Reading at Home for Families



TEST PREP

4th Grade

Name _____ Date _____

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Excerpt from *Ways of Wood Folk*

by William J. Long



1 A chickadee twittered in the pine behind me. As I turned, he flew over me and lit on the fence in front. He had something in his beak; so I watched to find his nest; for I wanted very much to see him at work. Chickadee had never seemed afraid of me, and I thought he would trust me now. But he didn't. He would not go near his nest. Instead he began hopping about the old rail. He pretended to be very busy hunting for insects.

GO ON

Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

2 Presently his mate appeared. Then both birds hopped and twittered about the rail. The male especially seemed just in the mood for a frolic. He ran up and down the mossy rail; he whirled about it till he looked like a little gray pinwheel. He hung his head down by his toes, dropped, and turned like a cat, so as to light on his feet on the rail below. While watching his performance, I hardly noticed that his mate had gone till she reappeared suddenly on the rail beside him. Then he disappeared, while she kept up the performance on the rail. In a few moments both birds were together again. Then they flew into the pines out of sight.

3 They reappeared on the rail, ten or fifteen minutes later. This was unusual, certainly; and I sat very quiet, very much interested, though a bit puzzled. They had some material in their beaks both times when they appeared on the rail. They were probably off hunting for more—for rabbit fur, perhaps. But what had they done with it? Well, I would look and see.

4 I left my stump and began to examine the posts of the old fence. Chickadee's nest was there somewhere. In the second post I found it, a tiny knot-hole, which Chickadee had lined with rabbit fur. It was well hidden by the vines that almost covered the old post, and gray moss grew all about the entrance. A prettier nest I never found.



1. The following item has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

Part A

What is the central idea of the passage?

A. Chickadees often behave in playful ways.

B. The author tries to catch the chickadees.

C. Chickadees may be very slow to trust people.

D. The author wants to see the chickadees' nest.

Part B

Which sentence from the passage **best** supports the answer to Part A?

A. "A chickadee twittered in the pine behind me." (paragraph 1)

B. "As I turned, he flew over me and lit on the fence in front." (paragraph 1)

C. "He had something in his beak; so I watched to find his nest; for I wanted very much to see him at work." (paragraph 1)

D. "Chickadee had never seemed afraid of me, and I thought he would trust me now." (paragraph 1)

2. Read this sentence from paragraph 2.

"He ran up and down the mossy rail; he whirled about it till he looked <u>like a little gray pinwheel</u>."

How does the phrase <u>like a little gray pinwheel</u> add meaning to the passage?

A. It shows that the chickadee looked like a toy.

B. It shows that the chickadee moved quickly.

C. It shows that the chickadee flew away.

D. It shows that the chickadee had pointed feathers.



3. What detail from the passage reveals that the chickadees' nest was near the fence rail?

A. "Chickadee had never seemed afraid of me, and I thought he would trust me now." (paragraph 1)

B. "He pretended to be very busy hunting for insects." (paragraph 1)

C. "The male especially seemed just in the mood for a frolic." (paragraph 2)

D. "They had some material in their beaks both times when they appeared on the rail." (paragraph 3)

4. The author writes that he was "puzzled" as he watched the chickadees. Which detail from the passage **best** explains this perspective?

A. "Presently his mate appeared. Then both birds hopped and twittered about the rail." (paragraph 2)

B. "While watching his performance, I hardly noticed that his mate had gone till she reappeared suddenly on the rail beside him." (paragraph 2)

C. "They had some material in their beaks both times when they appeared on the rail." (paragraph 3)

D. "They were probably off hunting for more—for rabbit fur, perhaps. But what had they done with it?" (paragraph 3)



Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Web of Wonder

1 I grew up on a small family farm. We kept cows and chickens, and I helped my parents tend them. From an early age, I knew my family needed these animals, and they needed us. We gave them food and shelter; they gave us milk and eggs.

2 This knowledge made me curious about our wild neighbors. I loved to explore the nearby meadows and woods. And I liked to observe the animals I found in these places. In this way, I learned about the creatures that lived side by side with us without our help.

3 But my favorite neighbors lived on our property. They were the brown spiders that spun webs on our pasture fence. I usually found the webs in fence corners. A corner made a sturdy frame for a web's threads. The straight threads extended from the center of the web like the spokes of a bicycle wheel. Circular threads crossed the straight ones, linking them together. Any insect that entered this web would become a meal for the spider.

4 Brown spiders weave their webs at night. I never saw a brown spider weaving its web. But on many mornings, I found a new web in a fence corner that had no web the day before. The webs were easy to spot. In the slanted morning light, the dewdrops on the threads were sparkling diamonds. I always stopped a moment to take in the wonder of this shimmering cloth. Then I moved on to the barn to tend the animals that waited for me.



5. Which sentence from the passage reveals the author's perspective in this text?

A. "I grew up on a small family farm." (paragraph 1)

B. "From an early age, I knew my family needed these animals, and they needed us." (paragraph 1)

C. "I loved to explore the nearby meadows and woods." (paragraph 2)

D. "The straight threads extended from the center of the web like the spokes of a bicycle wheel." (paragraph 3)

6. Read this sentence from paragraph 4.

"In the slanted morning light, the dewdrops on the threads were sparkling diamonds."

How does the metaphor in this sentence add meaning to the passage?

A. It suggests that the spider's web looks expensive.

B. It suggests that the spider's web is bright and clean.

C. It suggests that the spider's web seems out of place.

D. It suggests that the spider's web is a beautiful sight.

7. Which sentence states a central idea of this passage?

A. The author helped take care of cows and chickens.

B. Many animals lived in the woods without any help.

C. The author loved to explore and learn about nature.

D. Brown spiders made their webs on the pasture fence.

8. Which **two** sentences describe the perspectives of the authors of "Ways of Wood Folk" and "Web of Wonder?"

A. Both authors enjoy watching nature.

B. Both authors describe how a creature moves.

C. Both authors admire something a creature has made.

D. Both authors explain how a creature gets its food.

E. Both authors describe how male and female creatures behave toward each other.

STOP

Answer Key

Unit 1 Week 1 Assessment

Question	Answer	Skill/Strategy Assessed	DOK	Item Type	Points	B.E.S.T. Standards
1A.	D	Explain How Relevant Details Support a Central Idea	2	Evidence-Based Selected Response (EBSR)	1	4.R.2.2
1B.	C	Explain How Relevant Details Support a Central Idea	3	Evidence-Based Selected Response (EBSR)	1	4.R.2.2
2.	B	Explain How Figurative Language Contributes to Meaning	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.3.1, 4.V.1.3
3.	D	Explain How Relevant Details Support a Central Idea	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.2
4.	D	Explain an Author's Perspective Toward a Topic	3	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.3
5.	C	Explain an Author's Perspective Toward a Topic	3	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.3
6.	D	Explain How Figurative Language Contributes to Meaning	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.3.1, 4.V.1.3
7.	C	Explain How Relevant Details Support a Central Idea	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.2
8.	A, C	Explain Narrators' Points of View and Characters' Perspectives	3	Multiselect	2	4.R.1.3

Total: 10 Points

Grade 4 Unit 1: Week 1 Assessment

1. **Part A**

A. Incorrect. Although the author describes the chickadees' playfulness in paragraph 2, these details support the idea that the birds are not revealing their nest's location.

B. Incorrect. Although the author observes the chickadees closely, he does not try to catch them.

C. Incorrect. Although the author suggests in paragraph 1 that the chickadee does not trust him, this is a supporting detail and not the main idea.

D. Correct. In paragraph 1, the author states that he wants to find the chickadee's nest, and this idea is developed throughout the passage.

Part B

A. Incorrect. Although this sentence tells where the author saw the chickadee, it does not mention his interest in locating its nest.

B. Incorrect. Although this sentence tells where the bird landed, it does not mention the author's interest in finding the bird's nest.

C. Correct. This sentence presents the author's interest in watching the chickadee to locate its nest.

D. Incorrect. Although this sentence states an observation the author makes about the chickadee, it does not refer to the bird's nest.

2. A. Incorrect. Although a pinwheel is a toy, it does not resemble a bird except in speed.

B. Correct. The simile compares the way the chickadee "whirled about" to the rapid spinning of a pinwheel.

C. Incorrect. Although the chickadee flies away, this is not what the simile suggests. A pinwheel spins but does not fly.

D. Incorrect. Although the bird has feathers, the author compares its movement to a pinwheel, not its feathers.

3. A. Incorrect. The bird's distrust of the narrator seems constant and not dependent on the proximity of the nest.

B. Incorrect. The bird's pretended hunting behavior is connected to the bird's distrust of the author, but is not a clue to how close the nest is.

C. Incorrect. Though the male bird seems extra playful, there is no evidence that connects the chickadee's playful behavior with the nearby location of the nest.

D. Correct. The chickadees "had some material in their beaks both times when they appeared on the rail." They are using it to build the nest that the author figures out must be nearby.

4. A. Incorrect. Although this detail tells what the author observed, it does not explain why he was puzzled.

B. Incorrect. Although this detail tells what the author observed, it does not explain why he was puzzled.

C. Incorrect. Although this detail tells what the author observed, it does not explain why he was puzzled.

D. Correct. This detail explains why the author was puzzled; the birds kept returning with material in their beaks, but he could not figure out what they were doing with it.

5. A. Incorrect. This statement is a fact that does not reflect the author's thoughts or feelings about the topic. Therefore, it does not reveal the author's perspective.

B. Incorrect. This statement is a fact that does not reflect the author's thoughts or feelings about the topic. Therefore, it does not reveal the author's perspective.

C. Correct. This sentence reveals the author's perspective because it shows how the author feels about exploring meadows and woods.

D. Incorrect. This statement is a fact that does not reflect the author's thoughts or feelings about the topic. Therefore, it does not reveal the author's perspective.

Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

6. A. Incorrect. Although diamonds are costly gems, the metaphor describes the way the dewdrops look.

B. Incorrect. Although something that is bright and clean may be described as sparkling, this metaphor compares the appearance of the dewdrops to diamonds.

C. Incorrect. The metaphor describes the way the dewdrops sparkle; it does not suggest that they are out of place in a farmyard.

D. Correct. The metaphor suggests that the way the dewdrops sparkle in the sun makes a beautiful sight.

7. A. Incorrect. Although the author presents this information, it is a detail and not a main idea.

B. Incorrect. Although the author makes this observation, it is a detail and not a main idea.

C. Correct. This is a main idea of the passage. The author's observations of the spiders support this idea.

D. Incorrect. Although the author presents this information, it is a detail and not a main idea.

8. A. Correct. Both authors share the pleasure they take in watching nature.

B. Incorrect. In *Ways of Wood Folk*, the author describes the chickadees' movements; but the author does not share a perspective about how spiders move in "Web of Wonder."

C. Correct. In *Ways of Wood Folk*, the author admires the chickadees' nest; and in "Web of Wonder," the author admires a spider's web.

D. Incorrect. In *Ways of Wood Folk*, the author observes how the chickadees make their nest but not how they get their food; in "Web of Wonder," the author explains that insects trapped in a spider's web become a meal for the spider.

E. Incorrect. The author of *Ways of Wood Folk* describes the behavior of the male and female chickadees, but the author of "Web of Wonder" does not describe male and female spiders.

Name _____ Date _____

Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

Passage 1
Cicadas Everywhere

1 We heard a lot about the cicadas before they appeared. Every local news program had featured interviews with experts who described what was about to happen. Our neighbors, who'd lived through the last invasion, also filled us in. To me, it all sounded like a science fiction movie: for the last seventeen years, cicada nymphs had been living all around us, under the ground. Now they were about to emerge—all of them, all at once.

2 I'll never forget that first day. I got up early to walk the dog before school, and Mr. Ford greeted me as I stepped outside. "It's started!" he yelled from his driveway. "Can you hear them?"

3 I could. The air was filled with a loud, high-pitched buzz! Looking about, I saw dozens of cicadas in flight. They were moving slowly in every direction. The insects didn't seem to know where they wanted to go. Or perhaps it was hard for them to steer their bulky bodies. Even though I knew that cicadas were harmless, seeing and hearing so many of them was unnerving.

4 Now Mr. Ford was standing beside the maple tree in his front yard. "Check this out, Sam," he called to me. I tugged the dog's leash, and we ran over. I could hardly believe what I saw: the trunk of the tree was covered with insects, crawling slowly upward toward its branches. Each one had a pair of huge, creepy-looking red eyes. Although a few had big, papery wings with orange veins, most of them didn't.

5 When I wondered why, Mr. Ford explained the difference. "The nymphs still have to shed their outer skins. Their wings are underneath the skin. The cicadas that are flying around have already finished shedding."



6 Just then an adult cicada spread its wings and flew off the tree. It grazed my shoulder before it continued its slow, clumsy flight. I was so startled, I gasped.

7 Mr. Ford laughed and reassured me. "They're mighty strange looking, but they're harmless," he said. "They'll be everywhere for a few weeks. Then they'll be gone for another seventeen years."



Passage 2
Cicada Facts

1 Cicadas are known for the loud, shrill call of the adult male. The male uses this call to attract a mate. Female cicadas lay their eggs in woody twigs and small branches. Nymphs hatch from their eggs about six weeks later. They fall to the ground and burrow underneath it. There they feed on tree and plant roots. When they appear again, they are adults looking for mates. They live only a few weeks more.

