

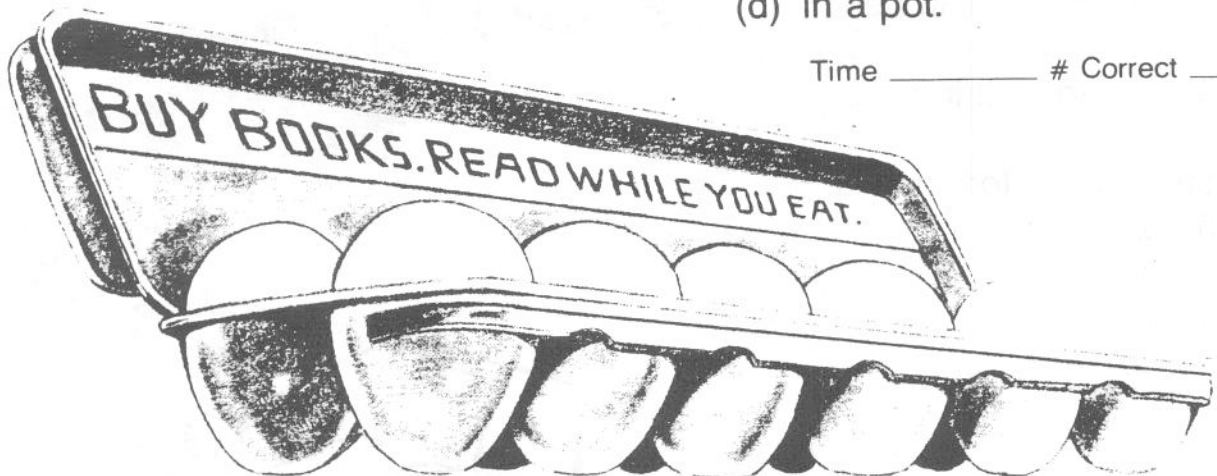
Do you ever do the food shopping for your family? If you do, try looking inside a box of eggs. You might even find something to read in there. Some storekeepers have been putting ads inside the egg boxes. One ad might tell you to buy bacon or ham to cook with the eggs. Another might suggest tea or coffee or milk as a breakfast drink to go with the eggs.

The inside of an egg box is a good place to put an ad. Many people open an egg box before they will buy it. They want to make sure the eggs are not cracked. So, if there happens to be an ad inside, they would be sure to see it and perhaps buy what it tells them to.

People in the United States buy about 55 million boxes of eggs every week. That's a lot of eggs—and a lot of ads.

1. People look in egg boxes to
 - (a) find broken eggs.
 - (b) count the eggs.
 - (c) read the ads.
 - (d) keep themselves busy.
2. An ad in an egg box is
 - (a) put there by chickens.
 - (b) helpful to salespeople.
 - (c) a reason not to buy.
 - (d) very often missed.
3. This story is mainly about
 - (a) buying tea and ham.
 - (b) ads in egg boxes.
 - (c) a good breakfast.
 - (d) counting cracked eggs.
4. Ads in egg boxes work because
 - (a) chickens don't tell lies.
 - (b) people will look there.
 - (c) they are very small.
 - (d) they can't be seen.
5. People in the U.S. buy
 - (a) bacon for every egg.
 - (b) more chickens than eggs.
 - (c) 55 million boxes of eggs a week.
 - (d) more eggs than they need.
6. A cracked egg is
 - (a) smaller than usual.
 - (b) ready to eat.
 - (c) broken.
 - (d) in a pot.

Time _____ # Correct _____



When you hear the word artist, what kind of person do you think of? Is it someone who draws or paints pictures? Is it someone who makes things out of clay? Do you know any artists?

Christo is a man who calls himself an artist. His work is very unusual. He doesn't paint small pictures. He doesn't create small things out of clay. All Christo's work is very large. It wouldn't fit inside a room. You couldn't hang it on the wall and look at it.

In May, 1983, Christo's work of art was to wrap bright pink cloth around eleven small islands. To complete this work, he used 6.5 million square yards of pink cloth. All the islands seemed to have skirts around them. Some people thought this was beautiful. Others thought it was very silly.

Before Christo's pink islands, he had done some other very unusual things. Once he hung a curtain between two mountains in Colorado. He built a 24-mile fence out of cloth in California. Would you call the man an artist? If you were Christo, what do you think you might try to do next?

1. Christo is a person who
 - (a) doesn't like art.
 - (b) creates huge things.
 - (c) only works in blue.
 - (d) paints small pictures.
2. This story is mainly about
 - (a) how to find an island.
 - (b) building a large fence.
 - (c) Christo and his friends.
 - (d) Christo and his work.
3. In Colorado, Christo put up
 - (a) a large cloth fence.
 - (b) pink islands.
 - (c) houses on mountains.
 - (d) a very large curtain.
4. You can tell for sure that
 - (a) Christo is very great.
 - (b) islands need cloth.
 - (c) people don't agree about Christo.
 - (d) everyone thinks Christo is great.
5. Which came last? Christo
 - (a) bought pink cloth.
 - (b) made a curtain.
 - (c) built a cloth fence.
 - (d) wrapped some islands.
6. Whatever Christo does next,
 - (a) everyone will love.
 - (b) will be done in pink.
 - (c) will be on a city street.
 - (d) probably won't be small.

Have you ever tried finger painting with pudding? It's lots of fun. And, if you're hungry, you can always eat a little pudding while you paint.

You can use the pudding that comes in cans, all ready to eat. Or you can make pudding yourself. Whatever kind of pudding you have, use it just like paint. Put some in the middle of the paper. Then push it around with your fingers. You can use your whole hand too. Make pretty designs in the pudding. See how many shapes you can make.

If you want to paint colors, just start with vanilla pudding. Then add red, blue, yellow, or green food coloring and mix. Make sure you use only safe food coloring.

The best part of painting with pudding is cleaning up. Any time you want, you can lick your fingers and start again.



- This story is mainly about
 - fun with many colors.
 - how to make pudding.
 - cleaning up a room.
 - painting with pudding.
- To make colors, begin with
 - chocolate pudding.
 - vanilla pudding.
 - melted crayons.
 - green leaves.
- Another word for mix is
 - no.
 - stir.
 - eat.
 - fix.
- Use safe colors because
 - you might eat them.
 - they cost less.
 - they look pretty.
 - no one else will.
- Which comes first?
 - Add colors.
 - Put pudding on paper.
 - Lick your fingers.
 - Get some pudding.
- Cleaning up is the best part of pudding painting if you
 - are done.
 - like pudding.
 - keep clean.
 - ate lunch.

