



End-of-Year Assessment
Grade 4 Reading

12. Which theme is best supported by details in this selection?

- A.** Finding joy in personal work can lead to success.
- B.** Working with others is the best way to solve a problem.
- C.** Thinking creatively helps people achieve their goals.
- D.** Showing respect to the boss is an important part of any job.

Read the following and answer the questions below:

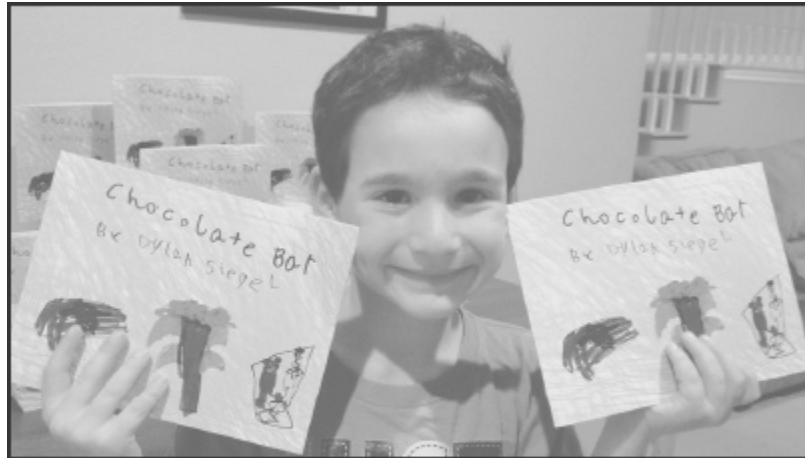
A Book for Jonah

Read the next two selections. Then choose the best answer to each question.



A Book for Jonah

- 1 A six-year-old boy named Dylan Siegel wanted to help his friend Jonah, who has a rare liver disease. Jonah's disease is so uncommon that only one in every million people have it. Scientists are doing research to find a cure for the disease. Dylan told his parents that he wanted to raise money to help pay for research. His parents suggested having a bake sale or setting up a lemonade stand, but he had another idea.
- 2 Dylan grabbed his pencil and wrote a 16-page book titled *Chocolate Bar*. The idea for his book came from a phrase that Dylan and Jonah created. The phrase is "so chocolate bar." It means "so cool" or "so awesome." In the book, Dylan writes about some of his favorite things, like swimming and going to the beach. He writes that each experience is "so chocolate bar."



Dylan Siegel wrote a book to help his friend who has a liver disease.

Courtesy of David Siegel

- 3 Soon the book was printed. Dylan, his family, and his friends worked hard to prepare for the book sale. At a special event at the boys' school, Dylan told everyone about the book. A grocery store provided chocolate bars to be sold at the school to raise more money for Jonah. Dylan sold all 200 copies of his book and 100 candy bars, making \$5,000 in just a few hours.
- 4 That was just the start. The boys appeared on TV shows to talk about the book. They went to a bookstore in California and signed the books that people bought. At the book signing they made even more money. And a website that tells about Jonah's disease also has copies of the book for sale.



Dylan and Jonah with a Copy of *Chocolate Bar*

Courtesy of David Siegel

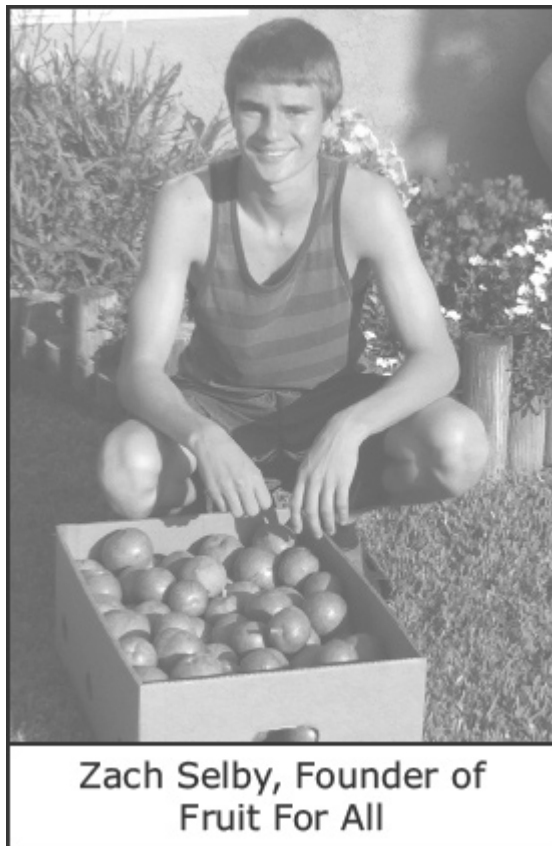
- 5 So far, *Chocolate Bar* has raised several hundred thousand dollars. Dylan's goal is a million dollars. He gives all the money to the University of Florida College of Medicine, where doctors are trying to find a cure for this disease.
- 6 Dylan enjoys helping Jonah. Dylan says that helping a friend is "so chocolate bar!"

