

Take Home

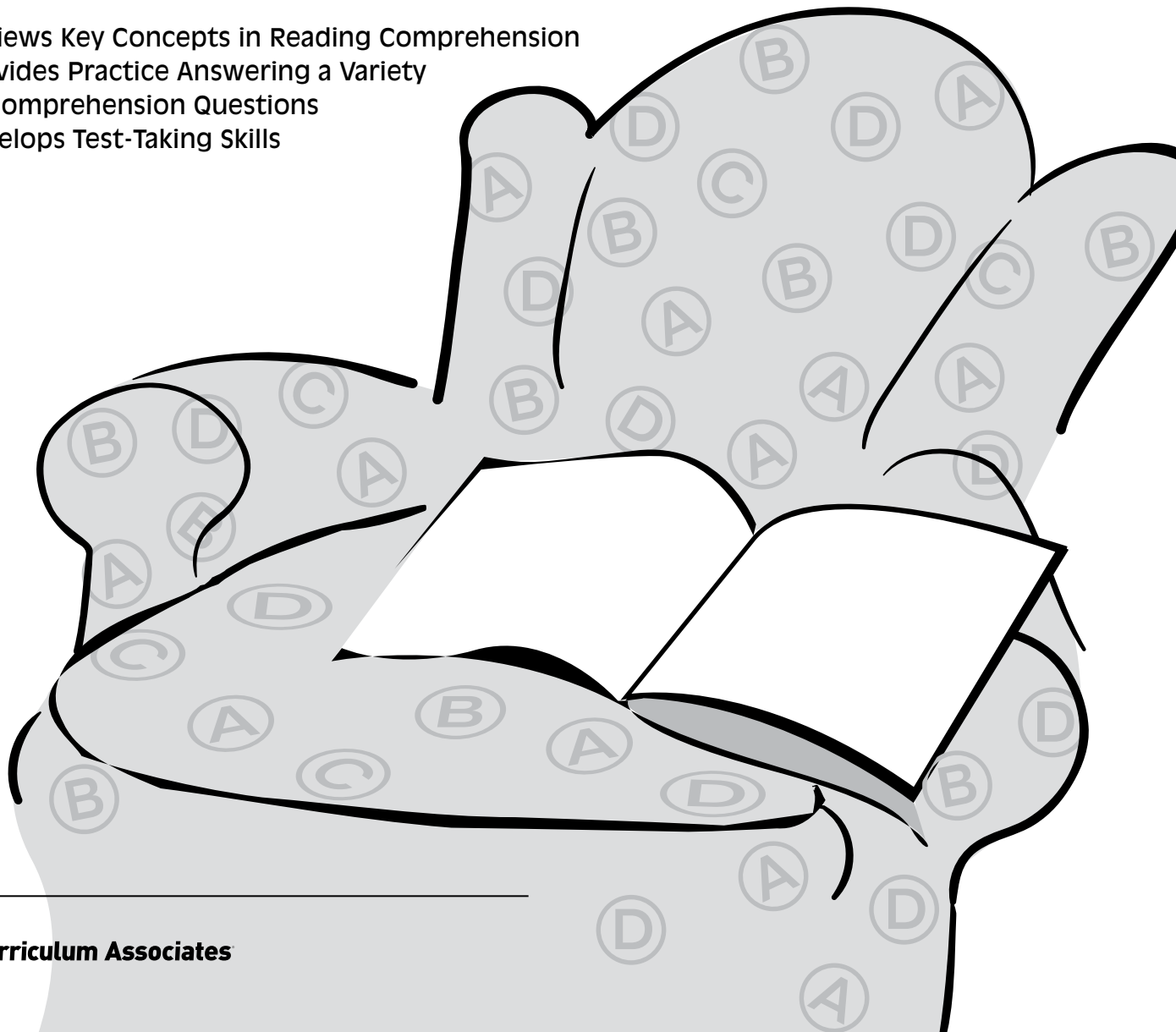
A Quick-Study® Program

Book
8

TEST... READY®

Reading

- Reviews Key Concepts in Reading Comprehension
- Provides Practice Answering a Variety of Comprehension Questions
- Develops Test-Taking Skills



Name: _____

Dear Parent,

Take Home TEST READY® Reading is designed to help your child prepare for standardized tests and proficiency tests. The reading passages, multiple-choice questions, and Answer Form are similar to those used in these tests. Familiarity with common testing formats can help your child during the test. Here are some reasons why:

- The more practice students have with testing formats, the more test wise they become. They learn how to think about test questions and apply test-taking strategies, such as using the process of elimination and reading through all the answer choices.
- Students worry about doing well on a test. When they have practice with testing formats, they feel more at ease taking the test because they know what to expect. They are able to perform to their potential.