Every weekday morning, many people drive their cars to work. Once on a busy road in Florida, everyone got a big surprise. Right in the middle of the road, galloping down the yellow line, was a big brown horse. People thought they were still dreaming. They had never seen a horse in the next lane before.

The horse's name was Cub Power. He was a race horse who got loose from a race track nearby. The horse jumped over a fence and went right onto the highway. He raced along between the lines of cars. He even passed a bus that was doing almost 40 miles an hour!

Cub Power ran almost two miles before the police could catch him. He ran so fast that people who saw him felt sure he would be a winner.

1. This story is mainly about
 - (a) a horse on a highway.
 - (b) cars on a race track.
 - (c) how the police work.
 - (d) passing a bus.

2. The horse came from
 - (a) his owner's barn.
 - (b) a farm.
 - (c) a race track.
 - (d) a movie set.
3. The story hints that Cub Power
 - (a) was a crazy horse.
 - (b) kicked the police.
 - (c) would be a good racer.
 - (d) would lose a race.
4. The horse got on the highway
 - (a) by opening a gate.
 - (b) because he liked cars.
 - (c) by jumping a fence.
 - (d) when his rider fell off.
5. First, the horse
 - (a) ran onto the road.
 - (b) passed a bus.
 - (c) jumped over a fence.
 - (d) was seen by police.
6. In this story, passed means
 - (a) got to the next grade.
 - (b) jumped over.
 - (c) ran away from.
 - (d) moved ahead of.

Time _____ # Correct _____

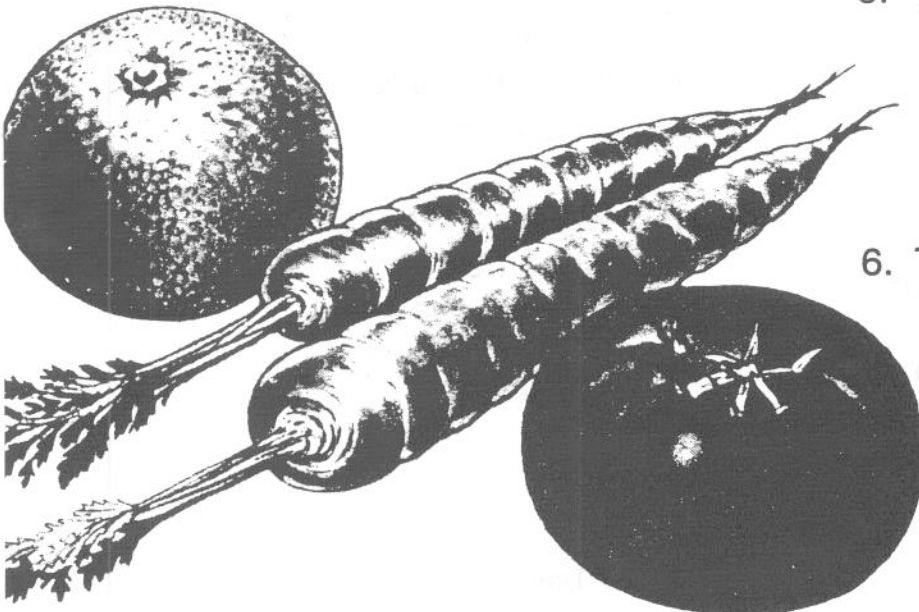


Different people have different color skin. Some people have dark skin. Others have light skin. And once there was a woman who was orange. Her skin was an orange color. It was almost the color of orange juice people drink for breakfast.

How did this person become orange? She ate too many orange things. She ate red and yellow things. She ate lots of tomatoes. She ate lots of carrots and yellow squash. She ate too many sweet potatoes. That's why she turned orange.

Why did she eat so many orange, red, and yellow things? She lived in Alaska. She thought she needed more sun. So she ate sunny things.

The woman didn't want to be orange. She went to the doctor. The doctor said, "Stop eating things that are red, yellow, and orange. Try some green things." The woman did, and she isn't orange anymore.



1. The woman in this story had
 - (a) yellow eyes and hair.
 - (b) orange skin.
 - (c) an old doctor.
 - (d) too much sun.

2. The woman was orange because
 - (a) oranges made her sick.
 - (b) she ate orange food.
 - (c) she fell in some paint.
 - (d) she liked that color.

3. This story is mainly about
 - (a) a woman with orange skin.
 - (b) going to the doctor.
 - (c) living in sunny places.
 - (d) eating green things.

4. If she had lived in a sunny place, the woman might have
 - (a) eaten fewer orange things.
 - (b) gone to a better doctor.
 - (c) eaten more orange things.
 - (d) turned green instead.

5. The woman saw a doctor because
 - (a) carrots made her sick.
 - (b) she couldn't eat eggs.
 - (c) there was a good one there.
 - (d) she didn't like her color.

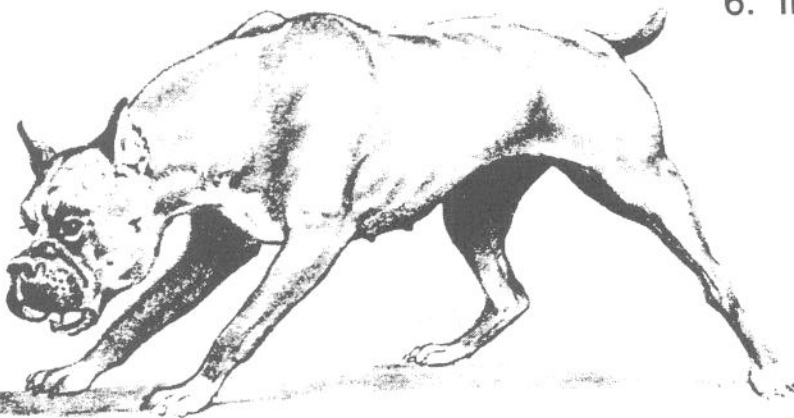
6. The doctor would like her to eat
 - (a) oranges and lemons.
 - (b) tomato soup.
 - (c) frozen orange juice.
 - (d) peas and green beans.

We have a very clever dog named Papoose. She can look quite fierce, but she is really very gentle. She can sit. She can shake hands. And she can bark. One day Papoose barked. She made everybody very angry. We all got tired of listening to her. Before long, however, we were thanking her for the noise she made.

