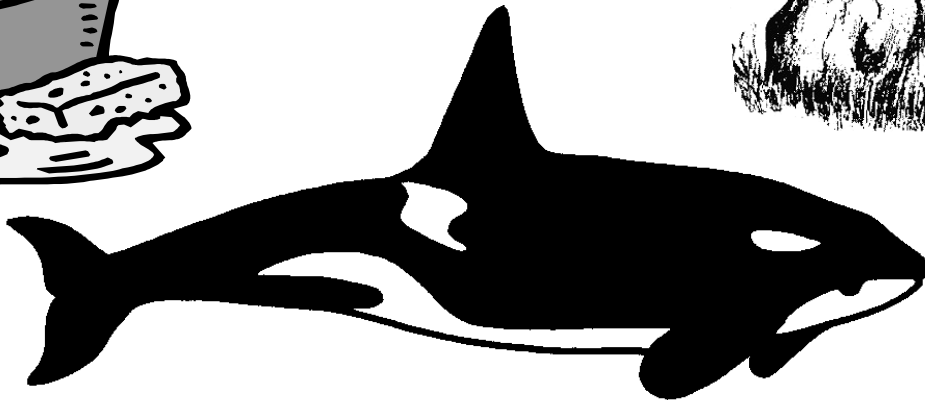
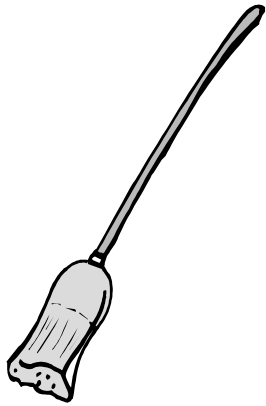


Student's Name _____

Successful Test Taking[®]

READING & WRITING 3



LEADERSHIP RESOURCES[®]

2006 Edition

Dear Educator:

This sample represents only a portion of the **LEADERSHIP RESOURCES®** Successful Test Taking® Reading & Writing 3 CSAP book (2006 Edition).

The actual book is 64 pages. There are 8 selections (4 literary and 4 informational text). The book has 60 reading questions: 46 are multiple choice, 7 are short constructed-response, 3 are medium constructed-response, and 4 are extended constructed-response.

For writing, there are 36 multiple choice grammar questions, 1 editing task, and 3 paragraph writing exercises.

The book is printed on newsprint, is consumable, and is sold in a set of 30 books for \$55.00.

Also included in this sample are two pages of the teacher's guide.

The teacher's guide identifies the specific benchmark and assessment objective each item assesses.

LEADERSHIP RESOURCES® publishes CSAP preparation books for:

- Grade 3 Reading & Writing, Grade 3 Mathematics,
- Grade 4 Reading & Writing, Grade 4 Mathematics,
- Grade 5 Reading & Writing, Grade 5 Mathematics,
- Grade 6 Reading & Writing, Grade 6 Mathematics,
- Grade 7 Reading & Writing, Grade 7 Mathematics,
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Successful Test Taking®

Reading & Writing 3

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2006 Edition

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Successful Test Taking[®]

Preface

This test taking book has been developed to help you take a reading and writing test, as well as review strategies you already use in reading and writing.

A good test:

- A. confirms what you already know,
- B. helps you to see where you can use what you know,
- C. shows you new ideas while taking the test.

Please note that this book was made to help you learn how to prepare for and take tests. It is **not**, however, a complete model of the CSAP. This book was developed to provide you with typical items that might be tested.

Test taking is complicated. By studying tests and how they are written, you can become a better test taker. The reading and writing strategies you use in the classroom and in daily life can be used here as well.

As you work with this book, try to do your best work. Doing your best work is a mirror of your ability and effort.

**Remember to
Use your Common Sense**

Successful Test Taking Strategies for Answering Multiple Choice Questions in Reading and Writing

1. Skim each question before reading the selection. Try to get a “feel” for what the answers might be.
2. Ask and answer, “What do I know? What am I being asked to do?”
3. Read the selection. Try to get the “big picture” or main point of the selection. Pay attention to details.
4. Read the questions.
5. There are four answer choices for each question in this book. Look at all answer choices. Mark out all incorrect answer choices.
6. Look back at the selection as often as necessary to answer the questions correctly.
7. Make an educated guess if you really don't know.
8. Then, mark the **best** answer right in this book by filling in the bubble (circle) to the left of the answer you chose. Completely fill in only one bubble. A correct answer is worth one point.

