

CARS Comprehensive Assessment of Reading Strategies

Plus

Name _____

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For the Student

Comprehensive Assessment of Reading Strategies (CARS® Series) is a reading program that gives you practice with 12 reading strategies.

In *CARS® Book D* you will complete a Pretest and a Post Test. Each test contains reading passages and questions about the passages. After you read each passage, you will answer 12 questions. Each question helps you practice a particular reading strategy.

You will also complete 5 Benchmark tests. Each test contains longer reading passages, followed by 12 questions for you to answer. These Benchmarks will help keep your reading skills sharp and allow your teacher to see how well you are reading.

CARS® Book D will help you get the most from your reading. You will understand what important information to look for as you read. You will also learn to judge your own work and set reading goals. By the time you finish working with this book, you will be a better reader.

Your teacher will tell you when to take each part of the Pretest. The Pretest will help your teacher find out how well you understand what you read. Then your teacher can decide how to best help you to become an even better reader.

After you finish the Pretest, you will complete a self-assessment. This self-assessment will help you judge your own work. It will also help you set goals for future reading success.

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Pretest: Part I

Read this tale adapted from an African folktale. Then answer questions about the tale. Choose the best answer for Numbers 1 through 12.

In days gone by, there was a war between the birds and the animals. The bat did not know which side to take. So, at first he didn't join either side.

When the bat saw that victory was leaning to the side of the birds, he flew to join them. One of the birds asked what business the bat had in their camp.

"Don't you know that I am one of you?" said the bat. "See my wings." The bat was accepted by the birds, but victory soon swayed to the side of the animals. The bat deserted the birds and went over to the animals' side. One of the animals had noticed him in the camp of the birds. He said to the bat, "What are you doing here? Are you a spy?"

The bat replied, "I am one of you. Can't you see my teeth?" The bat parted his lips to show his small teeth.

The animals turned their back on the bat, and the birds refused to let him back into their camp. Eventually the animals won the war. Since that time, the bat has remained alone, an outcast from all the other creatures in the woods. Even today, the bat does not go out from his home, except at night.



<p>Finding Main Idea</p> <p>1. The best title for the folktale is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ “Bats, Birds, and Other Animals.” Ⓑ “The Animals Save the Day.” Ⓒ “Why the Bat Comes Out Only at Night.” Ⓓ “Why Birds and Animals Don’t Get Along.” 	<p>Recognizing Cause and Effect</p> <p>4. Why did the bat leave the birds and go over to the animals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ because the bat was more like an animal than a bird Ⓑ because the animals were winning the war Ⓒ because the animals asked him to join their camp Ⓓ because the birds refused to accept him
<p>Recalling Facts and Details</p> <p>2. The animals thought the bat might be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ a bird. Ⓑ an animal. Ⓒ neither bird nor animal. Ⓓ a spy. 	<p>Comparing and Contrasting</p> <p>5. How was the bat like the animals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ He came out only at night. Ⓑ He had four legs. Ⓒ He had teeth. Ⓓ He had wings.
<p>Understanding Sequence</p> <p>3. Which of these happened first?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ Victory swayed to the side of the animals. Ⓑ The bat left the birds to join the animals. Ⓒ The bat showed his small teeth. Ⓓ The birds refused to have the bat back. 	<p>Making Predictions</p> <p>6. Predict how things would be different for the bat today if it had remained with the birds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ Today, the bat would live alone, but would remain friendly with the animals. Ⓑ Today, the bat would live in nests and lay eggs like other birds. Ⓒ Today, the bat would not live alone and would probably come out during the day. Ⓓ Today, the bat would live among the birds as their leader.

Your teacher will tell you when to take each test. These Benchmarks will help you keep your reading skills sharp. They will also help your teacher see how well you continue to meet your reading goals.

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Benchmark I

Read this fable by Aesop. Then answer questions about the fable.
Choose the best answer for Numbers 1 through 12.

Two Travelers and the Bear

Two men were traveling on foot, each from a different direction. At the same time, they arrived at the edge of a dark forest. Since their journey would take them deep into the forest, each man was nervous about traveling alone. They decided to make their journey together. Two people would surely be safer traveling through the forest than one person traveling alone.

