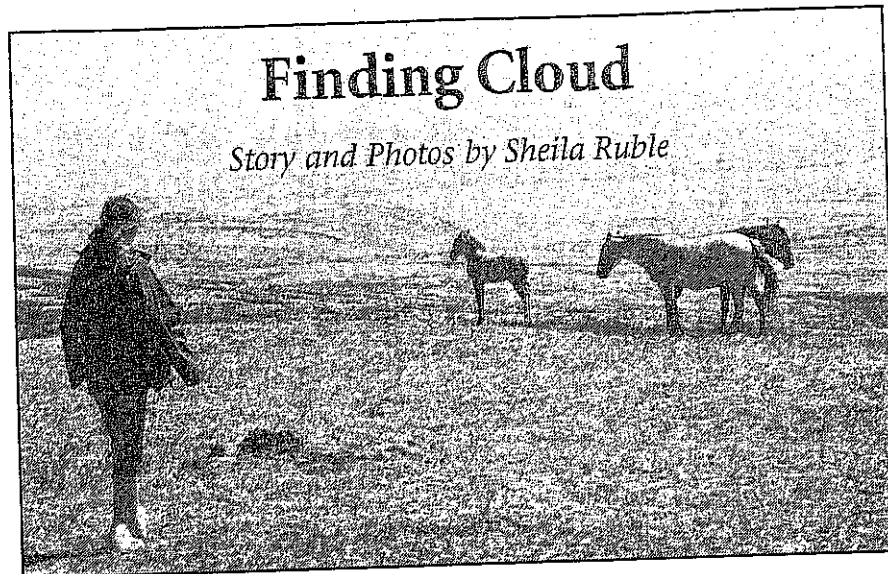


# Directions

Read this story. Then answer questions 1 through 6.



1 At age eleven, my young friend Rachel was horse crazy. She had been longing to visit the wild-horse range in the Pryor Mountains. Small scattered bands of mustangs have roamed across this range since the late 1800s. It lies south of Billings, Montana, along the border of Montana and Wyoming. In early summer, when I decided to make a trip to photograph wild horses, I invited Rachel to come along.

2 No one knows for sure the actual origins of these mustangs. Many of them have unique genetic characteristics—such as one less vertebra—linking them to the colonial horses brought to America by Spanish conquistadors five hundred years ago. Because the Pryor Mountains do not get many visitors, the horses have lived in isolation for many years. They roam the desert-like red-dirt lowlands in the winter and climb to the high alpine meadows in the summer.

## A Famous Stallion

3 As Rachel and I jounced our way up a rocky, twisting dirt road, she asked, “Do you think we’ll see Cloud?” Cloud, a handsome palomino stallion, achieved national fame when a book and a video were made about him. Of Rachel’s many plastic horse statues, the one modeled after Cloud was her favorite.

4 “You never know what you’re going to find,” I told Rachel. “Wild  
horses travel great distances in search of food and water. Cloud may be out  
in the open grazing, or hidden in the fir trees trying to escape biting flies.”

5 Eventually, we began to see a number of grazing horses. I pointed  
out the three plants known to be poisonous to horses. They’re often called  
the three “Ls”: bright blue *lupine*, the darker blue *larkspur*, and clumps of  
white showy *locoweed*. By trial and error, wild horses must learn to avoid  
eating plants that make them ill.

6 After parking the truck, we sat on a bank above the horses’ main  
water hole. It was really just a small muddy pond well on its way to drying  
up. We visited with some filmmakers from Indiana who were taping a  
video. After admiring their huge camera, Rachel asked if anyone had  
seen Cloud.

7 “Not today,” they said, “but his mother is grazing over that hill.  
His son with his harem are just over the ridge to the west.”

8 I looked at Rachel and smiled. We might be getting close!



### The Best Day

9 Having checked out the water hole and cruised several more back  
roads, it was time to start toward home. We had seen many horses:  
stallions with their little bands of mares and foals, and young bachelor  
stallions staging mock battles. But we had not seen Cloud. I could sense

**Go On**

Rachel's disappointment. The wild-horse range, set aside in 1968 as America's first wild-horse preserve, covers 31,000 acres of rocky hillsides and deep limestone canyons. Cloud could be anywhere.

