Ohio Department of Education

Student Name _____

Ohio Achievement Tests

STOP

Do not place student label in space below. Place on back cover.

Reading

Student Test Booklet
May 2008

This test was originally administered to students in May 2008

Not all items from the May 2008 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.

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Acknowledgments

Reading

Selection 1: The Man Who Had No Dream

From THE MAN WHO HAD NO DREAM by Adelaide Holl and Kjell Sorenson-Ring, copyright © 1970 by Random House, Inc. Illustrations copyright by Kjell Sorenson-Ring. Used by permission of Random House Children's Books, a division of Random House, Inc.

Selection 3: Horseshoes

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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.
7. When you finish the test, you may <u>not</u> go on to, or look at the mathematics or writing sections of the Student Test Booklet.

The Man Who Had No Dream

by Adelaide Holl

The copyright permission the Ohio Department of Education secured for **The Man Who Had No Dream** has expired.
The selection has been removed; question 5 is no longer posted because it contains a direct quotation from the selection.

The full copyright acknowledgment can be found on the inside front cover of this document.

Directions: Use the selection to answer questions 1 – 6.

1. Which theme is expressed in this selection?

   - ○ A. Hard work brings satisfaction.
   - ○ B. Hurrying makes it hard to do things well.
   - ○ C. Adults can learn many things from children.
   - ○ D. Spending time by yourself can be enjoyable.

2. Who is telling this story?

   - ○ A. Mr. Oliver
   - ○ B. a narrator who is not one of the characters
   - ○ C. one of the townsfolk who works near Mr. Oliver
   - ○ D. a narrator who plays and picnics in the grassy park

3. Why are the workers in the town able to dream?

   - ○ A. They do not sleep deeply.
   - ○ B. They have wishes and fears.
   - ○ C. They go to bed late each night.
   - ○ D. They have large, comfortable beds.

4. Before building the park, how does Mr. Oliver try to solve his problem of sleeplessness?

- ○ A. by sleeping in different beds
- ○ B. by walking through the city
- ○ C. by resting in his garden
- ○ D. by listening to the birds

6. Mr. Oliver learns that doing work can have positive results. Support this conclusion with two details from the selection.

a. _____

_____

b. _____

_____

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

R Reading

Directions: Read the selection.

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.

Mule **Horse** **Ox**

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.

Go to next page

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.

Go to next page

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.

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.

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

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.

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.