The first of the travelers, the one who had suggested that the two travel together, was a light and nimble fellow. He knew all kinds of lively songs and humorous stories. He was ready to share a laugh at almost any time. There was nothing that he couldn't make into a joke. Just walking along through the forest seemed to fill him with enthusiasm. His stride was practically a hopping little dance.

The second traveler was slower, but solid and strong. He looked neither to the right nor the left as he walked. Instead, he kept a steady, determined pace. He could never remember jokes he had heard, and wouldn't have been able to tell them well, even if he had. He considered himself a fair fiddle player, but he wasn't able to carry even a single note. Having neither a fiddle in his bag, nor any stories in his head, he was grateful to have a companion, especially one so entertaining.

As the two men walked through the deep shadows of the forest, they heard a rustling in the thickets.

"I'm sure it's nothing," said the first traveler, trying not to appear frightened. He then began to tell a joke.

"Well, then it's a very large nothing!" shouted the second traveler as a bear came charging out of a thicket. The first man broke off the joke he was telling, screamed for help, and headed for the trees as fast as his feet could carry him. The bear tried to catch him, but the man was too quick for the beast. In short order, the man was safely up a tree, clinging to a delicate branch. The bear started up the tree after him but then changed its mind. Instead, the bear turned its attention to the second man.

The second man had faced a similar situation in the past. He knew that running was out of the question. He was too slow, and the bear could certainly catch him. If he tried to fight the bear, he would not win. So, he dropped to the ground and lay there holding his breath, hoping that the bear would not attack.

The bear came up to where the second man lay. Its huge paws crunched on the gravel path as it circled him. The bear used its powerful snout to nudge the man, trying to see if he would move. Then it sniffed the man's legs and sniffed at his feet. It sniffed at the bag he had dropped on the ground. It sniffed at his head, so close to the man's ear that the bear's whiskers tickled him.

Finally, the bear decided that the man was of no threat. He shuffled away, back into the thicket. The man didn't move for several minutes. Finally, he sat up and looked around.

"You can come down now," he told his companion. "I think the bear has gone for good."

The first man came down from the tree, feeling very sheepish. Soon, the two men were continuing their journey. After a while, the first man started joking again, trying to win back the other's approval.

"That bear looked like he was whispering in your ear," he laughed. "Tell me, did it say something wonderful and wise?"

The second man looked the first man straight in the eye. "As a matter of fact, it did. It told me that a real friend does more than keep you entertained. A real friend stands by you in the face of trouble."



Finding Main Idea

1. The fable is mostly about
- Ⓐ two travelers who become dear friends.
 - Ⓑ travelers who reveal their true nature during a scary journey.
 - Ⓒ a bear that gives advice to strangers.
 - Ⓓ a bear that likes to frighten travelers.

Recognizing Cause and Effect

4. At first, the second man was grateful to have the first man as a companion because
- Ⓐ the first man knew the forest well.
 - Ⓑ the first man knew about bears.
 - Ⓒ the first man was entertaining.
 - Ⓓ the first man played the fiddle.

Recalling Facts and Details

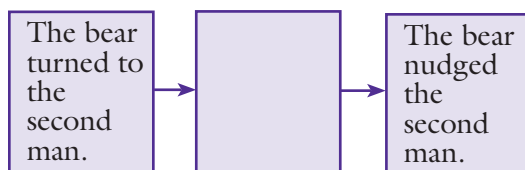
2. Before they entered the forest, both travelers felt
- Ⓐ shy.
 - Ⓑ lonely.
 - Ⓒ nervous.
 - Ⓓ enthusiastic.

Comparing and Contrasting

5. In the fable, the first traveler's stride is compared to a
- Ⓐ laugh.
 - Ⓑ dance.
 - Ⓒ song.
 - Ⓓ fiddle.

Understanding Sequence

3. The time line describes some of the things that happened in the fable.



What belongs in the empty box?

- Ⓐ The bear sniffed at the second man's head.
- Ⓑ The bear tried to climb the tree.
- Ⓒ The second man dropped to the ground.
- Ⓓ The second man sat up and looked around.