10           Just before we reached the boundary fence, I spotted one last group of horses with two dun colts so alike they could have been twins. We climbed out of the truck for a final look around. As I walked over a little rise, there was Cloud! He looked as if he had recently taken a mud bath. He was more red than his usual yellow, but even covered with mud, Cloud was imposing.

11           Rachel was thrilled. Here was her plastic horse in the flesh, first sniffing noses with one of his dun offspring, then chasing off a rival stallion trying to steal a mare. In between checking on the whereabouts of his mares, Cloud would snatch a bite or two to eat.

12           I snapped several photos as Rachel stood watching Cloud and his mares. She found a little blue roan filly especially appealing. At sunset, we finally set off on the long drive home. Rachel looked over at me and grinned.

13           "I think this has been the best day of my whole life!" she said.

**1** Which sentence from the story best supports the idea that Rachel was lucky to see Cloud?

- A** “Cloud, a handsome palomino stallion, achieved national fame when a book and a video were made about him.”
- B** “We had seen many horses: stallions with their little bands of mares and foals, and young bachelor stallions staging mock battles.”
- C** “The wild-horse range, set aside in 1968 as America’s first wild-horse preserve, covers 31,000 acres of rocky hillsides and deep limestone canyons.”
- D** “Here was her plastic horse in the flesh, first sniffing noses with one of his dun offspring, then chasing off a rival stallion trying to steal a mare.”

**2** Based on the story, you can infer that the narrator

- A** has been to the wild-horse range before
- B** finds watching the wild horses dull
- C** is visiting the wild-horse range for the first time
- D** works as a ranger for the wild-horse range

**3** Based on your answer to question 2, which detail from the story best supports your answer?

- A** The narrator is visiting the wild-horse range to take photographs.
- B** The narrator takes Rachel with her on the trip.
- C** The narrator tells Rachel facts about the wild-horse range.
- D** The narrator does not know where to find Cloud.

**4** Read this sentence from paragraph 3.

**“Of Rachel’s many plastic horse statues, the one modeled after Cloud was her favorite.”**

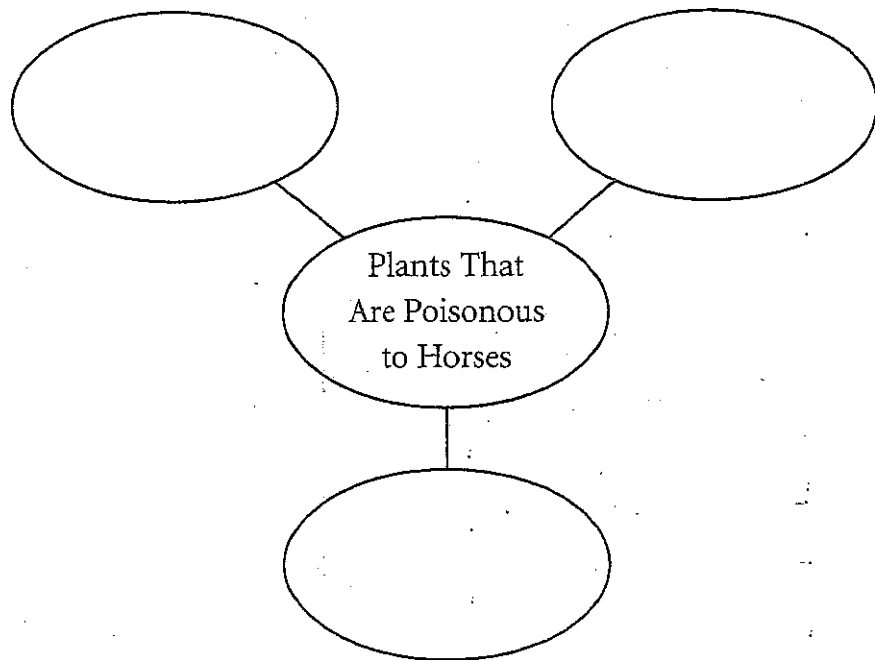
The author includes this sentence mainly to