Ambrose, my little brother, decided to be helpful and water the plants. He must have used too much water. The water dripped out of the pots onto an electric plug. The plug was hidden behind the drapes and curtains.

Papoose began to bark at the drapes. She kept barking. She wouldn't stop barking even though we yelled at her to be quiet. Finally someone looked to see what she was barking at. The dripping water was making the plug give off sparks. The drapes were beginning to burn a little. Papoose seemed to know about the danger. She wasn't barking to make us mad. She was trying to tell us something.

- The story says that Papoose can
 - water the plants herself.
 - sit and shake hands.
 - chase cars in the road.
 - bite a person's hand.
- Ambrose probably used too much water because he
 - was very thirsty.
 - wanted to cause trouble.
 - didn't know any better.
 - wanted to drown plants.
- Something that's hidden is
 - easy to find.
 - broken to pieces.
 - ready to cook.
 - hard to see or find.
- We looked behind the drapes
 - to see the plants.
 - because the dog barked.
 - to let in more light.
 - when we smelled smoke.
- Too much water caused the
 - plants to die.
 - water to drip down.
 - fire to die out.
 - floor to get messy.
- If Papoose hadn't barked we
 - would have been happier.
 - would have eaten dinner.
 - might have broken a pot.
 - could have had a fire.



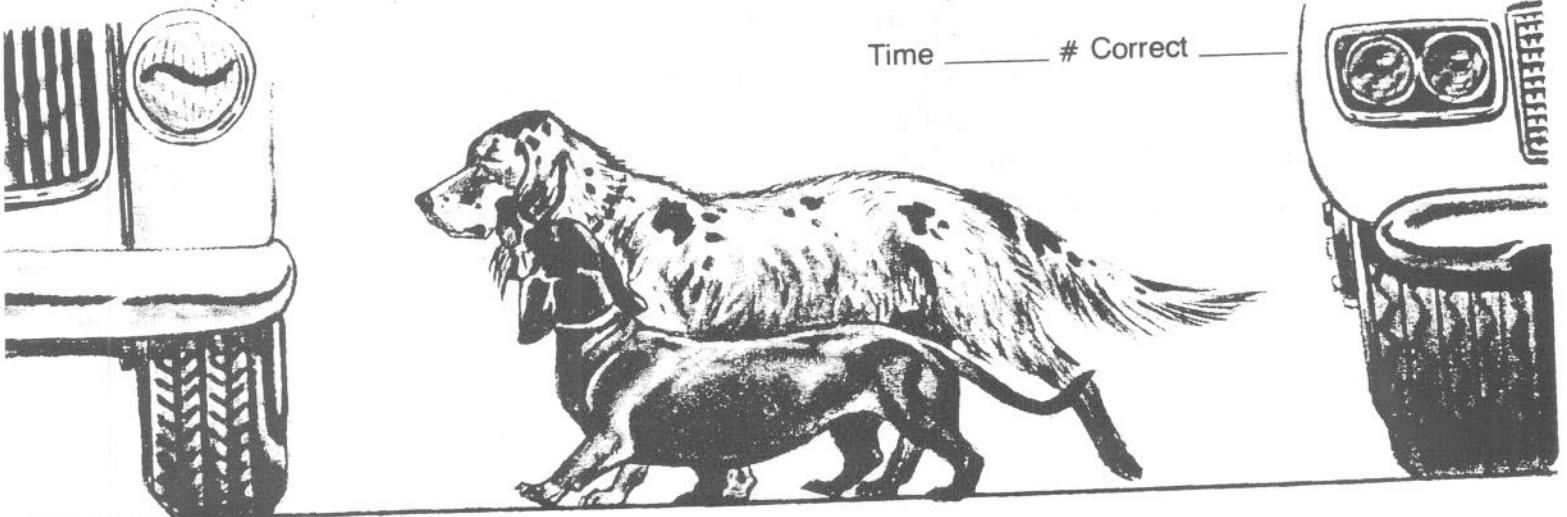
Rusty and Ginger are very good friends. They enjoy playing together. They go places together. They do things for each other. What makes the two of them unusual friends is that both are dogs. Rusty is a little dog with very short legs. He looks a bit like a hot dog without the roll. Ginger is much bigger. Even though he's much shorter, Rusty is a great help to Ginger.

One day Ginger was crossing the street. She was on her way to take care of her puppies. A car hit her and she got badly hurt. After that she couldn't see anything. She was blind. Rusty helped her find the way into the house. He tugged at her ear until she followed him. From that time on, the two dogs have stayed together all the time. Rusty leads Ginger around by the ear. Would you call Rusty Ginger's Seeing Eye dog?

1. Rusty looks like
 - (a) any other dog.
 - (b) a hot dog.
 - (c) his friend Ginger.
 - (d) a shaggy dog.

2. Rusty pulls Ginger's ear to
 - (a) play with her.
 - (b) hurt it.
 - (c) help her.
 - (d) bite her.
3. Rusty leads Ginger around
 - (a) to show her who's boss.
 - (b) because she can't see.
 - (c) to feed the puppies.
 - (d) as a silly game.
4. What happened first?
 - (a) Ginger was blind.
 - (b) A car hit Ginger.
 - (c) Ginger had puppies.
 - (d) Rusty helped Ginger.
5. Rusty would be
 - (a) a difficult dog to keep.
 - (b) too short to be helpful.
 - (c) very noisy at night.
 - (d) a good friend to have.
6. This story is mainly about
 - (a) getting hit by a car.
 - (b) two fighting dogs.
 - (c) two good friends.
 - (d) Ginger's puppies.

Time _____ # Correct _____



Valentine's Day is on February 14th every year. For this day, people send cards and greetings to their loved ones. Valentine's Day is a special time to tell how much you care about a person.

Many people send candy in heart-shaped boxes to people they love. Flowers are another gift that people send on Valentine's Day. Valentine cards with words that tell how much a person means to the sender are used by many people.

Can you guess who gets the greatest number of Valentine's Day cards in the United States each year? Is it mothers or fathers, sisters or brothers? Is it cousins or uncles or aunts? Is it special friends? No, it isn't!

Mothers get a lot of cards, but it's school teachers who get the most each year. If it's really true that teachers get the most valentines, can you figure out who sends the most? Children do. Children send five times as many cards on February 14th as adults do.



