

Test Name : AUTHOR PURPOSE 2

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The Little Bookstore That Could is a shop located in Seattle, Washington. In order to keep track of the book inventory, employees keep index cards on all of its books. On the card is the book's title, author, location, summary, price, and rating. Five stars is the best rating a book can have.

The Pink Pony

By Jose Alvo

Aisle 5, shelf 2

This book is about a young pony, fast as a summer thunderstorm. He falls in the sand in the southwestern part of the United States, while attempting to go home.

It is 91 pages long, and has easy vocabulary and many pictures to accompany the story.

The regular cost is \$14.00, or \$12.00 if the customer has a Little Bookstore That Could buyer's card.

A "must read" for young children.

1. The main goal of this card is to
 - A describe the plot of the book.
 - B help the store organize information about its books.
 - C make sure the employees charge the right price for the book.
 - D match the title of a book to the author.

Directions

A table of contents lists the chapters or sections of a book and tells the page number on which each begins. Study the following Table of Contents and use it to answer the questions.

Important Women in American History: 1600s through 1800s

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2. What is the main purpose of this passage?

- A** To list important women in American history from the 1600s through the 1800s
- B** To name the woman discussed in each chapter of the book and show where each section begins
- C** To explain why each woman in the book is considered important
- D** To give important dates in American history

The following information is about how to avoid lightning striking you.

How to Avoid Getting Struck by Lightning

It is very rare that lightning strikes anyone. This information will help you be safe during a storm.

Lightning is a form of electrical energy that looks like a bright flash of light. Lightning comes from storm clouds, which have a positive energy charge. When the storm clouds become too highly charged, they must get rid of some of the charge. Lightning is a violent discharge of energy.

Here are several ways to avoid being struck by lightning.

Seek shelter

Most of the time, you will be much safer indoors than outdoors. Whenever you see large, black clouds forming, you should go indoors. If you start to feel tingly or if your hair starts to stand on end, you should get out of the area immediately. These are signs that the area is charged with energy.

Whenever it seems that lightning could strike, you should get into a building. Most buildings have lightning rods that attract the lightning, and then safely disperse the charge. If there are no buildings around, get into a car. The tires on cars are made of rubber. Lightning does not travel through rubber.

Do not be the highest point

Most often, lightning strikes the highest point in the area. Lightning travels the shortest distance from the cloud to the ground. If you are the tallest thing around, you might be the closest thing to the clouds. If you are unable to go indoors, you should crouch down to make yourself shorter.

Do not be near the highest point

You do not want to stand immediately next to the tallest thing in the area either. If lightning strikes

near you, it can still injure you. The charge enters the ground near where the lightning strikes. This charge can hit you just because you are standing on the ground near the lightning.

Avoid metal

Lightning is attracted to metal. It runs through it easily. You should avoid being near any metal objects. Most lightning rods are made out of metal because it attracts lightning so well. In fact, of all people, golfers are hit most frequently. This is because they are often out in the open holding large metal clubs.

Avoid water

Lightning also likes water. If you are in the water or on a boat, you should get out of the water as quickly as possible. The charge of lightning spreads, and if lightning strikes one spot on the lake, it might spread to where you are swimming.

3. The main goal of this information is to:

- A** Give you safety tips on avoiding lightning.
- B** Describe how lightning travels.
- C** Warn golfers not to carry large metal objects.
- D** Sell lightning rods.

Directions

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

The Surprising Snake

Imagine that you could swallow something the size of a watermelon without chewing. Imagine that your body came with armor all over it and that you stuck your tongue out when you wanted to smell something. This is what you would be like if you were a snake. These are just a few of the traits that make snakes interesting.

All snakes have certain things in common: they have no arms and no legs, they eat all of their food whole (without chewing), they smell using their tongues, and they shed their skin. A snake sheds its skin because the outer layer of skin does not grow as the snake grows. As a snake grows, its skin gets too small for it, so the skin comes off the snake. A new layer of skin is underneath the skin and takes the old skin's place. Snakes shed more when they are young and still growing. Snakes also shed after an injury because they will need a new outer layer of skin after the injury heals.

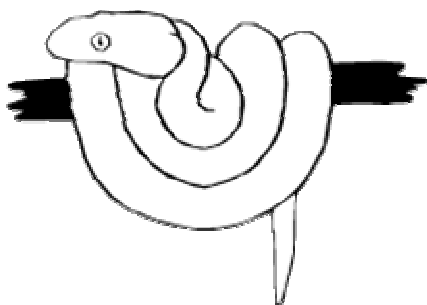
There are many differences among snakes. Some snakes grow to be very long. The longest snake ever measured was thirty-three feet. Others are short, like the thread snake. This rare snake only grows to be about 4 ¼ inches. The heaviest snake was estimated to weigh about 500 pounds. Snakes also live in different kinds of places. Some snakes live in the water while others live on land. Some snakes even live underground.