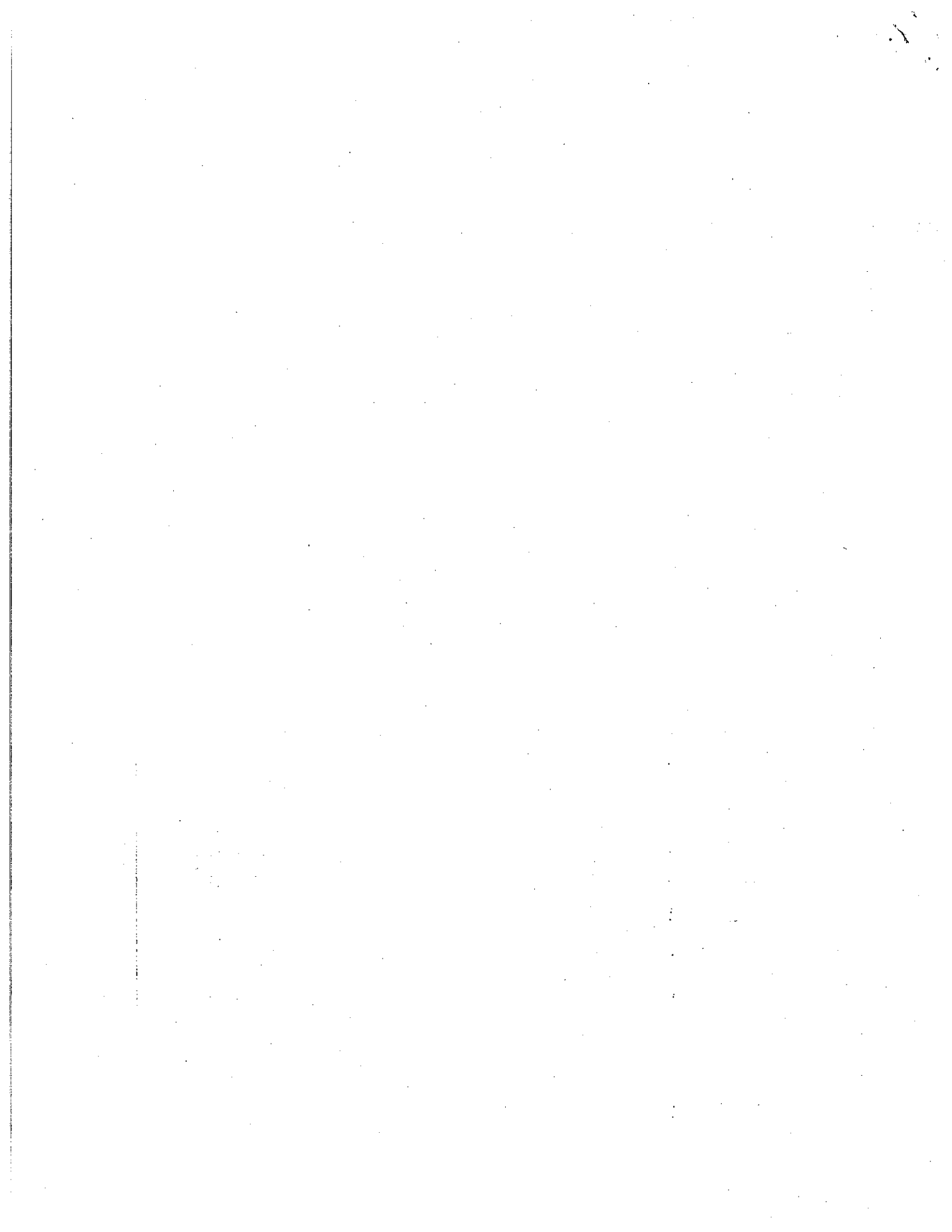
- A** emphasize how unlikely it is that they will spot Cloud
- B** explain why Rachel is so keen to spot Cloud
- C** describe how Rachel plans to identify Cloud
- D** support the idea that Cloud is handsome

**5** In which scene does Rachel achieve her goal for the day?

- A** when the narrator invites her to go to the range
- B** when she watches the horses at the water hole
- C** when she asks the filmmakers about Cloud
- D** when the narrator spots Cloud as they are leaving

