

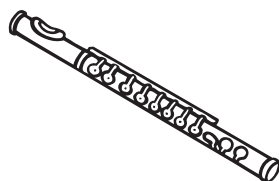
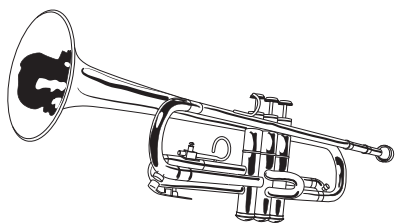
Read the article “A School Band” before answering Numbers 1 through 10.

A School Band

Most middle schools have a school band. Any student can join the band. During the school year, students learn to play musical instruments. They learn how to read music. They learn to play songs as a group. Different school bands may have different instruments. They may play different styles of music. But most school bands work the same way.

First, students choose an instrument to play. Many children are unfamiliar with instruments. So the school lets everyone try to play different ones. Students can try trumpets and horns. They can try drums. They can try wind instruments such as the flute. Which instrument is a good match? For most children, the answer is unknown. They have never played in a band. The bandleader will tell students if they played any instruments really well. This can help them choose.

Next, students get their instruments. Some students buy one. But most students rent one for the year. They pay to use their instrument each month. When school ends, they can return their instrument if they do not plan to play the following year.



Then, students take some lessons. They meet in small groups each week. Each group includes children who play the same instrument. The lessons may take place during the school day. Some lessons happen before or after school. Students meet with a teacher. They learn how to hold and play their instruments the right way. They learn how to read music. They replay the same notes over and over.

Soon, the whole band starts to practice together. They meet before or after school at least one day each week. Students sit with their small groups. The bandleader teaches the band songs to play. Students must practice songs at home. They must come to lessons. They must come to band practice. It takes all players to make a band sound good. Students who do not practice play poorly. The bandleader will be displeased!

In time, the band is ready to play its songs for others. Most school bands have show days at least twice a year. Family and friends come to hear the band play. Playing for others helps students feel proud. At first, some children may have disliked the hard work. Now they are playing in a band. Now they know it is possible to play really well!



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GO ON →

Name: _____ Date: _____

Now answer Numbers 1 through 10. Base your answers on “A School Band.”

- 1 Which sentence BEST explains what the article is about?
- Ⓐ Most middle schools have a school band.
 - Ⓑ Students must practice to be in a school band.
 - Ⓒ Many children are unfamiliar with instruments.
 - Ⓓ Children in a school band learn to play instruments and read music.

- 2 Read this sentence from the article.

When school ends, they can return their instrument if they do not plan to play the following year.

If *turn* means “move around in a circle,” then *return* means

- Ⓕ take away
 - Ⓖ bring back
 - Ⓗ not move around
 - Ⓘ able to move around
- 3 What do students learn when the whole band practices together?
- Ⓐ They learn how to read music.
 - Ⓑ They learn songs to play with the band.
 - Ⓒ They learn how to hold their instruments.
 - Ⓓ They learn how to replay notes over and over.

- 4 Read this sentence from the article.

They replay the same notes over and over.

What does *replay* mean?

- Ⓕ one who plays
- Ⓖ does not play
- Ⓗ able to play
- Ⓘ play again

- 5 Read this sentence from the article.

They learn how to hold and play their instruments the right way.

Which word has the OPPOSITE meaning of the word *right*?

- Ⓐ correct
- Ⓑ lesson
- Ⓒ write
- Ⓓ wrong

- 6 Which sentence BEST explains what the second paragraph on page 169 is about?

- Ⓕ Children must practice playing at home.
- Ⓖ Children try each instrument before picking one.
- Ⓗ Children can feel proud to play in a school band.
- Ⓘ Children buy or rent an instrument for school band.

- 7** Read this sentence from the article.

The bandleader will be displeased!

If *pleased* means “happy,” what does *displeased* mean?

- Ⓐ happy Ⓒ happy again
Ⓑ not happy Ⓓ able to be happy

- ## 8 What happens during lessons?

- Ⓕ Students try different instruments.
- Ⓖ Students play for family and friends.
- Ⓗ Students play their instrument at home.
- Ⓘ Students learn to hold and play their instrument.

- 9** Read this sentence from the article.

At first, some children may have disliked the hard work.

What does the word *disliked* mean?

- Ⓐ able to like Ⓒ not liked
Ⓑ liked again Ⓓ liked

- 10** Why did the author MOST LIKELY write “A School Band”?

