

Alabama ARMT Coach,
Reading, Grade 5

**PRACTICE TEST
FORM B**

Name: FLOWERS



Alabama ARMT Coach, Practice Test Form B, Reading, Grade 5
69ALPTb

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Contributing Writer: Heather Clark

Cover Image: The many state symbols of Alabama: the yellowhammer, the blackberry, the Racking Horse, the largemouth bass, the black bear, and a horseshoe-throwing tournament. Illustrator: John Patrick.

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Kevin McAilley, President and Chief Executive Officer

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DIRECTIONS:

Read the sentence in the box. Then choose the answer in which the underlined word is used in the same way. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen.

1. George was the ruler of a great and powerful country.

- A** That ruler can measure in inches and centimeters.
- B** The ruler was kind and generous with her subjects.
- C** I used a ruler to figure out the box's length.
- D** My ruler is made of wood and it's very sturdy.

2. Do you know how to string together two pieces of cloth?

- A** My aunt Mary uses special string for sewing.
- B** Part of the bird's nest was made from string.
- C** Emma could string that through a needle easily.
- D** My favorite orange shoe string just snapped.

3. On certain holidays, some of my friends don't eat during the day while they fast.

- A** The screaming child held fast to her precious teddy bear.
- B** That roadrunner ran so fast, the coyote couldn't even see it!
- C** To avoid unhealthy snacks, he began a fast at 8 P.M. every night.
- D** The works was hard and fun, so the time went by fast.

4. The muddy waters of the Nile formed a rich bank of soil.

- A** Every day, my mom goes to the bank to deposit money.
- B** I like to bank at one place because the bankers are so friendly.
- C** To work at our bank, a person needs special training.
- D** We fed the swans from the bank of the river all afternoon.

DIRECTIONS:

Read each question and choose the best answer. Then mark the space for the answer you have chosen.

5. In which word does bi mean two?

- A** Bicycle
- B** Billed
- C** Biggest

6. In which word is there a word part that means most?

- A** Happier
- B** Saddest
- C** Boasting

7. The 's in Neil's son means the same as the 's in —

- A** Sam's sick
- B** boat's sail
- C** it's wonderful

8. The or in actor is like the er in —

- A** steer
- B** paper
- C** player

9. In which word is there a part that means have?

- A** Couldn't
- B** Would've
- C** You'd

DIRECTIONS:

Read each passage. Then read each question about the passage. For some questions you will need to choose the best answer and then mark the space in your answer document. For other questions you will need to write your response in the answer document.

The Listening Cap

There once lived a poor woman who visited the shrine of her guardian spirit every morning. The poor woman was so devoted that one day the guardian spirit left her a gift: a small, green cap.

Delighted, the woman immediately put on the cap. To her great surprise, she was able to understand what all the living creatures of the forest were saying—all the animals, all the trees, all the plants. “Why—it’s a listening cap!” she cried.

Just then, two robins perched on a nearby branch. After a pause, they began to converse. “It’s so sad about the maple tree,” said the first robin. “I heard it crying again last night. Do you know the story behind the tree’s sadness?” The woman leaned toward the birds slightly.

“Yes,” the second robin said. “I was there the day it happened, in fact. The mayor chopped the maple down to make room for a teahouse in his garden. He destroyed that poor tree, except for its roots.” The woman gasped then quickly pressed her fingers to her mouth.

“Those roots are still there, though they’re withering under the tea house,” the bird continued. “That’s why the tree still cries out in pain. Part of it is left, but it’s dying, slowly and painfully. Imagine a tree with no sunshine, no food.” The woman looked as if she were about to cry.

“So is that why the mayor is so weak and sickly?” asked the first bird. “Is this how the tree is paying him back?”

“It is, indeed,” the second bird replied. “The maple’s put a dark spell on him. On the day it finally dies, the mayor will, too.” At this, the woman again gasped. This time, she couldn’t control herself.

In an instant, she knew just what to do. She rushed home and donned a costume. She found a white coat and a *stethoscope*. She would pose as a doctor.

In disguise, the woman approached the mayor’s grand house. The mayor’s wife was very concerned about his health. She was thrilled to see a doctor when she opened the door. “Please, do come in!” the wife insisted. “We’ve tried every known method to try and make my husband well, but we’re always willing to hear another idea.”