Fruit for All

Read the next two selections. Then choose the best answer to each question.

Fruit for All

- 1 One day in 2010 a high school student named Zach Selby found out about a way to help people who need food. The organizations he learned about take extra fruit from fruit trees and give it to local food banks.¹ Zach decided he could start his own group in his California neighborhood. He called the group Fruit For All.



- 2 To make Fruit For All successful, Zach needed eager volunteers and trees loaded with fruit. Zach asked community members to call or contact him online and let him know whether they had trees with extra fruit. Initially, it was difficult to find people who were willing to contribute the fruit on their trees. But as news of Zach's idea spread, people contacted him. Soon, Fruit For All was really "growing"!
- 3 With the help of his brother Jackson and other volunteers, Zach has gathered and donated more than 70,000 pounds of fruit to local food banks. The group usually works on the weekends, and the volunteers travel as far as 20 miles from Zach's house. The volunteers usually gather about 500 pounds of fruit each weekend. But one weekend they collected over 2,000 pounds of fruit!
- 4 Fruit For All also has a website that explains the group's goal, which is to inspire people to help. Visitors to the website learn three ways they can get involved. They can allow volunteers to pick fruit from their trees. They can volunteer to pick fruit. And they can start a Fruit For All group in their area. People who are interested can also use the website to ask Zach and Jackson questions and post comments.
- 5 With help from groups like Fruit For All, more people are able to enjoy delicious fresh fruit every day.



¹A food bank is a place that collects food and gives it to people who need it.

13. Use the first passage to answer the following question.

What was the main reason Dylan’s book was a success?

- A. People wanted to help Dylan and Jonah.
- B. It showed what a chocolate bar meant to Dylan.
- C. People were curious about Dylan’s favorite activities.
- D. It revealed what Jonah likes best about Dylan.

14. Use the first passage to answer the following question.

Dylan and Jonah use the phrase “so chocolate bar” to describe —

- A. events that raise money for Jonah
- B. experiences that they enjoy
- C. places that sell Dylan’s book
- D. ways to make someone feel better

15. Use the first passage to answer the following question.

Why did the author include the information in paragraph 4?

- A. To explain how so many people heard about Dylan’s mission
- B. To tell why the two friends were asked to be on TV shows
- C. To describe a place Dylan got to visit because of the book
- D. To reveal what information can be found on Dylan and Jonah’s website

16. Use the first passage to answer the following question.

What is the best summary of paragraphs 1 through 3?

- A. Dylan Siegel’s friend Jonah has a liver disease. Dylan wrote a book called *Chocolate Bar* to sell at school. A grocery store provided chocolate bars for Dylan to sell.
- B. Dylan Siegel wanted to write a book titled *Chocolate Bar* about going to the beach and other things he enjoys. After he wrote the book, he sold copies of it at school. He also sold chocolate bars from a grocery store.
- C. Dylan Siegel wanted to raise money for his friend Jonah. Dylan’s parents had ideas about some ways that he could raise money. He worked with people to sell a book he wrote.
- D. Dylan Siegel wanted to help his friend Jonah, who has a liver disease. Dylan wrote a book titled *Chocolate Bar*. Copies of the book and chocolate bars donated by a grocery store were sold to raise money for Jonah.

17. Use the first passage to answer the following question.

Which detail from the article suggests that many people want to help Jonah?

- A. The book describes some of Dylan's experiences.
- B. The scientists at a university need to do some research.
- C. Dylan's book has raised several hundred thousand dollars.
- D. Dylan's parents provided ideas about how to raise money.

18. Use the second passage to answer the following question.

The reader can infer that people with busy schedules can still help Fruit For All by —

- A. starting a group in their own neighborhood
- B. helping collect fruit from people who have extra
- C. allowing volunteers to pick fruit from their trees
- D. asking other people to become volunteers

19. Use the second passage to answer the following question.

In paragraph 2, the word initially means —

- A. at first
- B. carefully
- C. always
- D. without help

20. Use the second passage to answer the following question.

Which information on the Fruit For All website would be most useful to someone who wants to help but lives far away from Zach's community?

