

Student Name: _____

Ohio Achievement Assessments



Reading Student Test Booklet

Large Print
Spring 2011

This test was originally administered to students in Spring 2011.

Not all items from the Spring 2011 administration will be released in this document. According to Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 3301.07.11:4(b) . . . not less than forty percent of the questions on the test that are used to compute a student's score shall be a public record. The department (of education) shall determine which questions will be needed for reuse on a future test and those questions shall not be public records and shall be redacted from the test prior to its release as public record.

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.

Acknowledgments

Reading

Selection 1: Hanging Out with Chimps

“Hanging Out with Chimps” by Peter Winkler, *National Geographic Explorer!*, September 2002. Used by permission of National Geographic Image Collection.

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Selection 3: CROWS! Strange and Wonderful

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Directions:

Today you will be taking the Ohio Grade 4 Reading Achievement Assessment. 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 carefully. 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. Look carefully at graphs or diagrams because they will help you understand the question. Then, choose or write the answer you think is best.
3. Use only a #2 pencil to answer questions on this test.

R

Reading

4. For multiple-choice questions, fill in the circle next to your answer choice. Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your answer, make sure you erase your old answer completely. Do not cross out or make any marks on the other choices.
5. For constructed-response questions, write your answer neatly, clearly and only in the space provided. Answers written outside of the space provided will not be scored.
6. If you do not know the answer to a question, skip it and go on to the next question. If you have time, go back to the questions you skipped and try to answer them before turning in your Student Test Booklet.
7. Check over your work when you are finished.

Directions: Read the selection.

Hanging Out with Chimps

by Peter Winkler



“Where’s Jane?” No one knew. Four-year-old Jane Goodall had vanished. Her mother searched the English countryside for hours. No luck. It was time to call the police.

Then someone came running. Yes, it was Jane. She smelled awful. She had straw all over her clothes. And she was smiling.

Jane had been in a chicken coop. Why? Well, she wanted to see how a hen lays eggs. So she sat for hours—waiting and watching.

Jane's mother didn't get mad. She listened and supported Jane's curiosity. That encouragement sparked a great career.

From Chickens to Chimps

As Jane Goodall grew, so did her passion for nature. She saved up and went to Africa. There she met Louis Leakey, a famous scientist.

In 1960 Leakey sent Goodall to a place called Gombe (GAHM bee). It's a wildlife reserve in the country of Tanzania (tan zuh NEE uh). Goodall's job was to study chimpanzees, a type of ape. To do so, she hiked steep hills and crawled through thick forests. At first the apes ran off anytime they saw Goodall. But, after a while, they got used to her.

Goodall watched eagerly—hour after hour, day after day. She took careful notes. Her work gave the world a new picture of chimps.

At Work in the Wild

Understanding chimps is a huge task. Goodall created the Gombe Stream Research Centre in 1965 so others could help.



R

Reading

Gombe researchers eat breakfast before dawn, then trek into the woods. Meanwhile the chimps are asleep—high in the trees. They will wake up at first light. So researchers need to be nearby.

What happens next? Well, that's up to the chimpanzees. Researchers usually follow an individual or a small group. One scientist, for instance, studies how chimps care for their young. So she focuses on a mom and kids.

Follow That Chimp!

Keeping up with chimpanzees is a challenge. Fortunately, they take plenty of breaks. Chimps pause to eat, play, nap, and enjoy being together.

Chimps spend a lot of time grooming—carefully searching through each other's hair. They pick out any dirt or pests. Grooming relaxes chimpanzees. It strengthens their friendships too.

Sunset is bedtime. Up in the trees, chimps make nests out of branches and leaves. Soon they fall asleep. Then the researchers trudge home. Another wild day is over.



Go to the next page



Extreme Science Project

Like all scientists, Gombe researchers collect data, or facts. Some carry checklists of chimpanzee actions. At set times, each chimp-watcher notes what an ape is doing.

Researchers also use cameras, video recorders, and other high-tech tools. Yet the heart of the job remains simple: You watch chimps. You write about chimps. You think about chimps.