2 There are many kinds of cicadas. Most live underground for two to five years, but two types have much longer life cycles. One lives underground for thirteen years. The other lives for seventeen years.

3 The appearance of these long-lived cicadas is a big event because there are so many of them. In some places, more than a million cicadas may appear in a single acre of land!

4 Yet these large, noisy insects are harmless. They do not bite or sting people or animals. The female's egg-laying habit can damage trees, but the trees recover. For a few weeks, the thirteen-year or seventeen-year cicadas seem to be everywhere. Then, as quickly as they appeared, they are gone.



1. Which detail from "Cicadas Everywhere" **best** expresses the author's perspective on the appearance of the cicadas?

A. "We heard a lot about the cicadas before they appeared." (paragraph 1)

B. "To me, it all sounded like a science fiction movie:" (paragraph 1)

C. "Now they were about to emerge—all of them, all at once." (paragraph 1)

D. "Looking about, I saw dozens of cicadas in flight." (paragraph 3)

2. The following item has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

Part A

What is the central idea of "Cicadas Everywhere"?

A. The author learned a lot about the cicadas before he ever saw them.

B. Because there were cicadas on a maple tree, the author could see them up close.

C. The author was about to walk his dog when he saw that the cicadas had appeared.

D. On the day the cicadas appeared, the author observed them with his neighbor.

Part B

Which relevant detail from the passage **best** supports the answer to Part A?

A. "Every local news program had featured interviews with experts who explained what was about to happen." (paragraph 1)

B. "Our neighbors, who'd lived through the last invasion, also filled us in." (paragraph 1)

C. "'Check this out, Sam,' he called to me. I tugged the dog's leash, and we ran over." (paragraph 4)

D. "Just then an adult cicada spread its wings and flew off the tree." (paragraph 6)



3. Which is the **best** summary of what Sam observed in Passage 1?

A. A large insect was sitting on the branch of a tree by Mr. Ford's driveway. It looked strange.

B. The tree by the driveway was covered with insects. They ate the leaves and twigs off the tree until nothing was left.

C. Hundreds of large insects crawled up the trunk of a tree. Some of the insects spread their wings and flew off.

D. A huge number of insects came out of the ground and went to a tree. The ground was covered with their skins.

4. What is Sam's perspective on the cicadas in Passage 1? Select **two** answers.

A. He is annoyed by them.

B. He is nervous around them.

C. He is knowledgeable about them.

D. He is comfortable around them.

E. He is curious about them.

5. Which detail from Passage 1 reveals Mr. Ford's perspective that cicadas are very interesting?

A. "Our neighbors, who'd lived through the last invasion, also filled us in." (paragraph 1)

B. "I got up early to walk the dog before school, and Mr. Ford greeted me as I stepped outside." (paragraph 2)

C. "Now Mr. Ford was standing beside the maple tree in his front yard. 'Check this out, Sam,' he called to me." (paragraph 4)

D. "Although a few had big, papery wings with orange veins, most of them didn't. When I wondered why, Mr. Ford explained the difference." (paragraph 4)



6. Which **two** sentences belong in a summary of "Cicada Facts"?

A. Although most cicadas live up to five years, other cicadas have thirteen-year or seventeen-year life cycles.

B. Adult cicadas are known for the loud sound they make.

C. Cicada nymphs hatch from eggs and burrow underground, where they stay until they are ready to mate.

D. When millions of cicadas live on a single acre of land, people call it an invasion.

E. Cicadas hatch from eggs after the eggs are laid.



7. Read the sentences in the chart. Decide whether each sentence could be included in a summary of "Cicadas Everywhere," "Cicada Facts," or both texts. Check the correct box or boxes beside each sentence.

Sentences	"Cicadas Everywhere"	"Cicada Facts"	Both
A cicada nymph hatches from its egg in six weeks.			
When seventeen-year cicadas appear, there is a high-pitched buzz that fills the air.			
As adults, the seventeen-year cicadas are large and have huge red eyes, and their wings have orange veins.			
Trees are gathering places for seventeen-year cicadas because females lay their eggs in tree twigs.			
A seventeen-year cicada is so clumsy it might fly right into you, but it won't bite or sting you.			



Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

8. What is Sam's perspective about the cicadas in Passage 1?

A. He thinks they are odd and kind of funny.

B. He thinks they are fascinating to watch.

C. He thinks they are noisy but useful insects.

D. He thinks they are scary looking and clumsy.

9. What is a relevant detail about cicadas that supports the central ideas of both texts?

A. Cicadas come out of the ground after several years to find mates.

B. Cicadas come out of the ground after several years to damage trees.

C. Cicadas come out of the ground after several years to shed their skins.

D. Cicadas come out of the ground after several years to grow papery wings.

10. In "Cicadas Everywhere," the author states, "We heard a lot about the cicadas before they appeared." Which **two** details from "Cicada Facts" could be used to support this idea?

A. "There they feed on tree and plant roots." (paragraph 1)

B. "The appearance of these long-lived cicadas is a big event because there are so many of them." (paragraph 3)

C. "They do not bite or sting people or animals." (paragraph 4)

D. "The female's egg-laying habit can damage trees, but the trees recover." (paragraph 4)

E. "For a few weeks, the thirteen-year or seventeen-year cicadas seem to be everywhere." (paragraph 4)



Answer Key

Unit 1 Week 2 Assessment

Question	Answer	Skill/Strategy Assessed	DOK	Item Type	Points	B.E.S.T. Standards
1.	B	Explain an Author's Perspective Toward a Topic	3	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.3
2A.	D	Explain How Relevant Details Support a Central Idea	2	Evidence-Based Selected Response (EBSR)	1	4.R.2.2
2B.	C	Explain How Relevant Details Support a Central Idea	3	Evidence-Based Selected Response (EBSR)	1	4.R.2.2
3.	C	Summarize: Include Central Idea and Relevant Details	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.3.2b
4.	B, E	Explain an Author's Perspective Toward a Topic	3	Multiselect	2	4.R.2.3
5.	C	Explain an Author's Perspective Toward a Topic	3	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.3
6.	A, C	Summarize: Include Central Idea and Relevant Details	2	Multiselect	2	4.R.3.2b
7.	See answer chart and 2-Point Scoring Rubric	Summarize: Include Central Idea and Relevant Details	3	Table Match	2	4.R.3.2b
8.	D	Explain an Author's Perspective Toward a Topic	3	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.3
9.	A	Explain How Relevant Details Support a Central Idea	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.2
10.	B, E	Explain How Relevant Details Support a Central Idea	3	Multiselect	2	4.R.2.2

Total: 15 Points

Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

Answer Chart for Question 7

Sentences	"Cicadas Everywhere"	"Cicada Facts"	Both
A cicada nymph hatches from its egg in six weeks.		X	
When seventeen-year cicadas appear, there is a high-pitched buzz that fills the air.			X
As adults, the seventeen-year cicadas are large and have huge red eyes, and their wings have orange veins.	X		
Trees are gathering places for seventeen-year cicadas because females lay their eggs in tree twigs.			X
A seventeen-year cicada is so clumsy it might fly right into you, but it won't bite or sting you.			X

2-Point Scoring Rubric for Question 7

2	2 points for 5 correct answers
1	1 point for 3 or 4 correct answers
0	0 points for 2 or fewer correct answers

Grade 4 Unit 1: Week 2 Assessment

1. A. Incorrect. This sentence explains that the author heard about the cicadas before they appeared, but it does not convey the author's perspective about their appearance.

B. Correct. By comparing the cicadas' appearance to a science fiction movie, the author expresses the perspective that the invasion is a strange event.

C. Incorrect. Although this sentence explains that the cicadas emerge all at once, it does not convey a perspective about this event.

D. Incorrect. Although this sentence describes what the author saw, it does not convey a perspective about the cicadas.

2. **Part A**

A. Incorrect. Although this sentence is accurate, it refers only to the details in the first paragraph.

B. Incorrect. Although this sentence is accurate, it does not encompass all of the events and dialogue presented in the passage.

C. Incorrect. Although this sentence is accurate, it is a detail and not the main idea.

D. Correct. The passage is an account of the morning the author and his neighbor observed the cicadas as they were beginning to emerge.

Part B

A. Incorrect. This detail does not refer to the author's neighbor and the observations they made together the day the cicadas appeared.

B. Incorrect. Although this detail refers to the authors neighbors, this is a minor detail and not a major support of the main idea.

C. Correct. This detail supports the idea that on the day the cicadas appeared, the author observed them with his neighbor.

D. Incorrect. Although this detail describes one of the author's observations, it does not refer to his neighbor.

3. A. Incorrect. Although these sentences present factual details, they omit some important ideas that belong in a summary.

B. Incorrect. Although these sentences present factual details, they omit some important ideas that belong in a summary, and they introduce new information that is not in the passage.

C. Correct. These sentences present the most important ideas that belong in a summary.

D. Incorrect. Although these sentences present factual details, they omit some important ideas that belong in a summary.

4. A. Incorrect. Although Sam is startled when a cicada grazed his shoulder, the passage does not suggest that he was annoyed by the cicadas.

B. Correct. Sam's startled reaction when a cicada grazes his shoulder shows his nervousness around the strange cicadas.

C. Incorrect. Although Mr. Ford seems to know a lot about cicadas, Sam does not.

D. Incorrect. Although Mr. Ford seems to feel comfortable around the cicadas, Sam does not.

E. Correct. Sam expresses curiosity about the cicadas when he wonders why some have wings and some do not.

5. A. Incorrect. Although this detail vaguely refers to Mr. Ford, one of the neighbors, it does not reveal Mr. Ford's perspective on the cicadas.

B. Incorrect. Although this detail indicates that Mr. Ford is outside, it does not reveal his perspective on the cicadas.

C. Correct. The fact that Mr. Ford wants the narrator to "check out" the cicadas supports the idea that he thought they were interesting.

D. Incorrect. Although this sentence suggests that Mr. Ford knows something about cicadas, it does not support the idea that he thought they were interesting.

Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

6. A. Correct. This sentence belongs in the summary because the passage describes the life cycle of cicadas in general and provides more information about long-lived cicadas.

B. Incorrect. This sentence does describe a trait cicadas are known for, but the detail is too specific and limited in scope to usefully appear in a summary.

C. Correct. This sentence summarizes important information about cicada nymphs that relates to the rest of the passage.

D. Incorrect. This sentence misstates a relatively minor detail of the passage.

E. Incorrect. This sentence relays very vague information and is not appropriate for a summary.

7. 1st sentence: "Cicada Facts." Details about cicada eggs are not included in "Cicadas Everywhere."

2nd sentence: Both sources. "Cicadas Everywhere" describes the sound, and "Cicada Facts" explains that the male cicada makes it every seventeen years.

3rd sentence: "Cicadas Everywhere." The adult cicada's appearance is not described in "Cicada Facts."

4th sentence: Both sources. "Cicadas Everywhere" describes the way cicadas gather on a tree, and "Cicada Facts" tells where the females lay their eggs.

5th sentence: Both sources. "Cicadas Everywhere" describes a cicada flying clumsily into the author; "Cicada Facts" states that the cicada does not bite or sting.

8. A. Incorrect. Although Mr. Ford laughs about the cicadas and says they're "strange looking," Sam does not seem to think they are funny.

B. Incorrect. Although Mr. Ford seems to think the cicadas are fascinating, Sam does not seem to share his enthusiasm.

C. Incorrect. Although Sam notices how noisy the cicadas are, he does not suggest that he thinks they are useful.

D. Correct. Sam is startled and a little frightened by the cicadas, and he describes their flight as "slow, clumsy."

9. A. Correct. The cicada nymph burrows underground and emerges years later as an adult to find a mate.

B. Incorrect. Although cicadas cause some damage to trees, this is not the reason they emerge from the ground.

C. Incorrect. Although cicada nymphs shed their skins when they emerge, this is not the reason they emerge from the ground.

D. Incorrect. Although cicadas spread their wings after shedding their skins, this is not the reason they emerge from the ground.

10. A. Incorrect. Although this sentence refers to the cicadas' behavior, it does not explain why the author heard a lot about them.

B. Correct. As the author implies in the passage, the fact that large numbers of cicadas appear, but only once every seventeen years, attracts a lot of attention before they appear.

C. Incorrect. It is true that cicadas do not sting or bite, but that detail doesn't explain why the author heard about the cicadas before they surfaced.

D. Incorrect. The statement about the egg-laying habits of the insects is true, but it doesn't explain why the author heard about the cicadas before they surfaced.

E. Correct. The fact that cicadas appear to be everywhere during these "invasions" is a big event that people would be talking about and a reason the narrator had heard of them.

Name _____ Date _____

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Keeping Restaurant Kitchens Safe

1 Many people enjoy going out to eat in restaurants. Some restaurants, however, might not be as clean as they should be. If kitchens are not clean, food might not be prepared safely. Customers might even become ill.

2 The Food and Drug Administration (FDA), a government agency, provides a solution to this problem. Its job is to make sure that food is prepared according to the law. Food inspectors can show up anytime at a restaurant. Visits happen a few times every year. Some inspectors work for the FDA. Others work for state and local health departments.

3 Food inspectors survey everything. They look at the freezers, floors, and sinks. They examine containers and knives. They make sure the kitchen is clean and free of insects and mice.