**6** Complete the web below using details from the story.





**E**

**4**

**1**

*Sixty division facts*

**THE MAD MINUTE**

$9 \overline{)81}$	$7 \overline{)21}$	$8 \overline{)40}$	$6 \overline{)54}$	$5 \overline{)15}$	$8 \overline{)16}$	$6 \overline{)18}$	$4 \overline{)16}$	$9 \overline{)27}$	$5 \overline{)45}$
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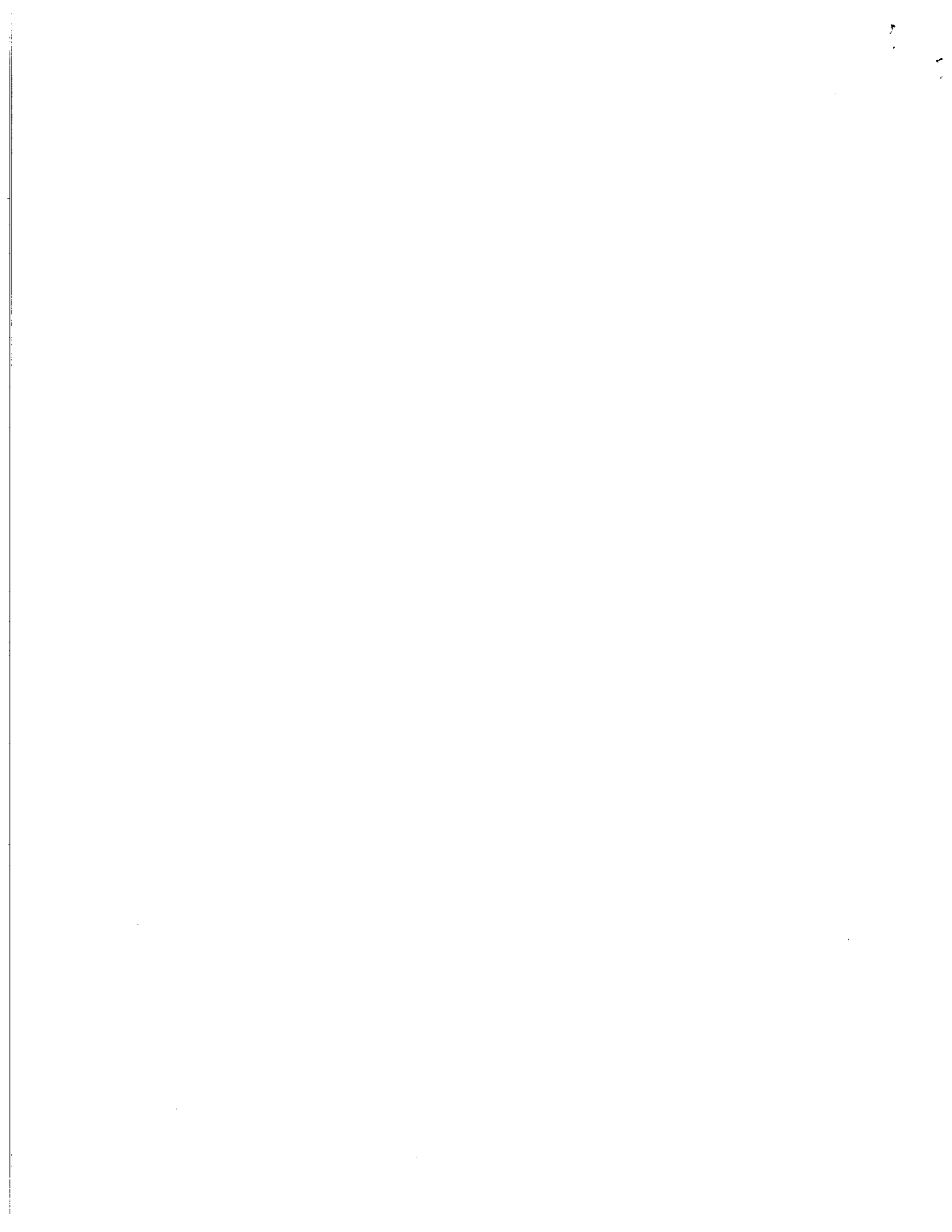
$5 \overline{)5}$	$6 \overline{)48}$	$3 \overline{)27}$	$9 \overline{)72}$	$7 \overline{)63}$	$6 \overline{)12}$	$9 \overline{)0}$	$2 \overline{)18}$	$4 \overline{)32}$	$7 \overline{)35}$
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$5 \overline{)20}$	$8 \overline{)32}$	$2 \overline{)10}$	$5 \overline{)25}$	$2 \overline{)16}$	$8 \overline{)48}$	$4 \overline{)28}$	$7 \overline{)14}$	$9 \overline{)36}$	$5 \overline{)40}$
--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------