All those checklists, maps, notes, photos, and videos add up to a mound of information. Observing chimps at Gombe has become one of the most important animal studies ever.

Big Discovery

Jane Goodall got a huge surprise her very first year at Gombe. She watched chimps “fish” for termites. The chimps gently poked twigs and grass stems into a termite nest. Sometimes they stripped leaves from the twigs. In other words, the chimps made and used tools!



R

Reading

That was major news. Humans had believed that only people made tools. Some scientists refused to believe Goodall until she photographed the apes in action.

Chimps use other tools as well. To get water from hollows in branches or logs, they make “sponges” by scrunching up leaves. In some places, chimps use rocks to crack open nuts.

Sounds Familiar

Chimpanzees are intelligent. They can be tender. And they can be brutal. Most chimpanzee mothers are protective, affectionate, and playful. So are older brothers and sisters. They help care for babies. Sometimes chimps even “adopt” orphans.

Tomorrow at Gombe

Gombe Stream Research Centre began as one woman with guts and binoculars. Now it includes dedicated researchers and visiting scientists. Before sunrise tomorrow, they’ll head back into the forest for more chimp-watching.



Go to the next page



Jane Goodall probably won't join them. Since 1985 she's spent most of her time on the road. She tells people around the world about chimpanzees—and the need to save them.

Directions: Use the selection to answer questions 1 – 9.

1. Why does the author begin the selection with the story about Jane spending hours in the hen house?
 - A. to entertain readers with a funny story about young Jane Goodall in England
 - B. to inform readers that Jane Goodall has not always been interested in apes
 - C. to tell readers that Jane Goodall has been interested in animals for most of her life
 - D. to persuade readers that Jane Goodall had really been a good girl as a child



R

Reading

2. Which statement below supports why Jane Goodall created the Gombe Stream Research Centre?
- A. She was getting too old to be able to hike steep hills and crawl through the thick forest.
 - B. She wanted to travel, and she needed people to study the chimps while she was gone.
 - C. She needed other researchers to help her because studying the chimps was a lot of work.
 - D. She did not have the maps, notes, photos and videos that she needed to study chimps.



3. What is one reason chimpanzees groom each other?
- A. It helps them “fish” for termites.
 - B. It strengthens their friendships.
 - C. It allows them to work with researchers.
 - D. It helps them use tools.



R

Reading

4. Well, she wanted to see how a hen lays eggs. So she sat for hours—waiting and watching.

Jane's mother didn't get mad. She listened and supported Jane's **curiosity**.

Which of these is a synonym for **curiosity**?

- A. rudeness
- B. humor
- C. interest
- D. forgetfulness

5. Jane Goodall's work was supported by Louis Leakey. Which statement supports this?
- A. He helped her get a job at the Gombe Centre.
 - B. He taught her about different animals in Africa.
 - C. He sent her to Gombe to research chimpanzees.
 - D. He helped her collect data on chimp families.



R

Reading

6. Complete the chart with the names of three tools that chimpanzees use and explain how they use each tool.

Tools That Chimpanzees Use

Tool	Use of Tool
a. _____	_____ _____ _____
b. _____	_____ _____ _____
c. _____	_____ _____ _____



7. Goodall watched eagerly—hour after hour, day after day. She took careful notes. Her work gave the world a new **picture** of chimps.

Which definition below defines how the word **picture** is used in the sentence?

picture /pɪkˈtʃər/ *n.* **1)** an idea or image. **2)** a design created by drawing, painting or photographing. **3)** a situation. **4)** a movie.

- A. definition 1
- B. definition 2
- C. definition 3
- D. definition 4



R

Reading

8. Observing chimps at Gombe has become an important animal study.

Give two details from the selection that support this statement.

a.

b.



9. Under which heading in the selection would you find information about the tools that chimpanzees use?
- A. From Chickens to Chimps
 - B. Big Discovery
 - C. Follow That Chimp!
 - D. At Work in the Wild

Items 10–17 have not been slated for public release
in 2011.



Directions: Read the selection.

CROWS! Strange and Wonderful

by Laurence Pringle



Caw . . . Caw . . . Caw!

A crow's voice is bold and sassy.