4 Some problems are low-risk. For example, if a soap container is empty, that's easy to fix. If a spice jar is missing a label, this can be corrected quickly. Other problems are high-risk. For example, if the temperature of a refrigerator is too high, food can spoil. If cooking times for meat are too short, customers can get sick. High-risk problems take longer to fix.

5 At the end of the visit, the restaurant receives a written report with a score. The chart at the end of the passage shows how this works. The restaurant owner must sign the report and then correct any problems.

6 If a kitchen receives a poor score, it can correct the problems and ask for a new inspection. If a restaurant fails to fix a high-risk problem, it can be fined. It can even be shut down.

GO ON

7 Most restaurants conduct self-inspections to make sure workers know and follow the rules. Using food inspectors is just one way the government helps and protects us. It works behind the scenes to keep everyone safe.

Score	Conditions	Problems
90 or higher	Good	One or two low-risk problems; may have one high-risk problem
80–89	Satisfactory	Several low-risk problems; may have one high-risk problem
70–79	Needs Improvement	Several low-risk and several high-risk problems
69 or lower	Poor	Many low-risk and high-risk problems



1. Read this sentence from paragraph 3.

"Food inspectors survey everything."

Which phrase from the paragraph gives the meaning of survey in this sentence?

A. "look at"

B. "containers and knives"

C. "make sure"

D. "clean and free"

2. Which sentence from the passage supports the central idea that a visit from an inspector might be a problem for a restaurant owner?

A. "Many people enjoy going out to eat in restaurants." (paragraph 1)

B. "Some restaurants, however, might not be as clean as they should be." (paragraph 1)

C. "Others work for state and local health departments." (paragraph 2)

D. "For example, if a soap container is empty, that's easy to fix." (paragraph 4)



3. The following item has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

Part A

What overall structure does the author use to organize information in this passage?

A. cause and effect

B. comparison and contrast

C. problem and solution

D. questions and answers

Part B

Which sentence from the passage **best** supports the answer to Part A?

A. "If kitchens are not clean, food might not be prepared safely." (paragraph 1)

B. "The Food and Drug Administration (FDA), a government agency, provides a solution to this problem." (paragraph 2)

C. "They make sure the kitchen is clean and free of insects and mice." (paragraph 3)

D. "At the end of the visit, the restaurant receives a written report with a score." (paragraph 5)

4. According to the chart, what might a score of 85 indicate?

A. no problems, either high-risk or low-risk

B. one low-risk problem and no high-risk problems

C. three low-risk problems and one high-risk problem

D. four low-risk problems and three high-risk problems



Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

The Un-Mouse

1 It was a Monday morning in the year 2075, and Sam had just arrived at his restaurant. The Greasy Spoon had had a busy weekend, and everyone who worked there was tired, but Sam and his crew were soon hard at work, getting ready to open at noon.

2 At 9:15, Sam was surprised by a beeping at the door. The Food Inspector was there for a surprise visit. Sam groaned and, as usual, met the robot at the door.

3 "Can you please come back tomorrow?" Sam asked politely.

4 "Negative," answered the mechanical voice. "Must inspect now." Sam sighed, opened the door, and pointed to the kitchen.

5 The robot wheeled into the kitchen and began taking photographs. Sam opened the door of the walk-in cooler, and the robot recorded the temperature. The robot turned and wheeled back out, then the robot's arm swept the floor, the walls, the counters, and all the shelves of the kitchen, collecting samples. Sam was confident that everything was in order, but with these robots, you never knew what could happen.

6 Suddenly, the robot's siren sounded and a red light flashed. "Violation! Violation!" the robot voice repeated as Sam began to sweat. What had he overlooked?

7 When Sam looked at the floor where the robot was standing, he spotted the problem. There lay a toy mouse, the kind a cat would play with. "Where did this come from?" Sam asked his crew, picking up the toy. He was certainly not expecting to see such a sight.

8 Melissa, the chef, stepped forward, looking guilty. "It's mine," she said. "I bought it this morning for my cat's birthday, and it must have fallen out of my pocket."



9 Everyone laughed, and Sam breathed a sigh of relief. As Sam explained to the robot that the mouse was a toy, the robot stopped making noise and flashing its light. "Violation canceled," it announced as Melissa stuffed the toy mouse back into her pocket.

10 The Greasy Spoon received an A+ rating of 96, to the relief of Sam and his entire crew. With a chuckle, Sam added to his checklist, "Make sure the floor is free of all objects, especially toy mice."

GO ON

5. What is the meaning of the word confident as it is used in paragraph 5?

A. certain

B. aware

C. prepared

D. unsure

6. What 2 sentences explain how the actions of the robot inspector contribute to the plot in paragraph 5?

A. The actions of the robot inspector help to show that the setting of the story is in the future.

B. The actions of the robot inspector help to show that it is not doing a good job and the workers are not concerned.

C. The actions of the robot inspector are comical and help to add an element of humor to the story.

D. The actions of the robot inspector are precise and help develop the serious nature of the inspection.

E. The actions of the robot inspector are minor and unimportant and don't really affect the plot of the story.

7. In paragraph 6, the author writes that Sam "began to sweat" when the robot's alarm goes off. How does this detail about Sam's character contribute to the plot?

A. It shows that the kitchen is very warm.

B. It shows that Sam is suddenly becoming ill.

C. It shows that Sam knows all along that his restaurant will fail.

D. It shows that Sam is a concerned restaurant owner.



8. In paragraph 8, how does Melissa's guilt add to the plot of the story?

A. It shows that she felt bad because she was the cause of the last failed inspection.

B. It shows that she felt bad because her carelessness was the cause of the alarm.

C. It shows that she felt bad because she did not do a good job cleaning the kitchen.

D. It shows that she felt bad and was angry with her cat for causing the alarm to go off.

STOP

Answer Key

Unit 3 Week 1 Assessment

Question	Answer	Skill/Strategy Assessed	DOK	Item Type	Points	B.E.S.T. Standards
1.	A	Use Context Clues to Determine Meaning	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.V.1.3
2.	B	Explain How Relevant Details Support the Central Idea	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.2
3A.	C	Identify Text Structure	2	Evidence-Based Selected Response (EBSR)	1	4.R.2.1
3B.	B	Identify Text Structure	3	Evidence-Based Selected Response (EBSR)	1	4.R.2.1
4.	C	Explain How Text Features Contribute to Meaning	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.1
5.	A	Use Context Clues to Determine Meaning	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.V.1.3
6.	A, D	Explain How Characters Contribute to Plot	2	Multiselect	2	4.R.1.1
7.	D	Explain How Characters Contribute to Plot	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.1.1
8.	B	Explain How Characters Contribute to Plot	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.1.1

Total: 10 Points

Grade 4 Unit 3: Week 1 Assessment

1. A. Correct. The word survey means "look at" or "examine."

B. Incorrect. Although inspectors examine "containers and knives," this phrase does not explain the meaning of survey.

C. Incorrect. Although inspectors "make sure" restaurants follow the law, this phrase does not explain the meaning of survey.

D. Incorrect. Although inspectors check to see that restaurants are "clean and free" of insects and mice, this phrase does not explain the meaning of survey.

2. A. Incorrect. Although this sentence begins the passage, it is not a detail that supports the central idea that a surprise inspection might pose a problem.

B. Correct. In the case of a surprise inspection, a restaurant might not be perfectly clean, and so it might lose points on its score.

C. Incorrect. Although this sentence describes the departments inspectors might work with, it does not detail that supports the central idea that a surprise visit might pose a problem.

D. Incorrect. This sentence describes a detail that barely poses a problem at for a restaurant owner.

3. **Part A**

A. Incorrect. Although this passage includes explanations of some causes and effects (for example that high refrigerator temperatures can cause food to spoil), the main structure is not cause and effect.

B. Incorrect. Although the passage and the chart imply some contrasts between restaurants, the main structure is not comparison and contrast.

C. Correct. The passage describes a problem, that some restaurants may not be as clean as they should be, and the solution, that FDA inspectors check restaurants and make them fix any problems.

D. Incorrect. This passage presents a problem and a solution but does not use a question-and-answer format.

Part B

A. Incorrect. Although this sentence explains a problem, it would better support an overall cause/effect structure, which is not the case in this passage.

B. Correct. This sentence supports the answer to Part A because it clearly indicates that there is a solution to a problem that was just presented.

C. Incorrect. Although this sentence describes things that restaurant inspectors do as part of a solution, it does not indicate a problem/solution structure.

D. Incorrect. Although this sentence explains part of what's involved in an inspection, it does not indicate a problem/solution structure.

4. A. Incorrect. If the restaurant had no problems at all, the score would most likely be 100. It would not be in the 80–89 range.

B. Incorrect. This kind of report would result in a score higher than 90, according to the chart.

C. Correct. The second row of the chart shows that "several low-risk problems" and "one high-risk problem" would mean a score in the 80–89 range.

D. Incorrect. This many problems would result in a score of "69 or lower," according to the chart.

Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

5. A. Correct. The word confident means "certain" or "sure."

B. Incorrect. Although "aware" could fit in the sentence, this is not the meaning of the word confident.

C. Incorrect. Although feeling confident suggests being "prepared," this is not the meaning of the word.

D. Incorrect. The word confident means the opposite of "unsure."

6. A. Correct. Robots are not commonly used in this way in today's world, so robot inspector's actions help to establish that this story is in the future.

B. Incorrect. Although the robot inspector makes a mistake later in the story, there is no evidence in paragraph 5 that the robot is not doing a good job.

C. Incorrect. Although there is some humor later in the story, there is nothing in paragraph 5 that supports this answer.

D. Correct. The precise and thorough actions of the robot inspector help to develop the serious nature of the inspection.

E. Incorrect. Although the robot inspector performs his duties quietly and efficiently, there is nothing to indicate that the actions are minor or unimportant.

7. A. Incorrect. Although readers know that kitchens are warm, there is nothing in the story to confirm that this is why Sam is sweating from the heat.

B. Incorrect. Although we know that people sometimes sweat when they are ill, there is nothing in the story to indicate that Sam is ill.

C. Incorrect. Although nerves can make a person sweat, Sam is confident until the alarm sounds that his restaurant is clean.

D. Correct. Because Sam begins to sweat when the robot's alarm goes off, readers can infer that he's concerned something is wrong with the inspection and his business could be in trouble.

8. A. Incorrect. Although this could be the case, there is no textual evidence that this happened.

B. Correct. She was the person who dropped the toy mouse on the floor and caused the inspector to sound an alarm.

C. Incorrect. Although this could be the case, there is no textual evidence that this happened.

D. Incorrect. Although she may have been upset with herself for dropping the cat toy and setting off the robot, there is no evidence that she is angry with her cat.

Name _____ Date _____

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch

1 Something ugly is floating in the Pacific Ocean between Hawaii and California. It has been growing over many years. The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is the world's largest accumulation of floating plastic. This collection of plastic covers 1.6 million square kilometers. That is twice the size of Texas. It is three times the size of France.

2 It is hard to know exactly how much plastic is in the patch. Scientists guess that there are 1.8 trillion pieces. That is 250 pieces for each human being on the planet. All of these pieces together weigh about 80,000 tons. That's the weight of 500 jumbo jets.

3 Because most plastic floats, the garbage stays close to the surface of the ocean. The shape of the patch is constantly changing because of winds and ocean currents. Plastic does not decompose quickly, so it won't just dissolve or melt away. For example, it takes more than 450 years for a plastic bottle to decompose.

4 Scientists have known about this garbage patch since the 1970s. To study it, they have used boats, nets, and airplanes that take photographs from above.

5 The patch is continuing to grow. Every day, more and more plastic runs from rivers into the ocean. More and more gets added to the patch. The patch threatens the ocean's animals. Birds and turtles eat the plastic by mistake and get tangled in it, too. This enormous floating problem needs to be solved. But how can we solve it?

GO ON

6 First, we have to understand it. Today, scientists representing many governments are working hard to collect more information about the patch. Teams of scientists use huge nets, called "trawls," to gather samples. Workers clean and count each piece. Then they classify each one by size and type. This information is helping scientists work on a cleanup system. It involves special ships and equipment designed to remove plastic from the sea.

7 In addition, many groups are working to prevent plastic from going into the seas in the first place. This is a key part of solving this difficult problem. If plastic keeps entering the seas, the problem of the patch only continues. Each person should recycle and reuse plastics when possible. Trash must also be thrown away properly. If beaches are not kept clean, trash will continue to find its way into the ocean.

8 Solving the problem of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch will not be easy. But scientists know that the job is important for our planet, its oceans, and all its creatures.

What's in the Patch?

Microplastics: Plastic objects so tiny they cannot be seen

Plastic bags

Plastic fishing nets

Plastic fishing lines

Plastic bottles

Plastic toys

Plastic crates

GO ON

1. What is the meaning of the word accumulation as it is used in paragraph 1?

A. condition

B. demonstration

C. collection

D. illustration

2. The following item has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

Part A

How does the author help the reader imagine the huge size of the garbage patch?

A. by showing a photograph of the patch from above

B. by explaining that the patch continues to grow

C. by listing the kinds of items in the patch

D. by describing its size in great detail

Part B

Which detail from the passage **best** supports the answer to Part A?