- A. How to start a group
- B. The different fruits the group accepts
- C. The steps necessary to get volunteers to pick fruit
- D. How to help pick fruit

21. Use the second passage to answer the following question.

One problem Zach faced after he started Fruit For All was —

- A. collecting fruit from people who lived miles away
- B. getting enough people to participate in his project
- C. finding enough time during the week to volunteer
- D. keeping up with information on the website

22. Use both passages to answer the following question.

Dylan in “A Book for Jonah” and Zach in “Fruit for All” would most likely agree that —

- A. children can help people more than adults can
- B. using technology is the only way to inform people
- C. schools should support people in the community who are in need
- D. it is easier to accomplish a goal with the support of friends and family

23. Use both passages to answer the following question.

Dylan’s plan in “A Book for Jonah” differs from Zach’s plan in “Fruit for All” because Dylan’s plan involves —

- A. giving to others
- B. people in the community
- C. creating something to sell
- D. providing information on a website

24. Use both passages to answer the following question.

Paragraph 5 of “A Book for Jonah” and paragraph 3 of “Fruit for All” are similar because the paragraphs —

- A. provide details about Dylan’s and Zach’s achievements
- B. give information about how others can support Dylan and Zach
- C. describe how Dylan and Zach thought of their ideas
- D. explain how other people learn about Dylan’s and Zach’s ideas

25. Use both passages to answer the following question.

What is one way that Dylan in “A Book for Jonah” and Zach in “Fruit for All” are different?

- A.** Dylan has reached his original goal, but Zach is still working toward achieving his goal.
- B.** Dylan plans to write another book about chocolate, but Zach wants to limit the amount of fruit his group collects.
- C.** Dylan receives support from his community, but Zach receives support from his family.
- D.** Dylan’s idea resulted from wanting to help a friend, but Zach’s idea came from learning about other organizations.

Read the following and answer the questions below:

Grandma's Visit

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Grandma's Visit

by Jacqueline Feldman

There's something different in the air

As you come in one day,

And suddenly you realize—

Grandma's come to stay!

5 The house is full of oven smells,

Floating, aromatic—

Of chocolate and apricot—

From living room to attic—

And you begin to think of things

10 Like batters rich and thick,

Of half-scraped pans and dripping bowls

And spoons she lets you lick.

And then there are the stories

That she tells you every night

15 Long after you have gone to bed

And Mommy's doused the light—

Stories of your relatives
From other times and places,
Having curious-sounding names

20 And fascinating faces.

And always there is music
Whenever Grandma comes—
The lilting songs she loves to sing,
The waltzes that she hums.

25 She's sure to listen when you speak—
She always hears you through—
And when she laughs, before you think,
You find *you're* laughing, too.

Each morning as you leave for school,
30 It's hard to go, but then
You know she will be waiting there
When you get back again.

Yet all too soon the day arrives
When Grandma goes away,
35 And you haven't really said to her
All you'd like to say.

You're sure she will come back again,
But since you'll miss her so,
You wish that she could stay with you

40 And never never go.

Estate of Jacqueline Feldman

26. The imagery in the third stanza (lines 9–12) most appeals to the reader's sense of —

- A. sound
- B. taste
- C. smell
- D. touch

27. Which statement best describes how the poet uses rhyme in each stanza of the poem?

- A. Only the second and fourth lines rhyme.
- B. Only the first and third lines rhyme.
- C. The first and third lines rhyme, and the second and fourth lines rhyme.
- D. The first and second lines rhyme, and the third and fourth lines rhyme.

