

**Reading SOL  
Review  
2015 Items**

**Chunk 1 -  
Racoons of the  
Rainforest &  
Riding Day**

1. Directions: Click on the correct answer.

In paragraph 2, the author's use of the words "distinguish" and "like" indicates that the information is organized by —

- determining the causes of an effect
- arranging the ideas in order of importance
- placing the events in chronological sequence
- comparing and contrasting similar subjects
- listing facts important to the subject
- providing general information about the subject

2. Directions: Click on the correct shaded answers.

In this excerpt from paragraph 5, which three words are examples of onomatopoeia?

Sound words

Vocalizations include a **chitter**, which sounds much like the **chattering** of teeth; a **bark**, which is similar to that of a dog ...

## What does distinguish mean?

- 2 The kinkajou has several characteristics that distinguish it within the raccoon family. Like the raccoon, the kinkajou is classified as carnivorous because of the occasional insect or bird egg in its diet as well as its skull structure and teeth. However, fruit, honey, nectar, and flowers are the animal's favorite foods. The kinkajou is also classified as a pollinator because it spreads pollen from one plant to another. Environmentalists believe this important role makes the kinkajou vital to tropical plant species.

**You are comparing the kinkajou to the racoon family.**

- 5 The kinkajou lives most of its life in trees and is also nocturnal, which means it is most active during the night. Unlike many nocturnal creatures, however, the kinkajou has poor eyesight and cannot detect differences in color. It therefore relies heavily upon the senses of touch, smell, and hearing. Scent glands located on its face and stomach are for marking travel routes and territory. With a wide range of vocal sounds, the kinkajou is able to communicate quite effectively with other kinkajous and does so throughout the night. Vocalizations include a chitter, which sounds much like the chattering of teeth; a bark, which is similar to that of a dog; a kissing sound, which the kinkajou makes when happy; and a loud scream or screeching sound, which it will use if it becomes startled.

- 8 The kinkajou is the size of a domestic cat, and many people consider the creature to be adorable. However, experts advise against having a kinkajou as a pet. The gentle and intelligent kinkajou happens to demand a great deal of attention. It is difficult to train, not to mention the fact that it is nocturnal. So unless you want to stay up all night listening to chitters and barks, you are better off raising a cat or a dog and admiring the kinkajou from afar.

**An inference can be implicit (implied) or explicit (stated).**

3. ~~Based on paragraph 8, the reader may best infer that the kinkajou —~~

- A is unsuited for domestic life **See details above that support**
- B requires a tropical habitat
- C requires a special diet **no mention of food**
- D is unable to coexist with other pets

4. According to the article, which sense best helps a kinkajou locate another kinkajou's territory?

**X** A Sight **says has poor vision**

B Smell

C Touch

D Hearing

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5.

Directions: Click on the correct answer.

**Singular- 1 answer**

According to the article, the kinkajou resembles a monkey because of its —

<input checked="" type="radio"/> grooming habits
<input type="radio"/> sharp teeth
<input type="radio"/> sleep schedule
<input type="radio"/> communication style
<input type="radio"/> rounded head
<input type="radio"/> gentle nature



7 In many ways, the kinkajou may more closely resemble a monkey than a raccoon since it hangs by its tail in trees and grooms its family members. Excluding the tail, however, its physical appearance is more like that of the raccoon family with a rounded head, small ears, sharp teeth, a long body, and short legs. Its fur, along with noticeable rings on the tail, also resembles that of other members of the raccoon family.

