

Alabama ARMT Coach,
Reading, Grade 5

PRACTICE TEST FORM A

Name: Guia Flowers



Grade 5

Alabama ARMT Coach, Practice Test Form A, Reading, Grade 5
69ALPTa

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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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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. My pen broke on the bus and got ink all over me.

A We have to pen in that wild hog before it hurts someone.

B The horses' pen was filled with green shoots and clover.

C The teacher told us to write with a pencil and not a pen.

D She had an excellent writer pen her autobiography.

3. She rose from her seat to open the door.

A The submarine rose from the water.

B I got a pink rose on Valentine's Day.

C Rose, please do as your father says.

D The rose was beautiful, but it had thorns.

2. He swung the baseball bat as hard as he could.

A The bat screeched and swooped out of the cave.

B Number 21, it is your turn to bat!

C Did you see her bat those eyelashes?

D I like a metal bat, but they only allow wooden ones.

4. That new countertop is very hard.

A Ellen took the bad news hard.

B The hat is hard to protect their heads.

C The test was so hard that I failed it.

D I tried hard not to laugh at him.

DIRECTIONS:

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

5. Which word means was not?

- A wasn't
- B was'nt
- C wasno'

7. The 's in Ted's plant means the same as the 's in —

- A cat's yarn
- B Ari's smart
- C it's sitting

6. rewash regain recall

The word part re must have something to do with —

- A extra
- B before
- C again

8. The ed in cooked means the same as the ed in —

- A deed
- B cried
- C weed

9. In which word does spec mean to see?

- A special
- B spectacle
- C species

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.

Buried Treasure

by Aesop

Antonius Pinto was the owner of a great olive orchard. He was also the father of three strong but lazy sons.

Antonius tended his olive trees with very little help from his sons. Every morning before the sun grew hot, he could be found on the hillside, digging about the roots, loosening the soil, or pruning the old trees and propping the young ones; or, at harvest time, picking the ripe fruit.



And every afternoon at sunset, he could be found sitting on the hillside, resting in the shade of his trees. Then Antonius would look at the fine old trees; and he would sigh to think that he was growing old and could no longer give them all the care that they needed.

"Ah, yes," he would say to himself, "if my sons would but work as I have done, the yield from this orchard would bring us a fortune." There came a time when Antonius no longer worked among his olive trees, for he was at rest from his labors.

His three sons met to hear the reading of the will, and the words filled them with astonishment: "I bequeath to my sons my olive orchard and equal shares in the treasure that lies buried there."

The three sons stared at one another. "Treasure!" they exclaimed. "Treasure buried in the orchard! If we hire others to dig there, our treasure might be stolen from us. We ourselves must work in the orchard until we find it."

So the sons divided the orchard into three parts and began to work as they had never worked before. With hoes, they turned up the soil from one end of the orchard to the other, around the roots of each tree and between the rows. But no treasure was to be found.

That year, however, the olive trees bore so much fruit that the limbs were bent to the ground. Never was such a harvest of olives seen before! The three sons sold the fruit for a good price, and each received what seemed to him a fortune.

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As they were dividing the money into three shares, one of them said, "Truly, our digging has brought us a treasure. Our father was very wise."

And so each year the three sons dug in the orchard, as their father had wished; and each year the orchard yielded its treasure.

10. What is the main problem in the story?

- A Antonius works so hard he has no time for his sons.
- B The three sons must be forced to learn to read.
- C Antonius worries about what will become of his lazy sons.
- D The three sons never visited their father.

12. In paragraph 4, what does the author *most likely* mean when he says that Antonius is "at rest from his labors"?

- A Antonius has sold his orchard of olive trees.
- B Antonius no longer enjoys working with his trees.
- C Antonius has sat down to relax at the end of the day.
- D Antonius is not working because he has died.

