

Reading Comprehension

Intermediate Level

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Learn Aid Puerto Rico



ENGLISH COMPREHENSION TESTS

All the Learn Aid tests front pages have been carefully designed with various purposes in mind, being the primary to identify the booklet easily. Each test area: Non Verbal, Spanish, English and Math have a colorful logo which anticipates its content. The page frame change its color according to the level the test belongs to. Also, to maintain an inventory control, each booklet is codified with the Tester's assigned numbers. The student is asked to write the number of the booklet using in the Answering Sheet.

The Reading Comprehension Test covers the basic reading skills the students need to master, according to the Puerto Rico Department of Education Core Standards and the English series mainly used by our private schools. These are the literal comprehension skills: identifying the main idea, remembering details and sequencing and the inferential comprehension skills: cause and effect and inferences. Also, it includes the vocabulary skills: identifying meaning of words within its context clues, synonyms and antonyms.

In this Practice Booklet we present samples of the questions used to demonstrate understanding of what is read. In pages #2 and #3 we present the instructions as they come in the student's tests. Also, you may practice the three type of literary forms used in our tests: a Story, a Poem and an Essay appropriate for Elementary School students. Each, has eight multiple answer questions, one for each skill. On pages #14, #15 and #16 you have a sample of the Answering Sheet designed for the students so they may practice filling the bubbles. On page #17 is the answer's key and the skill tested in each question.

The size of the print also is kept in a comfortable size for the students and reduces depending on the level. Also, the length and difficulty of the texts as well as the questions grows with the level. Each test is revised annually as well as the norms that classifies the results in high proficient, proficient and low proficient.

English

Listen and follow the instructions.

Important...

Do not write in this booklet.

Mark all your answers filling the bubbles on your answering paper.

When you see the  wait for more instructions.

When you see the  you can continue working.

Instructions:

1. In this booklet you will find three parts: a story, a poem and an essay.
 2. Read each selection and answer the exercises that follow.
 3. On your answering paper, darken the bubble of the letter that corresponds to the best answer.
 4. You can return to read again if you find it necessary.
-

Example:

When Julio started running he felt tired and thought he couldn't finish the race. At the end, he was happy he had trained so hard and could enjoy his second place medal.

- 1) Julio was a _____.
- A. runner**
 - B. basketball player
 - C. swimmer
 - D. baseball player



Part I - A Story

Grasshopper and Toad appeared to be good friends. People always saw them together. Yet they had never dined at each other's houses. One day Toad said to Grasshopper, "Dear friend, tomorrow come and **dine** at my house. My wife and I will prepare a special meal. We will eat it together."

The next day Grasshopper arrived at Toad's house. Before sitting down to eat, Toad washed his forelegs, and invited Grasshopper to do the same. Grasshopper did so, and it made a loud noise.

"Friend Grasshopper, can't you leave your chirping behind. I cannot eat with such a noise," said Toad.

Grasshopper tried to eat without rubbing his forelegs together, but it was impossible. Each time he gave a **chirp**, Toad complained and asked him to be quiet. Grasshopper was angry and could not eat. Finally, he said to Toad: "I invite you to my house for dinner, tomorrow."

The next day, Toad arrived at Grasshopper's home. As soon as the meal was ready, Grasshopper washed his forelegs, and invited Toad to do the same. Toad did so, and then hopped toward the food.

"You had better go back and wash again," said Grasshopper. "All that hopping in the dirt has made your forelegs dirty again."

Toad hopped back to the water jar, washed again, then hopped back to the table, and was ready to reach out for some food from one of the platters when Grasshopper stopped him: "Please don't put your dirty paws into the food. Go and wash them again."

Toad was furious. "You just don't want me to eat with you!" he cried. "You know very well that I must use my paws and forelegs in hopping about. I cannot help it if they get a bit dirty between the water jar and the table."



Grasshopper responded, "You are the one who started it yesterday. You know I cannot rub my forelegs together without making a noise."