(continued on the next page)

Barely hesitating upon seeing the mayor, the woman asked, "So just when did your husband build that tea house of yours?"

"Why, just last year," the wife responded, looking puzzled.

"And your husband's been sick ever since?" the woman asked.

"Why, yes. I know you're a doctor, but how could you tell that?"

"It's a special talent," the woman replied. "There's one quick and easy remedy to what ails your husband," the woman continued. "If you want your husband to live, tear down the tea house at once. But more importantly, tend to the roots of the maple tree beneath it. If you help the tree grow strong again, your husband will grow strong again, too."

With that, the wife immediately summoned her garden staff. Within hours, the tea house was demolished. A few weeks after, with sunshine, watering, and the wife's tender care, the maple began sending green shoots into the air. By then, the mayor had fully recovered, too.



10. How does the poor woman seem to feel about the mayor?

- A** She feels angry that he has cut down the maple tree.
- B** She feels worried about his ill health.
- C** She feels curious about how he built the tea house.
- D** She feels nervous that he will find out who she is.

12. What does the poor woman do after she hears the robins begin to talk?

- A** She visits the shrine of her guardian spirit.
- B** She tries to figure out how her cap works.
- C** She listens closely and quietly to their story.
- D** She decides to study to be a doctor.

11. What does *stethoscope* mean as it is used in the story?

- A** A listening cap
- B** A fancy wig
- C** A piece of jewelry
- D** A doctors tool

13. This story would *most likely* be found in a —

- A** collection of folktales
- B** website about animals
- C** book of poetry
- D** guide to tree care

14. Which of these *best* describes the poor woman?

- A** Beautiful
- B** Lively
- C** Strong
- D** Caring

15. Why does the guardian spirit give the poor woman the listening cap?

- A** So the woman would save the mayor and the tree.
- B** Because the woman gives the guardian spirit gifts everyday.
- C** So the woman will treat animals and plants more kindly.
- D** Because the woman is so dedicated to the guardian spirit.

16. Summarize this story.

Support your response with specific details from the story.

Write your response in the answer document.

Two Songs

excerpted from the original poem

by Paul Laurence Dunbar

A bee that was searching for sweets one day
Through the gate of a rose garden happened to stray.
In the heart of a rose he hid away,
And forgot in his bliss the light of day,
As sipping his honey he buzzed in song;
Though day was *waning*, he lingered long,
For the rose was sweet, so sweet.



A robin sits pluming his ruddy breast,
And a madrigal sings to his love in her nest:
"Oh, the skies they are blue, the fields are green,
And the birds in your nest will soon be seen!"
She hangs on his words with a thrill of love,
And chirps to him as he sits above,
For the song is sweet, so sweet.

A maiden was out on a summer's day
With the winds and the waves and the flowers at play;
And she met with a youth of gentle air,
With the light of the sunshine on his hair.
Together they wandered the flowers among;
They loved, and loving they lingered long,
For to love is sweet, so sweet.

17. Most of the events in this story take place —

- A** in a garden
- B** on an autumn night
- C** in a forest
- D** at a maiden's home

19. What does *waning* mean as it is used in the story?

- A** Fading
- B** Swimming
- C** Hot
- D** Busy

18. In the second stanza, what does the poet *most likely* mean when he says "the birds in your nest will soon be seen"?

- A** The madrigal will join the bird in her nest.
- B** The bird's nest will be full of baby birds.
- C** The bird will get larger and easier to see.
- D** All the birds will fly south for the winter.

20. In what way are the maiden and the robin alike?

- A** They are both birds.
- B** They are both in love.
- C** They are both people.
- D** They are both singing.

21. Which of these is an example of *personification* in the poem?

- A "...she met with a youth of gentle air..."
- B "A robin sits pluming his ruddy breast,"
- C "...the waves and the flowers at play;"
- D "Through the gate of a rose garden..."

22. If you wanted to understand how the characters feel in the poem, you should think about —

- A what it must be like to live in a nest
- B how it feels when someone is alone
- C why bees like to fly around flowers
- D things that you love in the summertime

23. The writer of this poem *most likely* believes that —

- A summer is a time for love
- B things dry up in the heat of summer
- C love can only be shared by two people
- D people cannot love as animals do

24. Explain how the bee's love is different from the love shared by the birds and people.

Use details from the poem to support your response.

