



Nombre: _____

Sistema de evaluación de Ohio



Lectura

Folleto de prueba del estudiante

Mayo de 2008

Esta evaluación fué originalmente administrada a estudiantes en Mayo del 2008. Este material público es apropiado para uso por parte de maestros en Ohio en situaciones de enseñanza. Esta evaluación está alineada con los Criterios Académicos de Contenido para Inglés de Ohio.

This test was originally administered to students in May 2008. This publicly released material is appropriate for use by Ohio teachers in instructional settings. This test is aligned with Ohio's Academic Content Standards for English Language Arts.



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Acknowledgments

Reading

Selection 3: Horseshoes

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R

Reading

Directions:

Today you will be taking the Ohio Grade 4 Reading Achievement Test. This is a test of how well you understand what you read. The test consists of reading selections followed by questions about each reading selection. Three different types of questions appear on this test: multiple choice, short answer and extended response.

There are several important things to remember:

1. Read each reading selection to understand what it is about. You may look back at the reading selection as often as necessary. You may underline or mark parts of any selection.
2. Read each question carefully. Think about what is being asked. If a graph or other diagram goes with the question, look at it carefully to help you answer the question. Then choose or write the answer that you think is best.
3. When you write your answers, write them neatly and clearly in the space provided using a pencil.
4. When you are asked to select the answer, make sure you fill in the circle next to the answer. Mark only one answer.
5. If you do not know the answer to the question, skip it and go on. If you have time, go back to the questions you skipped and answer them before you hand in your Student Test Booklet.
6. If you finish the test early, you may check over your work. When you are finished and your Student Test Booklet has been collected, you may take out your silent work.

**Instrucciones:**

Hoy vas a tomar la Prueba de Competencia de Lectura para Cuarto Grado de Ohio (*Ohio Grade 4 Reading Achievement Test*). Ésta es una prueba para determinar cuán bien entiendes lo que lees. La prueba consiste en pasajes de lectura seguidos por preguntas sobre cada pasaje. En la prueba aparecen tres clases de preguntas: de opción múltiple, respuesta corta y respuesta larga.

Hay varias cosas importantes que debes recordar:

1. Lee cada pasaje de lectura para entender de qué se trata. Puedes volver a mirar el pasaje de lectura tantas veces como sea necesario. Puedes subrayar o marcar partes de cualquier pasaje de lectura.
2. Lee cada pregunta con cuidado. Piensa en lo que se te está preguntando. Si hay una gráfica o un diagrama relacionado con la pregunta, míralo con cuidado para que te ayude a contestar la pregunta. Una vez que hayas hecho esto, elige o escribe la respuesta que creas que sea la mejor.
3. Cuando escribas tus respuestas, hazlo cuidadosa y claramente en el espacio que se ofrece, utilizando un lápiz.
4. Cuando se te solicite que selecciones una respuesta, asegúrate de llenar el círculo que está al lado de la respuesta. Marca sólo una respuesta.
5. Si no sabes la respuesta a la pregunta, sáltala y continúa. Si tienes tiempo, vuelve a las preguntas que saltaste y contéstalas antes de entregar el Folleto de prueba del estudiante (*Student Test Booklet*).
6. Si terminas la prueba temprano, puedes revisar el trabajo que has hecho. Una vez que hayas terminado y hayas entregado el Folleto de prueba del estudiante, puedes trabajar en otra cosa en silencio.

Items 7–14 have not been slated for public release in 2008.

Las preguntas 7 a la 14 no han sido marcadas para ser hechas públicas en el 2008.



R

Reading

Directions: Read the selection.

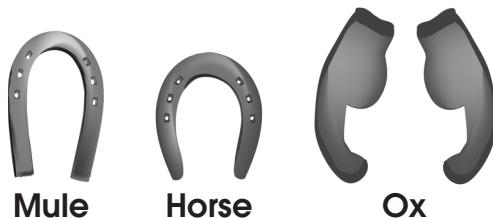
Instrucciones: Lee el pasaje de lectura.

Horseshoes

by Earl M. Weber



For hundreds of years, horses, mules, and even oxen have been shod with iron shoes. A horseshoe is usually shaped like a U and forged to fit the horse's hoof. A mule shoe is similar, but longer and narrower since that's the shape of a mule's hoof. Because the ox has two toes instead of one, it must have two shoes for each foot, a left and a right.