From then on, they were no longer friends.

*Moral: If you wish to have true friendship with someone, learn to accept each other's **faults**, as well as each other's good qualities.*

1) Which title might the author give this story?

- A. A Grasshopper and a Toad
- B. A Noisy Grasshopper
- C. True Friendship
- D. The Cranky Toad

2) Who will prepare a special meal?

- A. Grasshopper and his wife
- B. Toad and his wife
- C. Toad by himself
- D. Grasshopper by himself

3) Toad washed his paws and forelegs because _____.

- A. he was hungry
- B. they were injured
- C. he was anxious
- D. they got dirty



- 4) The word **chirp** in the fourth paragraph means the same as _____.
- A. tweet
 - B. silent
 - C. breathe
 - D. whisper
- 5) Grasshopper and Toad might be friends because _____.
- A. both of them are neighbors
 - B. both of them eat insects
 - C. they protect each other
 - D. they search together
- 6) What happened after Grasshopper rubbed his forelegs together?
- A. He hopped back.
 - B. He got furious.
 - C. He gave a chirp.
 - D. He began to eat.
- 7) The word **dine** in the first paragraph refers to the act of _____.
- A. consuming
 - B. treating
 - C. abstaining
 - D. lodging
- 8) The word **faults** in the last paragraph means the opposite of _____.
- A. weakness
 - B. defects
 - C. offenses
 - D. strengths

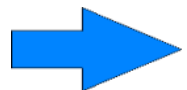


Part II - A Poem

As round their dying father's bed
His sons attend, the peasant said:
"Children, deep hid from prying eyes,
A treasure in my vineyard lies;
When you have laid me in the grave,
Dig, search-and your reward you'll have."
"Father," cries one, "but where's the spot?"
He sighs! he sinks! he answers not.
The tedious burial service over,
Home go his sons, and straight explore
Each corner of the vineyard round,
Dig up, beat, break, and sift the ground;
Yet though to search so well inclined,
Nor gold, nor treasure could they find;
But when the autumn next drew near,
A double vintage crowned the year.
"Now," quoth the peasant's wisest son,
"Our father's legacy is known,
In yon rich purple grapes 'tis seen,
Which, but for digging, never had been.
Then let us all reflect with pleasure.
That labour is the source of treasure."



- 9) The main idea of the poem is a _____.
- A. father's legacy
 - B. treasure
 - C. vine yard
 - D. dying father
- 10) What color were the grapes?
- A. green
 - B. purple
 - C. red
 - D. white
- 11) The father said "when you have laid me in the grave" because he _____.
- A. knew he was about to dye
 - B. desired to rest a while
 - C. had hidden a treasure
 - D. knew autumn was near
- 12) The word **prying** in line three means the same as _____.
- A. ignoring
 - B. crying
 - C. neglecting
 - D. wondering
- 13) By what the autor mentions, the survivors should be _____.
- A. humble
 - B. unhealthy
 - C. wealthy
 - D. scared



14) Of the following details cited in the poem, the second that is mentioned is _____.

- A. rich purple grapes
- B. nor gold, nor treasure
- C. the tedious burial service
- D. the source of treasure

15) The word **crowned** in the sixteenth line refers to _____.

- A. unsettled
- B. prevented
- C. changed
- D. rewarded

16) The word **labour** in the last line means the opposite of _____.