Write your response in the answer document.

To My Rescue

I know it didn't make a lot of sense to most people, not even to my dad. But I didn't care. I was scared. I knew what was in that seemingly harmless little lake in our backyard. I didn't care how small it was. It still scared me. It was so green and slimy, you couldn't see the bottom!

In a way, that was just fine with me. I didn't really want to see what was down there. My older sister, Marcia, had me convinced a swamp monster lived there. I could only imagine what it looked like. Believe me, my imagination was racing constantly. But there was something worse than thinking the monster was out there, just a few steps away. Marcia convinced me it was coming for me, and any other little girls nearby.



So each night in bed, I'd pull my covers over my eyes and try to pretend the swamp monster wasn't out there. But it was hot in the summers and without the window open, it would have been too stuffy. I was so torn about that window. I wanted to let the air in, but I wanted more to keep the swamp monster away. That flimsy little screen didn't seem like nearly enough to keep the monster out.

On the nights I felt scared and not too hot, I'd gather up some courage, leap out of bed, and slam the window shut. When I awoke, all sweaty and *tousled*, I was always still alive. But even though I'd survived another night, each morning like that I thought the monster would surely get me.

One time, I heard a voice howling in the evening. "Hellllllllllllooooooo!" came the first cry. Then it happened again. "Hellllllllllooooooo!" again cried the voice. From beneath the covers in my bed, I began to quiver like a jiggling bowl of jello. That must be the swamp monster! It'd finally come to get me!

I decided it was time to face my fear. The swamp monster and I would finally meet. Leaping up, I ran downstairs and toward the voice coming from outside. In a burst of energy, I grasped the front door handle and pulled the door open wide. Without hesitating, I flung myself down the stairs and toward the lake. But I went just two steps before I ran into somebody. It was a very big somebody. It was the worst thing that could have happened. I was sure I'd touched the swamp monster.

"Now, hold on there!" said the voice I'd heard before, though this time it sounded much kinder. Stepping back, I looked up slowly. My eyes met those of our delivery woman, Hallie. "What's the big hurry?" she asked with a smile. "I just need somebody to sign for this package. But it doesn't have to be so urgent, really."

The relief I felt was immediate and overwhelming. In that moment, I realized something that was, for me, pretty tremendous. I no longer had to worry about the swamp monster. I was free. Because I had faced my fear, and I had survived.

25. What is the narrator's main problem in the story?

- A** She is afraid of Hallie, the delivery woman.
- B** She is afraid of an imaginary monster.
- C** She does not get along with her older sister.
- D** She has trouble sleeping in her hot room.

26. Which of these is a *simile* in the story?

- A** "It was so green and slimy, you couldn't see the bottom!"
- B** "It was a very big somebody."
- C** "...this time it sounded much kinder."
- D** "...I began to quiver like a jiggling bowl of jello."

27. In paragraph 4, the narrator wakes up sweaty and *tousled*. Which of the following is a definition for *tousled*?

- A** Messy
- B** Neat
- C** Dry
- D** Calm

28. Which statement is supported by details from the story?

- A** Marcia was playing a trick on the narrator.
- B** A swamp monster lives in the lake in the narrator's backyard.
- C** Hallie, the delivery woman, is really a swamp monster.
- D** Swamp monsters eat little girls.

29. What will the narrator *probably* do from now on?

- A** Sleep less comfortably.
- B** Continue to fear the swamp monster.
- C** Leave her window open at night.
- D** Run away whenever Hallie comes over.

30. How can the reader tell that this story is realistic fiction?

- A** The character's experiences actually happened to real people.
- B** The characters are real people whose experiences are invented by the author.
- C** The characters have experiences that are impossible in real-life situations.
- D** The characters are not real, but they have believable experiences.

31. What happens after the narrator begins quivering in bed?

- A** She hides under the covers.
- B** She decides to face the monster.
- C** She closes the window.
- D** She hears a scary voice howling.

