

Reading

First Name

Last Name

School Name

Room Number / Class

Choose a circle to show how much each sentence is like you

Very Unlike Me 1	Unlike Me 2	Like Me 3	Very Like Me 4
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01. I like reading at school.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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02. I am good at reading.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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03. My teacher thinks I am good at reading.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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04. My Mum and Dad think I am good at reading.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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05. I enjoy reading in my own time (not at school).

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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06. I like going to the library to get something to read.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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Read the information and answer practice questions P01 to P08

BIRDS NESTS

Some birds build their nests on the ground; others build them in trees or bushes. Nests keep birds safe and provide them with shelter, a place to lay their eggs and a place to raise their young. Some nests are made from twigs and feathers, which are woven together with strands from a spider's web. Some are made from mud, grass or leaves.



P01. Why do birds build nests?

- To keep themselves safe.
- Because they like mud.
- To help them find food.
- Because they like to eat spiders.

P02. Correctly spell the underlined words in the space provided.

Baby birds are calld chicks. _____

Bird's nests are high in the trea. _____

P03. What materials would you **MOST LIKELY** find from the following sources?

	Source Location	Materials
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Ground	a. Feathers
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Birds	b. Grass
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Trees	c. Mud
		d. Leaves

P04. Choose the circle (radio button) beside the option you believe to be correct.

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Birds only build their nests in trees | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Birds use feathers to build nests | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

P05. What do birds use to build their nests?

- Mud
- Eggs
- Twigs
- Spiders

P06. Write the numbers 1, 2 and 3 in the boxes to show the correct order for building a nest.

- Weave the grass and twigs together
- Find a good place to build nest
- Collect grass and twigs

P07. Places where birds build their nests

- (i) On the Ground
- (ii) _____
- (iii) _____

P08. Shade the bubbles to show which words should have capital letters.

different types of birds build their nest in different ways.

Use the following information to answer questions 01 to 03

As you read this story, think about what author James Thurber is saying about people. Answer the questions that follow.

The Princess and the Tin Box by James Thurber

- 1 Once upon a time, in a far country, there lived a king whose daughter was the prettiest princess in the world. Her eyes were like the cornflower, her hair sweeter than the hyacinth, and her throat made the swan look dusty.
- 2 From the time she was a year old, the princess had been showered with presents. Her nursery looked like **Cartier's** window. Her toys were all made of gold or platinum or diamonds or emeralds. She was not permitted to have wooden blocks or china dolls or rubber dogs or linen books, because such materials were considered cheap for the daughter of a king.
- 3 When she was seven, she was allowed to attend the wedding of her brother and throw real pearls at the bride instead of rice. Only the nightingale, with his lyre of gold, was permitted to sing for the princess. The common blackbird, with his boxwood flute, was kept out of the palace grounds. She walked in silver-and-**samite** slippers to a sapphire-and-topaz bathroom and slept in an ivory bed inlaid with rubies.
- 4 On the day the princess was eighteen, the king sent a royal ambassador to the courts of five neighbouring kingdoms to announce that he would give his daughter's hand in marriage to the prince who brought her the gift she liked the most.
- 5 The first prince to arrive at the palace rode a swift white stallion and laid at the feet of the princess an enormous apple made of solid gold which he had taken from a dragon who had guarded it for a thousand years. It was placed on a long ebony table set up to hold the gifts of the princess' suitors. The second prince, who came on a grey charger, brought her a nightingale made of a thousand diamonds, and it was placed beside the golden apple. The third prince, riding on a black horse, carried a great jewel box made of platinum and sapphires, and it was placed next to the diamond nightingale. The fourth prince, astride a fiery yellow horse, gave the princess a gigantic heart made of rubies and pierced by an emerald arrow. It was placed next to the platinum-and-sapphire jewel box.
- 6 Now the fifth prince was the strongest and handsomest of all the five suitors, but he was the son of a poor king whose realm had been overrun by mice and locusts and wizards and mining engineers so that there was nothing much of value left in it. He came plodding up to the palace of the princess on a plough horse and he brought her a small tin box filled with **mica** and feldspar and **hornblende** which he had picked up on the way.