11. This story is *probably* set in the —

- A past
- B present
- C future
- D morning

13. After reading the will, the sons' words show that they —

- A** will work if it means they can have the treasure to themselves
- B** do not have enough money to hire people to find the treasure
- C** have finally learned how much the trees meant to their father
- D** are unhappy that they have never helped their father

15. The author of this story *most likely* believes that —

- A** making money is not very important
- B** parents are rarely pleased with their children
- C** a person's hard work will pay off in the end
- D** it is a bad idea for family members to work together

14. You would *most likely* find "Buried Treasure" in —

- A** a website about treasure hunters
- B** a collection of short stories
- C** a book of poetry
- D** an encyclopedia

16. Summarize this story.

Support your response with specific details from the story.

Write your response in the answer document.

A Visit from the Sea

by Robert Louis Stevenson

Far from the loud sea beaches
Where he goes fishing and crying,
Here in the inland garden
Why is the seagull flying?

Here are no fish to dive for;
Here is the corn and *lea*;
Here are the green trees rustling.
Hie away home to sea!

hie means hurry

Fresh is the river water
And quiet among the rushes;
This is no home for the seagull
But for the rooks and thrushes.

Pity the bird that has wandered!
Pity the sailor ashore!
Hurry him home to the ocean,
Let him come here no more!



High on the sea cliff ledges
The white gulls are trooping and crying,
Here among the rooks and roses,
Why is the seagull flying?

17. What does *lea* mean as it is used in the poem?

- A Waves
- B Ocean spray
- C Meadow
- D Birds

19. What does the seagull symbolize?

- A A happy adventurer
- B A scary invader
- C An angry ruler
- D A lost wanderer

18. In stanza 4, what does the poet *most likely* mean when he compares the seagull to a sailor?

- A A sailor is more at home on the ocean than a seagull
- B A seagull is better prepared for life on land
- C Both a sailor and a seagull belong at sea
- D Sailors love seagulls and watch them fly

20. Which of these is the *best* summary sentence for the poem?

- A A wandering seagull wanders far inland, away from its home by the sea.
- B A seagull and a sailor are lost in a cornfield far from the ocean.
- C Seagulls do not belong on land, they belong on the water.
- D White gulls cry and troop together on a sea cliff, except for one of them.

21. Which of these is a *metaphor* in the poem?

- A "The white gulls are trooping and crying,"
- B "Why is the seagull flying?"
- C "Pity the sailor ashore!"
- D "Let him come here no more!"

22. Which of these *best* describes how the seagull behaves in this poem?

- A Colorfully
- B Unhappily
- C Generously
- D Strangely

23. If you wanted to understand why the seagull should be pitied, you should think about —

- A how it feels when you have lost something
- B why animals sometimes behave oddly
- C how it feels to be far from home
- D why seagulls fly near sea cliff ledges

24. Why does the speaker think it is sad that the seagull is flying inland?

Support your response with specific details from the poem.

Write your response in the answer document.

Waiting for Daniel

by Sylvia Potter

"We made it!" Bertie shouted as the ferry pulled away.

Nodding, Amelia smiled down at her little sister, not wanting to make her sad. She knew much still lay ahead of them before they could leave Ellis Island and start their new lives in America. Shading her eyes against the glare, Amelia scanned the crowds for her older brother, Danny. What if he didn't come for them?

"The first thing I'm going to do when we get to New York is buy a new dress," Bertie said happily.

"Oh, are ya' now? And use what for money?" Amelia laughed at her younger sister, still so innocent, thinking money would no longer be a problem for them. They'd spent everything on their fare across the ocean. Amelia had even taken on extra work as a laundress to earn the final bit.

"Danny will have plenty of money for us," Bertie tossed her strawberry blonde curls. "You'll see."

Amelia swallowed hard. Bertie didn't know that Amelia hadn't heard from Danny in months. He hadn't answered her last two letters—letters that told him they were coming to America. Amelia had heard that girls needed a male relative to leave Ellis Island, or they'd be sent back to their home country. She shivered at the thought.