6. After their first meeting, the narrator and the horse learn about each other when they —

- A eat their meals together
- B go for short rides together
- C receive training from an elder
- D spend time observing one another

- 1 I narrow my gaze to a single horse prancing across the field. The sunlight skips across its auburn-colored body as it frolics with the other horses. I think back to when I saw my first horse. She was standing in a field, feasting on wildflowers; her mottled coat was white with large chocolate spots. Even with her head lowered, I could see her eyes moving—watching everything that happened around her.
- 2 I remember standing there with my grandfather watching her. As we approached, her chewing slowed and a low rumble resonated deep in her throat. "Hold out your hand. Gentle now," my grandfather said.
- 3 Timidly, I did, knowing she and I had much to learn about each other. The rumble erupted from her throat again as she sniffed my cupped hand. Her nose tickled me, and I couldn't help but let out a soft laugh. Stepping toward me, she turned her head to inspect me with one large, liquid, coffee-colored eye. At that moment, I could have sworn she smiled.
- 4 This was my first childhood memory. It seems as though nothing in my world was really worth remembering until I received my own horse. It was the moment when I realized I would soon learn to ride her, and in my heart I felt like a true Comanche.
- 5 For days after our first encounter, I sat in the field with my horse. I studied her as she studied me. I learned which grasses she preferred to eat; she liked to chew brown-eyed Susan flowers, and she would lift her head into the gentle spring breezes that often blew across the field.

- 10 Today my father watches his grandson—my son—climb upon his own horse. In the few short years of my son's life, we have watched him grow from an unsteady toddler to a skilled rider. My father insisted on teaching him to ride and doing it in the way of our people. Proudly, I stepped aside to let him do so.
- 11 I watch as my father leads the horse and boy. Countless emotions flicker on my son's face—fear, excitement, and utter happiness. My son begins to laugh, and being caught up in his joy, I laugh too. My father, my son, and the horse are framed in golden sunlight. The wildflowers bloom just as they did on the day I first met my horse. I think my heart will burst with pride. I smile, cherishing the details of this moment as much as I have always cherished the memories of my own riding day.

### 7. Who is the narrator of this story?

- A A teenage boy **Today my father watches his grandson - my son**
- B The father of a young boy
- C A five-year-old boy
- D The grandfather of a young boy

8. Complete this analogy.

Skilled is to expert as —

**Skilled is a quality of an expert so . . .**

A studied is to lesson

B informed is to elder

C questioned is to rider

D rejected is to horse

**Reading SOL  
Review  
2015 Items**

**Chunk 2 -  
Circle of  
Knowledge**



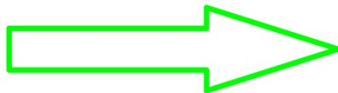
## Suggests - Might not be stated

9. In paragraph 1, the author suggests that before the Internet, researching a given topic was —

- A restricted to academics
- B based on less reliable sources
- C a time-consuming task
- D a classroom-based activity

10. Which meaning best fits the word daunting in paragraph 2?

- A confusing
- B fascinating **Too +**
- C exhilarating **Too +**
- D overwhelming



### Circle of Knowledge

- 1 Most students today rely on the swiftness and convenience of the Internet to provide the facts they seek. Given a research assignment for school, many students make use of a website known as Wikipedia®, which is available to all users of the Internet. However, the luxury of the Internet and its wealth of information is only a recent technological development. Prior to the introduction of the Internet, generations of students journeyed to the library to search for facts, figures, and stories about civilization in a broad collection of books known as encyclopedias.
- 2 The word “encyclopedia,” meaning “whole circle of knowledge,” comes from the ancient Greek language. The first encyclopedias were arranged by topic and were intended to be read continuously, from beginning to end in the manner a novel is read. These early collections were the works of a single author. The first book of this kind was written by a Roman, Pliny the Elder, nearly 2,000 years ago. His *Natural History* condensed thousands of books to create a 37-volume work containing 20,000 facts. Pliny’s collection remained a popular resource for almost 1,500 years. The first English-language index, *Myrrour of the World*, was published in 1481. In 1704 John Harris published *Universal English Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*, arranging the content alphabetically rather than by topic. Producing such huge multiple-volume works was a daunting task. Soon, multiple experts began to collaborate on these publication efforts, pooling their knowledge and sharing responsibility for writing about different topics. The first set of factual reference books to use multiple authors was the *Cyclopaedia: or, An Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences* published in 1728. This trend toward the multiple-author model, which is still in use today, became the most widely used format.

