

Kelly and her father like to take walks and name the birds they see. When her father found this story in a young people's magazine, he gave it to Kelly to read.

## The Hawk

1. When Wally entered their lives, Alana Keene and her brother Daniel had been doing homework. A loud whack at the living room window interrupted the scratching of their pencils on paper. They called to their dad, and the three of them rushed outside to see what had happened.
2. On the ground beneath the window lay a huge brown bird with a white head. It tossed and turned, thrashing its wings about on the ground.
3. "That's an unusual looking bird!" exclaimed Daniel. "What kind is it?"
4. "It looks like a hawk," said Mr. Keene.
5. The bird continued struggling, sometimes hitting a wing against the side of the house. "It's going to hurt itself!" cried Alana.
6. "Let's call County Wildlife Refuge," said Mr. Keene.
7. A woman at the refuge, Rita Banner, told Mr. Keene to throw a blanket over the bird. Then, it wouldn't see things that might frighten it and cause it to hurt itself more. She said she'd come get the bird and soon arrived in a van. The Keenes watched as she pulled on long, heavy gloves. Carefully, she removed the blanket covering the bird.
8. "Won't it try to bite you?" asked Daniel, looking at the bird's sharp, hooked beak.
9. "That's less possible when it's held by its claws," said Rita. "A hawk is more likely to use its claws than its beak for protection."
10. Rita explained that the hawk had knocked itself out when it flew into the window. The County Wildlife Refuge would be the place to find out how badly it had hurt itself. She put the bird in a special box in the van and drove away.
11. The next day, Rita called and invited Mr. Keene, Alana, and Daniel to come to County Wildlife Refuge to see the bird. Mr. Keene thanked her and mentioned that his children had named the hawk "Wally."
12. Rita met them at the gate of the refuge center when they visited a few days later. "We have many special areas to take care of sick or hurt animals," she said. "Let's begin with the clinic where hurt birds are brought."
13. They walked through the clinic and the grounds. Then Rita showed them enormous cages containing birds of all sizes and varieties. Finally, she led them to one where a large brown bird sat on a limb.



14. "There's Wally," she said.
15. They were amazed at the change in Wally. His huge claws grasped the branch as he looked at them with curiosity. He flapped his wings several times as if preparing for flight.
16. "This is one of our exercise cages," Rita said. "We bring birds here after they've healed and before returning them back into the wild, so they can repair their flying muscles. Wally is almost ready to head back to the woods. He was lucky; he's going to be fine."
17. Alana and Daniel said, "Goodbye" to Wally. He seemed to know who they were and made a swoop around the cage as if to say "Thank you!"

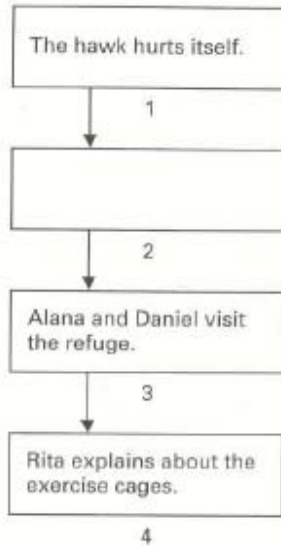
Answer questions 10 through 17 on your answer sheet.

- 10 According to paragraph 7, the blanket was important because it kept the bird
- f alone.
  - g warm.
  - h from being more frightened.
  - j from seeing its friends.

- 11 What was the most important thing to the writer of this story?
- a Knowing the different types of hawks
  - b Teaching people to handle hurt wildlife with care
  - c Making sure wild birds don't scratch people
  - d Saving money for bigger cages for the largest birds
- 12 From the information in the story, you can tell that Rita is
- f sneaky.
  - g artistic.
  - h anxious.
  - j skilled.
- 13 Paragraph 11 is mostly about
- a a health report.
  - b an invitation to visit Wally.
  - c a wildlife refuge.
  - d an outing for a family.

- 14 In paragraph 13, the word varieties means
- f truths.
  - g approaches.
  - h kinds.
  - j facts.

Use the chart below to help you answer question 15.



15

Which event belongs in box 2?

- a Rita comes to rescue the hawk.
- b The family says goodbye to Wally.
- c Alana and Daniel do their homework.
- d The family walks through the clinic.

16 The ideas in paragraph 15 are arranged to show

- f a list of details.
- g the order in which things happened.
- h how two things are alike.
- j a main idea with supporting details.

