Caterpillars are interesting creatures. Did you know that caterpillars are really insects? Well, they are. Even though it looks like caterpillars have many legs, they have three pairs of what are called true legs. That gives them six legs, so caterpillars really are insects.

There are many different kinds of caterpillars. Some are fuzzy and some are smooth. Some are colorful and some are plain. Their color and skin covering helps protect them from other animals, like birds, that might want to eat them.

Later in a caterpillar's life, it builds a chrysalis around itself. The caterpillar stays inside this hard covering until a special change happens. This change is called metamorphosis. In a while, the chrysalis will begin to break apart and out will come a beautiful butterfly. And guess what? It has six legs too!
1. What is the reason for caterpillars coloring and skin?
   A. To protect them from other animals.
   B. To make them look neat.
   C. To stand out.
   D. To make them insects.

2. What makes caterpillars different from each other? Pick TWO that are correct.
   A. Some have three legs.
   B. Some are smooth.
   C. Some are colorful.
   D. Some are worms.

3. What is the main idea of the THIRD paragraph?
   A. Caterpillars build a chrysalis.
   B. They change through metamorphosis.
   C. Caterpillars stay in the chrysalis to change.
   D. Butterflies have 6 legs.
4. **Which statement BEST explains what the author wrote about in this story?**
   
   A. facts about insects
   B. facts about birds
   C. facts about caterpillars
   D. facts about butterflies

5. **Why would someone read this passage?**
   
   A. to learn about insects
   B. to learn about caterpillars
   C. to learn why butterflies are colorful
   D. to learn about plants

6. **What is the meaning of the word **metamorphosis** from the story?**
   
   A. Caterpillars go to sleep.
   B. Caterpillars turn into insects.
   C. Caterpillars change into butterflies.
   D. Caterpillars change colors.
7. **What is a chrysalis?**
   A. a colorful skin covering
   B. a hard covering
   C. the true legs
   D. a plain nest

8. **Based on the story, which statement BEST explains why caterpillars have different skin coverings?**
   A. so they can hide from their enemies
   B. so they can crawl quickly
   C. so they can attract other caterpillars
   D. so they can be called insects

9. **How does the butterfly come out of the chrysalis?**
   A. The butterfly flies out.
   B. The birds open the chrysalis.
   C. The caterpillar hatches from it.
   D. The chrysalis breaks apart.
"Cooks Cook Cookies"

1  Kasey and Cheryl wanted to make cookies. They asked their parents if they could. Their mom and dad said it was okay as long as the kitchen was cleaned afterward.

2  Kasey and Cheryl gathered everything they needed to make the cookies. They needed flour, eggs, sugar, butter, vanilla, and milk. The girls read the directions. The directions said:

3  1. **Preheat** the oven to 350°.
   2. Mix all ingredients together.
   3. Roll cookie dough into balls.
   4. Place 12 balls on a cookie pan.
   5. Put cookies in oven and bake for 15 minutes.
   6. **Remove** from oven.
   7. Let cookies cool for 1 hour before storing.

   Kasey and Cheryl turned on the oven. They mixed everything together and rolled the dough into balls. They put the cookies in the oven and went outside to play.

4  The girls came back in. A bad smell was coming from the oven. It was the yuckiest smell in the world! The girls looked at the clock. Uh-oh! They had been outside for a whole hour!
10. What does the word preheat mean in paragraph 2?
   A. Heat the oven before baking.
   B. Make sure the oven is turned on.
   C. Make sure the oven is not too hot.
   D. Heat the oven during cooking.

11. What is the main message in the story?
   A. Baking cookies do not smell very good.
   B. Finish what you are working on before you do something else.
   C. Going outside to play is not a good idea.
   D. It is best to have your mom and dad help you make cookies.

12. Which sentence best explains why there is a bad smell in the oven?
   A. "They put the cookies in the oven and went outside to play." (paragraph 3)
   B. "They mixed everything together and rolled the dough into balls." (paragraph 3)
   C. "It was the yuckiest smell in the world!" (paragraph 4)
   D. "They had been outside for a whole hour!" (paragraph 4)
13. Which of these do the girls do last?
   A. They ask their parents to make cookies.
   B. They put the dough balls on a pan.
   C. They mix all the ingredients together.
   D. They roll the dough into balls.

14. What does remove mean in paragraph 2?
   A. Move away from the oven.
   B. Move the oven again.
   C. Take the cookies out of the oven.
   D. Put the cookies into the oven.