11. The implied main idea of paragraph 2 is that reference books —

- A have become more accessible since they were introduced
- B are written by historians and ordinary people alike
- C are written to fulfill various research needs
- D have been developing over time

**Topic: the encyclopedia**

**Try underlining for details - the one you can find the most details on is the main idea**

12. According to paragraph 2, what major change occurred in the organization of early encyclopedias?

- A Publishers began to arrange works according to the subject. **Not a change**
- B Publishers began to receive assistance from editors in different fields.
- C Authors began to work together rather than individually. **Change because first were by 1 author**
- D Authors began to condense works to make entries shorter.

**Condense = shorter not how they are organized**

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- 6 Wikipedia is making an effort to improve its accuracy by hiring an army of individuals to hunt down faulty information on its site. It now employs 1,000 "fact checkers" to pore through the website and correct errors. The website managers also claim that older articles are more comprehensive and balanced. They suggest that experienced contributors have had a chance to review the articles and correct errors. A portion of the online edition will even appear in print. A publisher in Germany is turning some of the German-language entries into a book. A staff of ten editors will check the 25,000 book-version articles before they are printed. Britannica has even made moves away from being a single-format book too. The company has started a free online version. The free articles are short; however, longer articles are available by subscribing to the website.

**13.** Read this sentence from paragraph 6.

Wikipedia is making an effort to improve its accuracy by hiring an army of individuals to hunt down faulty information on its site.

The language in this sentence creates a sense of —

- A intelligence
- B determination
- C obedience
- D resignation

**Look at what is underlined - Why did I focus on that part of the sentence?**

14. Read this part of an outline based on the article.

I. The first encyclopedias  
A. read from beginning to end  
B. prepared by a single author  
C. \_\_\_\_\_

**What is this part of the outline about?**

Which of these belongs on the blank line?

- A written nearly 2,000 years ago
- B titled *Myrrour of the World*
- C arranged alphabetically by content
- D presented in a set of three volumes

15. Companies are adapting to the rapidly changing encyclopedia industry by —

- A publishing expanded sets of encyclopedias
- B creating both online and print volumes of encyclopedias
- C narrowing their focus by creating longer entries
- D forcing one another to expand into the online market

2 The word "encyclopedia," meaning "whole circle of knowledge," comes from the ancient Greek language. The first encyclopedias were arranged by topic and were intended to be read continuously, from beginning to end in the manner a novel is read. These early collections were the works of a single author. The first book of this kind was written by a Roman, Pliny the Elder, nearly 2,000 years ago. His *Natural History* condensed thousands of books to create a 37-volume work containing 20,000 facts. Pliny's collection remained a popular resource for almost 1,500 years. The first English-language index, *Myrrour of the World*, was published in 1481. In 1704 John Harris published *Universal English Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*, arranging the content alphabetically rather than by topic. Producing such huge multiple-volume works was a daunting task. Soon, multiple experts began to collaborate on these publication efforts, pooling their knowledge and sharing responsibility for writing about different topics. The first set of factual reference books to use multiple authors was the *Cyclopaedia: or, An Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences* published in 1728. This trend toward the multiple-author model, which is still in use today, became the most widely used format.

- 7 Both online and print formats still have downfalls. Contributors can still insert errors into online articles. Some website users have even published errors out of spite. The mistakes can be corrected, but the process is time-consuming and distracts editors from other sections and errors on the website. Print editions are resistant to such error. They are also resistant to something else: change. Sometimes new information becomes available after an encyclopedia is printed. Publishers can wait to include the new information in the next edition, but that might be a year or more away. More likely, they will put the information in a yearbook that contains major events from the past year.
- 8 More changes are likely for encyclopedias, whether in print or online. As time progresses, the knowledge of humankind will still need to be recorded, sorted, and stored. The story of how that information will look in 10, 20, or even 100 years is still unwritten.