1. This story is mainly about
 - (a) valentines for pets.
 - (b) valentines and who gets them.
 - (c) mothers and fathers.
 - (d) red hearts and flowers.
2. Teachers probably get the most valentines because
 - (a) no one likes them.
 - (b) the cards are red and white.
 - (c) teachers send the most.
 - (d) so many people know them.
3. Valentine's Day is
 - (a) twice a year.
 - (b) the first day of spring.
 - (c) February 22nd.
 - (d) February 14th.
4. The greatest number
 - (a) is the most.
 - (b) costs too much.
 - (c) has the largest card.
 - (d) can't be counted.
5. Adults are
 - (a) always parents.
 - (b) never teachers.
 - (c) grown-ups.
 - (d) large children.
6. This story tells that
 - (a) adults send fewer cards than children do.
 - (b) all valentines are red.
 - (c) flowers are a nice gift.
 - (d) adults never get cards on February 14th.

Annie's horse Snowman is very smart. Even when the going isn't easy, he knows just what to do. He can run very fast. He likes to jump high fences. When Annie rides Snowman, they sometimes jump over big stone walls together. Snowman takes good care of Annie and makes her feel safe.

One day Snowman and Annie had a very bad fall. It wasn't their fault. It could have happened to anyone. They were galloping very fast in a big field. They didn't see the hole hidden in the tall grass. Down they went. Annie hit her head on a rock. The next thing she knew, she was waking up in the hospital. The doctors and nurses were asking her how she felt.

Snowman was not hurt. He had been very lucky. He could have broken a leg, but he didn't. Annie got better soon. She only stayed in the hospital a few days. Before long, she was riding Snowman again.

The next time Snowman saw a hole in the ground, he was extra careful. He leaped way over it. This time Annie almost fell off from surprise.

1. A galloping horse is
 - (a) jumping.
 - (b) falling.
 - (c) running fast.
 - (d) walking nicely.
2. This story is mainly about
 - (a) a big cold snowman.
 - (b) riding in the winter.
 - (c) holes in the grass.
 - (d) Annie and her horse.
3. Snowman fell in the hole
 - (a) to see how good Annie was.
 - (b) because he was careless.
 - (c) to keep from jumping.
 - (d) because he didn't see it.
4. Which came last?
 - (a) Snowman fell in a hole.
 - (b) Annie went to the hospital.
 - (c) Annie got better.
 - (d) Annie hit her head.
5. Before the hole, Snowman was
 - (a) galloping very fast.
 - (b) trying to run around it.
 - (c) throwing Annie off.
 - (d) jumping a stone wall.
6. If Snowman sees a hole now, why does he jump high?
 - (a) He doesn't want to fall.
 - (b) He loves to jump high.
 - (c) Annie tells him to do it.
 - (d) He isn't clever anymore.



This is a story about a duck named Donald. It's not about the Donald Duck you see on TV or in comic books. It's about a real live duck whose name is Donald.

Most ducks love water. They swim and dive in it and stay in the water a long time. Most ducks enjoy getting wet. But not Donald. Donald hates water. He also dislikes other ducks. He really is strange.

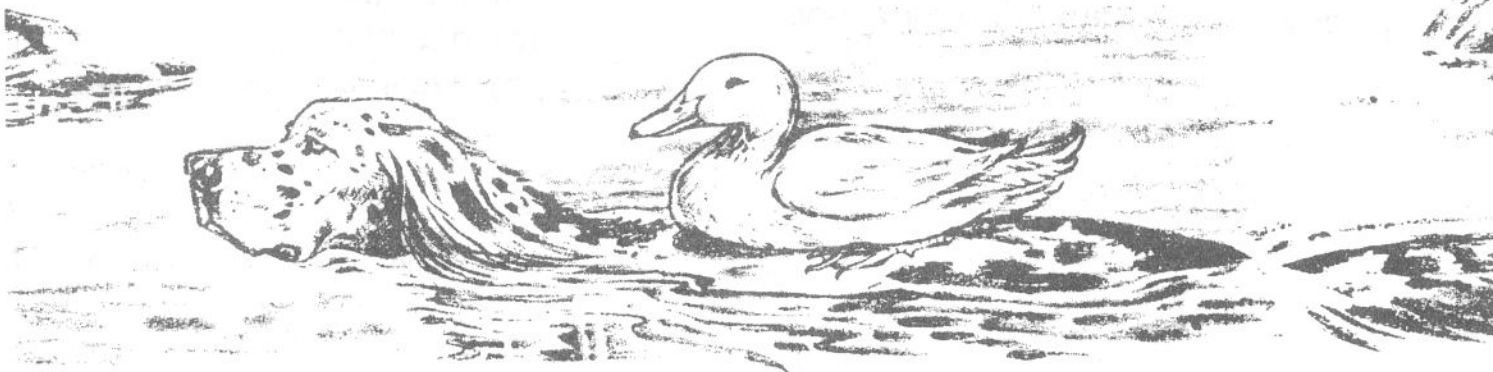
Donald's friends are dogs, not ducks. He plays with them instead of with other ducks. When the dogs swim, Donald climbs on a dog's back. This way he gets a free ride without getting his feet wet.

Once someone threw Donald into the water. He was saved by his best friend, a dog named Trigger. Do you think Donald quacked or barked his thanks?

1. This story is mainly about
 - (a) a strange duck.
 - (b) a dog named Trigger.
 - (c) a swimming duck.
 - (d) ducks and dogs.

2. A strange duck
 - (a) isn't like other ducks.
 - (b) swims and dives.
 - (c) is afraid of dogs.
 - (d) likes to eat bugs.
3. Most ducks
 - (a) have dogs for friends.
 - (b) are unable to swim.
 - (c) swim, dive, and love water.
 - (d) think Donald is great.
4. When Donald was thrown into the water,
 - (a) he drowned.
 - (b) other ducks helped him.
 - (c) he tried to swim fast.
 - (d) he was saved by a dog.
5. Donald kept his feet dry by
 - (a) flying over the water.
 - (b) wearing little boots.
 - (c) riding on a dog's back.
 - (d) swimming very fast.
6. Donald was most likely
 - (a) a leader among ducks.
 - (b) afraid of dogs.
 - (c) chased by dogs.
 - (d) disliked by other ducks.