Very large snakes can feed on small deer and even crocodiles. However, this is unusual. Most land snakes eat smaller animals, such as mice and rats, and most water snakes eat frogs and fish. When snakes eat, they unhinge their upper and lower jaws, which allows their mouths to stretch out so they can swallow food that is much larger than their own heads. To catch their prey, some snakes lunge and grab the creature in their mouths. Other snakes suffocate their prey by wrapping their

bodies around the animal and squeezing it. Yet other snakes inject deadly poison from their fangs into their prey.

Snakes have some of the same senses that humans do, but they have others as well. Snakes don't see or hear very well, but they smell in two different ways. A snake uses its nostrils the same way a human uses his, but a snake also sticks out its tongue to collect scent particles. Then it inserts the tongue into holes inside its mouth that pick up the scent particles from the tongue. Some snakes also have heat pits on their heads to help them smell. They use heat pits to sense when there is something warm near them and to locate where it is.

Because snakes are unusual and because they can be dangerous, people often fear them. However, most snakes will stay far away from humans whenever they can. If humans do the same, there is little reason to fear snakes. By eating rats and mice, snakes keep the number of rodents down, so they are an important part of our world.



4. The author of this passage would probably agree that

- A** snakes should not be a part of any zoo exhibit
- B** snakes are much more intelligent than humans
- C** big snakes are more interesting than small snakes
- D** snakes are remarkable animals that should be studied more

Directions:

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Scattered Feathers

Once, in a small town, there lived a man named Pasha who loved to tell tales. Of course, in the village where he lived, there was never much to talk about, so this man invented stories about his neighbors. It didn't matter to Pasha that these stories weren't true. He loved to see the smiles of his audience as he told wild lies about how Joe, the beggar, had stolen a chicken or how his friend Harvey, the cobbler, made only shoes for the left foot. The audience would laugh and laugh about the thieving beggar or the silly shoemaker.

Pasha's stories about Harvey got so many laughs from the people that he repeated his tale in the town square night after night. Soon, however, people in the town thought that Harvey was truly unable to craft a shoe for the right foot.

Harvey had made shoes in the small village for years and years. From the time a villager put on his first pair of shoes, Harvey made sandals and boots and wedding shoes for that villager. But after Pasha had been telling his tales for a while, the villagers stopped visiting Harvey's shop. They told each other that something had always felt funny about Harvey's shoes. They began traveling to a shoemaker in another town.

Poor Harvey didn't know what to do. He never went to the town square, so he had no idea that there were stories being told about him. He went to his friend Pasha and asked, "What do you think the problem is? Why are the villagers no longer buying my shoes?"

Pasha shook his head and said, "I can't imagine, Harvey. You are the best cobbler there is." It did not occur to Pasha that people might be taking his stories seriously.

One day a traveler dressed in raggedy clothes and

worn leather shoes came to town. "Dear sir," Harvey said compassionately to the traveler, "let me make you a new pair of shoes."

"That is very kind of you," the traveler replied.

But the town baker, who often went to the town square, pulled the traveler aside. "Do not let Harvey make your shoes," the baker said. "He makes shoes only for the left foot. You won't be able to walk in two left shoes. I will buy you a new pair of shoes from a fine shoemaker in another town."

Harvey overheard the baker talking to the traveler. He was outraged. "Baker," Harvey said, "I have made shoes for your family for twenty years. You know I do fine work. Where did you get the idea that I only make shoes for the left foot?"

"Why, everyone knows this is true. Pasha tells stories about it all of the time," answered the baker.

Harvey went to look for his old friend Pasha. He found him at the town square, with a group of villagers listening to his tales.

"Pasha!" Harvey said in front of the crowd. "How can you tell these lies about me? You know that I am an excellent shoemaker. You are wearing a pair of boots that I made for you."

"Oh," said Pasha, brushing his friend off. "I was only having fun. No one takes my silly stories seriously."

"Well," said Harvey. "If you want fun, let me show you some fun." Harvey went to his home and grabbed a pillow, which he took back to the town square.

"Now," said Harvey to Pasha, "I want you to cut open this pillow and let the feathers fly in the wind."

Pasha did as he was told, pleasing the crowd even more. "You're right. That was fun," Pasha said,

watching the feathers scatter everywhere.

"Ah, but the fun is not over," said Harvey. "Now you must pick up every feather that has been blown away by the wind."

"But that is impossible and it certainly is not fun," Pasha complained. "The feathers have scattered far and wide."

"Exactly!" Harvey declared. "And that is what happens when you tell a tale about someone."

Pasha looked stunned for a moment. Then, nodding his head, he said, "I am sorry, old friend. I didn't mean to hurt you. Let me start gathering these feathers right away!" Pasha began to walk through the town, explaining to everyone that he met what a wonderful cobbler Harvey was. And, the next time that Pasha told stories in the town square, he began first by telling about the lesson he had learned.

5. The author probably wrote this story in order to

- A** explain how to do something
- B** record history
- C** teach a lesson
- D** persuade people to do something