- 7 The other princes roared with disdainful laughter when they saw the **tawdry** gift the fifth prince had brought to the princess. But she examined it with great interest and squealed with delight, for all her life she had been glutted with precious stones and priceless metals, but she had never seen tin before or mica or feldspar or hornblende. The tin box was placed next to the ruby heart pierced with an emerald arrow.
- 8 "Now," the king said to his daughter, "you must select the gift you like best and marry the prince that brought it."
- 9 The princess smiled and walked up to the table and picked up the present she liked the most. It was the platinum-and-sapphire jewel box, the gift of the third prince.
- 10 "The way I figure it," she said, "is this. It is a very large and expensive box, and when I am married, I will meet many admirers who will give me precious gems with which to fill it to the top. Therefore, it is the most valuable of all the gifts my suitors have brought me and I like it the best."
- 11 The princess married the third prince that very day in the midst of great merriment and high revelry. More than a hundred thousand pearls were thrown at her and she loved it.
- 12 *Moral: All those who thought the princess was going to select the tin box filled with worthless stones instead of one of the other gifts will kindly stay after class and write one hundred times on the blackboard, "I would rather have a hunk of aluminium silicate than a diamond necklace."*

Cartier's (kār-tyāz'): a store that sells very expensive jewellery, located in New York City.

samite (sā'mīt'): a silk fabric

mica feldspar; hornblende: three kinds of ordinary rock.

tawdry (to'drē): cheap and flashy.

- 01.** In choosing the gift from the third prince, the princess showed that she **MOST** likely
- found him the most handsome of all.
 - followed her heart.
 - cared more about things than people.
 - would always do as her father wished.

02. The reader expects the princess to choose the fifth prince for her husband for all the following reasons **EXCEPT** that the

- princess is delighted when she sees the contents of the tin box.
- fifth prince is the most handsome.
- fifth prince is the strongest.
- princess feels sorry for him when the others laugh at him.

03. What is the theme of this story?

- What you like may not be good for you.
- People are influenced by how they are raised.
- Every cloud has a silver lining.
- It is better to give than to receive.

End of Section

Use the following information to answer questions 04 to 06

Angel Falls

- 1 It was the beginning of the rainy season in Venezuela, and my father had just completed his work in the capital city of Caracas. He had promised to take me on a tour of Canaima National Park before we returned home, and now we were on our way. The 7.4-million-acre reserve is larger than the state of Maryland. It is home to Angel Falls - Earth's highest waterfall.
- 2 The June air was heavy with moisture as our small airplane flew out of Ciudad Bolívar. Passing over the Orinoco River, we could see the distinct forms of the mountains as they jutted upward through the thick forest canopy. Ramón, our Venezuelan guide, explained that these rugged contours had taken millions of years to form. The soft sandstone that had once covered the area had eroded over time, leaving behind the hard rock that makes up the flat-topped mountains now outlined against the evening sky. The Pemón people, who have lived here for centuries, call these mountains *tepuís*.
- 3 Flying over the thick vegetation, I felt as if we were entering a jungle that time had overlooked. I almost expected to see a dinosaur crash through the forest at any moment. As I looked down, I thought there were probably areas below the trees that had never been seen by humans. After all, as large as Angel Falls is, it was not discovered by the outside world until 1935.
- 4 Each towering mountaintop we passed was like an island, separated from the other mountains by the jungle thousands of feet below. Ramón told us that each *tepuí* has unique plant and animal life, much of which cannot be found anywhere else. He said that many of these isolated mountaintops have never been explored. Some people think that prehistoric creatures might still live on some of them. I thought about how thrilling it would be to discover a new species or a species thought to be long extinct.
- 5 "Angel Falls is only a few minutes from here," Ramón called out over the plane's steady hum. "Its waters plunge 3,212 feet from the edge of one of these mountains," he continued. "The Pemón call it Auyán-tepuí - Mountain of Evil. Because of its fierce thunderstorms and mysterious cloud formations, some believe it's haunted by evil spirits."
- 6 Given the mountain's Pemón name, Angel Falls didn't seem like a very fitting name for the waterfall. However, Ramón explained that the falls are named after Jimmy Angel, the pilot who discovered them in 1935 while searching for gold.
- 7 On the way to our base camp, the plane circled Auyántepuí several times, but we were able to catch only brief glimpses of it. The huge flat-topped mountain and its famous waterfall were almost completely hidden behind thick cloud cover. From what I could see, the shiny curtain of water flowed from several cracks in the mountain's side. It plunged out of sight toward the unseen bottom of a dark canyon.