Multiple Choice Sample Question

For this type of question you will select the answer and then fill in the bubble next to it. Look at the sample test question below about a boy named John whose brother was not able to make it home for John's birthday party.

1 John was unhappy at the end of the story. Which **best** states why John was disappointed?

- His dad took the car away.
- His brother didn't come home.
- He didn't get what he wanted.
- He didn't like his birthday cake.

For this sample question, the second answer choice was selected. Therefore, the bubble next to **that answer choice** was filled in.

Successful Test Taking Strategies for Answering Constructed-Response Questions in Reading

These questions require you to think about an answer to a question and then write the answer. Constructed-response questions require you to explain (tell) why and support your answer with reasons, with details, and/or with examples from the selection.

Short constructed-response questions have you write a short answer. You will use about 5 minutes to answer short constructed-response questions. A complete answer is worth 2 points.

Medium constructed-response questions have you write a longer answer. A complete answer is worth 3 points.

Extended constructed-response questions are the most challenging and require a more detailed answer. You will use about 10 minutes to answer these questions. A complete answer is worth 4 points.

1. **READ:** Read the constructed-response question and any directions carefully. Ask yourself, “What do I know? What is the question asking me to do? Who is my audience?”
2. Next, read the selection and study the material that is presented.
3. Try to get the “big picture” or main point of the selection. Pay attention to details.
4. **THINK:** Use the writing process to help you think:
 - Brainstorm for ideas by recalling what you already know.
 - Group (organize) all your ideas with an idea map/graphic organizer, if necessary.
 - Look over your map/graphic organizer, and order your ideas and topics for writing.
5. **EXPLAIN:** Remember, someone will be reading your answer. Explain your answer clearly and completely. Use details and information from the selection. Try to fill up all the lines when you write your answers. If you can't, that's OK as long as you write a complete answer.
6. Remember that someone will be reading your answer. Make sure your explanation is clear, so that the reader understands your thinking.
7. Read what you have written to revise and edit.

Introduction to Reading Selections

There are two kinds of reading selections in this book. The first kind of selection is **literary** text. Literary text is usually fiction, but does not have to be. This kind of text tells a story. It requires you to use certain reading strategies that go with this kind of text. **Literary** text is discussed on pages 10-12.

The other kind of selection is **informational** or expository text. This kind of text is often found in newspapers, magazines, textbooks, and other kinds of reading required for school, work, and life. It is fact-filled text. See pages 13-15 for more about **informational** text.

LITERARY TEXT

The seven components of literary text are:

Characters - who are the main characters?
- who are the minor characters?

Setting - where and when does the story take place?

Plot or Events - what happens in the story?

Problem or Conflict - what is the problem?
- why is it a problem?

Solution - how is the problem solved?

Mood - what is the feeling of the story?

Theme - what lesson does the story teach us?

Effective readers find the answers to these questions to construct meaning (to make sure they understand the story).

13 Strategies for Test Taking in Reading

◆ LITERARY TEXT ◆

PREPARING TO READ A TEST SELECTION

1. READ the title, and PREDICT what the story is about.

- The title is _____
- The story is about _____

2. LOCATE illustrations.

- What information do they suggest? _____

3. SKIM the questions.

- I will look for these answers _____

AS YOU READ THE TEST SELECTION

4. LOOK for answers.

- Read the story to find answers to the questions.
- Remember to construct meaning. Do YOU understand the story?