A. "That is twice the size of Texas." (paragraph 1)

B. "More and more gets added to the patch." (paragraph 5)

C. "This enormous floating problem needs to be solved." (paragraph 5)

D. "But how can we solve it?" (paragraph 5)

3. How does the author structure information in this passage?

A. by describing what one scientist learned by collecting samples

B. by explaining a problem and then presenting solutions

C. by comparing and contrasting two collections of garbage

D. by asking questions and then answering them



Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

4. Based on the passage, what idea can a reader infer about the patch?

A. The plastic in the patch likely comes from countries that border the Pacific Ocean.

B. The scientists who study the patch do not want it cleaned up.

C. All of the plastic in the patch comes from the United States.

D. The patch is no longer growing because many people recycle plastic.

5. What is the meaning of the word decompose as it is used in paragraph 3?

A. come together; form

B. sink to the bottom

C. break down; rot

D. float to the top

6. How does the sidebar contribute to the passage? Choose **two** sentences.

A. The sidebar explains the meaning of "microplastics."

B. The sidebar explains how many people recycle their plastics.

C. The sidebar describes the types of plastic found in the patch.

D. The sidebar explains which plastic objects people use most often.

E. The sidebar describes how much each type of object in the patch weighs.



Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

What Is a Landfill?

1 You've just emptied a plastic bag that was filled with groceries. You know that plastic bags cannot be recycled where you live. So you throw the empty bag into the trash. Every day in households across the country, people generate large amounts of trash made up of objects such as this. This creates a problem: Where will all this trash go?

2 Most likely, it will end up in a landfill. A landfill is a large area of land where trash is collected. Landfills are the most common solution to the problem of humans creating so much trash that cannot be recycled.

3 Most towns and cities in the United States have their own landfills. They are located at safe distances from neighborhoods and schools. They are not close to businesses or stores. They cannot be next to streams, rivers, or wetlands. Landfills must also use liners to protect groundwater from anything that might leak from the trash.

4 Local, state, and national governments make laws about landfills. The laws govern how landfills are designed and built. They also govern how they operate over time.

5 Landfills are not only found in the United States. Around the world, landfills are the most common way of getting rid of trash. Many people worldwide try to reduce the amount of trash they make, and try to recycle as much as they can. Yet, trash is still constantly created, everywhere. So landfills are greatly needed.

6 In general, workers in a landfill do three things to the trash. First, they collect it in a small area. Then they compact the trash to reduce its volume. Last, they cover the trash with soil or woodchips.



7 Landfills vary in size. The largest landfill in the world is near Las Vegas, Nevada. It covers 2,200 acres. This landfill receives between 9,000 and 15,000 tons of solid waste every day. That's a lot of plastic bags!

8 There are three types of landfills. Each type is described in the chart. Each type has its own rules and laws.

Type of Landfill	What Is Collected	Examples
Municipal Solid Waste	Common waste from households	Pizza boxes, milk cartons, plastic bags, diapers, aerosol cans, pottery
Industrial Waste	Waste from businesses and industries	Concrete, wood, metal, glass from torn down buildings, coal ash
Hazardous Waste	Toxic waste that must be handled in special ways	Paints, chemicals, batteries, oil, medicines, computers

GO ON

7. How does paragraph 1 affect the structure of this passage?

A. It introduces details about the world's largest landfill.

B. It introduces a problem by including a real-life experience.

C. It introduces a summary of state and local laws on landfills.

D. It introduces information on where landfills can be located.

8. Which sentence from the passage best shows the important need for community landfills?

A. "You've just emptied a plastic bag that was filled with groceries." (paragraph 1)

B. "Every day in households across the country, people generate large amounts of trash made up of objects such as this." (paragraph 1)

C. "Landfills must also use liners to protect groundwater from anything that might leak from the trash." (paragraph 3)

D. "Many people worldwide try to reduce the amount of trash they make, and try to recycle as much as they can." (paragraph 5)

9. Which detail from paragraphs 4 or 5 supports the central idea of decreasing the use of landfills?

A. "governments create laws about landfills"

B. "laws govern how landfills are built"

C. "landfills are the most common way of getting rid of trash"

D. "people worldwide try to reduce the amount of trash they make"

10. How does the chart contribute to the passage?

A. The chart describes how different kinds of trash go to different kinds of landfills.

B. The chart explains that each type of landfill is governed by the same rules and laws.

C. The chart describes how industrial waste landfills hold more trash than the other types of landfills.

D. The chart explains that hazardous waste landfills are more important than industrial waste landfills.



11. Think about both passages, "The Great Pacific Garbage Patch" and "What Is a Landfill?" Decide whether each phrase in the chart describes the Pacific Garbage Patch, a landfill, or both. Fill in the bubble in the correct box beside each phrase.

Phrases	Pacific Patch	Landfill	Both
is a place that holds a large amount of trash	○	○	○
changes shape because of wind and currents	○	○	○
uses liners to protect groundwater	○	○	○
is dangerous to ocean wildlife	○	○	○
is the world's most common way to collect trash	○	○	○

12. Choose a sentence that could be included in a summary of Passages 1 and 2.

A. The patch is very large in size, while landfills are a much smaller problem existing only in the United States.

B. While the patch contains plastic items, landfills do not allow plastic items to be discarded there.

C. Reducing plastic waste and recycling are important to solving the problem of the Patch as well as helping to decrease the use of landfills.

D. Governments around the world create laws regarding U.S. landfills.



Answer Key

Unit 3 Week 2 Assessment

Question	Answer	Skill/Strategy Assessed	DOK	Item Type	Points	B.E.S.T. Standards
1.	C	Use Context Clues to Determine Meaning	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.V.1.3
2A.	D	Explain How Text Structures Contribute to Meaning	2	Evidence-Based Selected Response (EBSR)	1	4.R.2.1
2B.	A	Explain How Text Structures Contribute to Meaning	3	Evidence-Based Selected Response (EBSR)	1	4.R.2.1
3.	B	Identify Text Structure	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.1
4.	A	Explain How Relevant Details Support the Central Idea	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.2
5.	C	Use Context Clues to Determine Meaning	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.V.1.3
6.	A, C	Explain How Text Features Contribute to Meaning	3	Multiselect	2	4.R.2.1
7.	B	Explain How Text Structures Contribute to Meaning	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.1
8.	B	Identify Text Structure	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.1
9.	D	Explain How Relevant Details Support the Central Idea	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.2
10.	A	Explain How Text Features Contribute to Meaning	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.1

Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

Question	Answer	Skill/Strategy Assessed	DOK	Item Type	Points	B.E.S.T. Standards
11.	See answer chart and 2-Point Scoring Rubric.	Summarize Information from Two Texts	3	Table Match	2	4.R.3.2b
12.	C	Summarize Information from Two Texts	3	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.3.2b

Total: 15 Points

Answer Chart for Question 11

Phrases	Pacific Patch	Landfill	Both
is a place that holds a large amount of trash			X
changes shape because of wind and currents	X		
uses liners to protect groundwater		X	
is dangerous to ocean wildlife	X		
is the world's most common way to collect trash		X	

Grade 4 Unit 3: Week 2 Assessment

1. A. Incorrect. Although the patch creates an unhealthy "condition," this is not the meaning of accumulation.

B. Incorrect. Although the patch "demonstrates" the results of throwing plastic away, this is not the meaning of accumulation.

C. Correct. An accumulation is a "collection" that has come together gradually. The sentence following this one in paragraph 1 provides the word "collection" to help define accumulation.

D. Incorrect. Although the patch "illustrates" a serious problem, this is not the meaning of accumulation.

2. **Part A**

A. Incorrect. Although photographs are referred to in paragraph 4, there is no photograph accompanying this text.

B. Incorrect. Although this detail is included in paragraph 5, it does not show how the author conveys the large size of the patch.

C. Incorrect. Although the sidebar includes this information, the list does not help the reader imagine the large size of the patch.

D. Correct. The author compares its size to that of a state and a country, and compares its weight to 500 jumbo jets.

Part B

A. Correct. This sentence uses a comparison to a state to convey the size of the patch.

B. Incorrect. This statement referring to the size of the patch appears in paragraph 5, but it does not support the answer to Part A.

C. Incorrect. Although this sentence uses the word "enormous," it does not compare the size of the patch to something else.

D. Incorrect. Although this question might suggest that the job is difficult because of the size of the patch, it does not support the answer to Part A.

3. A. Incorrect. Although the passage refers to scientists who have studied the patch, the text does not focus on one scientist.

B. Correct. Paragraphs 1–5 explain the problem of the patch, and paragraphs 6–8 address solutions.

C. Incorrect. The text focuses only on the Great Pacific Garbage Patch; it does not compare and contrast two collections of garbage.

D. Incorrect. Although the author asks a question in paragraph 5, this is not the overall structure of the passage.

4. A. Correct. Because the scientists represent "many governments," a reader can infer that the plastic comes from different countries bordering the Pacific Ocean.

B. Incorrect. It is clear from the discussions in the passage about scientists that the scientists' purpose is to clean up the patch.

C. Incorrect. Although the United States may be a large contributor, there is no evidence to suggest that it is the only contributor.

D. Incorrect. Although some plastic is recycled, the passage explains in paragraph 5 that the patch continues to grow.

5. A. Incorrect. Although pieces of plastic have "come together" to form the patch, this is not the meaning of decompose.

B. Incorrect. Although some objects thrown into the ocean might "sink to the bottom," this is not the meaning of decompose.

C. Correct. The word decompose means "break down" into parts, or "rot" away. The phrases "dissolve" and "melt away" in paragraph 3 provide clues to the meaning of decompose.

D. Incorrect. Although plastic "floats" in the ocean, this is not the meaning of decompose.

6. A. Correct. The phrase after the colon defines the term microplastics.

B. Incorrect. Although there is an implicit encouragement to recycle plastic in paragraph 7, the sidebar does not give any information about recycling.

C. Correct. The list gives readers an idea of the variety of plastic objects found in the patch.

D. Incorrect. Although the sidebar lists objects that are common in the patch, it does not show which plastic objects are used most often by people.

E. Incorrect. Although this might be interesting information, it is not provided in the sidebar.

7. A. Incorrect. Although these details do appear in paragraph 7, the author does not use them to affect the overall structure of the paragraph.

B. Correct. In paragraph 1, the author begins with an anecdote about a plastic bag that introduces the topic and hooks the reader. The anecdote illustrates the larger problem of humans generating large amounts of non-recyclable trash and the use of landfills.

C. Incorrect. Although the author refers to laws in paragraph 4, the laws are not summarized, and the topic of the passage is introduced prior to this.

D. Incorrect. Although details about the locations of landfills appear in paragraph 3, these do not introduce the topic of the passage.

8. A. Incorrect. This sentence opens the passage with a hypothetical scenario; it is not delivering facts and details.

B. Correct. The problem is that humans generate large amounts of trash that cannot be recycled and cannot stay in homes. Landfills are the most common solution to this problem.

C. Incorrect. Although groundwater being protected is mentioned in paragraph 3, this is unrelated to the problem that landfills solve.

D. Incorrect. Although this statement might be true, and it would not be a problem landfills would solve, since landfills contain and collect trash that *cannot* be recycled.

9. A. Incorrect. Although this detail is relevant to the organization and management of landfills, it does not support the idea of decreasing the use of them.

B. Incorrect. Although this detail supports the idea that laws govern the creation of landfills, it does not support the idea of decreasing the use of them.

C. Incorrect. Although this detail supports the idea that landfills are common, it does not support the idea of decreasing the use of them.

D. Correct. The detail that "people worldwide try to reduce the amount of trash they make" directly supports the idea of decreasing the use of landfills.

10. A. Correct. The "What Is Collected" and "Examples" columns show the kinds of trash that are collected in the three types of landfills.

B. Incorrect. Although rules and laws are referred to in the text, the chart does not include any information about them.

C. Incorrect. Although three types of landfills appear in the chart, there is no information about how much trash they each hold.

D. Incorrect. Although both types of landfills appear in the chart, there is no evidence that one is more important than the other.

Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

11. is a place that holds a large amount of trash: Correct for Both. This is true of landfills by design and true of the Pacific Patch by accident.

changes shape because of wind and currents: Correct for Pacific Patch. This detail appears in paragraph 3 of "The Great Pacific Garbage Patch." Landfills, by contrast, are not affected by currents, and there is no evidence in the passage to suggest that their shapes change due to wind.

uses liners to protect groundwater: Correct for Landfill. This detail appears in paragraph 3 of "What Is a Landfill?" It is not true of the Pacific Patch, which is not related to groundwater.

is dangerous to ocean wildlife: Correct for Pacific Patch. This detail appears in paragraph 5 of "The Great Pacific Garbage Patch." The reader can infer that this is not true of landfills, since they occur on land.

is the world's most common way to collect trash: Correct for Landfill. This detail appears in paragraph 5 of "What Is a Landfill?" It is not true of the Pacific Patch because the collection there is unintentional, and there is no discussion of such a patch being common.

12. A. Incorrect. Passage 2 clearly states that landfills are both a large problem and one not isolated to the United States.

B. Incorrect. The chart that accompanies Passage 2 states explicitly that municipal waste landfills accept plastic items.

C. Correct. The importance of reducing the use of plastic, recycling plastic, and reusing plastic is mentioned in each of the passages.