$8 \overline{)24}$	$9 \overline{)9}$	$6 \overline{)24}$	$4 \overline{)24}$	$9 \overline{)63}$	$5 \overline{)10}$	$6 \overline{)42}$	$8 \overline{)56}$	$3 \overline{)18}$	$7 \overline{)42}$
--------------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------

$2 \overline{)14}$	$7 \overline{)56}$	$5 \overline{)30}$	$3 \overline{)24}$	$8 \overline{)64}$	$7 \overline{)28}$	$9 \overline{)54}$	$4 \overline{)36}$	$5 \overline{)35}$	$4 \overline{)12}$
--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------

$4 \overline{)20}$	$9 \overline{)45}$	$3 \overline{)21}$	$2 \overline{)12}$	$6 \overline{)30}$	$5 \overline{)0}$	$8 \overline{)72}$	$3 \overline{)15}$	$7 \overline{)49}$	$6 \overline{)36}$
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**E****4****5***Sixty division facts***THE MAD MINUTE**

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{)54} \\ 7 \overline{)14} \\ 8 \overline{)40} \\ 9 \overline{)27} \\ 4 \overline{)24} \\ 7 \overline{)63} \\ 3 \overline{)18} \\ 5 \overline{)25} \\ 8 \overline{)8} \\ 6 \overline{)18} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \overline{)18} \\ 5 \overline{)40} \\ 2 \overline{)16} \\ 7 \overline{)21} \\ 8 \overline{)48} \\ 4 \overline{)28} \\ 8 \overline{)24} \\ 6 \overline{)24} \\ 9 \overline{)63} \\ 4 \overline{)16} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{)0} \\ 9 \overline{)36} \\ 6 \overline{)48} \\ 8 \overline{)16} \\ 3 \overline{)12} \\ 4 \overline{)8} \\ 2 \overline{)0} \\ 7 \overline{)35} \\ 3 \overline{)27} \\ 8 \overline{)32} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{)72} \\ 5 \overline{)20} \\ 6 \overline{)12} \\ 4 \overline{)32} \\ 7 \overline{)28} \\ 6 \overline{)42} \\ 2 \overline{)18} \\ 8 \overline{)56} \\ 5 \overline{)30} \\ 6 \overline{)30} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{)6} \\ 4 \overline{)20} \\ 7 \overline{)56} \\ 2 \overline{)12} \\ 9 \overline{)45} \\ 5 \overline{)40} \\ 4 \overline{)12} \\ 3 \overline{)24} \\ 4 \overline{)36} \\ 7 \overline{)42} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{)15} \\ 9 \overline{)54} \\ 5 \overline{)15} \\ 3 \overline{)21} \\ 8 \overline{)64} \\ 5 \overline{)0} \\ 7 \overline{)49} \\ 3 \overline{)9} \\ 6 \overline{)36} \\ 5 \overline{)45} \end{array}$$



**E****4****3**

Sixty division facts

**THE MAD MINUTE**

$$9 \overline{) 0} \quad 8 \overline{) 40} \quad 7 \overline{) 49} \quad 3 \overline{) 24} \quad 5 \overline{) 45} \quad 6 \overline{) 36} \quad 7 \overline{) 21} \quad 4 \overline{) 28} \quad 9 \overline{) 72} \quad 6 \overline{) 18}$$

$$5 \overline{) 15} \quad 8 \overline{) 48} \quad 2 \overline{) 16} \quad 8 \overline{) 8} \quad 7 \overline{) 28} \quad 9 \overline{) 9} \quad 3 \overline{) 21} \quad 5 \overline{) 40} \quad 6 \overline{) 54} \quad 8 \overline{) 24}$$