They spent the night in a large room with hundreds of other newly arrived *immigrants*. Clutching her pillow, Amelia lay awake, listening to Bertie's soft snoring. Why hadn't Danny written back? Was his life in America already too full to include his two sisters? Was he sick or hurt?

The next morning, officials brought the sisters to the main building. Bertie fidgeted on the wooden bench in the Registry Room. "Why hasn't Danny come yet?" she asked, scanning the faces of the people behind the barrier.

"I'm sure he'll be along soon." Amelia tried to sound cheerful, but she hoped they wouldn't call their names before Danny had arrived. Amelia accepted a banana from an official, peeled it, and bit into the soft, sweet fruit. It was the first banana of her life.

It tasted like America, and she thought it was delicious.

"O'Shaughnessy," a voice suddenly called out their name.

Bertie clapped her hands while Amelia turned pale. They hurried to follow an official into a separate room where four men sat behind a large desk.



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"Isn't anyone here for you girls?" one man asked.

"Danny, our brother," Bertie blurted out. "He'll be here any minute."

"Well where is he, then?"

Amelia felt her heart sinking. Danny wasn't coming after all. "Bertie," she said softly.

"I'm sorry ladies, but without a male relative to claim you, you'll need to go back home."

"But this is our home now," Bertie cried. "Amelia, tell them!"

An official led them away from the desk and into a long hallway lined with benches. Amelia tried not to look at Bertie or hear her sobbing. She'd led her sister all the way to America only to fail. Ducking her head to hide her tears, Amelia nearly tripped over the feet of the young man waiting quietly on a bench just outside the door. Looking up to apologize, Amelia stopped short. She would know that smile anywhere.

25. Amelia and Bertie are *similar* to each other because they both are —

- A worried that Danny does not know they are arriving
- B excited about buying new clothes in New York
- C distressed by the idea of being sent home
- D confused about how to eat a banana

26. Which of these *best* describes Bertie?

- A Lively
- B Brave
- C Clever
- D Lonely

27. What do Amelia and Bertie do after hearing their last name called?

- A They get a large room to sleep in.
- B They eat a banana from an official.
- C They board the ferry to return to Ireland.
- D They follow an official into a room.

28. In paragraph 8, Amelia and Bertie spend the night in a large room filled with other newly arrived *immigrants*. Which of the following is a definition for *immigrants*?

- A Girls
- B Travelers
- C Strangers
- D Foreigners

29. Which *best* describes how Amelia feels about Bertie?

- A** She is concerned that Bertie will be disappointed.
- B** She is excited that Bertie loves America.
- C** She is annoyed that Bertie does not understand the situation.
- D** She is surprised that Bertie wants to buy new things.

30. At the end of the story, who does Amelia see waiting on a bench?

- A** A classmate
- B** An officer
- C** Her sister
- D** Her brother

31. How can the reader tell that this story is historical fiction?

- A** The characters are real people from history whose experiences are made up.
- B** The characters are not real, but their story is set in a realistic past setting.
- C** The characters have experiences that are impossible in real-life situations.
- D** The characters' experiences actually happened to real people.

32. Why did the author *most likely* write this story?

- A** To teach the reader about the difficulties present-day immigrants face
- B** To explain how to immigrate through Ellis Island
- C** To entertain the reader with a story about two immigrant girls
- D** To persuade the reader that immigration is important

Only YOU Can Prevent Wildfires!

Wildfires have been a big problem in the United States for a long time. These overwhelming fires kill animals, ancient trees, and other wildlife. They also endanger people and their property. The southwestern areas of the United States have been particularly hard hit. Too many of these fires are caused accidentally by people with good intentions and bad habits. Every person can make a difference by following the guidelines set by the national and state parks they visit. The United States park system has been trying to get this word out for decades.



In 1950, there was a big forest fire in the Capitan Mountains in New Mexico.