5. IDENTIFY the main characters.

- The main characters are _____
- Describe each character in about 3 words _____

6. IDENTIFY the setting.

- Where does the story happen? _____
- When does the story happen? _____

7. NAME the main events (plot).

- Important actions are _____

8. FIND the problem (conflict). All good stories have one.

- The main problem is _____
- The problem is important because _____

9. IDENTIFY the solution.

- The problem is solved by _____

10. IDENTIFY the mood.

- This story made me feel _____

11. IDENTIFY the themes.

- This story's themes teach me something about _____
- How does this story teach me about this? _____

USE THE SELECTION TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

12. ANSWER all questions.

- Reread the questions carefully.
- Mark out incorrect answers to each multiple choice question.
- Circle or ✱ any question you skip and need to return to later.
- Look back in the text for answers you do not know.
- Remember to READ, THINK, and EXPLAIN when writing your answers to constructed-response questions.

13. MARK/WRITE the correct answer right in this book.

INFORMATIONAL TEXT

Informational text is used daily by most readers.

Effective readers use these strategies to construct meaning (to make sure they understand the selection):

Read the title and major headings.

Recall what you may already know about the subject.

Look at pictures, graphs, and charts.

Read the summary.

Skim the questions to be answered.

Read the selection and **identify**:

- ◆ The selection's purpose.
- ◆ Descriptions, definitions, and details in the selection.
- ◆ Problems and solutions discussed in the selection.
- ◆ The conclusions reached in the selection.

10 Strategies for Test Taking in Reading

◆ INFORMATIONAL TEXT ◆

PREPARING TO READ A TEST SELECTION

1. IDENTIFY the topic.

- The topic is _____
- I already know this about _____

2. LOCATE graphic organizers.

- The headings tell me _____
- The pictures tell me _____
- The captions tell me _____
- The chart/graph explains to me _____

3. READ the summary.

- The main points are _____

4. SKIM the questions.

- I will look for these answers _____

AS YOU READ THE TEST SELECTION

5. GO find answers.

- Read the article to find answers to the questions.
- Remember to construct meaning. Do YOU understand the article?

6. SEARCH for author's purpose.

- The purpose of the article is to _____

7. LOOK for descriptions, definitions, and details.

- The author describes these things _____
- The author describes with these examples _____

8. IDENTIFY types of information.

- Main Idea _____
- Cause and Effect _____
- Compare and Contrast _____
- Sequence of Events or Procedures _____
- Problem and Solution _____
- Drawing Conclusions _____

USE THE SELECTION TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

9. ANSWER all questions.

- Reread the questions carefully.
- Mark out incorrect answers to each multiple choice question.
- Circle or ✱ any question you skip and need to return to later.
- Look back in the text for answers you do not know.
- Remember to READ, THINK, and EXPLAIN when writing your answers to constructed-response questions.

10. MARK/WRITE the correct answer right in this book.

A Reading Test-Taking Plan

Use this checklist to work your way through the process.

Check off each item as you do it:

- Read the title. Does it make you think of anything?
Predict what the selection will be about.

- Look at all the pages of the selection.

- Read the headings throughout the text.
Determine the subject matter of what you will be reading.

- Look for **boldface** words, *italics*, and numbers.
Also, read any graphs, charts, or captions. What do they refer to?

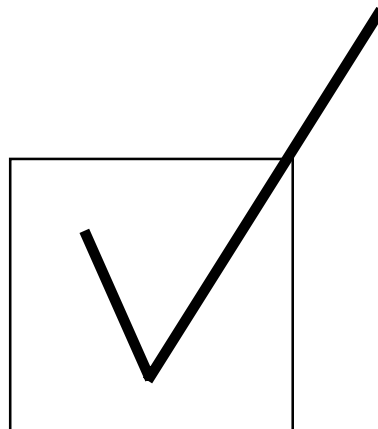
- Get the main idea by reading the summary.

- Read the questions and notice important words.
Examples:
 - not
 - most likely
 - difference
 - main
 - except
 - most
 - the author would probably agree
 - selection
 - of the following

- Read the selection. Look for the main idea and details.

- Answer the questions.

- Reread the selection as needed.



***D*irections:** Read this article. Then do Numbers 1 through 8.

Three Sea Mammals

Many kinds of creatures call the ocean their home. Fish and different kinds of plants live in the ocean. Some mammals also live in the ocean. Mammals are animals that are born alive. They do not hatch from eggs, like birds or fish. Mammals feed milk to their babies. This selection is about three mammals that live in the ocean.