$$9 \overline{) 27} \quad 2 \overline{) 6} \quad 9 \overline{) 54} \quad 6 \overline{) 12} \quad 2 \overline{) 10} \quad 6 \overline{) 42} \quad 8 \overline{) 32} \quad 5 \overline{) 35} \quad 9 \overline{) 63} \quad 7 \overline{) 63}$$

$$2 \overline{) 14} \quad 7 \overline{) 35} \quad 2 \overline{) 18} \quad 5 \overline{) 30} \quad 8 \overline{) 56} \quad 2 \overline{) 8} \quad 3 \overline{) 12} \quad 4 \overline{) 24} \quad 7 \overline{) 42} \quad 6 \overline{) 24}$$

$$8 \overline{) 16} \quad 9 \overline{) 36} \quad 3 \overline{) 18} \quad 5 \overline{) 25} \quad 4 \overline{) 36} \quad 3 \overline{) 9} \quad 8 \overline{) 64} \quad 7 \overline{) 7} \quad 4 \overline{) 32} \quad 8 \overline{) 72}$$

$$9 \overline{) 18} \quad 8 \overline{) 0} \quad 3 \overline{) 15} \quad 6 \overline{) 48} \quad 5 \overline{) 20} \quad 7 \overline{) 14} \quad 7 \overline{) 56} \quad 9 \overline{) 81} \quad 3 \overline{) 27} \quad 6 \overline{) 30}$$



**THE MAD MINUTE**

**F 5 1** Sixty reducing facts

$\frac{6}{12}$   $\frac{4}{10}$   $\frac{3}{9}$   $\frac{6}{4}$   $\frac{2}{8}$   $\frac{20}{20}$   $\frac{8}{12}$   $\frac{6}{9}$   $\frac{20}{10}$   $\frac{12}{20}$

$\frac{3}{3}$   $\frac{8}{2}$   $\frac{4}{6}$   $\frac{20}{15}$   $\frac{10}{20}$   $\frac{5}{20}$   $\frac{6}{15}$   $\frac{2}{10}$   $\frac{7}{14}$   $\frac{8}{14}$

$\frac{4}{20}$   $\frac{5}{15}$   $\frac{10}{2}$   $\frac{5}{10}$   $\frac{12}{16}$   $\frac{3}{12}$   $\frac{15}{6}$   $\frac{2}{16}$   $\frac{2}{10}$   $\frac{8}{10}$

$\frac{16}{12}$   $\frac{15}{15}$   $\frac{3}{6}$   $\frac{12}{8}$   $\frac{18}{24}$   $\frac{9}{15}$   $\frac{6}{20}$   $\frac{3}{15}$   $\frac{2}{16}$   $\frac{6}{16}$

$\frac{9}{12}$   $\frac{8}{20}$   $\frac{20}{6}$   $\frac{5}{25}$   $\frac{10}{12}$   $\frac{2}{4}$   $\frac{9}{24}$   $\frac{15}{3}$   $\frac{9}{18}$   $\frac{8}{16}$

$\frac{2}{6}$   $\frac{6}{3}$   $\frac{10}{20}$   $\frac{4}{16}$   $\frac{4}{12}$   $\frac{9}{9}$   $\frac{6}{24}$   $\frac{24}{18}$   $\frac{6}{10}$   $\frac{4}{10}$



# Understanding Ratios



Write each ratio in three ways.

1. bananas to pears

2. apples to pears

2 to 3, 2:3,  $\frac{2}{3}$

3. pears to total fruit

4. bananas to apples

Write a ratio to compare the number of items to the price.

Write each ratio as a fraction.

5. 8 pencils for 59¢

6. 5 limes for 25¢

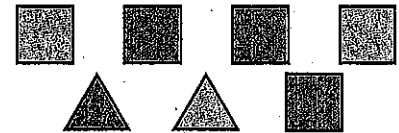
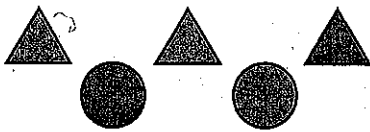
7. 1 cookie for 35¢

Write each ratio in three ways.

8. circles to triangles

9. circles to squares

10. triangles to squares



Write each ratio as a fraction.

11. 5 runs to 8 hits

12. 100 miles in 2 hours

13. 30 students to 1 teacher





Until 1983, Tillson Lake had been a lovely weekend and vacation spot for many families. Then everything changed. During the Fourth of July weekend, residents woke up one morning to find that the lake had disappeared.