- 8 At Canaima National Park we spent a rainy night in hammocks under an open-sided thatched hut. Early the next morning after a breakfast of fruit and canned meat, we set off in the rain down the Carrao River. Along with our Pemón guides, we headed for Angel Falls in small motorised dugout canoes called *curiaras*.
- 9 The swift river tossed us wildly. I was afraid the canoes would sink, but our guides managed to keep them afloat. They expertly navigated the many twists and turns.
- 10 At last the rain stopped, and the sky cleared to reveal jagged sandstone cliffs looming high above us. Through the thick trees, we caught glimpses of numerous waterfalls pounding piles of fallen rock.
- 11 We turned up the smaller Churun River for the final five miles. The jungle became thicker almost immediately and seemed to close in on both sides. The air grew heavy, and our guides fell quiet and watchful, speaking only in hushed, solemn tones.
- 12 "To them this is sacred ground," Ramón whispered.
- 13 When the river narrowed, the guides stopped the engines and began to paddle through the still, tea-coloured water. Strange squawks, roars, chirps, and whoops echoed through the jungle. Ramón said they probably came from monkeys, insects, frogs, and birds. As the distant rumble of the falls became a dull roar, our guides nosed the boats onto the muddy bank. It was not yet 10:00 A.M.
- 14 We hiked along a slippery path for about an hour. Dripping vegetation soaked our clothes and shoes, and the roar now filled our ears. At last Ramón stopped and pointed up through the trees. There, towering above us, stretching into the clouds, was Auyán-tepuí - and the top of Angel Falls. We hurried on and soon broke into an open field scattered with huge boulders, many the size of houses.
- 15 The mist and the roar of the crashing water suddenly engulfed us. I shielded my eyes and gazed up. The water tumbled straight down more than 2,500 feet before colliding with the rocky face of the mountain. Then it tumbled several hundred feet more, crashing over cracked stone before settling into a wide, deep pool. I staggered backward as I tried to grasp the tremendous size and power of the falls. No doubt the boulders near where we stood had once been a part of that cliff face.
- 16 "You're fortunate to be here now," Ramón shouted over the roar. "During the dry season, the falls dwindle until they are no larger than a small stream."
- 17 It was time to head back to camp all too soon. Later in the day the canyon would be dark and foggy. It would be almost impossible to see the falls, and our trip back would be more dangerous. As we prepared to leave, my father and I took one last look upward through the cloudy mist. Standing there, I felt small and insignificant. The world we were returning to seemed distant and less meaningful as I said good-bye to this awesome place.



At 3,212 feet, Angel Falls is the world's highest waterfall.

Photograph © Pablo Corral Vega/CORBIS.

04. The reader can conclude the Pemón guides are

- familiar with the river's rough waters.
- not used to navigating through the rain.
- afraid of the noises they hear in the jungle.
- not used to showing tourists through this remote area.

05. In paragraph 15, which words does the author use to create a mood of amazement?

- The mist and the roar
- Setting into a wide, deep pool
- Tried to grasp the tremendous size and power
- The rocky face of the mountain

06. From the narrator's reaction to Angel Falls, the reader can conclude that

- the narrator begins to appreciate the wonder the Pemón feel toward the falls.
- the narrator understands why it took so long for the falls to be discovered.
- the narrator wants to explore the unknown parts of Auyán-tepui.
- the narrator is anxious to return home, even though he appreciates the falls.