Time _____ # Correct _____



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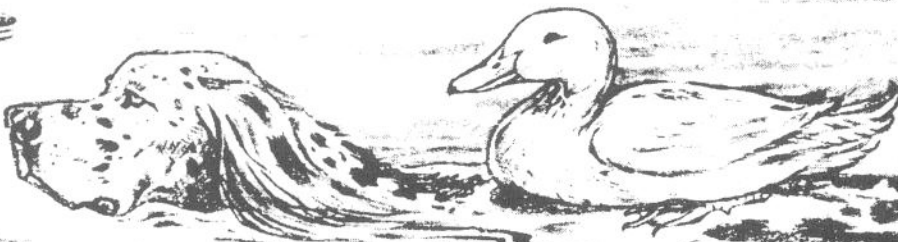
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Time _____ # Correct _____



Nick lived in a big house with a chimney. One day he was playing basketball. He tossed the ball way up in the air. Somehow it got into the chimney. Nick went after it.

When Nick got into the chimney, he found one big problem. The chimney wasn't quite big enough. Nick got stuck. He got stuck all the way up to his neck.

Nick's neighbors saw his head sticking out of the chimney and called for help. The police came. Fire fighters came. No one was strong enough to get Nick out. He really was stuck.

Then someone had a good idea. Why not pour some oil on Nick? A can of car oil was poured down the chimney. Then Nick was slippery enough to be pulled out.

The first thing Nick wanted when he got out of the chimney was his basketball. A police officer had saved that too!



1. Before getting stuck, Nick
 - (a) was playing baseball.
 - (b) cleaned the chimney.
 - (c) called the police.
 - (d) played basketball.
2. Nick got stuck when he
 - (a) played in the chimney.
 - (b) tried to get his ball.
 - (c) called a fire fighter.
 - (d) threw the ball down.
3. Neighbors knew about Nick's problem because they
 - (a) read it in the paper.
 - (b) talked about it at home.
 - (c) saw his head sticking out.
 - (d) played ball with him.
4. Something slippery
 - (a) slides easily.
 - (b) fits on feet.
 - (c) sticks to walls.
 - (d) costs too much.
5. Nick probably thinks what he did
 - (a) was the best way.
 - (b) wasn't so smart after all.
 - (c) should happen every day.
 - (d) was lots of fun.
6. Which came last?
 - (a) Nick threw the ball.
 - (b) Someone pulled Nick out.
 - (c) Oil was poured.
 - (d) Nick got stuck.

When the circus came to town, we couldn't wait to see the clowns. We hurried down to the circus tent and looked around. It wasn't time for the circus to start yet, but we hoped we could meet a clown or two. But there wasn't a clown in sight.

We were very disappointed that we couldn't see any clowns. As we were starting to walk back home, a man came out of the tent. "Where are the clowns?" we asked him. "The circus can't begin without the clowns."

The man smiled. "Wait and see," he said. He talked with us for a few minutes and then went back behind the tent.

What was happening? First the man put on a wig. It looked like pieces of an old broom. Then he put a round red nose right in the middle of his face. He made great big circles around his eyes. After he finished fixing his face, he put on a funny-looking suit. He tied a big bow around his neck.

Then the man came out to see us again. The circus was ready to begin!



1. We really wanted to see
 - (a) the elephants.
 - (b) a red nose.
 - (c) the clowns.
 - (d) each other.

2. Hurried means
 - (a) went home.
 - (b) moved slowly.
 - (c) talked a lot.
 - (d) went fast.

3. We didn't know it, but we were
 - (a) out of our place.
 - (b) talking to a clown.
 - (c) late for the circus.
 - (d) asking silly questions.

4. You can tell that clowns
 - (a) put on special clothes.
 - (b) always look the same.
 - (c) don't ever talk.
 - (d) always have red hair.

5. Which came last?
 - (a) We looked for clowns.
 - (b) The man went away.
 - (c) The circus could begin.
 - (d) The man got dressed.

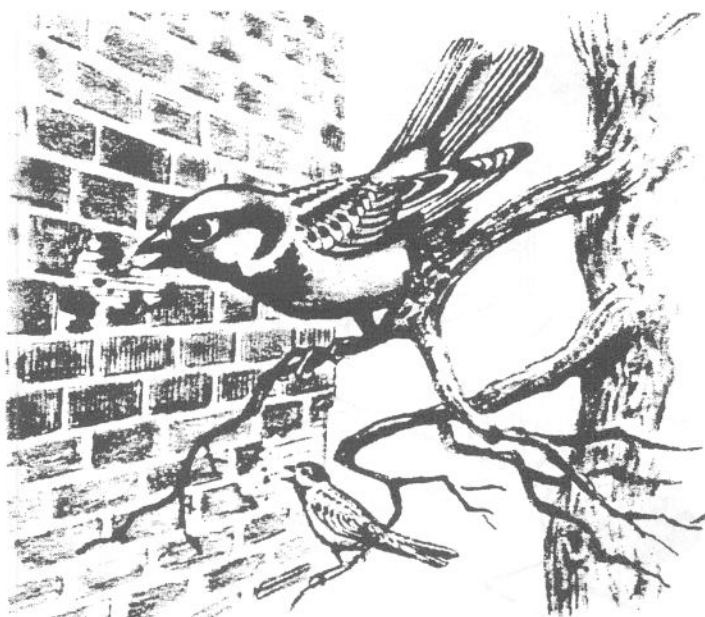
6. Finished means
 - (a) got done.
 - (b) polished.
 - (c) began.
 - (d) fixed.

Mr. and Mrs. Kay have a nice brick house in Texas. Or maybe we should say they used to have a nice brick house in Texas. By the time you read this, their house may be all gone.

Birds are eating the Kays' house, brick by brick. The birds began with the bricks along the driveway. Then they went on to the front of the house. They ate holes in the front wall.

These hungry birds are house sparrows. Most of the time sparrows do not eat bricks. They usually eat grain, bugs, worms, or even garbage. They do not eat houses. At least not very often.

At first, no one believed that the birds were really eating the bricks. They thought the sparrows were just pecking at them. People changed their minds about this as soon as they saw the holes. To this day, nobody really knows why the birds have been eating the bricks. The Kays wish the sparrows would dine somewhere else.



1. The birds in this story were
 - (a) house flies.
 - (b) chimney sweeps.
 - (c) house sparrows.
 - (d) song sparrows.

2. House sparrows
 - (a) always eat houses.
 - (b) usually eat grain.
 - (c) never cause harm.
 - (d) are very nice to have.