Some people didn't believe what they were seeing. They looked again, but to their amazement they found they had been right the first time. The lake had simply vanished. In its place was a muddy crater, 30 feet deep. It was as if the lake had been a giant bathtub and someone had pulled the plug.

The lake's owner, Joseph Unanue, did indeed pull the plug. That's exactly what happened. The dam that held back the water to form the lake was crumbling, so government officials ordered him to repair it. They issued him a permit to lower the water level "five feet or more." He did—much more. Mr. Unanue found that repairs to the dam would cost \$100,000. He didn't want to spend that much, so he opened the dam and lowered the water level until the lake was completely drained. People living above the dam ended up with no lake. People living below the dam ended up with tons of mud and lots of dead fish. Everyone involved was furious at Mr. Unanue.

Area residents believe Mr. Unanue acted out of spite. They say he wanted to get back at them because the town wouldn't let him develop a trailer park on the lakeshore. When he couldn't build his trailer park, he just went away and took his lake with him.

1. This story is mainly about
  - (a) digging a crater.
  - (b) a lake that disappeared.
  - (c) an extremely dry summer.
  - (d) fishing in a small stream.
2. People looked again because they
  - (a) didn't believe what they saw.
  - (b) enjoyed the pretty lake.
  - (c) forgot to put on glasses.
  - (d) wanted to see the fish.
3. The lake was like a bathtub because
  - (a) it had towels hanging near it.
  - (b) the water was warm and soapy.
  - (c) it could be emptied out.
  - (d) people got clean in it.
4. The people near the lake are
  - (a) glad the water is gone.
  - (b) ready to sell their houses.
  - (c) planning to add more water.
  - (d) angry with Mr. Unanue.
5. Mr. Unanue drained the lake because
  - (a) the lake was too full.
  - (b) people drowned while swimming.
  - (c) he didn't want to fix the dam.
  - (d) the fish were getting old.
6. To be involved means to
  - (a) lose one's temper.
  - (b) have something to do with.
  - (c) turn over on the beach.
  - (d) complain to neighbors.
7. Neighbors think Mr. Unanue is
  - (a) careful about his work.
  - (b) well within his rights.
  - (c) tired of swimming.
  - (d) a nasty and spiteful man.
8. The situation could be fixed by
  - (a) planting some trees.
  - (b) repairing the dam.
  - (c) buying some new boats.
  - (d) cleaning up the dead fish.



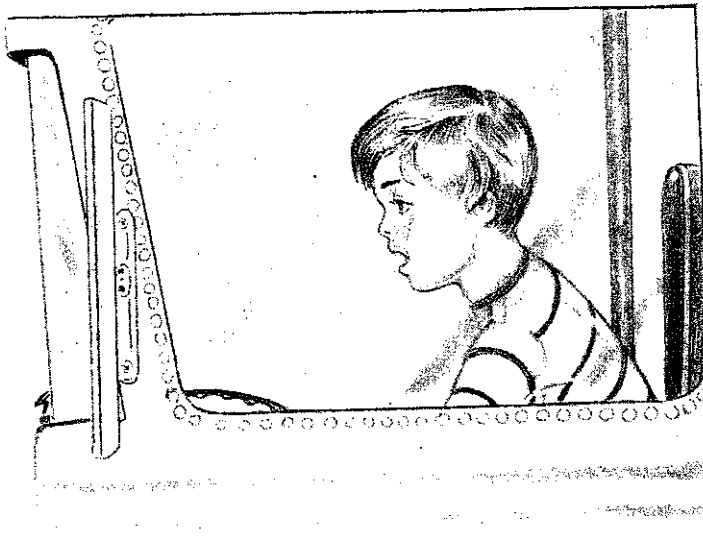
No child is too young to learn how to swim. There are even swimming classes for infants. A child should be taught this important survival skill as early as possible. Teaching a child to drive, however, is another story.

In Chicago, a well-meaning but foolish father showed his ten-year-old son how to drive. At age eleven, the boy decided to try out these skills on his own.