16. What has *Encyclopaedia Britannica* done to improve the quality of its entries?

- A Employed better writers to develop material
- B Hired authorities to confirm information
- C Looked to other companies for suggestions
- D Revised older volumes on a regular basis

3 Today there are many encyclopedias presented in many different media. One of the oldest is the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*<sup>®</sup>, first published in 1768. The popular three-volume set sold out quickly, encouraging the publisher to expand the second printing to ten volumes. Today's version fills 32 volumes and incorporates more than 60,000 articles. Its publisher claims the set contains data on nearly every subject. Britannica employed a board of 12 scholars to review articles from more than 4,000 writers in its latest edition. The board members include college professors, leaders of foundations, and even bloggers.<sup>1</sup> The idea is to have some of the brightest minds in the arts and sciences help to improve the content provided by writers. But if a few thousand contributors can produce an exhaustive set of books, what about tens of thousands? Enter Wikipedia.

**improve the content provided by the writers - so can't be A**

17. The main idea of the article is that people should —

- A contribute often to online encyclopedias
- B use print rather than online resources
- C be aware that traditional encyclopedias lack quality
- D understand that research tools will continue to change

**Entire article supports this**

**article supports need for both  
no supported by para 3**

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**Reading SOL  
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**Chunk 3 -  
A Born  
Sailor**

## A Born Sailor

September 19, 1855

Dearest Alice,

- 1 Can you believe five months have passed since I left England? I miss you and all my friends. Of course, Mother and I are delighted to be with Father again. However, San Francisco is not the same as our town on the English Channel!
- 2 Father's business is thriving. Five years ago Mother and I had our doubts when Father boarded that huge ship bound for California, but Father was right. He and his business partner are still selling shovels, pickaxes, gold pans, and tents to workers in the goldfields. But let me tell you about our trip.
- 3 Alice, do you remember how timid I was about walking to school with you? Well, imagine me both joyful and fearful upon hearing that I was moving to San Francisco! I was eager to see Father, but leaving my home and moving to an unknown place seemed almost unbearable. I didn't know what to expect in America, but upon my first glimpse of our ship, the *Panama*, I knew the voyage would be fascinating.
- 4 At first, I was stunned by all the activity around the ship. All the sailors and the endless heaps of barrels, crates, and ropes seemed like chaos. But as we got underway, I was hypnotized by the tall masts and the rise and fall of the sea. I've never seen anything as grand and regal as that enormous ship with its sails straining in the breeze. We left the harbor for the open sea, and Mother squeezed my hand when the ship started a steady pitching and rolling that never stopped during our entire trip down the Atlantic. The captain had ordered all the passengers to go below deck while the sailors finished setting the sails, so a porter, Mr. Slate, took us back to our quarters, a tiny room that was home for five long months.
- 5 Before Mr. Slate left us, he invited us to dine at the captain's table. When Mr. Slate returned later to show us the way, my poor mother was already seasick. I was not sick at all. I did my best to make Mother comfortable, and I faced the terrifying fact that I was going to dinner by myself. Fortunately, I made friends with the porter's wife. I could hardly find a word to say at the table, but Mrs. Slate kindly included me in the conversation.
- 6 After dinner Mrs. Slate took me to the ship's galley, or kitchen, where we asked the cook to prepare a cure for seasickness. He agreed with Mrs. Slate that gingerroot tea was the best cure, and he had already prepared a large potful. It turned out that Mother wasn't the only passenger with an upset stomach!
- 7 I spent the next few weeks close to Mother, reading to her while she sipped tea. I became more courageous about going to dinner, but I still clung to Mrs. Slate. All six people at the table, including the captain, were impressed that I was not seasick and that I was taking such good care of Mother. I enjoyed their praise, although I could hardly take credit for my iron stomach.
- 8 Mrs. Slate strolled daily with me along the deck, explaining what the sailors were doing with ropes and rigging. I began to understand most of the activity, and they didn't seem to mind my questions. They even started calling me "Cap'n Annie!" We stopped for two days in beautiful Rio de Janeiro, and after the trip resumed, Mother's seasickness was gone.
- 9 It had already been a long trip, and we were still in the Atlantic Ocean! The days dragged on, and I read each of my ten books at least twice. As we approached Cape Horn, the captain said he hoped the good weather would stay with us. That very day Mother and I were taking a walk when we noticed dark clouds to the south. By evening we heard shouting and clattering above, and I crept out of our cabin to peer out onto the deck. The sailors were shouting and frantically taking down the sails. It was raining so hard I could not tell the difference between the sky and the sea! Then the ship started rolling. I had never imagined such huge waves! Several times it seemed as though the ship would tip all the way over, but I knew our captain and crew would get us through.
- 10 We finally passed through the Strait of Magellan, just above Cape Horn. The storm had subsided, and we sailed smoothly up the western side of South America. I traded books with some other passengers, and I made charcoal drawings of seagulls and sailors. I also composed portraits of Mrs. Slate, the captain, and the cook, who were each very happy to sit for me while I worked. They said I have a talent for capturing a likeness.