End of Section

Good Weekend Magazine

THE TROUBLE WITH HAIRY

June 23 2001

by James Woodford

- 1 IN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS, EPPING -Forest National Park in central Queensland, Australia, is shaped like a vandalised hexagon. In a State that has the highest rate of land-clearing in Australia - up to 450,000 hectares of scrub and forest are removed each year - agriculture pounds against the boundary of the 3,300 hectare park. And, as I entered its gates I immediately understood why northern hairy-nosed wombats - their estimated population is around 100 - are in such trouble. The world has run out of space for them and few people seem to care.
- 2 By comparison, 1,000 wild giant pandas live in China's bamboo forests and they are a mammalian *cause célèbre*. Zoos clamber over each other to have one on display and the birth of a panda anywhere in captivity attracts breathless media attention. Not one single northern hairy-nosed wombat is in the relative safety of captivity, no-one knows how to get them to breed, they refuse to eat choice pickings of food left for them in times of drought and 90 per cent of their lives are a profound secret conducted in giant, complex burrows. Thanks to habitat pressures, they now occupy a mere 300 hectares.
- 3 In spite of the wombats being listed by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature as critically endangered, the people who manage the park must still tread carefully when it comes to protecting them. Government officials do not allow feral animal baiting within 500 metres of the southern boundary of the park because they are afraid of killing pastoralists' dogs. And although cattle from nearby farms have been banned from the park since 1981, there are still incursions. The nearest park ranger is three hours' drive from Epping. In the year before my visit, an estimated 10 per cent of the world's entire population of northern hairy-nosed wombats were eaten by dingoes.

07. Why does the writer compare hairy-nosed wombats to pandas?

- To emphasise how threatened they are and how little is being done to help them
- To imply that many mammals are now facing extinction
- To compare the conservation efforts of the Chinese and Australian Governments
- To show that many people have overestimated the threats to the hairy-nosed wombat

08. Write down one suggestion that could assist the plight of the hairy-nosed wombat.

09. Copy **two** things from the text that will make it difficult to assist the hairy-nosed wombat to survive.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

End of Section

Read the newspaper article and answer questions 10 to 12

“Intolerable” behaviour caused Te Wiata’s exit

By BRONWYN SELL

Actor Rima Te Wiata walked off the stage in the middle of the play *Woman Far Walking* in frustration, after three cellphones rang and two pagers beeped in the audience.

Anna Robertshawe, business manager for the theatre company said, “The last straw was when Te Wiata was distracted by a man in the second row eating sweets.”

The response to her sudden departure was mixed.

Te Wiata was criticised by an audience member, Ron Wilson, who said she **demand**ed that the man leave and swore loudly before leaving the stage.

In support of the actress, the theatre company said the disruptions had become intolerable for Te Wiata and she was unable to proceed with the Witi Ihimaera play. Anna Robertshawe said the venue, Auckland’s Herald

Theatre, was intimate and disruptions were magnified by the audience being close to the stage. She apologised for “this unexpected and very unfortunate incident” and said tickets for that Monday’s performance would be refunded.

Another audience member, retired Maori Professor Ranginui Walker said Te Wiata’s actions were justified because she was being insulted spiritually and professionally. Professor Walker said Te Wiata had been performing an emotional scene about influenza deaths in the Maori community in 1918 and she was “quite right in doing what she did. The behaviour was crass. You’re not at a movie. When you’re at a play it’s a live performance. But worse still, it’s also wairua – spiritual. When Maori are performing a thing like that they are actually with their ancestors, performing on behalf of their ancestors, the past and the

present are one.”

“They’re giving it their all, the emotional output is just draining and to see some crass individual at the front, eating sweets, is just intolerable.”

He said audience members were stunned and some sitting near him were “**tut-tutting**” that the “spell was broken by this unseemly behaviour.”

Veteran actor Raymond Hawthorne said last night it was very hard for an actor when disruptions occurred but walking out was a last resort. “My natural inclination is just to plough on regardless, but this problem of cellphones ringing and pagers going in theatres is a dreadful thing.”

New Zealand Herald,
22 June 2000

10. The **MAIN** purpose of this article is to

- criticise the performance of Te Wiata in the play *Woman Far Walking*.
- report the events surrounding a performance by Te Wiata.
- give the author's opinion of the behaviour of the audience.
- draw attention to the problem of influenza deaths in the Māori community.