D. Incorrect. Both of the passages discuss how governments around the world create laws to govern their own landfill and waste disposal resources.

Name _____ Date _____

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

A Helper in the House

1 Brendan loved visiting Aunt Jessie's farm because he liked to feed the cows and goats in the barn. He also enjoyed harvesting and eating vegetables from the garden. Most of all, though, he liked gathering eggs from the chicken coop—all by himself.

2 During one visit, his four cousins were visiting at the same time. Brendan was fond of his older cousins. However, it was a different story with his youngest cousin. Danny was an annoying three-year-old who followed Brendan everywhere. When Brendan went outside to swing on the tire, Danny was always right behind him. When Brendan walked to pick ripened pecans off the ground, Danny wanted to help.

3 One day, Brendan was in the kitchen when Aunt Jessie asked, "Brendan, will you go out to the chicken coop and gather the eggs?"

4 "Absolutely," answered Brendan, grabbing the egg basket and heading outside.

5 "Absolutely," echoed Danny, eagerly following his cousin toward the door.

6 When Brendan rolled his eyes and blocked the door, his aunt stopped him, frowning. "Please be nice," she said, "because Danny looks up to you."

7 "Yes, ma'am," Brendan said, groaning as he waited for Danny to follow him.

8 The chickens were taking their time in the fenced-in yard, casually pecking in the grass for bugs. Brendan told Danny, "You can't come into the chicken coop. It's too small inside for both of us. You'll need to wait outside." The little boy looked disappointed, but he obeyed his older cousin.

GO ON

Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

9 As Brendan stepped into the chicken coop, it took a moment for his eyes to adjust to the darkness. Once he could see, he gathered four brown eggs. Then he spotted two more eggs wedged under the laying boxes. They were so far underneath a shelf that there was no way he could reach them.

10 Then something occurred to Brendan. He called to his young admirer, "Danny, can you come in here and help me?"

11 Danny eagerly entered and easily squeezed under the wooden box. He emerged with two perfect eggs that he held up like gold medals.

12 Inside the house, Brendan proudly set the basket with the six eggs on the counter. Danny announced, "That was fun!"

13 Aunt Jessie smiled. She said, "Good job—and I mean *both* of you."



1. Read this sentence from paragraph 8 of the passage.

"The chickens were taking their time in the fenced-in yard, casually pecking in the grass for bugs."

What is the meaning of the word casually?

A. in a relaxed way

B. very happily

C. in an unfriendly way

D. very quickly

2. Read the sentences in the chart. Decide whether each sentence describes the perspective of Brendan, Danny, or both characters. Fill in the bubble in the correct box beside each sentence.

Sentence	Brendan	Danny	Both
Gathering eggs from the chicken coop is fun.	○	○	○
It's disappointing to be told you can't do something.	○	○	○
Three-year-olds can be annoying.	○	○	○
It's fun to do what bigger kids are doing.	○	○	○

GO ON

Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

3. In which sentence does the narrator reveal why Danny tries to do everything that Brendan does?

A. "During one visit, his four cousins were visiting at the same time." (paragraph 2)

B. "When Brendan went outside to swing on the tire, Danny was always right behind him." (paragraph 2)

C. "When Brendan rolled his eyes and blocked the door, his aunt stopped him, frowning." (paragraph 6)

D. "'Please be nice,' she said, 'because Danny looks up to you.'" (paragraph 6)

4. What can you infer about Brendan's perspective after Danny brings out the two eggs?

A. He is jealous of Danny's smaller size.

B. He is upset that Danny got them instead of him.

C. He is glad that Danny could help get the eggs.

D. He is annoyed that Danny followed him into the coop.



Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

The Boring Day

1 "I'm bored," said Jenny. There was no school because of teacher conferences, and Jenny's mother had to work, so Jenny had to spend the day at her grandfather's house. His house was in the woods, and it was chock-full of books and magazines and dusty old furniture. Grandpa didn't even have a single computer.

2 "I have a brilliant idea," Grandpa announced. "Let's go fishing!"

3 "That sounds boring," Jenny whined.

4 "Just give it a chance," said Grandpa, heading into the garage. "I'll meet you at the truck."

5 Half an hour later, they stood on the bank of a slow, muddy river. Grandpa held two fishing poles in one hand and a blue metal box in the other. He set the box on the ground and took out a plastic container full of dirt. From the container, he pulled out a fat pink worm and pushed it onto the hook at the end of one of the lines. Then he took out another worm and handed it to Jenny.

6 "You expect me to stick this worm on a hook?" she asked.

7 "It will be the first step toward a delicious meal," Grandpa said with a wide grin.

8 Jenny copied what her grandfather had done, pleased with herself that the worm stayed put.

9 They cast their lines into the river, Jenny's in one direction and Grandpa's in the other.

10 "Now we wait," Grandpa said. They took a seat on a large fallen log, and they watched as the wind shook the trees and a flock of ducks flew overhead. Suddenly, Jenny's line went tight and straight.



11 As Jenny reeled, she felt something heavy pulling back. After a brief struggle, she pulled out a green, spotted bass! Now she was grinning, too, as Grandpa patted her on the back.

12 When Jenny's mother arrived, Jenny and Grandpa were back at Grandpa's house, frying the fish. "It sure smells good in here," Jenny's mother said as she entered.

13 "I hope you two can stay for supper, because we need to celebrate!" Grandpa said.

14 "Jenny, I'm glad you weren't bored," said Jenny's mother, "and that you learned something you would never have learned in school!"

GO ON

5. What explains Jenny's perspective that her Grandpa's house is boring?

A. She cannot go fishing nearby.

B. It has no books to read.

C. She has never spent a day there before.

D. It is in the woods and has no computer.

6. What can the reader infer about Jenny from the narrator's description in the first half of the story?

A. She misses her mother.

B. She has never gone fishing before.

C. She has many computers at home.

D. She never likes her grandfather's ideas.

7. What does the word reeled mean as it is used in paragraph 11 of "The Boring Day"?

A. spotted a fish

B. watched closely

C. drew a fishing line in

D. pushed something away

8. Which **two** sentences from the passage **best** help the reader infer Grandpa's perspective about spending time with Jenny?

A. "Grandpa didn't even have a single computer." (paragraph 1)

B. "Grandpa held two fishing poles in one hand and a blue metal box in the other." (paragraph 5)

C. "'It will be the first step toward a delicious meal,' Grandpa said with a wide grin." (paragraph 7)

D. "'Now we wait,' Grandpa said." (paragraph 10)

E. "'I hope you two can stay for supper, because we need to celebrate!' Grandpa said." (paragraph 13)



DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

Answer Key

Unit 4 Week 1 Assessment

Question	Answer	Skill/Strategy Assessed	DOK	Item Type	Points	B.E.S.T. Standards
1.	A	Use Context Clues to Determine Meaning	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.V.1.3
2.	See answer chart and 2-Point Scoring Rubric.	Explain the Difference Between Narrator's Point of View and Character Perspective	3	Table Match	2	4.R.1.3
3.	D	Explain the Difference Between Narrator's Point of View and Character Perspective	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.1.3
4.	C	Explain the Difference Between Narrator's Point of View and Character Perspective	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.1.3
5.	D	Explain the Difference Between Narrator's Point of View and Character Perspective	3	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.1.3
6.	B	Explain the Difference Between Narrator's Point of View and Character Perspective	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.1.3
7.	C	Use Context Clues to Determine Meaning	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.V.1.3
8.	C, E	Explain the Difference Between Narrator's Point of View and Character Perspective	3	Multiselect	2	4.R.1.3

Total: 10 Points

Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

Answer Chart for Question 2

Sentence	Brendan	Danny	Both
Gathering eggs from the chicken coop is fun.			X
It's disappointing to be told you can't do something.		X	
Three-year-olds can be annoying.	X		
It's fun to do what bigger kids are doing.		X	

2-Point Scoring Rubric for Question 2

2	2 points for 4 correct answers
1	1 point for 2 or 3 correct answers
0	0 points for 1 or no correct answers

Grade 4 Unit 4: Week 1 Assessment

1. A. Correct. The word casually means "in a relaxed way" or "without much thought."

B. Incorrect. Although this phrase could fit in the sentence, it is not the meaning of casually.

C. Incorrect. Although the chickens could have been "unfriendly," this is not the meaning of casually.

D. Incorrect. Although the chickens could probably move "quickly," they would not do so when pecking at the grass casually.

2. 1st sentence: Correct for Both. Brendan and Danny both want to gather the eggs, and Danny announces that doing so was "fun."

2nd sentence: Correct for Danny. Brendan initially tells Danny he can't go into the chicken coop and must wait outside. Danny is disappointed by this, even though he obeys Brendan.

3rd sentence: Correct for Brendan. Brendan doesn't like having three-year-old Danny follow him around.

4th sentence: Correct for Danny. Danny looks up to Brendan and wants to follow him around and imitate whatever he does.

3. A. Incorrect. This sentence indicates that Danny visits at the same time as Brendan, but it does not explain why Danny follows Brendan around and imitates him.

B. Incorrect. Although this sentence describes Danny's behavior, it does not explain why he follows Brendan around and imitates him.

C. Incorrect. Although this sentence shows how Brendan feels about Danny's behavior, it does not explain a reason for Danny's behavior.

D. Correct. Aunt Jessie explains to Brendan why Danny is following him around, wanting to do everything Brendan does.

4. A. Incorrect. There is no textual evidence to support the idea that Brendan feels jealous of Danny's size.

B. Incorrect. Brendan is not upset that Danny got the last two eggs; in fact, it was his idea that Danny should get them.

C. Correct. The reader can infer that Brendan is glad that Danny got the last two eggs; it was his idea that Danny should get them, and at his aunt's house, Brendan sets down the basket of eggs "proudly."

D. Incorrect. Brendan is not annoyed that Danny followed him into the coop; in fact, it was his idea that Danny do this.

5. A. Incorrect. At first, Jenny expresses no interest in fishing, so this would not be a reason for her boredom. Additionally, this statement is untrue, because she can go fishing near Grandpa's house.

B. Incorrect. Paragraph 1 describes Grandpa's house as having many books and magazines, so having no books to read could not be boring to Jenny.

C. Incorrect. While this might be true, the passage does not state this, and it is not the specific reason Jenny thinks Grandpa's house is boring.

D. Correct. Paragraph 1 says that the house is in the woods and has no computer. This is why Jenny thinks the house is boring.

6. A. Incorrect. Although this might be true, there is no evidence in the story to support this inference.

B. Correct. Jenny says that going fishing "sounds boring," and she is surprised that her grandfather expects her to put a worm on a hook. From these details and others, the reader can infer that she has never gone fishing before.

C. Incorrect. Although the story states that her grandfather has no computer, there is no evidence to support the idea that Jenny has many computers.

D. Incorrect. Although Jenny does not like her grandfather's idea that they go fishing, there is no evidence to suggest she never likes his ideas.

Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

7. A. Incorrect. Although Jenny might have "spotted a fish" in the water, this is not the meaning of reeled.

B. Incorrect. Although Jenny and Grandpa both probably "watched closely," this is not the meaning of reeled.

C. Correct. As Jenny reeled in the fishing line, she pulled in the fish.

D. Incorrect. There is no evidence in the text to support the inference that reeled means "to push something away."

8. A. Incorrect. Although this sentence gives information about Grandpa, it does not show how he feels about spending time with Jenny.

B. Incorrect. Although this detail shows something Grandpa does while he's with Jenny, it does not show how he feels about spending time with her.

C. Correct. Both Grandpa's "wide grin" and his enthusiasm about a "delicious meal" show how he feels about spending time with Jenny.

D. Incorrect. Although this sentence tells something Grandpa says to Jenny, it does not show how he feels about spending time with her.

E. Correct. Grandpa's enthusiasm about spending time with Jenny, and with her mother, is evident when he invites the two to stay for dinner.

Name _____ Date _____

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Scarlet Fever Summer

1 Sixty years have passed since the summer of 1875. I had just turned ten then. We had arrived home late one night from a trip to the countryside, and Father asked me to take our horse to the stable and feed him. By the time I got to bed, my throat was sore.

2 The next morning, I had a high fever and a red rash on my chest. "Miles, you must go back to bed this minute," Mother insisted. As I left the living room, I heard her whisper fearfully to my father, "I think he has scarlet fever."

3 I went to sleep and did not awaken for many days. When I did awake, Mother was sitting beside me, holding a cold compress to my forehead. "He's opening his eyes," she said. Father hurried into the room and hugged my mother. I was as helpless as a baby, feeling terribly weak, but I remember seeing my parents embrace with joyful tears in their eyes.

4 I slowly regained my strength, and naturally, I wanted to go outside as soon as I felt a little better. "Sorry, Miles, but the doctor says you've got to stay in bed for a while," my father explained.

5 "But I want to swim and fish and play ball with Ned and John," I said, thinking of my two brothers outside having fun. Father just shook his head.

6 The next day, Father set up his easel in my bedroom. He began painting a picture of a special place by the river where my brothers and I liked to play. "Use your imagination," he said, "and you can put yourself right there in this favorite spot."

GO ON

Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

7 Father painted the most beautiful of all his paintings. Every tree, every current in the river, and every inch of blue sky looked real. It showed a group of young boys playing ball by the river, swimming, and fishing. I imagined myself there with my brothers, shouting and laughing. And so the days passed. Finally, after several weeks, I was able to come out of bed.