15. What do Kasey and Cheryl do just before they go out to play?
   A. They notice a yucky smell.
   B. They look at the clock.
   C. They make balls of cookie dough.
   D. They put the cookies in the oven.

16. Why don't the cookies in the story turn out right?
   A. They are not baked enough.
   B. The oven is broken.
   C. They are baked too long.
   D. The oven is too hot.
17. The problem with the cookies happens when the girls forget which step?
   A. step 1
   B. step 2
   C. step 4
   D. step 6

18. Where does most of this story happen?
   A. in an oven
   B. in a yard
   C. in a bakery
   D. in a kitchen
Barry, the Dancing Lion

Read the passage and answer the following question(s).

1. Barry was like other lions in most ways, but in one way he was a little different. He liked to dance.

2. “What are you doing?” the other lions asked one day, seeing him tap his feet.

3. “I’m dancing,” Barry said, without missing a beat.

4. “You can’t dance!” they said, laughing.

5. “Why not?” Barry asked. He didn’t like when they laughed at him. It made him feel like he was not good at dancing.

6. “Because you’re a lion and lions CAN’T DANCE!” they said, walking away.

7. Barry didn’t mind being alone, because then he could dance without anyone laughing. He tapped his feet and moved his legs. He clapped his paws and shook his head. Then he tripped and fell flat on
his face! Barry wondered if they were right. “Maybe lions can’t dance,” he said to himself.

8

“I think you’re pretty good,” said a voice. Surprised, Barry looked around and saw a small green frog with big eyes looking up at him. “I like your dancing,” the frog said.

9

Barry was surprised to hear those words. “You do? Even though lions can’t dance?”

10

“Only a fool tells someone what they can and can’t do,” said the frog. “You’re a lion and you’re dancing, so whoever said that is wrong.”

11

Barry grinned. “I guess you’re right.”

12

“They’re as silly as the fools who say frogs can’t sing,” the frog said. “And listen to this.”

13

The frog sang a rocking and rolling tune that got into Barry’s body, and he started to move. He hopped, he kicked, he turned, he twirled. Barry danced like he had never danced before.

14

When they stopped, Barry and the frog smiled at each other, their hearts beating with joy. Then they turned to see the other animals whistling and clapping for more.

15

Barry and the frog sang and danced every day. And none of the other animals ever said the words, “You can’t” again.
19. How does the story end?

A. Barry and the frog enjoy doing what they love, and the animals learn a lesson.

B. Barry and the frog teach each other how to dance and sing, and the other animals watch.

C. Because of Barry and the frog, the other animals try to do different things also.

D. Because of Barry and the frog, the other lions want to dance and the other frogs want to sing.
20. Read this sentence from paragraph 11.
Barry grinned. “I guess you’re right.”
Which sentence tells what Barry was doing when he grinned?

A. He was being silly.
B. He was smiling.
C. He was being funny.
D. He was laughing.

21. Which sentence best helps the reader picture how Barry looked as he danced?

A. "I'm dancing," Barry said, without missing a beat.
B. Then he tripped and fell flat on his face!
C. The frog sang a rocking and rolling tune that got into Barry's body, and he started to move.
D. He hopped, he kicked, he turned, he twirled.
"Rat-a-Tat Copycat"

by Eileen Spinelli

1 "I painted ponies on my mat."
2 "So did I," says copycat.

3 "I named my goldfish Nick and Pat."
4 "So did I," says copycat.

5 "I bought a book about a bat."
6 "So did I," says copycat.

7 "I can stomp this puddle." Splat!
8 Splat! Splat! Splat! goes copycat.

9 "I'm a drummer." Rat-a-tat.
10 Rat-a-tat drums copycat.

11 "I walk tiptoe." Pit-a-pat.
12 Pit-a-pat walks copycat.

13 "I can squash these boxes flat."
14 "So can I," says copycat.

15 "I tumble like an acrobat."
16 "I do, too," says copycat.

17 "I'm going to the laundromat."
18 "So am I," says copycat.

19 "Stop! I'm me! You're you! That's that!"
20 "I guess that's true," sighs copycat.

21 "I'm putting feathers on my hat."
22 "I'm putting... pickles!" says no-more copycat.