These animals never wore shoes when they were in the wild, so why is it necessary now? There are several answers. Before the animals were **domesticated**, they didn't have to carry heavy loads on their backs, such as a knight in full armor and weapons, weighing four or five hundred pounds. Nor were they asked to pull heavy loads, like a wagonload of hay weighing several tons. And when they roamed free, they didn't travel miles on hard roads that wear down hoofs. Shoes are necessary, then, to protect the animals' feet and provide better traction when pulling loads.



Before the days of automobiles and eighteen-wheel trucks, horses were used to transport people and goods. Teams of four or six large horses pulled stagecoaches and heavy freight wagons. Horses, mules, and oxen were used on farms to plow fields and harvest crops. In cities and towns, horses pulled milk wagons and bread wagons through the streets.

With so many hoofs needing shoes, blacksmith shops were everywhere. The blacksmith with his forge and anvil did all kinds of work with iron. He made and repaired implements for farm and home. He also made horseshoes and nailed them on horses' feet. People would bring their horses to the blacksmith shop to have them fitted with new shoes. Because horses' hoofs grow, much like our fingernails, the horses needed to have their hoofs trimmed and their shoes refitted about every two months.

Children gathered at the blacksmith shop to watch the smith as he placed an iron bar in the coals of his forge and pumped the bellows until the iron was red-hot. Using tongs, he took the hot iron from the fire and held it on the anvil. As the smith hit the iron with his heavy hammer, the anvil rang like a bell, and sparks flew like fireworks. When the shoe was properly shaped, the smith plunged it into a tub of water. The hot iron sizzled and steamed as it hit the cold water.

Today, most farmers use modern tractors instead of horses or mules. However, people still own horses. Most horses are no longer the heavy draft horses of the past but lighter **breeds** used for pleasure riding. Horse shows, jumping events, rodeos, and trail riding are popular sports. And horses who take part in these activities still need shoes.

Just as athletes need specialized footwear, horses need the right shoes to do their jobs well. After all, they are athletes, too. Racehorses wear flat, lightweight shoes called racing plates. Horses that have to use paved roads wear special shoes that prevent slipping.



R

Reading

Word Bank

breeds — types

domesticated — tamed to live with or be owned by
a human

Directions: Use the selection to answer questions 15 – 23.

15. The set of details below is from the selection.

Details:

Horses transported people and goods.

Horses, mules and oxen plowed fields.

Horses pulled milk and bread wagons.

Which main idea is supported by the set of details above?

- A. Before the days of automobiles, horses and mules did not need horseshoes.
- B. Before the days of automobiles, horses and mules had many jobs.
- C. People would not have survived without horses.
- D. People would have had to work much harder without horses.



Word Bank

breeds — types

domesticated — tamed to live with or be owned by
a human

Instrucciones: Usa el pasaje de lectura para responder a las preguntas 15 a 23.

15. El conjunto de detalles a continuación corresponde al pasaje.

Detalles:

Los caballos transportaban personas y bienes.

Los caballos, las mulas y los bueyes labraban los campos.

Los caballos tiraban de carros con pan y leche.

¿Cuál es la idea principal que apoya el conjunto de detalles mencionado?

- A. Antes de la aparición de los automóviles, los caballos y las mulas no necesitaban herraduras.
- B. Antes de la aparición de los automóviles, los caballos y las mulas tenían muchos trabajos.
- C. Las personas no hubieran sobrevivido sin los caballos.
- D. Las personas tendrían que haber trabajado mucho más arduamente sin los caballos.



R

Reading

16. "Using tongs, he took the hot iron from the fire and held it on the anvil. As the smith hit the iron with his heavy hammer, the anvil rang like a bell, and sparks flew like fireworks."

Which phrase from the sentences above is an example of a simile?

- A. held it on the anvil
 - B. using tongs
 - C. rang like a bell
 - D. with his heavy hammer
17. Give two reasons why wild horses do not need horseshoes. Use information from the selection in your answer.

- a. _____
- b. _____

18. How are horseshoes and mule shoes different?

- A. They are made out of different materials.
- B. They are different shapes.
- C. They are different lengths.
- D. They are used for different purposes.



16. "Using tongs, he took the hot iron from the fire and held it on the anvil. As the smith hit the iron with his heavy hammer, the anvil rang like a bell, and sparks flew like fireworks."