29. What will the narrator *probably* do from now on?

- A** be afraid of swampy lakes
- B** face his or her fears
- C** trick their brothers or sisters
- D** sleep with the window open

A Local Stampede Highlights the Elephants' Problem

African residents have reported what has become an unusual sight: a stampede of African elephants. While the elephants reportedly trampled some area gardens and knocked over chairs, residents reported being pleased with the event overall. They said they hoped it meant that the great creatures would return to the area.

"For so long, we've been losing these magnificent creatures to poachers," said area resident Bill Katasa. "These people have been hunting these great animals, and we've been losing them in great numbers. It's been so sad, really. So this stampede? It's actually a good problem to have. I'll take a few ruined plants!"

According to local researcher Mattie Reilly, yesterday's event does indeed mark a comeback of sorts for the African elephant. During the 1980s, she said, people hunted African elephants in great numbers. They wanted the animals for their ivory tusks.

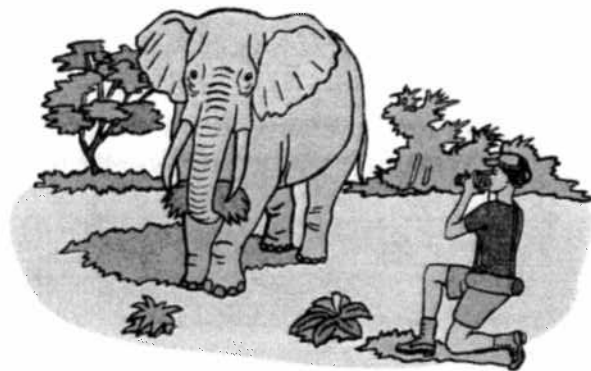
"I guess a little part of me knows why the hunters do it. I empathize," Katasa said. "Ivory is highly valued around the world. It's used in jewelry, statues, piano keys, and many other things. Many people here are really, really poor. Hunting elephants is one of the few ways they have to make money and survive. So they just find the elephants irresistible. It's an unfortunate mix."

According to Reilly, poachers have killed countless elephants already. "Back in the early 1980s, when I was starting out in research, there were about 1 million of these beautiful animals," she said. "I was so excited to study these creatures, and I could do so pretty easily because there were so many. Back then, stampedes were a pretty regular thing."

Soon though, things began to change, Reilly said. "The hunters were really greedy. They were hunting too much. Each day, they killed over 270 elephants!"

As a result, Reilly said, by 1990 the number of elephants had *dwindled* to about 600,000. "We lost almost half our elephants before someone in this country decided to do something," she said. "Finally they did." According to Reilly, that "something" was a ban on ivory in 1989.

"It's true," Katasa said. "People like me were outraged about losing so many precious elephants. But the good news is once people decided to act, they really decided to act."



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Katasa said that animal protection organizations took steps to make people aware of the problem. In addition, some big companies helped by refusing to buy ivory. "The best companies even asked their customers to stop buying ivory," Katasa said. "And the best part is that many people did!"

Today, Reilly said that people have found a new, creative way to make money from elephants. Holding paintbrushes in their trunks, elephants make paintings. "If you can believe that!" Reilly said. These paintings are later sold to support elephant conservation efforts. "It's a beautiful solution in many ways," Reilly said. "Not only do we get beautiful paintings from beautiful creatures, we get to keep those beautiful creatures around."

33. Which statement is supported by information from the article?

- A** Ivory is used to make decorative, but useless items.
- B** Poachers have helped to rebuild the elephant population.
- C** A stampede indicates that the elephant population is growing.
- D** Elephants are declining in number and will probably disappear.

34. What does the word *dwindled* mean as it is used in the article?

- A** Became bigger
- B** Got smaller
- C** Stayed the same
- D** Moved

35. Which of these is the *best* summary sentence for the article?

- A** Though they were almost wiped out, people have found ways to protect elephants from disappearing.
- B** Elephants live in Africa and sometimes stampede, which can cause destruction to people's property.
- C** Ivory is very valuable and many elephants have been hunted and killed for their ivory tusks.
- D** People have studied elephants and some have even used them to create artwork.

