

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Panthers . . . Reading Final Exam 2020-2021

## VOCABULARY

**Directions:** Fill in the answer circle in front of the correct answer for each question.

**1. I'm sorry, but I can't respray your yard.**

What does the word *respray* mean?

- (A) spray before
- (B) spray again
- (C) bad spray
- (D) spray between

**2. Which suffix can be added to the word *fear* to make it mean "without fear"?**

- (A) able
- (B) er
- (C) less
- (D) ful

**3. Read this sentence.**

**Did you locate your lost jacket?**

Which word means about the **same** thing as *locate*?

- (A) find
- (B) change
- (C) empty
- (D) lighten

VOCABULARY (continued)

4. Read this sentence.

**What time did Juan arrive?**

Which word means the **opposite** of *arrive*?

- Ⓐ say
- Ⓑ fall
- Ⓒ appear
- Ⓓ leave

5. How are the words *rain* and *rein* related?

- Ⓐ They are synonyms.
- Ⓑ They are antonyms.
- Ⓒ They are homophones.
- Ⓓ They are homographs.

6. How are the words *true* and *false* related?

- Ⓐ They are synonyms.
- Ⓑ They are antonyms.
- Ⓒ They are homophones.
- Ⓓ They are homographs.

**STOP**

## COMPREHENSION

**Directions:** Read each passage. Then read the questions that follow the passage. Fill in the answer circle in front of the correct answer for each question.

## Beatrix Potter

### Her Characters and Books

The name *Beatrix Potter* may not be familiar to you. However, you might know some of the characters Potter created, such as Peter Rabbit, Jemima Puddleduck, and Mrs. Tiggy-Winkle. Beatrix Potter was a British author and illustrator. She is known for writing such popular children's books as *The Tale of Peter Rabbit*, *The Tale of Squirrel Nutkin*, and *The Tale of Benjamin Bunny*. *The Tale of Peter Rabbit* is probably the best children's book ever written.

### How She Became a Writer

When Beatrix was a child, her family took her on holidays to Scotland and to the English Lake District. These beautiful locations aroused in Beatrix a love of animals and of the countryside. After she grew up and was in her twenties, she still went on holidays to Scotland. In 1893 during one of these holidays, she wrote a letter to a sick child. She told the child, Noel, a story about four rabbits named Flopsy, Mopsy, Peter, and Cottontail. She drew pictures to go along with the story. The story turned out so well that she decided to have it published. It was such a success that she went on to write more than twenty other children's books. She designed the books to be quite small so that even tiny children could hold them to read, and she did all the watercolor pictures herself. Beatrix Potter's books are still loved by children all over the world.

## COMPREHENSION (continued)

7. The section **Her Characters and Books** is mainly organized by \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ⓐ main idea and details
  - Ⓑ comparison and contrast
  - Ⓒ cause and effect
  - Ⓓ sequence of events
8. Which of these is an **opinion** from the passage?
- Ⓐ When Beatrix was a child, Beatrix's family took her on holidays to Scotland.
  - Ⓑ Beatrix Potter was a British author and illustrator.
  - Ⓒ *The Tale of Peter Rabbit* is probably the best children's book ever written.
  - Ⓓ Beatrix Potter went on to write more than twenty other children's books.
9. Read this sentence from the passage.
- These beautiful locations aroused in Beatrix a love of animals and of the countryside.**
- Which statement is the best paraphrase of this sentence?
- Ⓐ The animals in the countryside loved Beatrix because she was beautiful.
  - Ⓑ These pretty places inspired Beatrix's love of animals and the countryside.
  - Ⓒ These locations were beautiful to Beatrix and to the animals in the countryside.
  - Ⓓ The animals in the countryside aroused in Beatrix a love of beautiful locations.

## COMPREHENSION (continued)

10. According to this passage, who was Noel?
- (A) a character in one of Beatrix Potter's books
  - (B) Beatrix Potter's pet rabbit
  - (C) the name of Beatrix Potter's first publisher
  - (D) a sick child for whom Beatrix Potter wrote a story
11. Which of these happened **first** in the passage?
- (A) In 1893 Beatrix Potter wrote a story about four rabbits.
  - (B) Beatrix Potter decided to have her story about four rabbits published.
  - (C) Beatrix Potter's family took her on holidays when she was a child.
  - (D) Beatrix Potter wrote twenty more children's books.
12. Why did Beatrix Potter design her books to be very small?
- (A) to save on the cost of paper
  - (B) so that children could hold them
  - (C) because the stories were very short
  - (D) because the animals in the books were little

## COMPREHENSION (continued)

*Armor* is a type of covering used to protect the body. Throughout history, people have used armor for protection during combat. As long ago as the Stone Age, people wore layers of animal skins to protect them from blows from clubs or axes. Everyone knows that animal skins don't offer much protection, though. Later, people carried metal shields to protect them during fighting. In time, armor became a covering for the whole body. During the Middle Ages, a knight wore a suit of heavy armor that covered him from head to toe. He wore a leather tunic under his armor. To protect his head, he wore a helmet with a face covering called a *visor*. He even wore armored gloves, called *gauntlets*, to protect his hands. Sometimes the horse a knight rode had armor on its head and body for protection as well. It probably wasn't smart to wear so much armor, because it would weigh a knight down too much to move easily. The *armorers* who made the knights' armor started decorating the outside of the armor with silver, gold, and precious jewels. It seems like a silly idea to try to look fancy when going into battle, but that's what they did. Armor eventually got so strong that it couldn't be pierced with a lance. A knight would just try to knock his opponent off his horse when he couldn't pierce the armor.

## COMPREHENSION (continued)

13. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) Later, people carried metal shields to protect them during fighting.
  - (B) Throughout history, people have used armor for protection during combat.
  - (C) As long ago as the Stone Age, people wore layers of animal skins to protect them.
  - (D) A knight wore a suit of heavy armor that covered him from head to toe.
14. Which of these is a **fact** from the passage?
- (A) Everyone knows that animal skins don't offer much protection.
  - (B) It probably wasn't smart to wear so much armor.
  - (C) Sometimes the horse a knight rode had armor on its head and body.
  - (D) It seems like a silly idea to try to look fancy when going into battle.
15. What was the author's purpose in writing this passage?
- (A) to inform
  - (B) to persuade
  - (C) to warn
  - (D) to entertain



COMPREHENSION (continued)

16. What are the armored gloves a knight wore to protect his hands called?

- (A) armorers
- (B) visors
- (C) shields
- (D) gauntlets

17. The face covering of a knight's helmet is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) lance
- (B) armorer
- (C) visor
- (D) tunic