22. What does the word "stomp" in line 7 show?
   A. how easy it is to get wet in the rain
   B. how hard copycat's foot hits the puddle
   C. how hard the poet's foot hits the puddle
   D. how easy it is to make a big mess
23. Why does the poet use the word "rat-a-tat" in lines 9 and 10?
   A. to show you what rats can sound like
   B. to teach you about rats
   C. to show you what drumming sounds like
   D. to teach you how to drum

24. Why is the word "pit-a-pat" used in lines 11 and 12?
   A. to show how little noise you make when you tiptoe
   B. to show how loud you can be when you tiptoe
   C. to tell you how to walk
   D. to tell you how copycat feels

25. How does the picture help you read the poem?
   A. It shows you what happens in the middle of the poem.
   B. It shows you what happens before the start of the poem.
   C. It shows you what happens at the end of the poem.
   D. It shows you what happens at the start of the poem.
26. Look at the picture. What do lines 21 and 22 talk about that is **not** in the picture?
   
   A. a hat  
   B. pickles  
   C. a copycat  
   D. feathers

27. How does copycat **most likely** make speaker feel?
   
   A. hungry  
   B. angry  
   C. scared  
   D. happy
"Baby Frogs"

1 Most frogs lay eggs in water. The eggs will **hatch** in about a week. A baby frog is a tadpole (TAD-pohl). The tadpoles live in water. Tadpoles get air from the water like fish do. It takes a tadpole three months to turn into a frog. The picture shows how frogs grow.

28. How are tadpoles and fish alike?
   
   A. Both come from frogs.
   
   B. Both have big legs.
   
   C. They get air the same way.
   
   D. They can run the same way.
29. Where do tadpoles live?
   A. in the water
   B. on a branch
   C. on the grass
   D. in the dirt

30. Why did the author use "(TAD-pohl)" in the text?
   A. to show how to say a word
   B. to show how to spell a word
   C. to show what a baby fish is
   D. to show the name of a pet frog

31. Why does the text have a picture?
   A. to show you what eggs look like
   B. to show you how frogs grow
   C. to make you excited about tadpoles
   D. to make you want a pet frog

32. What is a tadpole?
   A. a fish egg
   B. a baby fish
   C. a frog egg
   D. a baby frog
33. Why did the author write this text?
   A. to tell about water  
   B. to talk about fish  
   C. to tell about tadpoles  
   D. to talk about eggs  

34. Look at the picture. What gets smaller as a tadpole starts becoming a frog?
   A. its legs  
   B. its head  
   C. its tail  
   D. its eyes  

35. What happens first in the text?
   A. The eggs hatch.  
   B. Frogs lay eggs.  
   C. Tadpoles get air from water.  
   D. Tadpoles become frogs.
36. Look at the picture. How many legs does a tadpole have?

A. none
B. two
C. three
D. four
Make Your Own Turkey
Read the passage and answer the following question(s).

It is easy and fun to make your own turkey with these simple steps. You will need a few easy-to-find things to make it.

**What You Need**
- 1 paper plate
- 6 pieces of colored paper (2 red, 2 yellow, 2 orange)
- 1 piece of brown paper
- Brown paint and brush
- Pencil
- Scissors
- Craft glue
- Wiggly eyes

**What to Do**
Step 1. Paint both sides of the paper plate. Now let it dry.
Step 2. Draw around your hand onto the colored paper. Make six handprints. Two handprints are red, two are orange, and two are yellow. Cut them out with the scissors.
Step 3. Draw around your shoe onto the brown paper. Cut it out.
Step 4. Cut a small triangle out of the orange paper. This is the beak.
Step 5. Glue the handprints onto the back of the plate. These are the
feathers.
Step 6. Glue the shoe print onto the front of the plate. This is the turkey’s head.
Step 7. Glue the wiggly eyes and beak onto the turkey’s head. This is the turkey’s face.
Step 8. Cut six little strips of orange paper. Glue three together onto the bottom of the plate. Then glue the other three next to it. These are the turkey’s feet.
Now you’re all done! What a beautiful turkey you have!

37. What is the main reason to read the part called "What You Need"?
   A. to know what to do with the turkey after you make it
   B. to know what the turkey looks like
   C. to know how to make the turkey
   D. to know what things to get to make the turkey

38. Why is painting the paper plate the first step?
   A. It needs to be cut.
   B. It needs to be dry.
   C. It needs to be made into feathers.
   D. It needs to be drawn on.
39. How does the picture help the reader make a turkey?
   A. It shows what the turkey looks like.
   B. It shows what the turkey weighs.
   C. It shows how to cut out the handprints.
   D. It shows how to paint the plate.

40. Which step tells how to use the handprint made in step 2?
   A. Step 3
   B. Step 4
   C. Step 5
   D. Step 6