3. This story is mainly about
 - (a) the Kay family.
 - (b) keeping birds in houses.
 - (c) the song of the sparrows.
 - (d) birds eating bricks.

4. Bricks are
 - (a) small seeds.
 - (b) sticky things.
 - (c) clay building blocks.
 - (d) rounder than pebbles.

5. To prove they had a problem, the Kays
 - (a) ate their own garbage.
 - (b) fed the sparrows.
 - (c) called the police.
 - (d) showed holes in the wall.

6. First, the sparrows
 - (a) ate bricks by the driveway.
 - (b) flew away for good.
 - (c) took bites of the roof.
 - (d) ate the front wall.

Kathleen Bakley, age 5, told everyone she met that her father won a hundred dollars. What Mr. Bakley really did win was quite a bit more than that. Kathleen wasn't old enough to understand all about money. One hundred dollars was more than she had ever dreamed of. So she went around telling friends, "Daddy won a hundred dollars."

Kathleen's father won the New Jersey Pick Six game. This game is played every week. To win, a person has to pick the six correct numbers for that week. No one knows ahead of time what those numbers will be. Mr. Bakley always played the same numbers. He figured that he might get lucky some day. His favorite numbers were 5, 15, 25, 30, 33, and 34. Once he won \$88 when four of these were the right numbers for the week.

The week that Mr. Bakley picked all six numbers he got the biggest money prize anyone in the game had ever won. He won more than four million dollars. He will get a huge check each year for the next twenty years. Each check will be a lot more than the hundred dollars Kathleen talks about. Mr. Bakley's first check was \$162,900.82. What would you do if you were the winner of that much money?

- The story is mainly about
 - winning \$100.
 - Kathleen's friends.
 - living in New Jersey.
 - winning a big money prize.
- Kathleen didn't know the amount because
 - her father didn't tell her.
 - no one knew for sure.
 - she was too young.
 - the papers got lost.
- First, Mr. Bakley
 - told his daughter he won.
 - got a check for \$162,900.82.
 - won four million dollars.
 - picked six numbers.
- Mr. Bakley is probably
 - tired of the numbers.
 - angry at his family.
 - excited and happy.
 - too old to work.
- To win the big prize, you
 - choose three numbers.
 - play every day.
 - count on your fingers.
 - pick six numbers.
- Someone who's a winner
 - gets a prize.
 - works very hard.
 - stops the game.
 - can't go home.

There are parks in the United States where bears live. These are not city parks where kids play ball or walk their dogs. These are large wild places with mountains and trees.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, in Tennessee, is one park where there are lots of bears. People love to drive through the park to see these animals. The bears like to see the people too. People in the park mean one thing to the bears. People mean food.

Wild bears eat nuts, berries, leaves and twigs. They eat bugs and small animals like mice. But bears love to eat people food too. They'll grab a picnic basket or a hiker's pack. Bears will scare a person into dropping a lunch bag.

People should not feed the bears. Because people feed them anyway, the bears have gotten used to people food. This causes problems. Bears who are used to eating people food start to look for it and expect it. If a bear wanted to steal your lunch, what would you do?



1. Bears like to see people because
 - (a) people are lots of fun.
 - (b) people give them food.
 - (c) they scare them.
 - (d) life can be dull.

2. Wild bears eat
 - (a) many different things.
 - (b) only small rabbits.
 - (c) ice cream cones.
 - (d) canned dog food.

3. Bears grab picnic baskets
 - (a) to carry things in.
 - (b) to frighten the people.
 - (c) when they are are upset.
 - (d) to get the food inside.

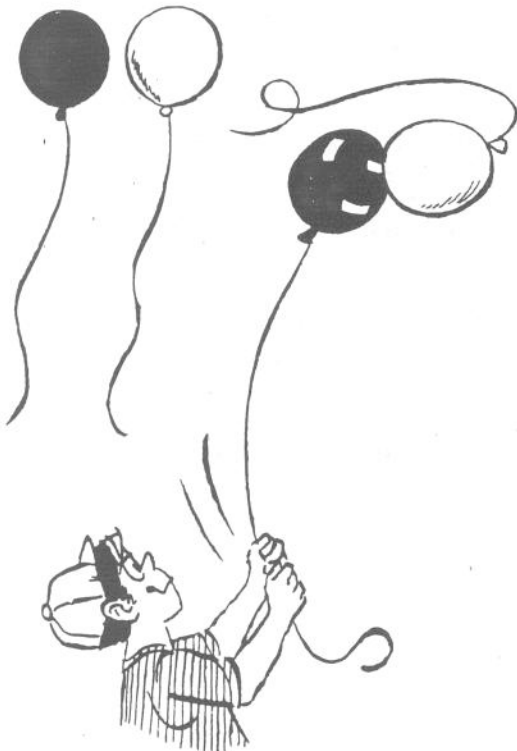
4. If people didn't feed bears,
 - (a) the bears would die.
 - (b) no one would know.
 - (c) bears wouldn't expect it.
 - (d) the foxes would.

5. A wild bear
 - (a) has fun with people.
 - (b) is not tame.
 - (c) makes a good pet.
 - (d) lives in the zoo.

6. For a hungry bear, most people
 - (a) would give up food.
 - (b) wouldn't do anything.
 - (c) would fight back.
 - (d) would catch a fish.

When a new store opened in our shopping center, the owner gave away balloons. Everyone who came into the store got a balloon. Some people let go of their balloons. They didn't hold them tight. The balloons floated right up to the top of the store and stuck there. No one could reach them. The store's owner was upset. He didn't want all the balloons up there. He wanted people to carry them around.

Then the balloons began to come down. The owner tried to figure out why. He found an eight-year-old boy with a balloon. The boy had been in the store all morning. His balloon had sticky tape and a very long string on it. He would let the balloon go up and stick to another balloon. Then he would pull both of them down. He sold the extra balloons for five cents each. What a smart boy!