The lad borrowed a bus from a bus barn belonging to the Chicago Transit Authority. He managed to navigate the vehicle through the streets of the city. Fifteen miles beyond the city limits, the bus with its youthful driver was spotted weaving unsteadily along the road. This erratic driving, plus the fact that the Chicago Transit Authority buses did not normally operate so far from the city, aroused the curiosity of a local police officer.

The young bus driver was ordered to pull off to the side of the road and stop the vehicle. As the door of the bus swung open, the boy stepped out and looked around. He saw the police officer and began to cry.

1. The youthful driver was
  - (a) ten years old.
  - (b) eighteen.
  - (c) old enough.
  - (d) eleven years old.



2. Before being stopped, the boy drove
  - (a) all the way home.
  - (b) half-way to Chicago.
  - (c) more than 15 miles.
  - (d) to the police station.
3. The boy stole the bus because he
  - (a) liked buses.
  - (b) wanted to drive.
  - (c) was mad at his father.
  - (d) was often naughty.
4. Most bus drivers are not
  - (a) able to drive in traffic.
  - (b) as young as this one.
  - (c) paid very much.
  - (d) allowed to drive cars.
5. Erratic driving is
  - (a) not straight.
  - (b) error free.
  - (c) too fast.
  - (d) better in a taxi.
6. The boy probably cried because
  - (a) the police officer hit him.
  - (b) he was lonely.
  - (c) he was scared.
  - (d) he had something in his eye.
7. In this story, weaving means
  - (a) making cloth.
  - (b) going home quickly.
  - (c) moving from side to side.
  - (d) drawing pictures.
8. Which happened last? The boy
  - (a) began to cry.
  - (b) took a bus.
  - (c) was stopped by police.
  - (d) learned to drive.



Reuben Hoppenstein is a well-known surgeon with offices in New York. In addition to his medical practice, Dr. Hoppenstein has an art collection. One of his prized possessions is — or, rather used to be — a painting by Jan Berdyszak, a Polish artist of considerable fame in the modern art world. Unfortunately, no one — not even Dr. Hoppenstein — can see the painting anymore.

The landlord of the building in which Dr. Hoppenstein maintains his offices ordered a house painter to apply a fresh coat of paint to all the walls in the offices. Such painting is usually done every three years or so, and it was right on schedule. The painter did exactly what he was told to do. He painted all the walls. The only problem was that the Berdyszak painting was on one of those walls. When no one took down the work of art, the painter covered the painting as well as the rest of the wall surface with a fresh coat of paint.

When the surgeon returned to his office after a day at the hospital, he looked at the wall and saw the damage. He was absolutely enraged. "It's a good thing I was in the operating room when you did this," he told the painter, "or you would have painted *me*!"

Dr. Hoppenstein still can't believe what happened. The seven-foot by four-foot painting was valued at more than \$10,000. It stood a full two inches out from the wall. The name of the work of art was "Out of Darkness, Light." There was no light left when the house painter got done with it.

1. Dr. Hoppenstein enjoyed
  - (a) collecting works of art.
  - (b) painting his own offices.
  - (c) traveling to Poland.
  - (d) entertaining at home.
2. Something right on schedule
  - (a) happens on time.
  - (b) can't be found easily.
  - (c) is too expensive to see.
  - (d) is often very late.
3. Which happened last?
  - (a) A work of art was hung.
  - (b) The artwork was covered over.
  - (c) The doctor was very angry.
  - (d) The landlord ordered a paint job.
4. The painter thought he was
  - (a) better than the artist.
  - (b) not paid enough for the job.
  - (c) doing what he was supposed to.
  - (d) supposed to finish the job fast.
5. If the doctor had been in his office,
  - (a) the painter would have gone home.
  - (b) he could have stopped the painter.
  - (c) he would have helped the man paint.
  - (d) the landlord would have visited.
6. An enraged person is
  - (a) someone who paints.
  - (b) dressed in a sloppy way.
  - (c) very angry or furious.
  - (d) similar to a surgeon.
7. This story is mainly about
  - (a) painting on a painting.
  - (b) doctors who get angry.
  - (c) a landlord and his doctor.
  - (d) how to paint an office.
8. The painter in this story was
  - (a) nasty to the doctor.
  - (b) extremely sloppy in his work.
  - (c) hardworking but a bit stupid.
  - (d) a good friend of the doctor.