Making Predictions

6. Predict what will happen after the two men finish their journey.
- Ⓐ The second man will want to continue the friendship.
 - Ⓑ Both men will agree to travel together again.
 - Ⓒ The first man will return to the woods to face the bear alone.
 - Ⓓ The two men will go their separate ways.

Post Test

Your teacher will tell you when to take each part of Post Test. The Post Test will help your teacher see how your reading has improved.

After you finish the Post Test, you will complete a self-assessment. This self-assessment will help you judge your own work. It will also help you see how well you are meeting your reading goals.

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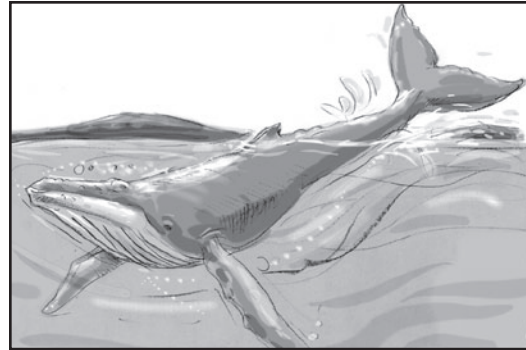
Read this article about whales. Then answer questions about the article. Choose the best answer for Numbers 1 through 12.

Whale Songs

Whales have long been a source of fascination for scientists. Blue whales are the largest of all animals to ever live on earth. Blue whales grow to be about 80 feet long. They live in all oceans. Blue whales migrate throughout the year. They like to spend the winter in warm waters. Then they travel to cooler waters in the spring and summer. Blue whales make the deepest, most powerful sounds of any animals. Such sounds are so strong that they travel across several oceans.

Humpback whales are smaller than blue whales. They grow to about 50 feet. Unlike blue whales, humpbacks can swim backward. However, like blue whales, humpbacks migrate to cold waters in the spring and summer. They spend eight months traveling and feeding in these cold ocean waters. Humpbacks feed for several months. Then they migrate to warm waters in the fall and winter.

Both blue whales and humpback whales live in groups called pods. Both whales also make unusual sounds. Some of the words used to describe these sounds are moans, snores, screams, knocks, chirps,



whistles, and clicks. Whales put these sounds together in a long musical fashion that lasts anywhere from 6 to 30 minutes. Scientists called such sounds whale songs. Whales sing these unusual songs over and over, note by note. They can be heard miles away.

Scientists have not been able to figure out exactly why whales sing. But they do know that members of the same pod sing the same song. Scientists have also stumbled across another interesting fact. They discovered that whale songs change over time. When comparing recordings of whales, they found that the whale songs from one group of whales were very different from the same group of whales recorded years later. Until scientists figure out more about whale songs, they will continue to study their unique brand of music.

<p>Finding Main Idea</p> <p>1. The first paragraph tells mainly about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ whale songs. Ⓑ humpback whales. Ⓒ male whales. Ⓓ blue whales. 	<p>Recognizing Cause and Effect</p> <p>4. The sound a blue whale makes is so deep that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ it can travel across many oceans. Ⓑ scientists on land can hear it. Ⓒ it cannot be recorded. Ⓓ it cannot be heard by other whales.
<p>Recalling Facts and Details</p> <p>2. What is true about blue whales?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ They grow to about 50 feet. Ⓑ They are the largest of all animals. Ⓒ They travel only in cold waters. Ⓓ They travel through the ocean alone. 	<p>Comparing and Contrasting</p> <p>5. One way a humpback whale is different from a blue whale is that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ a humpback whale is larger. Ⓑ a humpback whale cannot make sounds. Ⓒ a humpback whale can swim backward. Ⓓ a humpback makes the most powerful sounds of any animal.
<p>Understanding Sequence</p> <p>3. What do humpback whales do after spending eight months in cold water?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ They grow to about 90 feet. Ⓑ They change their song. Ⓒ They migrate to warm waters. Ⓓ They feed for four months. 	<p>Making Predictions</p> <p>6. What would happen if scientists recorded the songs of humpback whales today and then ten years later?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ The songs would be shorter. Ⓑ The songs would be the same. Ⓒ The songs would be longer. Ⓓ The songs would be different.