17 If the writer had added another paragraph to the end of the story, it would **most likely** have described

- a Wally flying back into the woods.
- b Rita placing Wally in a smaller cage.
- c Alana and Daniel doing their homework.
- d County Wildlife Refuge's oldest buildings.



From 985 A.D. to about 1500 A.D., Scandinavian settlers lived in Greenland. For 300 years, their farms flourished. By 1578, however, the settlements had vanished. No survivors were found. What is the explanation? Why did the people **15**?

- 15  delay  obey  
 forget  meet  
 disappear

The answer lies partly in the worldwide cooling, or "Little Ice Age," that began during the 13th century. In Europe, cold summers ruined crops, causing grain shortages. Times were hard for Europeans. But in Greenland, conditions were far worse. There, the people **16** more. In the end, they could not survive.

- 16  talked  saved  
 suffered  moved  
 earned

The climate changed so much in Greenland that farming and herding became impossible. To make matters worse, the settlers were soon cut off from European goods. Arctic ice, which could do great damage, had begun drifting into the Atlantic trade route. Ships were **17**. Because of the danger, trade between Greenland and Europe declined and finally stopped. When this happened, the settlers were deprived of European grain, wood, and iron. These **18** were essential. Settlers needed them in order to prepare their meals, build their ships, and make their weapons.

- 17  burned  sighted  
 painted  powered  
 threatened

In 1410, the last ship sailed from Europe to Greenland. After that, visits to the settlements stopped. No more **19** were made. Thus, we have no eyewitness report of what finally happened. But in 1921, in an old cemetery, archaeologists found evidence of what the changing climate did to the land and people. The earliest graves were deep, for in the first years of colonization the ground was soft. Later, though, the deeper ground stayed frozen all year. Burials had to be closer to the **20**. The last graves dug were extremely shallow.

- 18  roads  supplies  
 shoes  houses  
 animals

- 19  meals  trips  
 coats  fires  
 shelters

In these graves, scientists found the remains of small, weak people. The teeth were badly worn, suggesting that the settlers may have chewed seaweed, leaves, or bark to subsist. Their deformed bones and short stature are signs of poor nutrition. Evidently they had too little **21**. Stunted and starved, every last one died.

- 20  surface  family  
 town  shore  
 church

- 21  water  money  
 faith  food  
 clothing



GO ON →

Medieval craft guilds were associations of men practicing the same trade. Guilds cared for members' needs. They nursed sick members, buried dead ones, and found homes for the homeless. Sometimes business was bad or supplies were cut off. Many people were in danger of starving. But guild members were the last to **22**. The guild sustained them during hard times.

- 22  vote  suffer  
 unite  advance  
 finish

Guilds also set prices and monitored the distribution of raw materials. They governed the number of apprentices and workers that members could have. These controls prevented any member from becoming rich at another's expense. So **23** were limited. In return, members were protected against ruinous competition.

- 23  sources  profits  
 travelers  machines  
 universities

Guilds set strict product standards. Members who cheated were quickly and openly punished. So there was good reason to be **24**. By setting and maintaining standards, guilds not only protected members but also served an important communal function. The **25** was protected. The buyer was guaranteed a fixed product at a fixed price.

- 24  honest  first  
 patient  friendly  
 independent

- 25  public  harbor  
 property  church  
 route

Apprenticeship, a long training period under expert supervision, was important in the guild economy. Apprenticeship began with a contract between a child's parents and a master craftsman. Entrance fees were also paid. In return, the child was instructed, clothed, and fed. The training began as early as age nine or ten. This **26** then went on for many years.

- 26  search  decline  
 education  tax  
 revolution

The masters had many rights, including the right to beat apprentices. But the guilds knew that apprentices were future masters. So guild members looked after the children's well-being. The masters were **27**. Persistent cruelty could thus be detected, and the masters could be warned.

- 27  prepared  respected  
 excused  watched  
 represented

Having learned the fundamentals of the trade, apprentices were quite valuable. They could do useful jobs, and they worked for nothing, since apprentices were never paid. Masters did not like to lose these free workers. They would sometimes extend the apprenticeship period, forcing a youth to continue training. The lad had to **28**. He could not leave until formally released.

- 28  stop  succeed  
 reply  hide  
 remain



GO ON →

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## DIRECTIONS

Jeremy has decided to write a report about Jane Goodall, who is famous for her work with animals. He has written a draft. Now he needs help editing and revising it.

Read Jeremy's draft, and use it to answer Numbers 11 through 20.