Sea Lions

Sea lions live along the west coast of North America. These animals swim in the Pacific Ocean. Sea lions like to be near each other. A group of sea lions is called a colony. A colony of sea lions lives and plays together in the ocean and on the shore. The sea lions look for rocks along the shore. They climb up on the rocks to rest and sleep in the warm sunshine.

Sea lions are very good swimmers. They can swim very fast. When a sea lion is swimming, its ears and nostrils close so water does not enter them. A sea lion can remain underwater for many minutes.

Sea lions can dive very deep into the water to catch food. They like to eat octopus, squid, and fish. A sea lion has a very big appetite. It spends most of its time swimming in the ocean and searching the ocean floor for food.



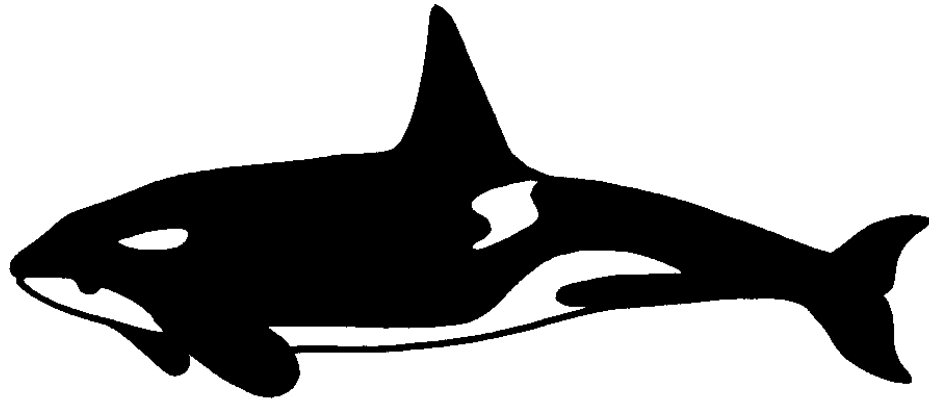
Sea Otters

Sea otters live in the Pacific Ocean, too. Sea otters live in the water between the coast of Alaska and California.



They like to live alone. Sea otters live almost their entire life in the water. They do not go on shore very often. Sea otters cannot move quickly on shore.

Fish, crabs, and clams are a sea otter's favorite meal. Sea otters dive deep into the water to find a clam. They bring the clam up to the surface. The sea otter must open the clam's shell before it can eat the clam. The sea otter may use a rock to break the shell. When the shell breaks open, the sea otter has a meal! Sea otters eat their meals in the water. They float on their backs and put their food on their stomach while they eat. When sea otters finish eating, they roll over in the water to wash away the scraps and bits of shell.



Orca Whales

Whales also live in the ocean. Orca whales are black and white. Their color makes them hard to see in the water. Orca whales are very large. They are about the same size as a small truck. The back fin of an Orca whale can be taller than an adult human. The Orca whale is a cousin of the dolphin.

Orca whales live in groups called pods. Most pods have between 5 and 30 whales. Almost all the whales living in a pod are female or young whales. Only two or three adult males live in the pod. The whales in the pod enjoy playing together and racing each other in the water. The pod works together to hunt for food.

Whales find their food in the ocean. Most of the time, the Orca whale stays close to the surface of the water. Orca whales can dive very deep into the water. In the deep water, whales try to catch sea lions and sea otters. Orca whales have over 40 teeth in their mouths. The whale's mouth opens wide so it can swallow a whole sea otter. When Orca whales are near, the sea lions and sea otters stay on the rocky shore. They wait until the whales go away before they go back into the water.

COMPARING THREE SEA MAMMALS

	SEA LIONS	SEA OTTERS	ORCA WHALES
LENGTH	7 ft.	3-4 ft.	23-30 ft.
WEIGHT	600 lbs.	30-100 lbs.	9,000-14,000 lbs.
LIFE SPAN	10-15 yrs.	up to 20 yrs.	up to 100 yrs.