Here are some things you can do to help your child use this book:

- Discuss why he or she is completing the book.
- Read and discuss the Ten Top Tips on page 1 and How to Prepare for a Test on the back cover.
- Make sure your child has a quiet, well lit place to work and a desk or table to write on.
- Follow any special instructions sent home by your child's teacher.
- Encourage your child to complete each lesson independently.
- After each lesson, correct the answers with your child. Praise correct answers and explain why any incorrect choices are wrong.
- Enjoy this opportunity to share a beneficial learning experience with your child.

Answers

Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5
1. A B ● D	1. A B C ●	1. A B ● D	1. ● B C D	1. A ● C D
2. A B ● D	2. A B C ●	2. A ● C D	2. ● B C D	2. ● B C D
3. A B ● D	3. A ● C D	3. ● B C D	3. A B C ●	3. A ● C D
4. A B C ●	4. ● B C D	4. ● B C D	4. A B ● D	4. A B C ●
5. A ● C D	5. A B C ●	5. ● B C D	5. A B C ●	5. A B ● D
6. ● B C D	6. A B ● D	6. A B ● D	6. A B ● D	6. A B ● D
7. A B C ●	7. A ● C D	7. ● B C D	7. A ● C D	7. A B ● D
8. A ● C D	8. A B ● D	8. A B C ●	8. A ● C D	8. A B C ●
9. ● B C D	9. A B ● D	9. A B C ●	9. ● B C D	9. ● B C D
10. ● B C D	10. A B C ●	10. ● B C D	10. A B C ●	10. A B C ●
11. A B ● D	11. ● B C D	11. ● B C D	11. A B ● D	11. A B ● D
12. A B C ●	12. A B ● D	12. A B ● D	12. ● B C D	12. A B C ●
13. A ● C D	13. A ● C D	13. A B C ●	13. A ● C D	13. A ● C D
14. A B ● D	14. A ● C D	14. ● B C D	14. ● B C D	14. A ● C D
15. A ● C D	15. A ● C D	15. A B C ●	15. A B ● D	15. A B ● D

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Ten Top Tips

- Look over the test or the test section you are to complete before you answer any questions.
- Decide how long you will spend on each item or section.
- Do the easy items first.
- Read the directions carefully and be sure you understand what you are supposed to do.
- Stay calm and take deep breaths to relax.
- Read all the parts of an item and the answer choices carefully before you choose an answer.
- Use thinking strategies to figure out an answer, and cross out answers you know are wrong.
- Skip an item if you can't figure out the answer, mark the item you skipped, and come back to it later.
- Fill in the answer sheet carefully and be sure item numbers match answer numbers.
- Take time to review your answers.

Lesson 2

Here is an informational article. Read the article. Then answer questions 1–15.

The Garbage Project

In the early 1970s, a University of Arizona archaeologist knocked on people’s doors with a strange request. He wished to examine the contents of their trash cans. Though surprised, people did allow him to take what he wanted. He was trying to learn what proportion of food was typically wasted, and the best source of information was the trash can. The archaeologist’s research led to the creation of the Garbage Project, which is still going on.



Researchers at the Garbage Project are used to being teased about their chosen area of interest, called garbology. But the scientific study of garbage is a serious matter affecting public health and the environment. Until garbologists began digging into landfills, for instance, no one had any facts about what actually happens to trash disposed of in a landfill. It was believed that organic materials would biodegrade. But garbologists revealed that in the oxygen-starved environment of a landfill, twenty-year-old newspapers are still readable, and ten-year-old doughnuts look like doughnuts.

It makes sense that the Garbage Project is connected to archaeology, because archaeologists are the original garbologists. Archaeologists have always learned about an ancient culture by examining the broken pottery, animal bones, and rags left behind.

Because people are not always knowledgeable or truthful about the products they consume, garbologists prefer to get information by collecting trash bags and sorting the contents. They quantify the paper products, baby-food jars, milk cartons, tubes of toothpaste, and more—and draw conclusions about people’s habits. Studies of trash cans by neighborhood have revealed differences and similarities based on income levels and ethnicity, for example.