**Jane Goodall, Friend of the Chimps**

(1) Dr. Jane Goodall is known for her work with animals. (2) She became well known by studying how animals act and live to become famous. (3) For more than 30 years, she studied the chimps in Africa.

(4) Dr. Goodall was born in London, England. (5) She was born on April 3 1934. (6) When Jane was young, she read many Books on wild animals. (7) Later on, she wrote about them as if they were her friends. (8) Sometimes she imagined that she was living with them. (9) She dreamed of going to Africa. (10) She wanted to see wild animals in nature.

(11) In 1957, she went to Africa, when two friends invited her to visit. (12) Finally, her dream of seeing these animals was coming true. (13) A few months after she arrived in Africa, she met a famous scientist. (14) His name was Dr. Louis Leakey. (15) Dr. Leakey needed someone smartt to help him examine chimps in the wild. (16) After meeting Dr. Goodall, he knew that he had found the most finest person for the job. (17) In 1960, she began to study chimps. (18) Dr. Goodall continued studying them for the next 35 years.

(19) She learned that they were more like humans than people used to think. (20) She watched the chimps playing and she watched the chimps eating and she watched the chimps caring for their young and she watched the chimps making tools. (21) She wrote reports about all the things she saw. (22) Her reports taught the rest of the world how chimps behave.

(23) In 1977, Dr. Goodall created the Jane Goodall Institute. (24) Its office is located in Silver Spring Maryland. (25) The group teaches people about chimps. (26) It also teaches people how to save the wild areas where the chimps live. (27) Although Dr. Goodall doesn't live among the chimps any longer, she gives speeches and writes about her experiences. (28) She hopes that more people will become interested in these wonderful animals.

## Session 1

- 11** Choose the **best** sentence to add right after sentence 10.
- She wanted to become a scientist.
  - This study of chimps made her famous.
  - This area was known for having wild animals.
  - She had an amazing collection of animal pictures.
- 12** Choose the **best** topic sentence to add to the beginning of the paragraph that starts with sentence 19.
- While in Africa, she enjoyed the weather.
  - Over the years, she wrote many letters home.
  - Now that she was older, she planned to return to England.
  - During this time, she discovered many new things about chimps.
- 13** Read sentence 2. It is poorly written.
- She became well known by studying how animals act and live to become famous.**
- Choose the **best** way to rewrite this sentence.
- She became famous by studying how animals act and live.
  - Well known she became by studying how animals act and live.
  - By studying how animals act and live, she became well known and famous.
  - To become famous and well known, she began studying how animals act and live.
- 14** Choose the correct way to write the underlined part of sentence 5.
- She was born on April 3 1934.
- April, 3 1934.
  - April, 3, 1934.
  - April 3, 1934.
  - No change is needed.

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- 15 Choose the correct way to write the underlined part of sentence 6.

When Jane was young, she read many Books on wild animals.

- she read many books on wild animals.
- she read Many Books on Wild animals.
- she read Many books on Wild animals.
- No change is needed.

- 16 Choose the best way to combine the ideas of sentences 9 and 10 into one sentence.

She dreamed of going to Africa. She wanted to see wild animals in nature.

- She dreamed of wild animals in nature going to see Africa.
- She dreamed of Africa in nature going to see wild animals.
- She dreamed of going to Africa to see wild animals in nature.
- She dreamed of going to Africa in nature to see wild animals.

- 17 Choose the correct way to write the underlined part of sentence 15.

Dr. Leskey needed someone smarrt to help him examine chimps in the wild.

- smat
- smrte
- smart
- No change is needed.

- 18 Choose the correct way to write the underlined part of sentence 16.

After meeting Dr. Goodall, he knew that he had found the most finest person for the job.

- fine
- finest
- more finer
- No change is needed.

- 19 Read sentence 20. It is poorly written.

She watched the chimps playing and she watched the chimps eating and she watched the chimps caring for their young and she watched the chimps making tools.

Choose the best way to rewrite this sentence.

- She watched the chimps playing, eating, caring for their young, and making tools.
- She watched the chimps playing, chimps eating, chimps caring for their young, and chimps making tools.
- She watched the chimps playing and eating she watched the chimps caring for their young she watched the chimps making tools.
- She watched the chimps playing. And eating, she watched the chimps caring for their young. She watched the chimps making tools.

- 20 Choose the correct way to write the underlined part of sentence 24.

Its office is located in Silver Spring Maryland.

- in Silver Spring Maryland,
- in Silver Spring, Maryland.
- in Silver Spring, Maryland?
- No change is needed.

GO ON ►

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