1 This article is about

- animals that live in Alaska.
- life in the ocean.
- sea lions, sea otters, and whales.
- how sea creatures live together.

2 Using information from both the chart on page 37 and the text, list **four** main ideas about sea lions.

3 What information is **not** found in the chart “Comparing Three Sea Mammals”?

- the length of a sea lion
- the life span of an Orca whale
- the weight of a seal
- the weight of a sea otter

4 According to this article, sea otters may use a rock to

- sleep on.
- throw at other dangerous mammals.
- hide behind to escape from dangerous animals.
- break open a clam's shell.

5 Why does the sea otter spend most of its time in the water?

- It likes to float on its back while eating.
- Sea lions chase it off the rocks on shore.
- It likes to keep clean after meals.
- It cannot move quickly on the shore.

6 What is one way the author describes Orca whales?

- They are about the same size as a small car.
- They are hard to see in the water.
- They like to eat dolphins.
- They like to play with sea lions and sea otters.

7 Why can't whales catch food in shallow water?

8 Look at the information in the chart on page 37. The length of a sea otter is

- the shortest of the three sea mammals listed in the chart.
- greater than a sea lion's length.
- about the same as a small truck.
- 7 feet.

Answer Key & Teacher's Guide

Successful Test Taking®

READING & WRITING 3

2006 Edition


LEADERSHIP  RESOURCES®

303 Court Street, Port Huron, MI 48060 800.257.7157 Fax 810.985.7157

Successful Test Taking®

This *Successful Test Taking*® Reading & Writing 3 book is specifically designed to assist teachers and students as they incorporate the information and skills contained in the Colorado Model Content Standards into their learning environment. The book is an **essential teaching resource** for educators interested in preparing their students for the Colorado Student Assessment Program (CSAP). Students will see the book as a helpful **learning tool** to master important reading skills.

Using "Successful Test Taking®"

1. After each student receives a Successful Test Taking® Reading & Writing 3 book, let them know they can write and mark their answers in the Reading & Writing 3 book.
2. Use pages 3-5 to discuss preparation and aids to test taking.
3. On pages 6-9, review with your students the strategies for answering the different types of reading questions on the Colorado Student Assessment Program.
4. Have students turn to the Introduction to Reading Selections on page 10 and discuss it with them. Then, review the literary text (pages 10-12), informational text (pages 13-15), and the Reading Test Taking Plan (page 16) material if you wish. This material can be reviewed at any time, or not at all.
5. Next, have students begin the reading test for the first day. Students will read the directions (page 17) and then the selections. They will stop at page 31, concluding Day One testing.
6. The Day Two reading test (beginning on page 32) will be carried out in a similar fashion as Day One, with students reading the remaining reading selections. Students will stop at page 47, concluding Day Two testing.
7. The Day One writing test begins on page 48. Students will answer grammar questions, edit a paragraph and plan and write a rough draft of a paragraph.
8. The writing test for Day Two (beginning on page 57) will be carried out in a similar fashion as Day One testing, with students answering the remaining grammar questions and planning and writing a rough draft of two separate paragraphs.
9. **Remind students to continue reading until they reach a stop sign  in their books, at which point students stop. Students may not go on until you tell them to do so.**
10. There are 60 questions and 85 possible points in the reading portion of the Successful Test Taking® Reading & Writing 3 book. In the writing portion, there are 37 **grammar** items and 42 possible points, and three paragraph writing exercises.

FLESCH-KINCAID GRADE LEVEL READABILITY SCALE FOR ALL SELECTIONS

(BASED ON NUMBER OF SYLLABLES PER WORD AND
SENTENCE LENGTH IN WORDS)

Selection Title	Page #	Grade Level
Camping Out (LT)	18	3.13
Bicycle Safety Week (IT)	22	NA
Working Together (IT)	25	3.50
Poison Ivy (LT)	28	3.90
Dribble Dribble, Drop Drop (LT)	33	NA
Three Sea Mammals (IT)	36	3.30
Why the Sky is Far Away (LT)	40	3.80
Life in a Tree (IT)	44	3.40

LT = Literary Text

IT = Informational Text