Many firefighters, forest rangers, and soldiers worked together to put out the fire. When it was over, some soldiers found a little bear cub at the top of a tree. Its fur was charred and he looked scared.

They rescued the bear cub and turned him over the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. They brought him to an animal hospital for care. Soon, the story of the bear, nicknamed "Smokey," was all over the news. People were really worried about him! The ranger who had custody of him telephoned the Chief of the Forest Service.

He agreed to give them the bear if they promised to make him a symbol of fire safety. They agreed, and Smokey went to live in the National Zoo in Washington, DC.

A lot of people think that this bear led to the creation of Smokey Bear. Actually, the cartoon Smokey existed first! During World War II, many of the nation's firefighters and forest rangers left their jobs to join the army. This left the forests largely unprotected. To prevent a disaster, the Forest Service started a campaign for fire safety. They hoped to prevent a big fire while everyone was gone.

The original mascot was Walt Disney's cartoon deer, Bambi. Unfortunately, Bambi was only on loan to the Forest Service for a year. The Forest Service needed a new character. So, in 1944, six years before the little cub barely managed to survive a forest fire, the character of Smokey Bear appeared on a fire prevention poster.

When the news about the real Smokey broke out, public awareness of the campaign took off. That's when the legend of little Smokey inspiring the cartoon began.

No matter where Smokey Bear came from, what's really important is his message. Remember, "Only YOU can prevent wildfires!"

Tips for Preventing Wildfires

1	Never take burning sticks out of a fire
2	Never set any type of fireworks on wooded land
3	Never use stoves, lanterns, or heaters inside a tent

33. Which of these would be the *best* choice for another title for this article?

- A** *Where Smokey Bear Came From*
- B** *Fire Prevention and Smokey Bear*
- C** *Fighting Forest Fires with Bears*
- D** *Wildfire Prevention Mascots*

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

- A** join the forest rangers
- B** understand the importance of Bambi
- C** become a supporter of fire prevention
- D** convince others to enjoy the nation's parks

35. Which sentence from the article is an *opinion*?

- A** "The original mascot was Walt Disney's cartoon deer, Bambi."
- B** "No matter where Smokey Bear came from, what's really important is his message."
- C** "In 1950, there was a big forest fire in the Capitan Mountains in New Mexico."
- D** "They rescued the bear cub and turned him over to the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish."

36. The author tries to persuade the reader to help prevent wildfires by —

- A describing the damage that wildfires can do to wildlife and people
- B explaining how the real “Smokey” is related to the Smokey Bear cartoon
- C showing how the mascot of wildfire safety has changed over the years
- D comparing the Smokey Bear cartoon to the real “Smokey”

37. The article *probably* includes the “Tips for Preventing Wildfires” table because —

- A wildfires can be prevented in only these ways
- B the information encourages safer camping habits
- C these tips are Smokey Bear’s best advice
- D the advice could help avoid wildfires

38. The Mexican ranger agreed to give the bear cub to the United States Forest Service in order to —

- A give the bear a better home
- B improve relations between Mexico and America
- C encourage fire safety
- D create the mascot Smokey Bear

39. Explain how “Smokey” the real bear cub helped efforts to prevent wildfires.

Use details from the passage to support your response.

Write your response in the answer document.

The Black Sox

Any baseball fan can tell you there are two "Sox" teams in the major leagues. These are the Boston Red Sox and the Chicago White Sox. So who were the Black Sox?

In 1919, the Chicago White Sox were the hardest team to beat. They were hot as fire. It was practically a given that the White Sox would go to, and win, the World Series. People in Chicago were looking forward to having the world championship team.