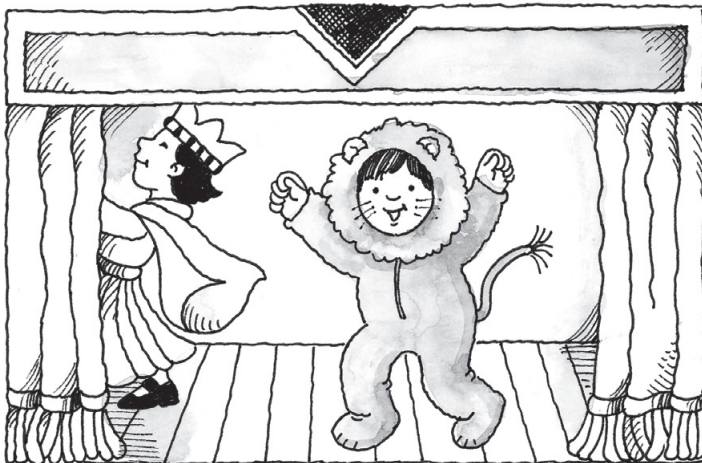
- Ⓕ to make students want to start a school band
- Ⓖ to tell funny stories about being in a school band
- Ⓗ to tell readers what it is like to be in a school band
- Ⓘ to teach readers how to play musical instruments

Read the article “A School Play” before answering Numbers 11 through 20.

A School Play

Have you ever seen a play? People act on stage and pretend to be other people or animals. These people are actors. They get to dress up in special clothes. People who come to watch the play are the audience. They sit in seats in front of the stage. At the end of the play, the audience members clap their hands to show they liked the show. The actors walk off the stage and then reenter. They bow to say thank you.

School children can put on a play, too. Some schools have a play every year. Some of the children act in the play. They read and reread their lines to learn the words they must say. Some children may feel dissatisfied because they do not know their parts. Yet they practice some more until they know what to say. They also get on the stage and learn where to stand and what to do.



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Some children do not like to act. They dislike standing on stage. There are other jobs they can do to help. Children can make signs that tell about the play. They put the signs up in different places. They want everyone to know about the play.

Teachers help children get ready for the play. If children cannot remember what to say, teachers will help them practice their lines.

Moms and dads help, too. Even some grandmothers and grandfathers work on the play. Family members may make the clothes that the children wear. The clothes might look like something people wore long ago. Some clothes might help the children look like animals.

The families also help build the set. The set is what is on the stage. A play that happens in the past might have a castle. A play that takes place in the forest could have lots of trees.

After weeks of work, the play is ready. All the children know their lines, the set is built, and the clothes are done. At last, the play can begin.

Family and friends come to watch the play. The children do a great job! The friends and family like the play. They know that putting on a play is a big job. After the play, there is a big party. Everyone is happy. They all had fun doing the play.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Now answer Numbers 11 through 20. Base your answers on “A School Play.”

- 11 What is the MAIN idea of the article?
- Ⓐ Everyone has fun when they help put on a play.
 - Ⓑ School children put on a play by themselves.
 - Ⓒ School children dress up in special clothes.
 - Ⓓ Friends and family go see a play.

- 12 Read this sentence from the article.

The actors walk off the stage and then reenter.

What does *reenter* mean?

- Ⓔ one who goes onto Ⓗ able to go onto
 - Ⓖ unable to go onto Ⓘ go onto again
- 13 Why do children practice for a play?
- Ⓐ They will know what a play is.
 - Ⓑ They will be in a play every year.
 - Ⓒ They will know what to say and do.
 - Ⓓ They will be able to go to the party.
- 14 What is the MAIN idea of the first paragraph on page 175?
- Ⓔ Some children make signs to tell about the play.
 - Ⓖ Children who do not act can do other jobs.
 - Ⓗ Some children dislike being on stage.
 - Ⓘ Some children do not like to act.

- 15 Read this sentence from the article.

Some children may feel dissatisfied because they do not know their parts.

If *satisfied* means “happy,” then *dissatisfied* means

- Ⓐ happy. Ⓒ happy again.
Ⓑ not happy. Ⓓ able to be happy.

- 16 Read this sentence from the article.

They read and reread their lines to learn the words they must say.

What does *reread* mean?

- Ⓕ not look at something that is written
Ⓖ looked at something that was written
Ⓗ look again at something that is written
Ⓘ the opposite of looking at something that is written

- 17 Read these sentences from the article.

Some children do not like to act. They dislike standing on stage.

If *like* means “care for,” what does *dislike* mean?

- Ⓐ not care for
Ⓑ able to care for
Ⓒ done in a way that shows care
Ⓓ done in a way that does not show care

- 18 What is the MAIN idea of the third paragraph on page 175?
- Ⓕ Children may wear clothes from long ago.
 - Ⓖ Family members help children put on a play.
 - Ⓗ Grandmothers and grandfathers like to help with a play.
 - Ⓘ Some clothes may make the children look like animals.

- 19 Read this sentence from the article.

If children cannot remember what to say, teachers will help them practice their lines.

Which word has the OPPOSITE meaning of the word *remember*?

- Ⓐ forget
 - Ⓑ know
 - Ⓒ learn
 - Ⓓ practice
- 20 Why did the author MOST LIKELY write “A School Play”?
- Ⓕ to make readers believe that plays are hard to put on
 - Ⓖ to explain how school children can put on a play
 - Ⓗ to describe how friends can help put on plays
 - Ⓘ to tell funny stories about school plays



Name: _____ **Date:** _____

- 21** How do school activities help children express themselves? Use text evidence from “A School Play” and “A School Band” in your answer.

[illegible]