- 28.** Why is the first stanza (lines 1–4) important to the poem?
- A.** It describes how Grandma’s visit makes every day exciting.
 - B.** It explains why Grandma does not visit the speaker very often.
 - C.** It describes the activities Grandma has planned for her visit.
 - D.** It shows the speaker’s surprise that Grandma has come to visit.
- 29.** Which statement correctly describes a way that stanzas 2 through 7 (lines 5–28) are similar?
- A.** Each stanza introduces a new reason that Grandma comes to visit.
 - B.** Each stanza offers interesting facts about the history of the speaker’s family.
 - C.** Each stanza highlights the reasons the speaker enjoys Grandma’s visits.
 - D.** Each stanza describes delicious foods that Grandma prepares.
- 30.** The end of the poem expresses the idea that the speaker —
- A.** would like Grandma to stay longer
 - B.** shares many secrets with Grandma
 - C.** is curious why Grandma has to leave
 - D.** knows when Grandma will visit again

Read the following and answer the questions below:

Amazing Acorns

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Amazing Acorns

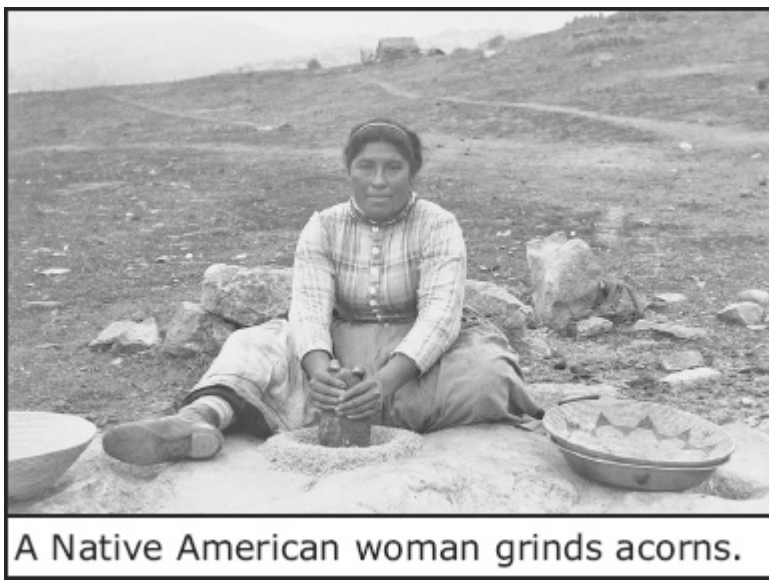
by Jane Dauster

- 1 The crisp days of autumn are here. Something happens just before the brightly colored leaves begin to fall. *Plink! Plunk!* The acorns are dropping! They're everywhere—they batter the roof of your house, the hood of your family's car, and even the top of your head. If you walk near an oak tree, you may feel as though you are skating on acorns. How about having an acorn for an afternoon snack? Unless you're a squirrel, that sounds nuts, doesn't it?



- 2 Believe it or not, people once joined the squirrels in gathering acorns to eat. Acorns were actually one of our earliest foods. They date back to prehistoric times when people had not yet learned to grow crops.

- 3 The ancient Romans made bread from ground acorns. In North America, acorns were a very important food for many Native American tribes into the early 1900s. Even the Pilgrims ate them! They discovered baskets of roasted acorns buried in the ground by Native Americans. Acorns helped the Pilgrims in their fight for survival during their first winter of 1620–21 in Plymouth, Massachusetts.
- 4 As these acorn pioneers would surely tell you, acorns are not for eating raw. If you bit into the next one you found, you would probably say, “Ewww!” Most raw acorns are bitter, and some kinds are poisonous to humans. The bitterness comes from tannins—chemicals that help protect acorns from insects. Luckily, tannins can be dissolved in water. In the past, people secured acorns in baskets and placed them in a stream, where rushing water washed away the tannins. Native Americans sweetened very bitter acorns by burying them in the mud of a swamp.



A Native American woman grinds acorns.

© C. Hart Merriam/National Geographic

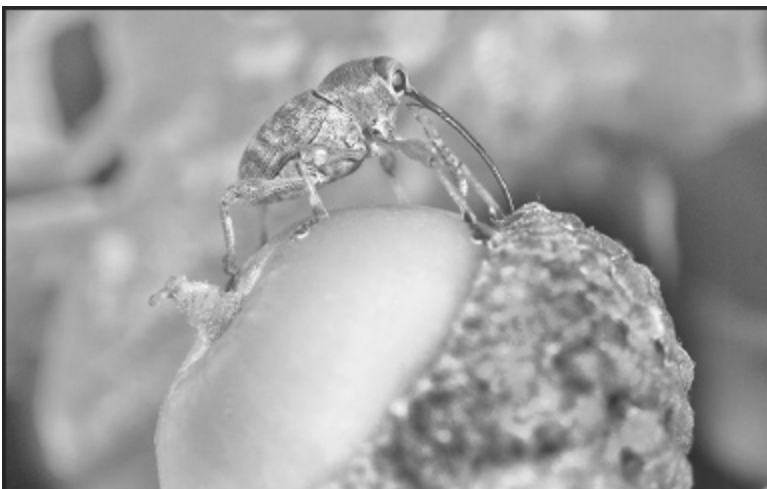
- 5 Some Native Americans even used acorns for medicine. Acorns were thought to soothe the throat, so a sick person might suck on a single tanbark acorn like a cough drop. Various California tribes also used acorn meal to treat skin infections. They allowed the acorns to grow mold, which they then scraped off and placed on bandages.
- 6 Animals have some unique uses for acorns, too. The acorn woodpecker, found in northwestern Oregon, California, the American Southwest, and western Mexico, uses its beak to chisel thousands of holes into a standing dead tree or telephone pole. An acorn is carefully hammered into each hole. When the woodpecker has finished working, its acorn storage tower looks like a miniature skyscraper covered with little windows.