36. Most poachers began killing elephants because —

- A** they feared elephant stampedes
- B** they thought it was fun
- C** they disliked the elephants
- D** they were very poor

37. You can tell the author of this article wants the reader to —

- A** convince others to buy elephant art
- B** become a supporter of elephant protection
- C** join a local Animal Protection Society
- D** understand the many benefits of elephants

38. What happened before animal protection organizations tried to make people aware of the danger elephants faced?

- A** Companies refused to buy and sell ivory.
- B** People made money from elephants by having them paint.
- C** Poachers killed almost half of the elephants.
- D** Customers stopped buying ivory.

39. Predict what will happen to the African elephant population in the future.

Include details from the article to support your response.

Write your response in the answer document.

Winning the Right to Vote

by Elmira Blake

Unbelievably, American women have had the right to vote for less than one hundred years! African-American women (and men) in some parts of the country have enjoyed this right for even less time. It took the hard work and conviction that all people deserve an equal voice to change the U.S. Constitution and grant women suffrage, or the right to vote.

Background History

While the United States claimed independence in 1776, girls and women then did not share such freedom. Women couldn't own property, such as homes or land. They also had no right to their own money, even if they earned it themselves. Many African-American women lived as slaves. In addition to taking care of their families, they also performed backbreaking work in the fields.

It's not surprising that women also had few legal rights. A woman who divorced her husband immediately lost all rights to her children. Women couldn't vote, run for office, or serve on juries.

The Abolitionist Movement

During the 1800s, the desire to end, or abolish, slavery began stirring the hearts of men and women. However, major abolitionist organizations barred women from membership since women couldn't participate in men's activities. Lucretia Mott heroically solved this problem in 1833 when she created the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society. For the first time in U.S. history, women worked together towards a common goal. Soon, other cities developed women's abolitionist organizations.

But male abolitionist organizations disliked the idea of women organizing. Things came to a head in 1840 when Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were shut out of the World Anti-Slavery Convention. Many women decided then that until women enjoyed the same rights as men, they'd never be able to create any change at all.

The Seneca Falls Convention

Many female abolitionists organized a meeting in July 1848 in Seneca Falls, New York, to discuss the creation of legal rights for women. Both men and women attended the convention, including Frederick Douglass, a famous African American Abolitionist.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton read a "Declaration of Sentiments," based on the Declaration of Independence. For example, she stated that "all men and women are created equal" and then explained why women should "refuse allegiance" to an unfair

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government. Stanton's "Declaration" also listed goals, such as women's rights to vote, own property, keep wages, and receive an education. The suffragists were born!

A Long and Difficult Road

After the Seneca Falls, winning suffrage for women still took another 72 years to achieve. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott didn't live to see their dream realized. It wasn't until June 4, 1920 that the United States Senate passed the Anthony Amendment. It became the 19th Amendment to the Constitution and gave women the right to vote.

The years leading up to this point were long and difficult. Both sexes fought to keep the vote from women. Critics thought the vote would take a woman's attention away from her husband and children. Others thought the right to vote would make women want other impossible things as well—such as to serve in political office. But that "impossible" goal has been achieved by a great number of women since.



40. According to the article, the abolitionist movement —

- A** came after the women's suffrage movement
- B** prevented the creation of the women's suffrage movement
- C** gave women and men a place where they could organize together
- D** helped create the women's suffrage movement

41. To learn where Seneca Falls is located, you should use —

- A** an atlas of New York state
- B** a newspaper article about suffrage
- C** an encyclopedia article on Lucretia Mott
- D** a globe of the world

42. Which of these would be the *best* choice for another heading for paragraphs 6 and 7?

- A** *Elizabeth Cady Stanton*
- B** *The Abolitionist Convention*
- C** *The Abolitionists Become Suffragists*
- D** *"Declaration of Sentiments"*

43. Which of these is an *opinion* in the passage?

- A** "Women couldn't own property, such as homes..."
- B** "It's not surprising that women also had few legal rights."
- C** "...major abolitionist organizations barred women from membership..."
- D** "Women couldn't vote, run for office, or serve on juries."

44. The author of this article would *probably* agree with which statement?

- A** Only men should make decisions about how to amend the U.S. Constitution.
- B** Women should never serve in political office.
- C** All U.S. citizens deserve the right to vote.
- D** Girls and women in 1776 enjoyed more freedom than they do today.