**20. Which information should be included in a summary of paragraph 2?**

- A Annie doubted that Father should have gone to California.
- B Father's business is successful in San Francisco.
- C Annie knows which supplies Father sells to the miners.
- D Father's voyage was on an exceptionally large ship.

2 Father's business is thriving. Five years ago Mother and I had our doubts when Father boarded that huge ship bound for California, but Father was right. He and his business partner are still selling shovels, pickaxes, gold pans, and tents to workers in the goldfields. But let me tell you about our trip.

**21. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?**

- A Traveling can become tiresome.
- B Appearances can be deceiving.
- C Expectations can become realities.
- D New experiences can be adventures.

3 Alice, do you remember how timid I was about walking to school with you? Well, imagine me both joyful and fearful upon hearing that I was moving to San Francisco! I was eager to see Father, but leaving my home and moving to an unknown place seemed almost unbearable. I didn't know what to expect in America, but upon my first glimpse of our ship, the *Panama*, I knew the voyage would be fascinating.



22. Which event most effectively changes Annie's mind about leaving England?

- A Realizing that she will soon see her father
- B Talking to her best friend about moving away
- C Seeing the ship she would be boarding
- D Hearing that her father knows interesting people

23. What makes Annie aware that other passengers are feeling ill?

- A The six people gathered at the dinner table
- B The captain's order to send people below deck
- C The ship's constant lurching in the open sea
- D The large pot of gingerroot tea in the galley

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24. Directions: Click and drag the answers to the correct boxes.

Which two characters influenced Annie's comfort during the voyage?

Most Influence	Least Influence
Mrs. Slate	Alice

The cook	Mrs. Slate	Mother
Alice	The captain	

25. Which event is presented as the climax of the trip?

- A The storm at Cape Horn
- B The farewell to the Slaters
- C The stay in Rio de Janeiro
- D The arrival in San Francisco

High point of tension

Everything is calm after this

- 5 Before Mr. Slate left us, he invited us to dine at the captain's table. When Mr. Slate returned later to show us the way, my poor mother was already seasick. I was not sick at all. I did my best to make Mother comfortable, and I faced the terrifying fact that I was going to dinner by myself. Fortunately, I made friends with the porter's wife. I could hardly find a word to say at the table, but Mrs. Slate kindly included me in the conversation.
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**Chunk 4 -  
Teen Zone**

# NEW! TEEN ZONE NEW!

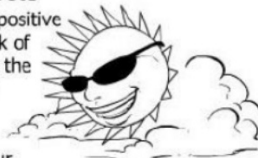
at the Newton Public Library

## ANNOUNCEMENTS Register for a Summer of Stories

Sign up and receive your reading log at the Circulation Desk. Record books you read over the summer and have a parent or guardian sign next to each title. The top five readers will receive prizes such as gift cards, magazine subscriptions, and movie tickets.

