Bol notices that libraries make people want to read.

35 The author wrote this selection mainly to —

- A** provide information about where to find a Little Free Library
 - B** explain why people enjoy reading books outdoors
 - C** persuade the reader to visit a Little Free Library
 - D** tell the reader about an interesting way to share books
-

36 What is the best summary of the selection?

- F** A man made a little box and filled it with books for people to borrow. The box was shaped like a red schoolhouse. The man’s friends and neighbors loved the little library and soon wanted to have tiny libraries of their own.
- G** A man built a box in his yard and filled it with books. His neighbors liked the little library, so the man and his friend decided to help get little libraries started everywhere. Today many people enjoy getting books and meeting new friends at the little libraries.
- H** A man thought of an idea to make a tiny library. Books are placed in a box and then put in a front yard. People do not need library cards and can just take the books for free anytime they want. They can return them whenever they are finished.
- J** A man and his friend decided to try to get people around the world to build little libraries. They created a website to teach people how. Their goal was to build more libraries than Andrew Carnegie.



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