¿Qué frase de las oraciones anteriores es un ejemplo de un símil?

- A. held it on the anvil
- B. using tongs
- C. rang like a bell
- D. with his heavy hammer

17. Menciona dos razones por las que los caballos salvajes no necesitan herraduras. Usa información del pasaje en tu respuesta.

- a. _____
- b. _____

18. ¿En qué difieren las herraduras para caballos y mulas?

- A. El material de fabricación es diferente.
- B. La forma es diferente.
- C. El largo es diferente.
- D. Se usan para fines diferentes.



R

Reading

19. According to the selection, part of a blacksmith's job was to make shoes for horses. What was the other part of the blacksmith's job?
- A. to train mules
 - B. to repair things
 - C. to deliver milk
 - D. to race horses
20. Which statement is an opinion from the selection?
- A. Children love to watch blacksmiths.
 - B. Oxen need two shoes to protect each foot.
 - C. Horses were used to transport people and goods.
 - D. Horseshoes protect the horse's feet.
21. "When the shoe was properly shaped, the smith **plunged** it into a tub of water. The hot iron sizzled and steamed as it hit the cold water."

What is a synonym for the word **plunged**?

- A. walked
- B. carried
- C. dipped
- D. shaped



19. Según al pasaje, parte del trabajo de un herrero era fabricar herraduras para caballos. ¿Cuál era la otra parte del trabajo de un herrero?
- A. entrenar mulas
 - B. reparar cosas
 - C. repartir leche
 - D. tener caballos de carrera
20. ¿Cuál de los siguientes enunciados es una opinión del pasaje?
- A. A los niños les encanta observar a los herreros.
 - B. Los bueyes necesitan dos herraduras para proteger cada casco.
 - C. Los caballos se usaban para transportar personas y bienes.
 - D. Las herraduras protegen los cascos de los caballos.
21. "When the shoe was properly shaped, the smith **plunged** it into a tub of water. The hot iron sizzled and steamed as it hit the cold water."

¿Qué palabra es un sinónimo de **plunged**?

- A. walked
- B. carried
- C. dipped
- D. shaped

R

Reading

22. Compare how horses were used in the city and how they were used on a farm. Complete the chart with information from the selection.

Jobs for Horses

What horses did in the city	What horses did on a farm
a.	a.
b.	b.

23. Which of these is an example of cause and effect from the selection?
- A. Animals pull heavy loads and travel on hard roads. These animals wear shoes.
 - B. Horses' shoes are forged from iron. Horses' shoes are nailed to the bottoms of their feet.
 - C. Teams of large horses pulled stagecoaches. Horses, mules and oxen were used on farms to plow and harvest.
 - D. The blacksmith used his forge and anvil to do all kinds of work. He made and fixed the tools people used.



22. Compara cómo se usaban los caballos en la ciudad y en la granja.
Completa la tabla con información del pasaje.

Trabajos para caballos

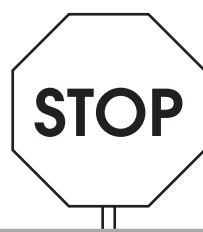
Actividades en la ciudad	Actividades en la granja
a.	a.
b.	b.

23. ¿Cuáles de los siguientes es un ejemplo de causa y efecto del pasaje?
- A. Los animales tiran de cargas pesadas y viajan por caminos difíciles. Estos animales usan herraduras.
 - B. Las herraduras de los caballos se forjan en hierro. Se clavan en la parte inferior de los cascos.
 - C. Grupos de caballos grandes tiraban de diligencias. Los caballos, las mulas y los bueyes se usaban en las granjas para labrar la tierra y cosechar.
 - D. El herrero usaba su forja y su yunque para hacer todo tipo de trabajos. Fabricaba y arreglaba las herramientas que usaban las personas.



On the May 2008 Grade 4 Reading Achievement Test, items 24–29 are field-test items, which are not released.

Items 30–42 have not been slated for public release in 2008.



En la Evaluación de Rendimiento de Lectura de Cuarto Grado, administrada en Mayo del 2008, las preguntas 24 a la 29 son de prueba de campo, lo cual significa que no es material público.

Las preguntas 30 a la 42 no han sido marcadas para ser hechas públicas en el 2008.



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