It’s been estimated that today’s Americans produce about four pounds of trash *per person per day!* What it is and where it goes should concern everyone. Garbologists are digging for answers.

- Which of these is most likely the strange request mentioned in the first paragraph?
 - “Will you please join the Garbage Project?”
 - “Do you have any trash cans for sale?”
 - “Will you examine the contents of your trash cans?”
 - “May I look at your garbage, please?”
- What is garbology?
 - the study of ancient cultures, especially their trash
 - garbage and trash
 - a public health issue
 - the scientific study of garbage
- In the earliest days of the Garbage Project, its founder tried to learn
 - why the trash can was a source of information.
 - what percentage of food was typically wasted.
 - where people tossed their trash.
 - why archaeologists were interested in trash.
- What is a landfill?
 - an area of land set aside for burying trash
 - hills and mounds that hold ancient burials
 - a factory for trash disposal
 - a body of water filled in with earth and used for trash



5. When garbologists unearthed twenty-year-old newspapers, they concluded that
- (A) only things made of organic matter would decay in a landfill.
 - (B) landfills were not a good way to throw out trash.
 - (C) landfills had existed for at least two decades.
 - (D) trash does not decompose in ways that people expected.
6. Things are said to biodegrade when they
- (A) use oxygen.
 - (B) make their own food, as plants do.
 - (C) are broken down and returned to the soil.
 - (D) remain unchanged over long periods of time.
7. What do garbologists do when they quantify discarded products?
- (A) dig them up (C) collect them
 - (B) count them (D) dispose of them
8. The work done by garbologists is probably
- (A) dramatic. (C) smelly.
 - (B) unwanted. (D) secure.
9. With which of these statements would the author probably agree?
- (A) Garbology is the only worthwhile career choice.
 - (B) Jokes about garbology are not funny.
 - (C) Garbologists are trying to solve a very important problem facing us today.
 - (D) Garbologists are serious people.
10. Garbologists prefer to get information by sorting trash rather than by
- (A) digging. (C) collecting trash.
 - (B) photographing. (D) interviewing.
11. According to information in the article, you can predict that a family of four would produce about
- (A) 16 pounds of trash per day.
 - (B) 28 pounds of trash per week.
 - (C) 4 pounds of trash per day.
 - (D) 20 pounds of trash per week.
12. Which of these expresses an opinion?
- (A) Though surprised, people did allow him to take what he wanted.
 - (B) Archaeologists have always learned about an ancient culture by examining the broken pottery, animal bones, and rags left behind.
 - (C) What it is and where it goes should concern everyone.
 - (D) Garbologists are digging for answers.
13. The words in *italic* type in the last paragraph are italicized to
- (A) show a book title.
 - (B) make the reader feel astonishment.
 - (C) help the reader form a sharp picture.
 - (D) show scientific words.
14. What does the word *knowledgeable* mean?
- (A) “the ability to know something”
 - (B) “having knowledge”
 - (C) “able and knowing”
 - (D) “well-known”
15. What word from the article is similar in meaning to the word *ethnicity*?
- (A) income
 - (B) culture
 - (C) research
 - (D) public

STOP.....





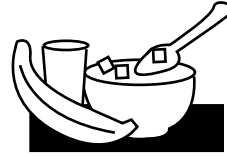
How to Prepare for a Test

Prepare your body. Get plenty of rest.

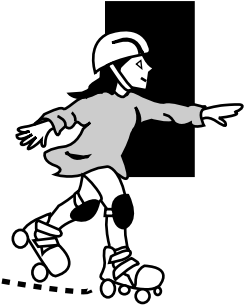


Go to bed early the night before a test.

Eat a healthy, well-balanced breakfast before school on the day of the test.

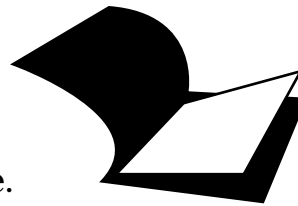


Get plenty of exercise every day to stay in shape and full of energy.



Prepare your mind.

Be a good student.
Do your school work every day.
Finish all homework assignments on time.



Practice how to take a test.

Become a good test taker.
Use test-taking tips in your everyday school work.
Think positively.
Plan to do your best.



Learn to relax.

Practice using breathing to calm yourself.
Do not worry about the test.
Remember: It's only a test!