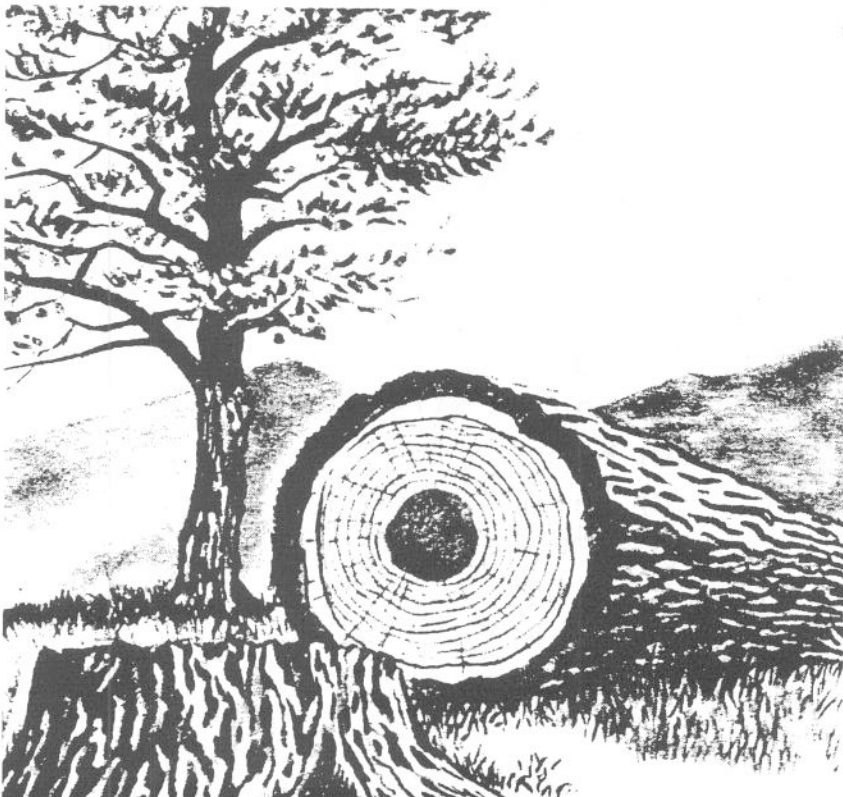


- This story is mainly about
 - shopping for balloons.
 - selling extra balloons.
 - balloons and a smart boy.
 - losing old balloons.
- Letting go of a balloon
 - made it break.
 - earned five cents.
 - made it go up.
 - helped the store's owner.
- The boy's balloon had
 - bubble gum on it.
 - others tied to it.
 - tape and a long string.
 - Mickey Mouse ears.
- Which came first? The boy
 - pulled down two balloons.
 - sent his balloon up.
 - sold extra balloons.
 - let his balloon stick.
- In this story, floated means
 - walked on water.
 - went through the air.
 - looked like a soda.
 - blew up a balloon.
- The boy was smart to
 - buy more balloons.
 - get balloons and make money.
 - stay way from the owner.
 - let his balloon go loose.

A pine tree in California was thought to be the oldest tree in the world. People thought it was nearly 5,000 years old, but they couldn't be sure. Then someone cut the tree down with a chain saw. Killing the oldest tree in the world was a silly thing to do. But when the tree was cut down, everyone knew its age. It was 4,900 years old.

How can you tell the age of a tree? If you ever see a tree that has just been cut down, take a look at the cut part. You will see rings. There are little rings in the middle. Around each ring is a larger ring. The ring near the bark is the biggest one of all.

Count these rings. A tree grows one ring each year. A ten-year-old tree has ten rings. A sixty-year-old tree has sixty rings. How many rings does a 4,900-year-old tree have?



1. This story tells you how to
 - (a) cut down the trees.
 - (b) look at branches.
 - (c) use a chain saw.
 - (d) tell the age of a tree.
2. To tell a tree's age, you
 - (a) use a ruler.
 - (b) cut its branches.
 - (c) climb it carefully.
 - (d) count its rings.
3. When a tree is living, you
 - (a) should try to cut it.
 - (b) can only guess its age.
 - (c) use it for wood.
 - (d) can't try to climb it.
4. The oldest tree stopped growing
 - (a) because it got too big.
 - (b) when someone cut it down.
 - (c) because it had no rain.
 - (d) after people climbed it.
5. A tree with 4,900 rings would be
 - (a) 49 years old.
 - (b) 4,900 weeks old.
 - (c) ready to fall.
 - (d) 4,900 years old.
6. The older a tree is, the
 - (a) more rings it has.
 - (b) harder it falls.
 - (c) better it is.
 - (d) more leaves it has.

Sue Baker liked to hike. She sometimes took long walks alone. One day Sue fell down a big hill. She was hurt badly. No one saw her fall, so no one came to help her.

Sue yelled and yelled. She needed help. But the hill was far away from everyone. No one could hear her. Still no one came to help.

At last someone heard Sue. People came to help. They found Sue in the tall grass. She had been there four days. She was very sick. She had a broken arm too, but she was very glad to be alive.

There's something you can learn from Sue Baker's story. If you take a hike, it's best to take someone else along. If you must go alone, at least tell people where you are going.