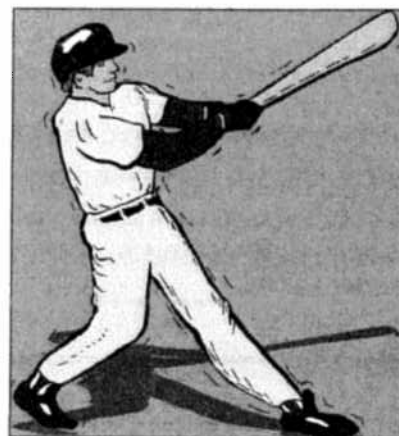
The owner of the team was a man named Charles Comiskey. The team won often in 1919, and so he made a lot of money. But he did not pay his players well enough to feed and clothe their families. Finally, a player named Chick Gandil decided to do something about the problem. He met a man named Joseph Sullivan who suggested that they fix the World Series game. This meant that he wanted the White Sox to lose on purpose. Joseph Sullivan knew that if the team *intentionally* lost, then he could bet against them and win a lot of money. He would then pay some White Sox players from the money he won.

To make their scheme work, they needed eight players to agree to be involved. Gandil could only recruit seven: Joseph Jefferson, "Shoeless Joe" Jackson, Charles "Swede" Risberg, Oscar "Happy" Felsch, George "Buck" Weaver, Claude "Lefty" Williams, and Fred McMullin. Along with Gandil himself, this made eight players. They needed a ninth, so Gandil talked to Eddie Cicotte, the White Sox's star pitcher.

At first, Eddie did not want to do it. But when he realized how much his family needed the money, he agreed. When the White Sox played in the World Series that year, they did an awful job. At first the fans were amazed at the team's bad luck. Soon they became suspicious. No team could have so many unlucky plays after having such a great season.

Finally, overcome with guilt, Eddie Cicotte told everyone what happened. "I don't know why I did it. I must have been crazy. Risberg, Gandil, and McMullin were at me for a week before the Series began. They wanted me to go crooked. I don't know. I needed the money. I had the wife and the kids. The wife and the kids don't know about this. I don't know what they'll think."

Tears came to Cicotte's eyes as he continued talking. "I've lived a thousand years in the last twelve months. I would have not done that thing for a million dollars.



(continued on the next page)

“Now I’ve lost everything—job, reputation—everything. My friends all bet on the Sox. I knew, but I couldn’t tell them.” Within hours, the other Sox players learned that Cicotte had talked.

Soon after, “Shoeless Joe” Jackson stepped forward to back Eddie up. The newspapers began to refer to the eight men as the “Black Sox,” the opposite of their heroes, the White Sox. Even though the eight men could have gone to jail, none of them had to. However, they still had a price to pay. The owners of all of the baseball teams got together and banned the eight men from playing again. From then on, people were careful to make sure that the game would always be played honestly and fairly.

40. In the second paragraph, what does the author *most likely* mean when he says the Chicago White Sox “were hot as fire”?

- A They were angry about being underpaid.
- B The players were winning all the time.
- C They played in the summer.
- D The players were poor.

42. Charles Comiskey made a lot of money because —

- A his team won many games
- B he won many bets
- C he owned a lot of real estate
- D he was loved by everyone in Chicago

41. Which of these *most* accurately describes the main idea of paragraph 7?

- A Eddie Cicotte was a star pitcher.
- B Eddie Cicotte disliked his teammates.
- C Eddie Cicotte felt terrible for losing on purpose.
- D Eddie Cicotte needed money for his family.

43. What does the final paragraph suggest about "Shoeless Joe" Jackson?

- A** He felt sorry for Eddie Cicotte.
- B** He thought Charles Comiskey was cheap.
- C** He thought he was the best player on the team.
- D** He felt his punishment was unfair.