### Cast Your Vote

We have enjoyed receiving so many positive comments about last year's Best Book of the Summer Contest. After assessing the level of interest, we have decided to make the contest an annual event.



Now is the time to cast a vote for your favorite book! You will find the nominated novels on the display shelf in the Teen Zone corner. Pick a few of the books for your summer reading, and then cast a vote for one of the titles. At the end of the summer, the votes will be counted, and the winner will be discussed at the first Teen Book Club meeting in September.

Some of this summer's selections include:

*Where the Redbirds Roost*, by Joely Daniels  
*Jordan Beach*, by Rich Lewis  
*Leo and Duncan's Grand Adventure*, by Nora Smith  
*How I Almost Ruined Breakfast*, by Kevin Jones

26. Based on the "Register for a Summer of Stories" and "Cast Your Vote" sections, an important goal for the library is —

- A increasing the number of books being read
- B publishing more works by young poets
- C recruiting students for annual contests
- D monitoring the way the computers are used

27. Which information should be included in a summary of the "Cast Your Vote" section?

Not enough details

- A Four novels have been chosen as the books people can read and vote for in the Best Book of the Summer Contest.
- B Teens will choose from a select group of books and vote for their favorite, which will be the topic of a Teen Book Club meeting.

Not enough details

this changes the information

- C Because the event was popular last year, the library will vote to sponsor a Best Book of the Summer Contest this year.
- D Teens who read and vote on the four nominated books will be encouraged to discuss their favorite books at a Teen Book Club meeting.

28. According to the flier, what must a teen do to receive prizes?

- A Keep a summer reading log
- B Attend one of the summer classes
- C Learn how to use the library's computers
- D Be one of the library's top five readers

29. Which is the most likely reason poets are asked to register for the Poetry Session?

- A To allow the library time to review their work
- B To provide support for readers at the event
- C To let the library know how many readers will attend the event
- D To collect the names of those who could bring refreshments

30. Which part of the flier would be most useful for students doing research for a paper?

- A Register for a Summer of Stories
- B Teen Zone Resources
- C Events
- D Eco Crafts With Jasleen

### Register for a Summer of Stories

Sign up and receive your reading log at the Circulation Desk. Record books you read over the summer and have a parent or guardian sign next to each title. The top five readers will receive prizes such as gift cards, magazine subscriptions, and movie tickets.

**inference**

### TEEN ZONE RESOURCES

Look to the Teen Zone's "Ready Reference" corner for all the help you need to locate information on the Internet. Ms. Frye, the librarian, will share tips on keyword searches to find pertinent information about certain topics. You must have a signed parent or guardian permission slip on file before using the computers. Access is limited to 30 minutes and is on a first-come, first-served basis.

31. Directions: Click on the correct answers.

Which three are rules or requirements for using the computers?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Have a signed permission slip
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wait behind people who arrive first
<input type="checkbox"/> Know which topic is to be researched
<input type="checkbox"/> Ask for help doing keyword searches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Observe the stated time limit

32. The author structured the flier to suggest that the library —

- A. has programs to attract teen visitors
- B. provides services for people of all ages
- C. has fewer programs in the summer
- D. is an excellent place to do homework

33. Readers who want to become professional writers would be most interested in knowing that the library —

- A. publishes original works in its newsletter
- B. provides tips for performing keyword searches
- C. sponsors a Best Book of the Summer Contest
- D. conducts the "Magazine and Book Art" class

### TEEN ZONE RESOURCES

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### Poetry Session

Teen poets can be literary celebrities for a night by reading their original work at this special event. Friends and family members are encouraged to attend and show their support. A few original poems may be selected for publication in the next library newsletter. Refreshments will be provided. Anyone wishing to read his or her own work should register for this event by calling 1-800-290-5992.