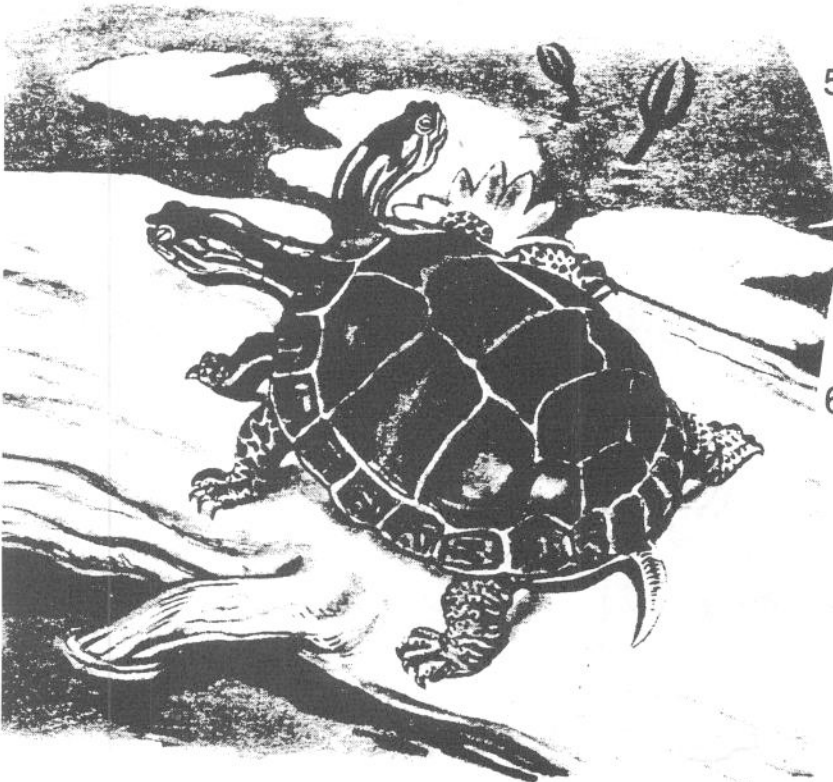


1. This story is mainly about
 - (a) a hiker who needed help.
 - (b) taking walks in the woods.
 - (c) someone who yells a lot.
 - (d) Sue Baker's broken arm.
2. A hike is
 - (a) something to ride.
 - (b) a very long walk.
 - (c) like a belt.
 - (d) a type of race.
3. Sue stayed out four days because
 - (a) there was no place to go.
 - (b) she liked it outside.
 - (c) she was too hurt to move.
 - (d) her friends were helping.
4. No one helped Sue sooner because
 - (a) no one knew she needed it.
 - (b) she was not well liked.
 - (c) she was too sick to yell.
 - (d) everyone was very busy.
5. Which came second?
 - (a) Sue took a hike.
 - (b) Help came to Sue.
 - (c) Sue broke her arm.
 - (d) Someone heard Sue.
6. It's best not to hike alone so
 - (a) you won't get lonely.
 - (b) you won't break an arm.
 - (c) someone can fix dinner.
 - (d) you can get needed help.

How many heads does a turtle have? One? Most people would say that a turtle has one head. They would be right, almost all the time. Most turtles have one head and four feet.

There is one turtle that isn't like other turtles. This rare turtle belongs to a person in Colorado. The turtle has two heads. It also has four feet in the front and two in the back. It looks funny to see two heads and six feet coming out of the same turtle shell.

Just think what a turtle can do with two heads. It can eat and drink at the same time. It can look two ways at once. It can be asleep and awake at the same time. And, if it doesn't like you, it can bite you twice!

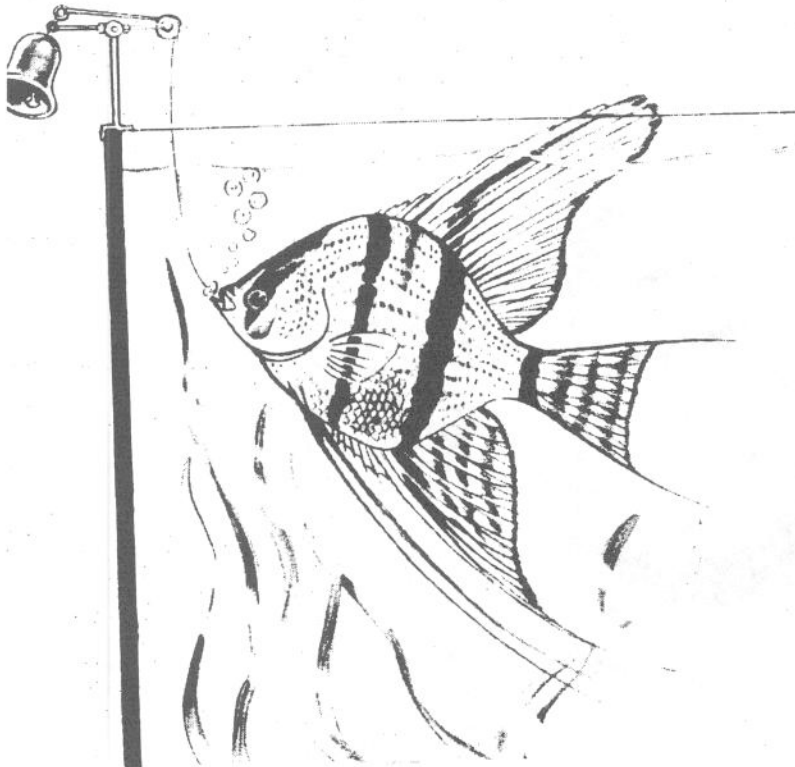


1. This story is mainly about
 - (a) counting heads.
 - (b) a very strange turtle.
 - (c) people with two heads.
 - (d) living in Colorado.
2. The turtle in this story
 - (a) has two shells.
 - (b) lives in a fish tank.
 - (c) works in the circus.
 - (d) lives in Colorado.
3. If all turtles had two heads,
 - (a) this one wouldn't be odd.
 - (b) necks would cost more.
 - (c) they would be caught.
 - (d) they would eat less.
4. The turtle in this story has
 - (a) three legs in front.
 - (b) two extra legs and feet.
 - (c) four legs in back.
 - (d) very pretty feet.
5. Why does the turtle have two heads?
 - (a) It lost the third one.
 - (b) It is very smart.
 - (c) It needs them to eat.
 - (d) The story doesn't say.
6. If something is rare,
 - (a) it's not well done.
 - (b) there are few like it.
 - (c) it is very mean.
 - (d) it has spots on it.

How can you tell when a fish wants to eat? Does a hungry fish look the same as a full one?

Dr. Chan trained her angel fish to ring a bell when they wanted food. For a few days she didn't feed them at all. They were very hungry. Then she tied a little bell to one end of a string. She tied food to the other end and put it in the water. When the fish ate, the bell rang.

This went on for a few days. The fish ate the food, and the bell rang. Then Dr. Chan put the string into the water without food. The fish bit at the empty string and the bell rang. Every time they did this, Dr. Chan gave them food. Soon the fish had learned to pull the string and ring the bell when they were hungry. Have you ever seen fish with their own dinner bell?



1. This story is mainly about
 - (a) Dr. Chan's dinner.
 - (b) how to feed fish.
 - (c) teaching fish.
 - (d) ringing small bells.
2. The bell rang when the fish
 - (a) swam around.
 - (b) didn't eat.
 - (c) pulled the string.
 - (d) saw Dr. Chan.
3. Someone who's hungry
 - (a) wants to eat.
 - (b) enjoys swimming.
 - (c) calls for help.
 - (d) can't move fast.
4. Trained means
 - (a) ran on tracks.
 - (b) got very wet.
 - (c) taught to do something.
 - (d) ate too much too fast.
5. You can tell that Dr. Chan
 - (a) doesn't like fish.
 - (b) is a woman.
 - (c) is an old man.
 - (d) is an angel.
6. This story shows that
 - (a) fish are not smart.
 - (b) fish don't like to eat.
 - (c) noises scare small fish.
 - (d) fish can learn things.