11. Which quote **MOST** likely fits the views of the actor Raymond Hawthorne?

- Spiritual performances need to be afforded more respect.
- Te Wiata did the right thing in leaving the stage.
- Disruptions are frustrating but the show must go on.
- Theatre goes should have an apology and their tickets refunded.

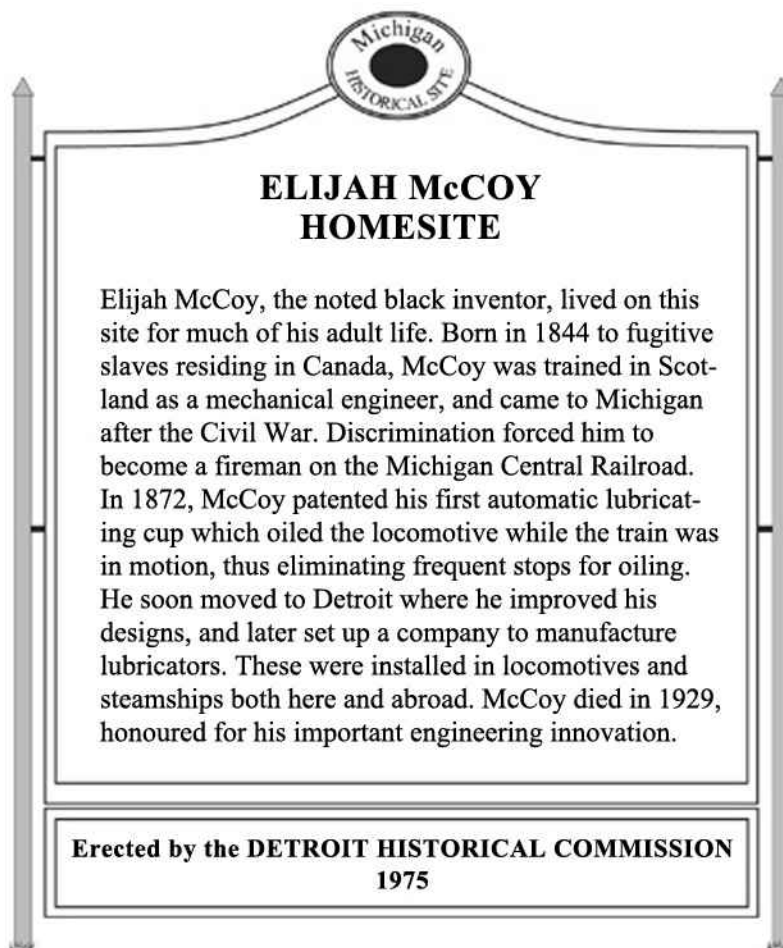
12. The word closest in meaning to ***demanded***, as it is used in the text, is

- expected.
- requested.
- insisted.
- asserted.

End of Section

Use the following information to answer questions 13 to 16

Elijah McCoy was a famous American inventor. Read the historical sign that marks the location where he lived most of his life.



The Real McCoy by Wendy Towle is a biography of Elijah McCoy. Read the comments from two reviews on the jacket of this book. Then use the information from the sign and the book jacket to answer the questions that follow.

About This Blue Ribbon Book



Where did the expression “the real McCoy” come from? African-American inventor Elijah McCoy’s successful design of an automatic oil cup may have inspired the popular phrase. This book introduces children to the life of the brilliant pioneer whose contributions to technology, science, and home are very much in evidence today.

“Clay’s acrylic paintings blend authenticity of detail with intensely glowing colour and romantic composition . . . This is a striking introduction to one of the first and most successful African-American inventors.”

-Booklist, starred review

“Clay’s handsome impressionistic paintings glow with pride and achievement.”

-Kirkus Reviews

13. List four questions you might be able to find answers to by reading the whole book *The Real McCoy*.

14. Why was McCoy's automatic oil cup so useful?

- It used less oil.
- It saved time.
- It was easy to repair.
- It could be used in automobiles.

15. The book *The Real McCoy* is a biography because

- it tells about the expression "*the real McCoy.*"
- McCoy tells about his own life.
- It tells a story about the past.
- Someone else tells about McCoy's life.