8 These days, my father's paintings are no longer popular. Even his grandchildren have little interest in his work. But I still have one of his paintings hanging on my wall. It is the one that helped nurse me back to health during that difficult summer so long ago.



1. What can the reader infer about the narrator's mother from his description in paragraph 2?

A. She is afraid his father is getting sick, too.

B. She is afraid her son will not stay in bed.

C. She is afraid her son may be seriously ill.

D. She is afraid people will learn her son is sick.

2. What can the reader infer about the narrator of the story?

A. He has suffered the effects of scarlet fever throughout his life.

B. He has become a famous painter of beautiful nature scenes.

C. He is grateful to his father for painting for him when he was ill.

D. He has many children and grandchildren who like to paint.

3. Read the phrases in the chart. Decide whether each phrase describes the perspective of Miles, of his father, or of both characters. Fill in the bubble in the correct box beside each phrase.

Phrase	Miles	Miles's Father	Both
appreciates and enjoys art	○	○	○
understands how serious scarlet fever is	○	○	○
wishes he could be outdoors	○	○	○
thinks it's important to follow doctors' orders	○	○	○



Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

4. Read this sentence from paragraph 4 of the passage.

"I slowly regained my strength, and naturally, I wanted to go outside as soon as I felt a little better."

What is the meaning of the word regained?

A. got back

B. came to know

C. enjoyed again

D. lost forever

5. Read this sentence from paragraph 3 of the passage.

"I was as helpless as a baby, feeling terribly weak, but I remember seeing my parents embrace with joyful tears in their eyes."

How does the simile as helpless as a baby add meaning to the narrator's description of himself?

A. It shows that he was young and small.

B. It shows that he needed help from others.

C. It shows that he slept often and deeply.

D. It shows that he cried when he became ill.

6. Select **two** sentences that could be used to create a summary of "Scarlet Fever Summer".

A. Miles became ill with scarlet fever and had to stay in bed for a long time.

B. Miles turned ten in the summer of 1875.

C. Miles enjoyed fishing with his brothers during the summer.

D. Miles's father painted a picture for Miles to help him while he was ill.

E. Miles's mother sat beside him with a cold compress as he lay in bed ill.



Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Riding Sunshine

1 With no warning at all, Sunshine's front legs reared up. Lizbet tried to gain control, but a rabbit that had leapt out of nowhere had spooked the horse. When Sunshine came down, she began bucking, and Lizbet lost her balance and fell to the ground.

2 That was early in the summer of 1869, and for weeks that followed, Lizbet refused to mount Sunshine again. Every time she approached Sunshine, the horse neighed in fear. That was fine with Lizbet, because she had vowed never to ride Sunshine again.

3 Lizbet's brother, Joseph, urged her to try again. He said, "You're just too nervous, and horses pick up on that. Be calm when you approach Sunshine, and she will be calm, too." Lizbet brushed away his advice. She would just ride her father's mare, Molly, instead.

4 Some weeks later, Lizbet's parents left early to go to market for the day, and her brother was in the barn stacking hay. Lizbet overslept, and when she hurried downstairs, the kitchen was deserted.

5 Suddenly, Lizbet heard a yell and a loud thump come from the direction of the barn. "Oh, no," she said as she raced out the door. "Joseph, are you okay?" she cried as she entered the barn. With one look, she knew the answer. Joseph was lying on the floor in obvious pain, having fallen from a haystack, and his arm was bent in a way that was not natural.

6 "Oh, my," Lizbet said in a panic, trying not to alarm Joseph. "We're going to need a doctor." She turned toward the stalls in the barn, and her panic grew. Sunshine was the only horse left in the stable. How could she control the horse when she was so upset? Remembering her brother's words, she whispered to herself, "I can do this." She stood still and closed her eyes. Then she imagined a lake that was as smooth as glass, and she took deep breaths. When her heart began beating normally, she walked calmly toward the stall.



7 Sunshine snorted when she saw Lizbet, but Lizbet stayed calm. She put the bridle on Sunshine, placed the saddle on the horse's back, and then led Sunshine outside.

8 "I'll be back with help as soon as I can," Lizbet called out. Then she swung up on Sunshine's back and nudged the horse with her heels, and off they went. The doctor lived two and a half miles away, but Lizbet stayed focused with eyes straight ahead, knowing that Sunshine would get her there soon.



7. What does the word spooked mean as it is used in paragraph 1?

A. attacked

B. bitten

C. chased

D. startled

8. What can the reader infer about Joseph's perspective from paragraph 3?

A. He thinks his sister is being mean to the horse Sunshine.

B. He has experience with horses and believes he understands them.

C. He is tired of trying to help Lizbet overcome her fear of riding.

D. He is proud that he has taught himself how to ride horses.

9. Read this sentence from paragraph 6 of "Riding Sunshine".

"Then she imagined a lake that was as smooth as glass, and she took deep breaths."

How does the simile as smooth as glass add meaning to the narrator's description of the lake Lizbet is imagining?

A. It shows that the lake is cold and frozen.

B. It shows that the lake is a favorite place.

C. It shows that the lake is very calm and still.

D. It shows that the lake is near the family's barn.



10. How does Lizbet's perspective differ from her brother's after she is thrown from Sunshine?

A. Lizbet wants to try riding Sunshine again, but Joseph tells her it is too soon.

B. Lizbet vows she will never ride Sunshine again, but Joseph wants her to get back up and try riding the horse again.

C. Lizbet wants to ride Joseph's horse instead of Sunshine, but Joseph does not want her to.

D. Lizbet thinks the horse's bucking was her fault, but Joseph thinks the bucking was nobody's fault.

11. Which is the **best** summary of this passage?

A. In 1869, a girl named Lizbet and her brother, Joseph, try to tame a horse named Sunshine. The horse throws Lizbet, and she vows never to ride that horse again.

B. In 1869, a girl's parents go to market for the day. While they are gone, the girl falls off a horse, and her brother hurts his arm.

C. After an accident one day in 1869, a girl decides she will never ride her horse again. But when her brother hurts his arm, she overcomes her fear and rides the horse to get help.

D. Lizbet and her brother, Joseph, live on a farm with their parents. One day, Joseph has an accident in the barn and Lizbet rides off to get a doctor.



12. Think about the different themes in the two passages, "Scarlet Fever Summer" and "Riding Sunshine." Decide whether each theme in the chart applies to "Scarlet Fever Summer," "Riding Sunshine," or both passages. Fill in the bubble in the correct box beside each theme.

Theme	"Scarlet Fever Summer"	"Riding Sunshine"	Both Passages
People can overcome fears when facing an emergency.	○	○	○
A gift from someone can hold memories for many years.	○	○	○
Using your imagination can help you heal.	○	○	○
When taking care of loved ones, nothing can stand in the way.	○	○	○



DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

Answer Key

Unit 4 Week 2 Assessment

Question	Answer	Skill/Strategy Assessed	DOK	Item Type	Points	B.E.S.T. Standards
1.	C	Explain the Difference Between Narrator's Point of View and Character Perspective	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.1.3
2.	C	Explain the Difference Between Narrator's Point of View and Character Perspective	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.1.3
3.	See answer chart and 2-Point Scoring Rubric.	Explain the Difference Between Narrator's Point of View and Character Perspective	3	Table Match	2	4.R.1.3
4.	A	Use Context Clues to Determine Meaning	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.V.1.3
5.	B	Use Figurative Language to Determine Meaning	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.3.1
6.	A, D	Summarize: Include Plot and Theme	2	Multiselect	2	4.R.3.2a
7.	D	Use Context Clues to Determine Meaning	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.V.1.3
8.	B	Explain the Difference Between Narrator's Point of View and Character Perspective	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.1.3
9.	C	Use Figurative Language to Determine Meaning	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.3.1
10.	B	Explain the Difference Between Narrator's Point of View and Character Perspective	3	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.1.3
11.	C	Summarize: Include Plot and Theme	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.3.2a

Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

Question	Answer	Skill/Strategy Assessed	DOK	Item Type	Points	B.E.S.T. Standards
12.	See answer chart and 2-Point Scoring Rubric.	Explain a Theme and How It Develops	3	Table Match	2	4.R.1.2, 4.R.3.3

Total: 15 Points

Answer Chart for Question 3

Miles	Miles's Father	Both
		X
	X	
X		
	X	

2-Point Scoring Rubric for Question 3

2	2 points for 4 correct answers
1	1 point for 2 or 3 correct answers
0	0 points for 1 or no correct answers

Answer Chart for Question 12

Theme	"Scarlet Fever Summer"	"Riding Sunshine"	Both Passages
People can overcome fears when facing an emergency.		X	
A gift from someone can hold memories for many years.	X		
Using your imagination can help you heal.	X		
When taking care of loved ones, nothing can stand in the way.			X

2-Point Scoring Rubric for Question 12

2	2 points for 4 correct answers
1	1 point for 2 or 3 correct answers
0	0 points for 1 or no correct answers

Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

Grade 4 Unit 4: Week 2 Assessment

1. A. Incorrect. When the boy's mother whispers to his father, she is not expressing fear for the father's health.

B. Incorrect. Although the boy's mother has just sent him to bed, she is not worried about him getting out of bed.

C. Correct. The boy's symptoms, "a high fever and a red rash," and the mother's quick reaction show her fear that her son may be gravely ill.

D. Incorrect. Although this could be possible, there is no evidence that the mother doesn't want people knowing her son is ill.

2. A. Incorrect. There is no mention of Miles continuing to suffer from effects of scarlet fever after he becomes well.

B. Incorrect. Although Miles appreciates his father's painting and still has it hanging on his wall, there is no text evidence that he is a painter, too.

C. Correct. Miles clearly appreciates that his father painted the picture for him when he was ill. He describes the painting admiringly, still has it hanging on his wall, and says it "helped nurse me back to health."

D. Incorrect. Although the last paragraph refers to grandchildren, there is no text evidence that any children or grandchildren in Miles's family are painters or artists.

3. 1st sentence: Correct for Both. Miles and his father both appreciate art. It is clear that Miles's father painted many paintings, and Miles speaks very highly of the painting his father painted for him and still has it hanging on his wall.

2nd sentence: Correct for Miles's father. Miles's father seems concerned and tries to keep Miles from getting out of bed too soon. The text does not indicate that Miles understands the seriousness of his condition. In fact, he wants to go outside before it is safe to do so.

3rd sentence: Correct for Miles. Miles enjoys swimming and other outdoor activities, and he longs to go outside and play, but he cannot. There is no reference to his father also wishing that he could be outdoors.

4th sentence: Correct for Miles's father. Miles's father enforces the doctor's orders that Miles must stay in bed, but Miles wants to ignore these orders and go outside and play.

4. A. Correct. Miles "got back" his strength as he recovered from illness.

B. Incorrect. Although "came to know" could fit in the sentence, this is not the meaning of regained.

C. Incorrect. Although the prefix re- means "again," the root word gain does not mean "enjoy."

D. Incorrect. The word regained means almost the opposite of "lost."

5. A. Incorrect. Although the narrator was young at the time and it's possible he was small, that is not what the simile as helpless as a baby suggests.

B. Correct. The simile as helpless as a baby suggests being unable to help oneself and needing help from others.

C. Incorrect. Although there is a reference to the narrator sleeping for many days, this is not what the simile as helpless as a baby suggests.

D. Incorrect. There is no reference to the narrator crying, and the simile as helpless as a baby does not suggest that someone is crying.

6. A. Correct. This is an important event in the story, so it belongs in a summary.

B. Incorrect. Although this is a detail in the story, it is not important enough to include in a summary.

C. Incorrect. Although this is a detail in the story, it is not important enough to include in a summary.

D. Correct. This is an important event in the story, so it belongs in a summary.

E. Incorrect. Although this is a detail in the story, it is not important enough to include in a summary.

7. A. Incorrect. Although "attacked" could fit in the sentence, this meaning does not fit the context.

B. Incorrect. This is not the meaning of spooked. Additionally, although some animals might try to bite a horse, it is very unlikely a rabbit would; it would run away instead.

C. Incorrect. Although it is possible a rabbit could run toward a horse, this is not the meaning of spooked.

D. Correct. The rabbit "startled," or "scared," the horse by appearing suddenly.

8. A. Incorrect. Although Lizbet is afraid of Sunshine, she is not being mean to the horse and her brother does not think that she is.

B. Correct. Joseph gives Lizbet good advice to get over her fear, and one can infer that his advice comes from having lots of experience with and understanding horses.

C. Incorrect. Although Joseph is trying to help Lizbet conquer her fear of Sunshine, there is no evidence in the story that he is tired of doing so.

D. Incorrect. Although Joseph might be teaching Lizbet to ride horses, there is no textual evidence that he taught himself about horses or is proud of that.

9. A. Incorrect. Although a frozen lake might look as smooth as glass, there is no evidence to suggest that Lizbet is imagining a cold, frozen lake; this simile is instead describing a calm lake.

B. Incorrect. Although a particular lake might be a favorite place of Lizbet's, there is no evidence in the story to suggest that this is the case.

C. Correct. The author uses this simile to describe a calm place that Lizbet is imagining to help her calm herself.

D. Incorrect. This simile does not refer to an actual place. Additionally, the story does not mention a lake near the family's barn.