An Acorn Woodpecker

© iStock.com/Dennis Donohue

- 7 Imagine being tiny enough to make an acorn your home! Small insects called acorn weevils are usually the first to move in. The female acorn weevil uses her long snout to drill a hole and then lays several eggs within the acorn. The larvae eat the nut meat inside. When the acorn falls from the oak tree and hits the ground, this signals to the larvae that it's time to chew their way out.



An Acorn Weevil

Tom Shephard/Getty Images

- 8 The hollowed-out acorn can now provide a home for other small creatures. A female acorn moth may lay eggs near the entrance to an acorn hole. After hatching, a caterpillar crawls right inside. It now has a cozy winter cabin. Snails, fungus gnats, or ants may be next in line to move into this tiny shelter.
- 9 It won't be long before acorns start hitting the ground. This fall, pay special attention to every *plink!* and *plunk!* You won't be using these extraordinary nuts for food, medicine, or a place to stay, but there are still plenty of reasons to be nuts about acorns.

"Amazing Acorns" by Jane Dauster, from *Spider Magazine*, September 2010. Copyright 2010 by Carus Publishing Company d/b/a Cricket Media.

31. Read the dictionary entry for the word secure.

<p>secure \si-'kyūr\ <i>verb</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. to place something where it will not move2. to get something as a result of trying3. to make certain or sure of4. to promise payment of

Which definition most closely fits the way the word secured is used in paragraph 4?

- A. Definition 1
- B. Definition 2
- C. Definition 3
- D. Definition 4

32. Which fact in the selection is best supported by the last photograph?

- A.** Acorn weevils are the first insects to live in acorns.
- B.** Acorn weevil larvae eat the inside of the acorn.
- C.** Acorn weevils can use their snouts to drill holes in acorns.
- D.** Acorn weevil larvae are inside an acorn when it falls from the tree.

33. Based on the selection, the reader can conclude that acorns —

- A.** are similar to many other types of nuts that people eat
- B.** must be properly prepared before humans can eat them
- C.** are becoming rare because many animals use them
- D.** can cause serious damage when they fall off trees

34. What is the best summary of the selection?

- A.** Acorns are nuts which drop from oak trees in the fall. People have found ways to prepare and eat acorns for many years. Some animals, including several types of insects, use acorns for food and even for shelter.
- B.** Acorns usually drop from trees before colored leaves do. They hit everything beneath them and are often gathered by squirrels. At certain points in history, they were also gathered, prepared, and eaten by people.
- C.** The ancient Romans, Native Americans, and Pilgrims all ate acorns. Some animals also use acorns in interesting ways. However, the Native Americans were the only ones who thought of using acorns for medicine.
- D.** Native Americans used to prepare baskets of acorns. Animals such as the acorn woodpecker may hide many acorns in dead trees or telephone poles. The acorn weevil and the acorn moth lay their eggs in or near an acorn.

35. Which statement best describes how baby acorn weevils know that it is time to leave their acorn homes?

- A.** They finish eating all the nut meat inside of the acorn.
- B.** An adult acorn weevil drills a new hole in the acorn.
- C.** The acorn drops from the oak tree to the ground below.
- D.** The weather becomes so warm that no acorn shelter is needed.

- 36.** The photograph of the acorn woodpecker and the information in paragraph 6 best support the idea that the woodpecker —
- A.** uses acorns to attract the insects it likes to eat
 - B.** will lay its eggs inside the acorn-filled tree
 - C.** prefers sweet-tasting acorns to bitter ones
 - D.** is creating storage for many acorns