16. On the sign, the word **abroad** in the phrase "**both here and abroad**" means

- in other countries.
- in the United States.
- at sea.
- all across the country.

End of Section

Use the following information to answer questions 17 to 22



- 1 Tattooing is one of the few cultural traits that the people of America and Europe have adopted from Polynesians, an art form designed to enhance beauty, to show stature and adulthood and to signify courage.
- 2 Tattooing was a feature of virtually every Polynesian outpost and so it was evident among the New Zealand Maori, among Tahitian and Marquesans, in Tonga and in Hawaii. Mummies found in Hawaiian burial caves had intricately incised designs and an artist on Captain Cook's third voyage to the Pacific in 1778 tried to recreate the patterns he witnessed on living canvases in the Sandwich Islands.
- 3 But traditional tattoos are no longer a part of the Tongan, Tahitian or New Zealand lifestyle. Only in Samoa has the art survived, a vestige of an ancient Polynesian custom that, if anything, is on the upswing.
- 4 A few decades ago, the full body tattoo was reserved for talking chiefs, a symbol of their authority. These days, tattoos are for anybody "who can handle the pain". It may take only two days for the particularly macho; it may take two weeks or even longer - the decision is left up to the individual, depending on the tolerance level. A recent development is that, where people used to bathe in the sea to cool the almost invariable infections, they can now use antibiotic tablets and antibacterial creams.
- 5 The pigment used for tattooing is made from a nut, *aleurites moluccana*. The tools are handcrafted from ivory, usually from boars' tusks and they are shaped to do particular jobs; the smallest, *aumono*, is used for fine design work and there are medium tools called *ausoni'aso* and *laulau*, which are used to create curves and small lines.
- 6 A young man sits by a freshwater spring along the road to Faleolo. He has a full body tattoo. A teenaged girl leaps into the air on the netball court, her legs neatly - and permanently decorated with an intricate "stocking". Oh yes, tattooing is alive and well in Samoa.

17. A recent development in the art of tattooing, which is mentioned in the passage, is the use of

- more sophisticated tools.
- sea water to make tattoos more durable.
- modern medicine to prevent infection.
- a wider range of colours in traditional designs.

18. The artist who accompanied Captain Cook in 1778 was impressed by the

- paintings in burial caves in Hawaii.
- tattoos on people in the Sandwich islands.
- intricate designs painted by Tongan artists.
- skills of the tattoo artists in Samoa.

19. What might be the **MAIN** reason that tattooing is on the **upswing** (Paragraph 3)?

- More people want to follow customs and have traditional tattoos.
- Modern Samoans are braver than Samoans in the past.
- An increased supply of equipment and tools for tattooing.
- Samoans want to show they are different to Tongans, Tahitians and New Zealanders.

20. Which of the following is a **cultural trait** (Paragraph 1) that is associated with traditional (pre European) Samoan culture?

- Making siapo or tapa cloth
- Christianity
- Giving money for birthdays, wedding and other ceremonies
- Making tivaevae quilts

21. What is one reason why the writer has used Samoan words in this text?

22. Why has the writer put the words **who can handle the pain** (Paragraph 4) and **stocking** (Paragraph 6) in inverted commas?

- These are the main points the writer wants to make.
- These words are copied from another text.
- The writer wants to indicate that she is using someone else's words.
- The writer wants to emphasise these words.

Use the following information to answer questions 23 to 26.

Read the following two selections and think about how they are alike and how they are different.

PASSAGE 1

Those Winter Sundays

by Robert Hayden

- 1 Sundays too my father got up early
and put his clothes on in the blueblack cold,
then with cracked hands that ached
from labour in the weekday weather made
banked fires blaze. No one ever thanked him.
- 2 I'd wake and hear the cold splintering, breaking.
When the rooms were warm, he'd call,
and slowly I would rise and dress,
fearing the chronic angers of that house,
- 3 Speaking indifferently to him,
who had driven out the cold
and polished my good shoes as well.
What did I know, what did I know
of love's austere and lonely offices?