10. A. Incorrect. Although Lizbet and Joseph disagree over what to do, they do not hold the viewpoints expressed in this sentence.

B. Correct. Lizbet is afraid to mount Sunshine after the accident, but Joseph urges her to try to do it again.

C. Incorrect. Although Lizbet does ride a horse again, she does not want to ride Joseph's horse. The story also does not suggest that Joseph does not want her to ride his horse.

D. Incorrect. Although Lizbet might think that she caused the bucking, this is not stated in the story. The story also does not suggest that Joseph thinks no one is at fault for the bucking.

11. A. Incorrect. While one sentence accurately describes Lizbet's fall from the horse, the rest of this summary is inaccurate and incomplete.

B. Incorrect. These sentences give some accurate details, but some of the summary is inaccurate, and it is incomplete.

C. Correct. These sentences summarize what happens in all parts of the story.

D. Incorrect. These sentences give some accurate details, but they omit mention of an important element, Lizbet's fear of the horse.

Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

12. 1st sentence: Correct for "Riding Sunshine." There is no mention in "Scarlet Fever Summer" of any character overcoming fear, but Lizbet, in "Riding Sunshine," must overcome her fear to help out in an emergency.

2nd sentence: Correct for "Scarlet Fever Summer." Miles cherishes a painting from his father for years; "Riding Sunshine" does not involve a gift.

3rd sentence: Correct for "Scarlet Fever Summer." Only this passage explores the theme of using one's imagination to help oneself heal. In it, Miles's father paints Miles a picture to help Miles imagine he is playing outside with his brothers.

4th sentence: Correct for both. Miles's parents will do anything to help him get well, and Lizbet overcomes her own terror to help her brother.

Name _____ Date _____

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Support Electric Cars

1 It is time for our city to take action. The traffic in our city is out of control, and it is causing problems. All of the cars and trucks pollute the air and cause traffic jams. Tests show that our air quality is poor. We need to do something to solve this problem. Otherwise, the problem will only get worse.

2 One reason our city is crowded with cars is that parking is cheap.

3 Cheap parking encourages people to drive cars into the city. There would be fewer cars if people took buses or trains. The city also needs people to drive cars that pollute less.

4 The U.S. government supports electric and hybrid cars. Electric cars do not pollute the air. Hybrids use both gas and electric power to run. They have lower emissions, or car exhaust, so they cause less pollution than gas alone. Hybrids and electric cars are becoming more common. Auto companies now offer many models of these cars. In addition, the batteries of electric cars now last longer. So, electric cars can be driven for many miles on one charge. However, recharging them can be a problem. Gas stations are everywhere, but recharging stations are not.

5 Our city should support electric cars to help protect the environment. We have the ability to make a difference. For example, the city could reserve some of its parking lots for electric cars only. This would reduce the number of gas-powered cars coming into the city. It would also encourage people to buy electric cars, which pollute less. The city could also offer recharging stations in city parking lots. The city could profit from selling electricity for charging cars. The results would be fewer gas-powered cars downtown, less pollution in the air, and income from the recharging stations.

6 Supporting electric cars would be a good decision for our city. We must protect our environment for future generations.

GO ON

1. The following item has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

Part A

How does the author support the point that the city can help protect the environment?

A. by explaining the history of air pollution in the city

B. by showing how the city can encourage the use of electric cars

C. by proving that hybrid cars are better than electric cars

D. by suggesting that people should walk instead of drive cars

Part B

What evidence from the passage **best** supports the answer to Part A?

A. "It is time for our city to take action." (paragraph 1)

B. "The traffic in our city is out of control, and it is causing problems." (paragraph 1)

C. "Gas stations are everywhere, but recharging stations are not." (paragraph 4)

D. "The results would be fewer gas-powered cars downtown, less pollution in the air, and income from the recharging stations." (paragraph 5)

2. Read this sentence from paragraph 4 of the passage.

"They have lower <u>emissions</u>, or car exhaust, so they cause less pollution than gas alone."

What is the meaning of <u>emissions</u>?

A. gases released into the air

B. types of automobile fuel

C. charges for a battery

D. costs related to cars



3. What is the meaning of the word income as it is used in paragraph 5?

A. power provided

B. money earned

C. pollution reduced

D. services offered

4. How does the author mostly present the information in "Support Electric Cars"?

A. by presenting a problem and a solution

B. by telling a story in time order

C. by presenting ideas in order of importance

D. by comparing and contrasting hybrid and electric cars

5. The author suggests two solutions for solving the city's problems. Identify a benefit each solution provides and write it in the correct box in the chart.

Solution	Benefit
Reserve some parking lots for electric cars only.	
Build recharging stations in city parking lots.	

Benefits:

A. bigger traffic jams

B. more money for the city

C. fewer gas-powered cars in the city

D. batteries that last longer

E. lower fares for buses and trains



Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

6. The following item has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

Part A

According to the passage, what is one cause of the city's traffic jams?

A. hybrid cars

B. air pollution

C. low-cost parking

D. public transportation

Part B

Which sentence from the passage **best** supports the answer to Part A?

A. "The traffic in our city is out of control, and it is causing problems." (paragraph 1)

B. "Tests show that our air quality is poor." (paragraph 1)

C. "Cheap parking encourages people to drive cars into the city." (paragraph 3)

D. "There would be fewer cars if people took buses or trains." (paragraph 3)

7. What evidence from paragraph 4 of the passage **best** supports the author's point that electric cars have been improved?

A. "The U.S. government supports electric and hybrid cars."

B. "Electric cars do not pollute the air."

C. "Hybrids and electric cars are becoming more common."

D. "In addition, the batteries of electric cars now last longer."



Answer Key

Unit 5 Week 1 Assessment

Question	Answer	Skill/Strategy Assessed	DOK	Item Type	Points	B.E.S.T. Standards
1A.	B	Explain an Author's Claims, Reasons, and Evidence	2	Evidence-Based Selected Response (EBSR)	1	4.R.2.4
1B.	D	Explain an Author's Claims, Reasons, and Evidence	3	Evidence-Based Selected Response (EBSR)	1	4.R.2.4
2.	A	Use Context Clues to Determine Meaning	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.V.1.3
3.	B	Use Context Clues to Determine Meaning	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.V.1.3
4.	A	Identify Text Structures	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.1
5.	See answer chart.	Identify Text Structures	2	Table Match	2	4.R.2.1
6A.	C	Identify Text Structures	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.1
6B.	C	Identify Text Structures	3	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.1
7.	D	Explain an Author's Claims, Reasons, and Evidence	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.4

Total: 10 Points

Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

Answer Chart for Question 5

Solution	Benefit
Reserve some parking lots for electric cars only.	fewer gas-powered cars in the city
Build recharging stations in the parking lots.	more money for the city

Grade 4 Unit 5: Week 1 Assessment

1. **Part A**

A. Incorrect. Although the author discusses air pollution, he or she does not provide a history of air pollution in the city.

B. Correct. The author largely focuses on how electric cars can help reduce air pollution.

C. Incorrect. The author presents information about both electric and hybrid cars but does not argue that hybrid cars are better.

D. Incorrect. Although walking instead of driving may offer one solution to air pollution, the author never discusses this idea in the passage.

Part B

A. Incorrect. Although this detail shows that the author wants city leaders to act, it does not tell the reader anything about the author's point in Part A.

B. Incorrect. Although this is a problem in the city, it is not a detail that directly supports the author's point in Part A.

C. Incorrect. Although this detail describes resources in the city, it does not support the author's point from Part A.

D. Correct. This sentence explains how the city, by encouraging the use of electric cars, can reduce air pollution.

2. A. Correct. The word emissions is defined in the paragraph by the example of "car exhaust," which releases gases into the air.

B. Incorrect. Although the passage mentions fuel, which is related to emissions, the word describes what happens to fuel after it is used in cars.

C. Incorrect. Although batteries are mentioned in the paragraph, they are not related to the word emissions.

D. Incorrect. Although the passage says that the city could make money from recharging stations, the idea of costs is not related to the word emissions.

3. A. Incorrect. Although the recharging stations would provide power, this is not the meaning of income.

B. Correct. The statement "profit from selling electricity" gives a clue that income means "money earned."

C. Incorrect. Although the word "pollution" is in the sentence with income, this is not the meaning of the word.

D. Incorrect. Although the recharging stations would offer helpful "services," income is related to the idea of profiting from offering the services.

4. A. Correct. The author presents the city's problem of traffic jams and poor air quality as well as a solution of reserving some parking lots for electric cars and providing recharging stations.

B. Incorrect. Although the passage describes electric cars, it does not tell a story about them, and there is no mention of time.

C. Incorrect. Although the author presents different ideas in this passage, they are not ordered by importance.

D. Incorrect. Although electric and hybrid cars are discussed in paragraph 4, the author does not compare and contrast these cars throughout the passage.

5. A. bigger traffic jams: Incorrect. Supporting electric cars would reduce the number of gas-powered cars coming into the city and thus would reduce traffic jams, not make them bigger.

B. more money for the city: Correct for row 2. Money from selling electricity at the recharging stations would go to and benefit the city.

C. fewer gas-powered cars in the city: Correct for row 1. Reserving parking lots for electric cars would reduce the number of gas-powered cars coming into the city.

D. batteries that last longer: Incorrect. Although the passage says that electric car batteries now last longer, this would not be an benefit of either solution.

E. lower fares for buses and trains: Incorrect. Although supporting electric cars might lead to more passengers on buses and trains, there is no evidence to suggest that the fares would be lower.

Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

6. **Part A**

A. Incorrect. Although hybrid cars are described in paragraph 4, they are not a cause of traffic jams.

B. Incorrect. Although air pollution may be an effect of traffic jams, it is not a cause.

C. Correct. Paragraph 3 says that inexpensive parking encourages more people to drive cars into the city.

D. Incorrect. Although public transportation is a possible solution to traffic jams, it is not a cause.

Part B

A. Incorrect. Although this detail points out that traffic is "out of control," which suggests traffic jams, it does not give a cause for traffic jams.

B. Incorrect. Although this detail explains a problem in the city, it does not support the answer to Part A.

C. Correct. This detail supports the idea that low-cost parking is a cause of traffic jams in the city.

D. Incorrect. Although this detail suggests a solution to traffic jams, it does not explain their cause.

7. A. Incorrect. Although this statement shows that the government is in favor of electric cars, it does not support the idea that electric cars have been improved.

B. Incorrect. Although this statement shows that electric cars do not pollute, it does not show that they have been improved.

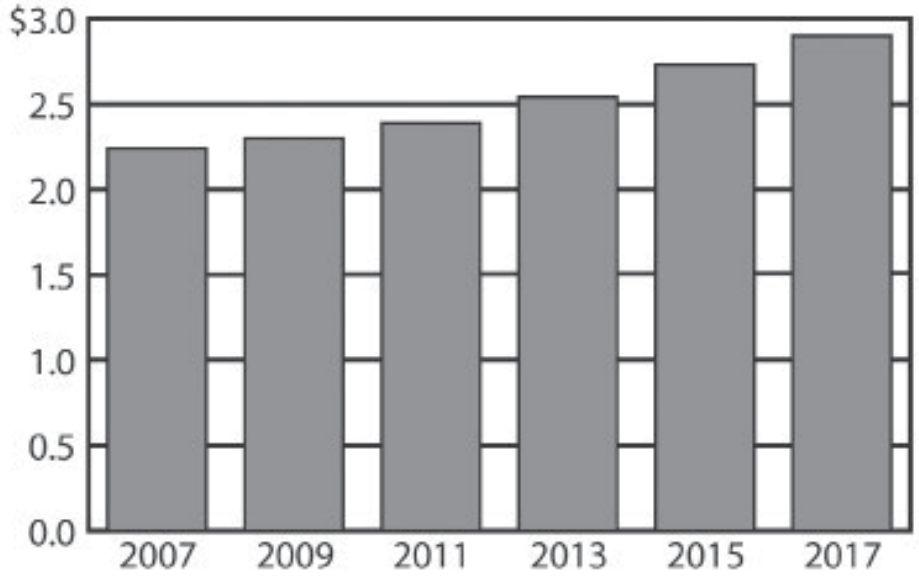
C. Incorrect. Although this statement reveals the increasing popularity of electric cars, it does not suggest that they have been improved.

D. Correct. This detail supports the idea that electric cars have been improved.

Name _____ Date _____

Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

Passage 1
Flippy in the Kitchen



Money Spent in the U.S. Fast-Food Industry
(in Billions of Dollars), 2007–2017

1 On a certain day in 2017, people who went to a fast-food restaurant in Pasadena, California, had a surprise. They saw a robot working there! The robot was flipping burgers.

2 Robots can do some jobs fast and precisely. This is especially true when the job involves doing the same action over and over. People sometimes get tired or distracted, but robots do not. Also, robots do the same task exactly the same way every time, but human workers sometimes make mistakes. However, humans can do many skilled jobs that are too difficult for a robot.

GO ON

3 The burger-flipping robot was designed by a California company. The company invented a robotic arm that could be bolted, or fastened, to a kitchen floor. It was called "Flippy." Flippy took orders through a digital system and cooked the burgers perfectly. It even kept the surface of the grill clean.