45. Why did Lucretia Mott create the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society?

- A** So women could join the abolitionist movement
- B** Because men could not participate in women's activities
- C** So women could fight for the right to vote
- D** Because she wanted to own property

46. The author *most likely* wrote this passage in order to —

- A** teach readers about the abolitionist and suffrage movements
- B** persuade readers to vote women into political office
- C** convince readers to fight for the rights of woman
- D** show how few rights woman used to have

Lucretia Mott creates Anti-Slavery Society → Female abolitionists meet in Seneca Falls → [] → Anthony Amendment passed

47. Which of the following should fill in the box in the timeline?

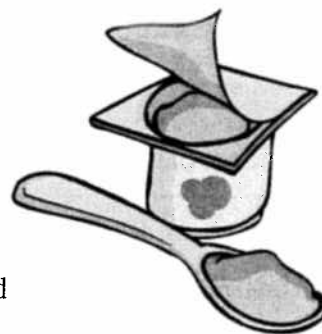
- A** Mott and Stanton are shut out of the World Anti-Slavery Convention
- B** People organize to end slavery
- C** The United States gives all women the right to vote
- D** Elizabeth Cady Stanton reads a "Declaration of Sentiments"

Yo! It's Yogurt!

Yogurt—you love it! And now you can make a supply of it at home! Yogurt is a milk product that contains friendly bacteria. These bacteria—*Lactobacillus bulgaricus* and *Streptococcus thermophilus*—are called “friendly” because they help keep your digestive tract healthy. Do you need a fancy yogurt maker to make yogurt? No, those things are a waste of money. It's simple. You can “cook” the yogurt in a Thermos, which is *insulated* to keep heat in. Here's how.

Ingredients

- 4 cups skim milk
- 3/4 cup dry, powdered milk
- 2 tablespoons plain, unpasteurized yogurt
- Cooking thermometer
- A Thermos that holds at least 5 measuring cups of fluid



Directions

1. Boil 5 cups of water and carefully pour them into the Thermos. Close the Thermos and set it aside. The hot water will sterilize the Thermos and heat it to “cooking” temperature.
2. Combine the skim milk and dry milk in a saucepan and bring to a boil over medium heat. Stir occasionally. Remove from heat immediately after mixture boils.
3. Let the mixture cool to about 115°F. Use the cooking thermometer to check every couple of minutes.
4. When the milk cools to 115°F, add about 1/4 cup to the 2 tablespoons of “starter” yogurt. Be careful—too much heat will kill the bacteria cultures; too little heat won't let them grow. Mix well, and then stir back into the rest of the milk.
5. Empty the hot water out of the Thermos. Carefully pour the yogurt mixture into it. Close the top and set it aside.
6. After 6 hours, pour the yogurt into a separate container and refrigerate. If you like plain yogurt, you can eat it as is. If you like flavored yogurt, you can add fresh fruit or vanilla extract. It will stay fresh in the refrigerator for about a week.

48. Yogurt is healthy for people to eat because —

- A it is unpasteurized
- B it is made from milk
- C it contains friendly bacteria
- D it keeps heat in

50. To find other ways to make yogurt, you should use —

- A an encyclopedia article about friendly bacteria
- B a website with yogurt recipes
- C a newspaper article about healthy foods
- D a dictionary entry of *yogurt*

49. Which step must occur before letting the skim and dry milk mixture cool?

- A Add the “starter” yogurt
- B Boil the milk mixture
- C Check with a thermometer every few minutes
- D Add fruit or vanilla extract

51. Which meaning of *insulated* is used in the selection?

- A Lined
- B Separated
- C Filled up
- D Protected

52. Which of these is a *fact* in the selection?

- A "Yogurt—you love it!"
- B "It's simple."
- C "Yogurt is a milk product..."
- D "...those things are a waste of money."

53. If this recipe were found in a cookbook and you wanted to know what page other recipes related to yogurt are offered, what would *best* help you?

- A A glossary
- B An index
- C A heading
- D A book title

54. What is the main idea of the "Ingredients" section?

- A To show readers how to make yogurt
- B To describe the supplies needed to make yogurt
- C To explain what kind of Thermos to use
- D To show the reader how the yogurt should taste

55. Explain why the author wrote this selection.

Use examples from the selection to support your response.

Write your response in the answer document.

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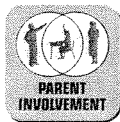
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