45. What was the main reason Chick Gandil decided to fix the World Series Game?

- A** To get traded to another team
- B** To give other teams a chance at winning
- C** To make money for himself and the other players
- D** To ruin Charles Comiskey

44. What does *intentionally* mean as it is used in the passage?

- A** By accident
- B** Just a little
- C** By a lot
- D** On purpose

46. To learn more about the Black Sox, you should use —

- A** an atlas on Chicago roads
- B** a newspaper article about the White Sox
- C** an encyclopedia article on the 1919 World Series
- D** a thesaurus entry on the word *baseball*

	Real Name	Weight	Born	Died	Final Game
Chick Gandil	Arnold Gandil	190 lb.	January 19, 1888	December 13, 1970	September 28, 1919
"Shoeless Joe" Jackson	Joseph Jefferson Jackson	200 lb.	July 16, 1889	December 5, 1951	September 27, 1920
"Lefty" Williams	Claude Preston Williams	160 lb.	March 9, 1893	November 4, 1959	September 25, 1920

47. According to the table, which player was youngest during the infamous 1919 World Series?

- A Arnold Gandil
- B Joseph Jefferson Jackson
- C Claude Preston Williams
- D Gandil and Williams

Mexican Pizza

Pizza and Mexican food are two kinds of food that most Americans love to eat. So why not combine them? With the recipe below, you can make enough food for a Mexican Pizza Party! The recipe makes enough for 12 people and is easy to make.

When you are finished, you will have a snack that combines the crispiness of pizza crust with spices that are usually included in tacos and burritos. What makes this recipe special is that it includes refried beans. The beans will add such a unique flavor to the food that you won't know whether it's Mexican or Italian! Follow these steps carefully, and you will have a very tasty pizza.

Ingredients

- 1 onion, chopped
- 4 garlic cloves, minced
- 2 tablespoons olive oil
- 16 ounces refried beans
- 18 ounces taco sauce
- 8 ounces tomato sauce
- 1 tablespoon chili powder
- 1 tablespoon cumin
- 4 ounces green chilies, drained
- 2 cups frozen soy protein crumbles
- 2 large pre-made pizza crusts
- 4 cups shredded Monterey Jack cheese

Directions

1. Preheat your oven to 400 degrees.
2. Pour the olive oil into a medium-size frying pan, which should be set to medium heat.
3. Add the onions and garlic to the pan. Stir for about 5 minutes, or until the onions and garlic are tender (this is called sautéing).
4. Add beans, taco sauce, tomato sauce, chili powder, *cumin*, and soy protein crumbles. Stir well, and heat until crumbles are softened. This is the pizza sauce.
5. Spread the pizza sauce evenly over both pizza crusts.
6. Using a cheese shredder, sprinkle cheese on top of both pizzas.
7. Place the pizzas in the oven for 20–25 minutes. Bake until the cheese is melted, bubbly, and begins to brown.



48. According to the selection, what makes Mexican pizza unique?

- A It contains refried beans.
- B It contains spices found in tacos.
- C It is cooked in an oven.
- D It uses pre-made crusts.

50. According to the selection, which ingredient is added last?

- A Tomato sauce
- B Olive oil
- C Cumin
- D Cheese

49. Which of these is a *fact* in the passage?

- A "The recipe makes enough for 12 people and is easy to make."
- B "...spices that are usually included in tacos and burritos."
- C "...you will have a very tasty pizza."
- D "...two kinds of food that most Americans love to eat."

51. The words "Ingredients" and "Directions" are larger and darker than the rest of the selection because —

- A they are headings that show when a section begins
- B they are the most important information in the passage
- C they are keywords to be memorized
- D the recipe cannot be performed without them

52. If you wanted to know what *cumin* is, you should use —

- A** a thesaurus
- B** a dictionary
- C** an atlas
- D** a newspaper article

53. Which step must occur before adding onions and garlic to the pan?

- A** The onions and garlic must be stirred around.
- B** Sauce needs to be spread evenly over crusts.
- C** Taco sauce and spices should be added.
- D** Olive oil has to be placed in the hot pan.

54. Recipes must include an ingredient list because —

- A** the reader must know the cost of each ingredient
- B** the way each ingredient is cooked must be shown
- C** the amount of each item in the recipe is important
- D** the reader needs a description of the taste of each item

55. Explain what might happen if step 1 of the directions was ignored.

Use details from the selection to support your response.

Write your response in the answer document.

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