

Questions 20 to 22

Find the word that has the same vowel sound as the underlined part.

20.

slope

- A sort
- B brown
- C coat
- D pot

21.

tray

- A plant
- B man
- C chain
- D bath

22.

plane

- A snap
- B beach
- C cage
- D barn

Questions 23 to 25

Find the word that has the same vowel sound as the underlined part.

23.

track

A flake

B barn

C paint

D lamp

24.

spread

A jeans

B treat

C steep

D breath

25.

prize

A field

B glide

C spin

Questions 26 to 28

Find the word that has the same vowel sound as the underlined part.

26.

bowl

A clown

B float

C tools

27.

trays

A fry

B train

C trap

28.

shape

A cat

B cake

C sand

Questions 29 to 31

Find the word that has the same vowel sound as the underlined part.

29.

where

A star

B monkey

C chair

Find the word that has the same sound as the underlined letter or letters.

30.

stage

A frog

B joke

C goat

31.

trench

A mouth

B creek

C chair

Questions 32 to 34

Find the word that has the same ending sound as trunk.

32.

A gift

B bank

C felt

Find the word that has the same ending sound as list.

33.

A best

B words

C pass

Find the word that has the same beginning sound as thumb.

34.

A trap

B thin

C two

Question 35

*Here is a passage about beavers and the dams they build. Read the passage.
Then answer the questions.*

A Skillful Animal

Beavers are animals with special skills. They can build dams and make houses called lodges. To do this, they first find trees near a stream. Then they cut down some of the trees with their sharp teeth and float them through the water. To begin the dam, they push a row of small tree trunks or large branches into the bottom of the stream. They make sure these sticks stay in place by putting mud and rocks around them. After that, they put small branches and grass between the bigger sticks. They cover these with mud. This keeps the water from coming through. Making a dam takes a group of beavers only two or three days. When the dam is finished, a pond forms behind it, because the water can't get past it.

In this deep pond, beavers build their lodge. They make it by piling up sticks, rocks, and mud. They spread mud over the outside. This keeps the lodge dry.

Inside, the beavers make a little room above the water. Then they make a tunnel from the lodge going down into the stream. Making a lodge takes about a week. They live inside the room in the lodge during the winter. Their babies are born there in the spring.

Beavers build dams and lodges for a very good reason. They have lots of enemies. Some of them are wolves, bears, and bobcats. Living in a pond is safe because they can swim away if an enemy, such as a bobcat, is trying to catch them. They are very fast swimmers. Their enemies usually can't get into the lodge. But just in case, the beavers have a way to escape. They can swim through their tunnel into the pond without being seen.

Which of these **best** explains why beavers build their lodges with tunnels that go into the pond?

- A to keep their lodges dry
- B to have a room above the water
- C to show that they are very fast swimmers
- D to escape from enemies that get into their lodges

Question 36

Here is a story about Paul Bunyan and his blue ox, Babe. Read the story. Then answer the questions.

Babe Gets Back to Work

Paul Bunyan was taller than the trees he logged. He was so tall that little clouds played hide-and-seek in his beard. This big man had a big blue ox named Babe who could pull 50 logs at a time. But Babe wasn't always so big or so helpful.

Paul found Babe during the winter of the blue snow. That's right! The snow that year was just like the sky on a clear day. Paul saw two itty-bitty blue ears poking out of the snow. He pulled out a shivering baby ox, blue from the cold.

Paul carried that calf home in his pocket and plopped him in front of a fire. Soon Babe was as warm as toast, but he stayed blue.

Babe grew fast. One night Paul fed Babe three tons of hay and put him in the barn. In the morning, Babe was gone. So was the barn. Paul looked high and low until he found Babe grazing with the barn perched on his back. Babe outgrew it in one night.

Soon Babe was helping Paul work. He pulled big trees down a logging road to the river. Then the logs floated down to a sawmill.