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**Chunk 5 -**

**The Trail Blazer**

34. What does humility mean in paragraph 2?

- A modesty **humble / free from boasting**
- B fatigue **tiredness**
- C novelty **newness / being unique**
- D poise **grace**

2 At this time yesterday I knew in the soles of my feet that the cross-country race would end just like every race I'd won in my last two years of competing—with my standing there in the winner's circle, trying my best to return all those adoring gazes with something that resembled humility. But I was wrong.

35. Cody's description of himself in paragraph 2 suggests that he is —

- A appreciative
- B friendly
- C arrogant **He thinks he will always win**
- D deceptive



36. What does tranquil mean in paragraph 4?

- A calm or peaceful
- B difficult or challenging
- C fascinating or intriguing
- D zestful or energetic

4 Out of habit, I roll out of bed and grope around on the floor for my running shoes. After I'm dressed I tiptoe down the hallway, careful not to wake my sleeping family, then grab my water bottle and head out into the predawn darkness. I half-expect it to be drizzling outside, but my first breath of morning air is light and fresh and smells of unfurling flowers. Settling into an easy jog, I head down the sidewalk in the direction of the huge natural park that borders town, with its quiet foot trail through dense woods—a cross-country runner's dream for a tranquil, early morning run.

37. Read this sentence from paragraph 7.

Then, suddenly, a blurry patch of dense black crosses the trail some distance ahead of me.

What may the reader best infer from Cody's statement?

- A That Cody is not paying attention to how far he has run
- B That Cody is unsure of his own abilities as a runner
- C That Cody is unfamiliar with the park
- D That Cody is not alone in the park

7 When I hit the entrance to the park, an entire herd of deer—at least seven of them—turn tail and scatter at my appearance. On the main trail leading into the forest, my shoes crunch dirt and gravel, and the trees close around me just as the tiniest bit of light from the rising sun glimmers across the horizon. I run for a couple of miles at a steady pace, the sun providing just enough light for me to pick my way past the rounded rocks in the trail. Then, suddenly, a blurry patch of dense black crosses the trail some distance ahead of me.

38. The author establishes the setting in paragraph 7 through the use of —

- A imagery
- B symbolism
- C personification
- D hyperbole

**you can picture the sights and sounds of the forest**

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39. Read this sentence from paragraph 11.

The sun is just starting to burn the dew from the grass, and each green blade, coated with tiny, reflective droplets, is a glittering emerald.

**a rare green jewel**

The purpose of the metaphor in this sentence is to suggest the —

- A soft gentleness of the dew
- B bright splendor of the sun
- C cool temperature of the air
- D rare beauty of the morning

**it is comparing the grass - not the sun or dew or air**

40. Cody decides to find his way back out of the park by —

- A navigating a straight line out of the woods
- B joining the other runners in the woods
- C climbing up the slope to try to follow his own footsteps
- D looking for the black dog that he saw when he began running

41. Which sentence best describes the theme of the story?

- A Actions speak louder than words.
- B The race is not over until someone reaches the finish line.
- C It's not whether you win or lose but how you play the game.
- D It's better to give than to receive.

13 I turn and climb back up the slope. At the top I look and listen again for “company,” but the woods are still, and I head back the way I think I came, looking for signs of my wild, crashing rush through the forest, trying to follow the footsteps I made, only backward, and keeping an eye out for bears at the same time. For what seems like hours, I scramble over rocks, around brush, and across tiny, rippling creeks, trying to find my way back to where I want to be.

5 I started running when I was a little kid, and I don't remember much about it aside from thinking it was fun. When I decided to start competing a couple of years ago—that's the part I remember. For me, running wasn't just about fun anymore. It was about winning.

### He learns his lesson

20 “I just burned a new trail,” I say, catching my breath. “It's a tough one.” I laugh, preparing to describe my wild flight from the “bear.” But then I realize something else is still bothering me, and I have to make it right. “Listen, Travis,” I say, “before I forget—great race yesterday.”