4 Using robots like Flippy could change things in fast-food kitchens. For example, replacing a line cook with a robot would lead to fewer burn injuries. It could also help solve a big problem. As many as half of human workers leave their jobs within a year. This would not be an issue with robots. Plus, they do not need paychecks, like people do. So using robots could result in restaurants saving money.

5 Although using Flippy had some benefits, it also came with some problems. Flippy cost $60,000. Flippy could not add dressings, lettuce, or tomatoes to the burgers. And working with a robot was an adjustment for the people in the kitchen, because they needed to work around Flippy. In most restaurant kitchens, teamwork is key. Workers talk to each other and support each other. They have fun. That doesn't happen when your coworker is a robot.

6 For now, Flippy is not cooking burgers. But the fast-food industry keeps growing. Kitchens of the future may have more robots. The robots will continue to improve, but they will never take over completely. Machines will likely never ask you how you like your meal cooked or smile back at you while they do their jobs.



Passage 2
Just Say No to Robots in the Kitchen

1 Have you noticed that technology is becoming more advanced? Tech companies are building fast, useful robots. However, restaurant jobs are held by hardworking people. So far, robots cannot replace workers in places like restaurants. But some companies think this technology might be available soon. We cannot allow robots to take away these valuable jobs from hardworking people.

2 For many people, working in a fast-food restaurant is an important job. This job has always been done without robots. If robots replaced people, workers would not get important on-the-job training that could help them in the future. For some people, working in a fast-food restaurant may be the start of a lifelong career.

3 One effect of working in fast food is gaining many important skills. First, it gives a sense of work ethic. All workers must be on time. They must also be responsible. Next, everyone in the restaurant must work together as a team. Workers help each other prepare food or clean up. All workers learn important people skills, such as managing the orders of many customers. The money workers earn helps pay for housing, clothing, and food. If robots are used for these jobs, people will lose out.

4 It's true that robots can sometimes work faster than people. One San Francisco company has built a robot that can cook 400 burgers an hour! But we have to think about what is important. Helping people is more valuable than saving a minute behind the grill.

5 Technology helps make our lives easier in many ways. But it can never replace all the work that skilled people do at fast-food restaurants.



1. The following item has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

Part A

Which sentence belongs in a summary of Passage 1?

A. Robots will be used in many kitchens in the future.

B. There are good and bad things about using robots in a kitchen.

C. Working in a kitchen is difficult work for people but not for robots.

D. Robots can be used in many ways, including in kitchens.

Part B

Which **two** details from the passage **best** support the answer to Part A?

A. "However, humans can do many skilled jobs that are too difficult for a robot." (paragraph 2)

B. "The burger-flipping robot was designed by a California company." (paragraph 3)

C. "Flippy took orders through a digital system and cooked the burgers perfectly." (paragraph 3)

D. "Flippy could not add dressings, lettuce, or tomatoes to the burgers." (paragraph 5)

E. "Kitchens of the future may have more robots." (paragraph 6)

2. In Passage 1, what structure does the author use to organize the information in paragraph 4?

A. sequence of events

B. steps in a process

C. problems and solutions

D. questions and answers



3. Read this sentence from paragraph 3 of Passage 1.

"The company invented a robotic arm that could be bolted, or fastened, to a kitchen floor."

What is the meaning of bolted?

A. flipped

B. attached

C. hurried

D. placed

4. In Passage 1, what is the meaning of adjustment as it is used in paragraph 5?

A. trouble

B. excitement

C. change

D. speed

5. The following item has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

Part A

How does the author organize **most** of the information in paragraph 1 of Passage 2?

A. by explaining the causes of kitchen technology

B. by describing a problem kitchen technology presents

C. by comparing new and old kitchen technologies

D. by describing steps in a kitchen technology process

Part B

Underline the sentence from paragraph 1 in Passage 2 that **best** supports the answer to Part A.

"Have you noticed that technology is becoming more advanced? Tech companies are building fast, useful robots. However, restaurant jobs are held by hardworking people. So far, robots cannot replace workers in places like restaurants. But some companies think this technology might be available soon. We cannot allow robots to take away these valuable jobs from hardworking people."



6. According to Passage 1, what is a relevant detail about robots?

A. They cause too many problems to be used around people.

B. They will soon replace all the workers in fast-food restaurants.

C. They are not well suited to working where food is cooked.

D. They solve some problems but cause others.

7. The following item has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

Part A

What is the meaning of the phrase work ethic as it is used in paragraph 3 of Passage 2?

A. a sense of responsibility

B. a set of useful skills

C. an ability to cooperate

D. an ability to earn money

Part B

What context clue from paragraph 3 **best** supports the answer to Part A?

A. "One effect of working in fast food is gaining many important skills."

B. "All workers must be on time."

C. "Workers help each other prepare food or clean up."

D. "The money workers earn helps pay for housing, clothing, and food."

8. In Passage 2, the author argues that people can gain important skills working in the fast-food industry. Which sentence from the passage provides the **best** evidence for this argument?

A. "Have you noticed that technology is becoming more advanced?" (paragraph 1)

B. "This job has always been done without robots." (paragraph 2)

C. "All workers learn important people skills, such as managing the orders of many customers." (paragraph 3)

D. "The money workers earn helps pay for housing, clothing, and food." (paragraph 3)



9. Reread paragraph 4 from Passage 2. Underline the sentence that **best** summarizes the central idea of the paragraph.

"It's true that robots can sometimes work faster than people. One San Francisco company has built a robot that can cook 400 burgers an hour! But we have to think about what is important. Helping people is more valuable than saving a minute behind the grill."

10. Select **two** claims that are supported by the details in Passage 2.

A. Robots will replace all human restaurant workers.

B. In a restaurant, people learn how to work together as a team.

C. Many people enjoy watching robots work in a restaurant.

D. Replacing human workers will lead to fewer injuries.

E. Robots make fewer mistakes than human workers.



DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

Answer Key

Unit 5 Week 2 Assessment

Question	Answer	Skill/Strategy Assessed	DOK	Item Type	Points	B.E.S.T. Standards
1A.	B	Summarize: Include Central Idea and Relevant Details	2	Evidence-Based Selected Response (EBSR)	1	4.R.3.2b
1B.	C, D	Summarize: Include Central Idea and Relevant Details	3	Evidence-Based Selected Response (EBSR)	2	4.R.3.2b
2.	C	Identify Text Structures	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.1
3.	B	Use Context Clues to Determine Meaning	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.V.1.3
4.	C	Use Context Clues to Determine Meaning	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.V.1.3
5A.	B	Identify Text Structures	2	Evidence-Based Selected Response (EBSR)	1	4.R.2.1
5B.	We cannot allow robots to take away these valuable jobs from hardworking people.	Identify Text Structures	3	Evidence-Based Selected Response (EBSR)	1	4.R.2.1
6.	D	Summarize: Include Central Idea and Relevant Details	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.3.2b
7A.	A	Use Context Clues to Determine Meaning	2	Evidence-Based Selected Response (EBSR)	1	4.V.1.3
7B.	B	Use Context Clues to Determine Meaning	3	Evidence-Based Selected Response (EBSR)	1	4.V.1.3

Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

Question	Answer	Skill/Strategy Assessed	DOK	Item Type	Points	B.E.S.T. Standards
8.	C	Explain an Author's Claims, Reasons, and Evidence	2	Multiple Choice	1	4.R.2.4
9.	"Helping people is more valuable than saving a minute behind the grill."	Summarize: Include Central Idea and Relevant Details	2	Selectable Text	1	4.R.3.2b
10.	B, E	Explain an Author's Claims, Reasons, and Evidence	3	Multiselect	2	4.R.2.4

Total: 15 Points

Grade 4 Unit 5: Week 2 Assessment

1. **Part A**

A. Incorrect. Although the author makes this prediction in the concluding paragraph, it does not belong in a summary of the passage.

B. Correct. The author presents both the pros and cons of having robots work in restaurant kitchens.

C. Incorrect. The author points out problems some people have working in a restaurant kitchen, but this does not belong in a summary of the passage.

D. Incorrect. Although this statement is generally true, the focus of the passage is on robots in kitchens, so this does not belong in a summary of the passage.

Part B

A. Incorrect. This detail focuses on the value of human labor, not robots.

B. Incorrect. Although this statement is true, it doesn't show that using robots in the kitchen can be good or bad.

C. Correct. This is one detail that shows why robots are good to use in the kitchen.

D. Correct. This is one detail that shows that there are bad things about robots working in the kitchen.

E. Incorrect. Although this prediction may come true, it does not support the main idea of the passage.

2. A. Incorrect. Although the author mentions a day in 2017, this paragraph is not organized by sequence of events, or chronological order.

B. Incorrect. Although the author explains details about using robots, this paragraph is not presented as steps in a process.

C. Correct. The author identifies some of the common problems in commercial kitchens and explains how robots could solve them.

D. Incorrect. The author gives information about using robots but does not pose questions or provide answers.

3. A. Incorrect. Although the passage says the robot "flipped" burgers, this is not the meaning of bolted.

B. Correct. The word "fastened" is given in the paragraph as a definition of bolted, which means "fastened" or "attached."

C. Incorrect. Although bolted can mean "hurried" or "moved fast," this does not fit the context of this sentence.

D. Incorrect. Although the robot was "placed" in a kitchen, the word bolted describes how the robot was secured, or "attached," to the floor.

4. A. Incorrect. Although it might be possible that Flippy caused some "trouble" in the kitchen, this is not the meaning of the word adjustment.

B. Incorrect. Although Flippy might have caused "excitement" among the kitchen workers, adjustment refers to how the workers needed to work around the robot.

C. Correct. Flippy was a "change" in the kitchen, and the word adjustment shows how people in the kitchen reacted to a robot being there.

D. Incorrect. Although Flippy used "speed" when making burgers, this is not the meaning of adjustment.

Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC

5. Part A

A. Incorrect. While some of the passage uses a cause and effect structure, the causes of kitchen technology are not presented.

B. Correct. The author lays out the problem of robots potentially taking valuable jobs from people in paragraph 1 and then goes on to discuss possible solutions.

C. Incorrect. Although the author discusses new kitchen technology in paragraph 1, old and new technologies are not compared.

D. Incorrect. The author doesn't describe technological steps in a process anywhere in the passage.

Part B

A. 1st sentence: Incorrect. This sentence introduces the idea of kitchen technology, but it isn't presented as a problem.

B. 2nd sentence: Incorrect. This sentence introduces the idea of kitchen technology, but it isn't presented as a problem.

C. 3rd sentence: Incorrect. Although this sentence introduces another aspect of the problem, kitchen technology is not specifically called out.

D. 4th sentence: Incorrect. This sentence hints at the problem, but it doesn't state it outright.

E. 5th sentence: Incorrect. This sentence introduces the idea of kitchen technology, but it isn't presented as a problem.

F. 6th sentence: Correct. This sentence clearly states what the problem is and also that it must be addressed.

6. A. Incorrect. Although robots present some problems, the author does not say that they cause too many problems to be used around people.

B. Incorrect. The passage explains some of the limits of robots, suggesting that they will not replace all human workers.

C. Incorrect. Although the author mentions problems with Flippy in paragraph 5, robots seem to be well suited to some jobs involving cooking food.

D. Correct. The author describes problems that robots can solve in paragraphs 2–4 and describes problems they can cause in paragraph 5.

7. Part A

A. Correct. A "work ethic" is the understanding that performing a job correctly is one's personal responsibility.

B. Incorrect. This describes a benefit of work experience, not what "work ethic" means.

C. Incorrect. Cooperation is a central workplace skill, but it is not a "work ethic."

D. Incorrect. This describes a benefit of work experience, not what "work ethic" means.

Part B

A. Incorrect. Although this describes an aspect of working, it doesn't describe work ethic.

B. Correct. Timely attendance is a key aspect of a responsible work ethic.

C. Incorrect. Although this describes an aspect of working, it doesn't describe work ethic.

D. Incorrect. Although this describes an aspect of working, it doesn't describe work ethic.

8. A. Incorrect. Although this sentence asks an interesting question, it does not provide evidence to support the author's argument.

B. Incorrect. Although this sentence states a fact about fast-food restaurant jobs, it does not provide direct evidence to support the author's argument.

C. Correct. This sentence provides evidence that directly supports the author's argument.

D. Incorrect. Although this sentence addresses one benefit of working in fast food, it does not address the idea of people gaining skills from such jobs.

9. A. 1st sentence: Incorrect. Although a robot's quickness is an important detail, it is not a summary of the paragraph.

B. 2nd sentence: Incorrect. Although this sentence gives an example of an efficient robot, it is a detail and not a summary.

C. 3rd sentence: Incorrect. Although this sentence hints at the focus of the passage, it does not summarize the paragraph.

D. 4th sentence: Correct. The author's main idea in this paragraph is that although robots are fast and can be useful, it is more important to help people become good workers.

10. A. Incorrect. The author maintains that there are some tasks humans can do better than robots.

B. Correct. The author mentions teamwork as being an important part of working at a restaurant.

C. Incorrect. There is no support for this idea from the author of Passage 2.

D. Incorrect. The author does not address the issue of robots and employee injuries on the job.

E. Correct. The author mentions the value placed on the efficiency and accuracy of robots workers.

Grade 4 Weekly & Unit Assessments • © Benchmark Education Company, LLC