In the summer, Babe stopped working. He felt hot and lazy. "Come on, Babe!" called Paul. Babe just sat there.

"Let's get to work!" said Paul. Babe kept munching grass. He ate until he looked like a little mountain.

"Let's move some logs!" called Paul. Babe didn't even look at him. It was too hot. Babe was waiting for winter and snow. It would be easier to pull logs on snowy roads. The logs were piling up. The loggers were waiting for Babe. What was Paul going to do?

He had an idea. That night he got a bucket of white paint. He painted the whole road.

Babe woke and saw the white road. He thought it was snow! He jumped up as happy as a kid with a present. He begged Paul to hitch him up. Then Babe pulled the logs so fast, you would have thought they were as light as feather pillows.

Read this sentence from the story.

"Let's move some logs!" called Paul.

This sentence shows that Paul is

- A tired
- B caring
- C fun-loving
- D hard-working

Question 37

Here is an article about what it means to own a pet. Read the article. Then answer the questions.

Pets Aren't for Everyone

I like pets. My family and I have a cat of our own named Ginger. We really love Ginger, and there are many reasons why I might tell someone to get a pet. But I do not think that everyone should have a pet. Here are my reasons why.

Pets can cost a lot of money. It can cost thousands of dollars just to buy some breeds of dogs, some birds, or other animals. But even if you get a pet for free, it is still not really free. You must feed it. You have to make sure it has its shots and tags. You must take it to the vet when it gets sick. And sometimes pets will dig up your yard or chew up your shoes or scratch up your dining table. All those things can be expensive.

My mom says that we spend almost \$500 a year just to own a cat.

Pets need to be cared for. Twice a day we have to feed Ginger. We have to make sure she has water. We have to change her litter box and sometimes give her a bath. We have to let her in when it rains or is too cold. When we go on a trip, we have to make sure someone else takes care of her. All that is hard work. But there is more.

For many pets, care also means friendship. Most pets do not like to be alone all day, just as most people do not like to sit by themselves all day. Many pets want you to look at them, to hold them, to pet them, to talk to them, to walk them, and to play with them. Spending time with your pet is part of caring for it.

My Uncle Mel loves dogs and wants to have one, but he is single and his job makes him travel a lot. He won't get a dog because he knows that he could not care for it himself. Pets cannot care for themselves. If you cannot care for a pet, you should not have one.

Those are the reasons why I think pets aren't for everyone.

Which of these sentences best tells what this article is about?

- A Pets can cost a lot of money.
- B The author and his family own a cat.
- C Some people should not have pets because pets take time, money, and a lot of work.
- D The author's uncle would like to have a dog, but he travels a lot and could not take care of it.

Question 38

Here is a passage about camels. Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

The Camel's Hump

A camel is a strange-looking animal that lives in some deserts. It has thick fur to keep out sand and wind. It has big feet so it won't sink into the sand when it walks. Its huge nose can close up to keep out sand. But the oddest and most important part of a camel is its hump. No other animal has anything like it.

Some camels have one hump and others have two. A camel with one hump is called a dromedary. It is the largest and most common type of camel. A camel with two humps is called a Bactrian camel. Bactrian camels are very rare.

Riding a camel is different from riding a horse. A special saddle fits high up on the hump. It feels more like floating than like riding.

Many people think that a camel can store water in its hump. The hump is actually for storing fat. The fat is food for the camel when there is no food around.

If a camel has eaten well, its hump will be large and firm. As the camel uses the fat, the hump shrinks and becomes soft. A camel owner can tell if a camel is healthy by looking at its hump.

A camel's hump may look odd, but it has an important purpose. A camel just wouldn't be a camel without it!

Which of the following best tells how dromedaries differ from Bactrian camels?

- A Bactrian camels are very rare.
- B It is the largest and most common type of camel.
- C A dromedary is a camel with one hump instead of two.
- D If a camel has eaten well, its hump will be large and firm.