- A. activity
- B. operation
- C. laziness
- D. industry

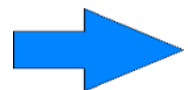


Part III - An Essay

Greek Mythology will always be culturally relevant in our world. There is a great deal of Greek mythology symbolism of Greek gods in today's society. Greek mythology will remain compatible to the ideas of society. Many aspects of our culture involve and began from Greek myths. The solar system is, for the most part, also named after Greek gods, "with the exception of Earth, all of the planets in our solar system have names from Greek or Roman mythology" (Starchild NASA 1). There is also much symbolism of Greek gods and mythology in today's society. Greek mythology is greatly reflected in advertising. Several examples are Nike, the goddess of victory, and the very popular sports company, Nike. Another popular advertisement is for the FTD flower delivery company. Their logo includes Hermes or Mercury, the messenger of the gods with winged feet. Apollo, the god of music, has a famous music hall in New York named after him, the Apollo Theater. There is also a magazine of the arts called Daedalus. Greek mythology is relatable to humans. Many of the heroes in Greek mythology are on a **quest** for truth. In today's society, **humans** are still looking for truthful answers to their many questions. Myths explain things the people are believed to not understand. Creation stories in Greek mythology tell of how everything came to be, in their opinion. Many Creation stories include a flood story, which leads Christians to have greater **faith** that it occurred. It is also important to study Greek mythology because it is part of history. There can be a lot learned about the Greek culture. Greek mythology will always be relevant and relatable to the people in this world.



- 17) This selection is mostly about Greek _____.
- A. culture
 - B. mythology
 - C. gods
 - D. symbolism
- 18) Greek methology is greatly reflected in _____.
- A. the solar system
 - B. the Greek culture
 - C. today's advertising
 - D. much symbolisim
- 19) It is important to study Greek mythology because it is _____.
- A. related to advertising
 - B. reflected in our present
 - C. part of the world's history
 - D. relevant to human behavior
- 20) The word **quest** in the essay means _____.
- A. retreat
 - B. travel
 - C. search
 - D. escape
- 21) When the autor mentions "there can be alot learned" he infers that people should _____.
- A. read and analyze the Greek culture
 - B. imitate and behave like the Greeks
 - C. be aware of the Greek's philosophy
 - D. respect the beliefs of the Greek culture



22) The essay mentions Mercury before mentioning _____.

- A. Apollo
- B. Starchild
- C. Daedalus
- D. Roman

23) The word **faith** in the essay refers to _____.

- A. suspicion
- B. disbelief
- C. rejection
- D. conviction

24) The word **humans** in the essay means the opposite of _____.

- A. animals
- B. immortals
- C. persons
- D. individuals



Be sure that you did not mark this booklet, before closing it.

Put your head down, be silent and wait for new instructions.

THANK YOU!

| ENGLISH | | | |
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| EJEMPLO | | | |
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USO INTERNO



PÁGINA 4

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| ENGLISH | | | |
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| EJEMPLO | | | |
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USO INTERNO



PÁGINA 4

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APELLIDOS

NOMBRE

GRADO

PÁGINA 3

COLEGIO

FECHA

CIUDAD

ESPAÑOL

| EJEMPLO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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MATEMÁTICA / MATH

| EJEMPLO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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Answering Key and Skills

1. C / MAIN IDEA
2. B / DETAIL
3. D / CAUSE AND EFFECT
4. A / SYNONYM
5. B / INFERENCE
6. C / SEQUENCE
7. A / VOCABULARY
8. D / ANTONYM
9. A / MAIN IDEA
10. B / DETAIL
11. A / CAUSE AND EFFECT
12. D / SYNONYM
13. C / INFERENCE
14. B / SEQUENCE
15. D / VOCABULARY
16. C / ANTONYM
17. B / MAIN IDEA
18. C / DETAIL
19. D / CAUSE AND EFFECT
20. C / SYNONYM
21. A / INFERENCE
22. A / SEQUENCE
23. D / VOCABULARY
24. B / ANTONYM

Beneficios de Nuestra Evaluación Externa

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- **Máximo control de variables**
- **Programa de Acomodo Razonable**
- **Exactitud en el estudio de destrezas**
- **Perfil individual, fiel y real**
- **Informes normativos y por destrezas**
- **Resúmenes porcentuales y gráficos**
- **Informes para agencias acreditativas**
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- **Informe Pre y Post**
- **Informe Longitudinal 3 años o más**
- **Consultoría Educativa**
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