We know crows by their calls. We know them by their large size—they are about twenty inches long—and by their glossy black feathers.

R

Reading

The common crow has relatives all over the world. Its bird family includes rooks, jackdaws, magpies, and jays.

A smaller crow, the fish crow, lives in states along the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf of Mexico. Instead of “caw, caw,” it calls out “car, car.”

The largest member of the crow family is the common raven—a great dark bird of the Far North and of rugged mountaintops. Its call is a low, hoarse “quork, quork.”

Crows are playful. Young crows may play tug-of-war with a twig. They swing upside down on tree branches.

Crows tease other animals. Crows also mimic the calls of other birds. They imitate all sorts of other sounds—a squeaky door, a puppy’s yelp, a cat’s meow. Tame crows can be taught to say such words as “hello,” “good-bye,” and “hot dog.”

A crow calling “Ko-ko, ko-ko, ko-ko” warns other crows to stay out of its territory. Calling “Caw, caw,

caw” in a certain way warns other crows of danger—“Stay away!” Calling “Caw, caw, caw” in a different way has another meaning. For example, a series of quick, hoarse, drawn-out caws is the “assembly” call that urges other crows to come quickly.

A crow’s nest is made of big and little twigs, bark, grasses, and rootlets. While building the nest, the older crows are helped by young crows. They are all part of a close crow family. The father and the young helpers bring food for the mother crow while she warms the eggs. After the eggs hatch, the father and helpers bring food for the baby crows.

A crow eats any kind of food it can find. In the spring it grabs insects and worms, and sometimes newly sprouted corn seedlings. In the summer, it may probe its beak beneath leaves on the ground for earthworms. In the winter, it may search for waste grain left in fields after harvest. Crows eat mice, snakes, fruit, and animals found dead on roads.

As winter approaches, crows may fly just a few hundred miles south or not migrate at all. Each winter



R

Reading

night thousands of crows gather to sleep in a grove of trees. By day the crows may fly as far as twenty miles in search of food. At day's end, streams of crows can be seen hurrying home to their special winter roosting place.

People living near a crow roost complain about their noisy neighbors. Crows can be pests. They eat some corn, but they also eat corn earworms that have harmed the corn.

Crows can do harm, and they can do good. They are simply part of nature.

Caw . . . Caw . . . Caw!



Directions: Use the selection to answer questions 18 – 23.

18. What quotation from the selection supports the idea that crows are playful?
- A. “A crow’s voice is bold and sassy.”
 - B. “They swing upside down on tree branches.”
 - C. “While building the nest, the older crows are helped by young crows.”
 - D. “Each winter night thousands of crows gather to sleep in a grove of trees.”



R

Reading

19. Why do the father and young helpers bring food to the mother crow?
- A. She needs to stay at the nest to warn the other crows of possible danger.
 - B. She spends her time fighting predators that may harm her babies.
 - C. She spends her time gathering materials to make the nest.
 - D. She needs to stay at the nest while she warms the eggs.



20. What can be learned about crows' behavior from reading about their eating habits?
- A. Crows do not like to travel far distances to locate food.
 - B. Crows do not share their food with other crows.
 - C. Crows will eat any type of food they can find.
 - D. Crows toy with their food before they eat it.



R

Reading

21. "At day's end, streams of crows can be seen hurrying home to their special winter roosting place."

In the sentence above, what does the author want the reader to know about how crows travel?

- A. They fly south for the winter earlier than other birds.
- B. They move quickly and in large groups.
- C. They fly toward water during winter.
- D. They make loud noises as they fly.



22. Using details from the selection, describe four ways that crows use their voices.

a.

b.

c.

d.



R

Reading

23. What is the purpose for reading this selection?
- A. to understand why some people want to protect crows
 - B. to find out how to stop crows from being so noisy
 - C. to enjoy a funny story about how crows play
 - D. to learn about how crows live in nature



Items 24–28 have not been slated for public release in 2011.

On the Spring 2011 Grade 4 Reading Achievement Assessment, items 29–34 are field-test items, which are not released.

Items 35–42 have not been slated for public release in 2011.



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