"Those Winter Sundays" Copyright © 1966 by Robert Hayden, from Collected Poems of Robert Hayden by Robert Hayden, edited by Frederick Glaysher.

PASSAGE 2

The Grammar of Silk

by Cathy Song

01. On Saturdays in the morning
02. my mother sent me to Mrs. Umemoto's sewing school.
03. It was cool and airy in her basement,
04. pleasant - a word I choose
05. to use years later to describe
06. to Kaimuki Dry Goods
07. the long tables where we sat
08. and cut, pinned, and stitched,
09. the Singer's companionable whirr,
10. the crisp, clever bite of scissors
11. parting like silver fish a river of calico.
12. The school was in walking distance
13. where my mother purchased my supplies -
14. small cards of buttons,
15. zippers and rickrack packaged like licorice,

16. lifesaver rolls of thread
17. in fifty-yard lengths,
18. spun from spools, tough as tackle.
19. Seamstresses waited at the counters
20. like librarians to be consulted.
21. Pens and scissors dangled like awkward pendants
22. across flat chests,
23. a scarf of measuring tape flung across a shoulder,
24. time as a pincushion bristled at the wrist.
25. They deciphered a dress's blueprints
26. with an architect's keen eye.
27. This evidently was a sanctuary,
28. a place where women confined with children
29. conferred, consulted the oracle,
30. the stone tablets of the latest pattern books.
31. Here mothers and daughters paused in symmetry,
32. offered the proper reverence -
33. hushed murmurings for the shauntung silk
34. which required a certain sigh,
35. as if it were a piece from the Ming Dynasty.
36. My mother knew there would be no shortcuts
37. and headed for the remnants,
38. the leftover bundles with yardage
39. enough for a heart-shaped pillow,
40. a child's dirndl, a blouse without darts.
41. Along the aisles
42. my fingertips touched the titles -
43. satin, tulle, velvet,
44. peach, lavender, pistachio,
45. sherbet-coloured linings -
46. and settled for the plain brown-and-white composition
47. of polka dots on kettle cloth
48. my mother held up in triumph.
49. She was determined that I should sew
50. as if she knew what she herself was missing,
51. a moment when she could have come up for air -
52. the children asleep,
53. the dishes drying on the rack -
54. and turned on the lamp
55. and pulled back the curtain of sleep.
56. To inhabit the night,
57. the night as a black cloth, white paper,
58. a sheet of music in which she might find herself singing.
59. On Saturdays at Mrs. Umemoto's sewing school,
60. when I took my place beside the other girls,
61. bent my head and went to work,
62. my foot keeping time on the pedal,
63. it was to learn the charitable oblivion
64. of hand and mind as one -
65. a refuge such music affords the maker -

66. the pleasure of notes in perfectly measured time.

"The Grammar of Silk" is from *School Figures*, by Cathy Song, © 1994.

23. Which word from *The Grammar of Silk* is derived from a Latin word meaning "**to stay behind**"?

- Dangled
- Linings
- Remnants
- Triumph

24. Both Hayden and Song imply that love

- can be expressed without words.
- is often conditional.
- creates harmony in the home.
- leads to disappointment.

25. In *The Grammar of Silk*, Song is making a statement about the need for women to establish a sense of community for themselves. What does the speaker do that **BEST** illustrates this idea?

- The speaker describes the sewing group as a sanctuary in verse 3 and the sewing school as a refuge in the last verse.
- In verse 2, the speaker uses such words as tough, awkward, and deciphered to illustrate the difficulty involved in sewing.
- The speaker tells about an experience that happened when she was young rather than describing a more recent experience.
- The speaker makes references to music to show that she would have rather taken music lessons than learned to sew.

26. Read this sentence from lines 27-30 of *The Grammar of Silk*.

This evidently was a sanctuary, /a place where women confined in children /conferred,
consulted the oracle, /the stone tablets of the latest pattern books.

What is the meaning of the phrase "**the stone tablets of the latest pattern books**"?

- The pattern books at the store look as if they are made of stone.
- The pattern books are regarded as objects of great authority.
- The pattern books have been passed down through the generations.
- The pattern books are so thick that they are hard to carry.