

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Martin Luther King, Jr.**

1. What was Martin Luther King's main goal?

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2. Why had people made laws separating blacks and whites?

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3. In some cities, what did blacks have to do on a crowded bus?

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4. Why was Rosa Parks arrested?

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5. What did many people do to protest Rosa Parks's arrest?

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6. What happened when people refused to ride the buses and the bus companies lost money?

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7. Why was Washington, D.C., an important place to protest unjust laws?

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8. Name one way in which Martin Luther King was honored for his work.

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## ANSWERS

### Martin Luther King

1. What was Martin Luther King's main goal?  
*Implicit:* he wanted equality for black people
2. Why had people made laws separating blacks and whites?  
*Implicit:* they thought blacks were not as good as whites
3. In some cities, what did blacks have to do on a crowded bus?  
*Explicit:* give up their seat to a white person
4. Why was Rosa Parks arrested?  
*Explicit:* she refused to give up her seat
5. What did many people do to protest Rosa Parks's arrest?  
*Explicit:* they refused to ride the buses
6. When people refused to ride the buses and the bus companies lost money, what happened?  
*Implicit:* the law was changed.
7. Why was Washington, D.C., an important place to protest unjust laws?  
*Implicit:* it is where the president and government officials are, so they would see the protest
8. Name one way in which Martin Luther King was honored for his work.  
*Explicit:* the Nobel Peace Prize; or the national holiday

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Margaret Mead

1. What was Margaret Mead's main goal?

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2. What people did Margaret Mead choose to investigate?

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3. Name one thing Margaret Mead read about to prepare her for Samoa.

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4. Give one reason why life in Samoa was difficult at first.

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5. What made Margaret Mead decide she would be able to stay in Samoa?

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6. Why was Margaret Mead able to learn a lot about the family life of the Samoans?

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7. Why did Margaret Mead want to hear the stories of the Samoans' past?

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8. What did Margaret Mead do with the notes and records she kept?

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## ANSWERS

### Margaret Mead

1. What was Margaret Mead's main goal?  
*Implicit:* to study primitive people
2. What people did Margaret Mead choose to investigate?  
*Explicit:* people in Samoa
3. Name one thing Margaret Mead read about to prepare her for Samoa.  
*Explicit:* homes; food; ceremonies; or Samoa's history; taboos; or the Samoan language
4. Give one reason why life in Samoa was difficult at first.  
*Explicit:* she was alone; there were no walls, electricity, running water, or bathroom; or she was not fluent in the language
5. What made Margaret Mead decide she would be able to stay in Samoa?  
*Implicit:* when she talked to herself in Samoan and realized she knew the language
6. Why was Margaret Mead able to learn a lot about the family life of the Samoans?  
*Implicit:* she stayed with the women and children; or the women and children talked to her
7. Why did Margaret Mead want to hear the stories of the Samoans' past?  
*Implicit:* she wanted to learn as much about them as she could
8. What did Margaret Mead do with the notes and records she kept?  
*Explicit:* she wrote a book

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Patricia McKissack**

1. What kind of books does Patricia McKissack write?

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2. Who was the most influential in developing Patricia's love of story?

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3. How did Patricia's third-grade teacher encourage her writing?

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4. Why did some people tell Patricia to be a teacher rather than an author?

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5. How do we know that Patricia was determined to be an author?

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6. Why did Patricia decide to write biographies of African American people?

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7. Name two persons that Patricia McKissack has written biographies about.

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8. How do we know that Patricia McKissack would want children who are not African American to read her books?

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## ANSWERS

### Patricia McKissack

1. What kinds of books does Patricia McKissack write?

*Explicit:* biographies and picture books. Either type of book is acceptable.

2. Who was the most influential in developing Patricia's love of story?

*Implicit:* her grandfather

3. How did Patricia's third-grade teacher encourage her writing?

*Explicit:* she liked a poem Patricia had written or she put it on the bulletin board

4. Why did some people tell Patricia to be a teacher rather than an author?

*Implicit:* they told her blacks couldn't become authors; or they told her she should "do something she could do"

5. How do we know that Patricia was determined to be an author?

*Implicit:* reading and writing remained important to her (despite the advice to become a teacher); she went to the library a lot and kept reading; or she kept a journal and a diary

6. Why did Patricia decide to write biographies of African American people?

*Explicit:* she found few books in the library on African Americans; or when she taught eighth grade there were few books written about African Americans

7. Name two persons that Patricia McKissack has written biographies about.

*Explicit:* Paul Laurence Dunbar, Martin Luther King, W. E. B. DuBois, Frederick Douglass, or Jesse Jackson

8. How do we know that Patricia McKissack would want children who are not African American to read her books?

*Implicit:* by reading her books children would learn about other cultures; or she wants all children to have an open mind toward cultures different from their own.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### Farming on the Great Plains

1. What is the main idea of this passage?

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2. Why did the Homestead Act attract pioneers to the Great Plains?

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3. How long did farmers have to live on the land before it became theirs?

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4. Why did Great Plains farmers become known as sodbusters?

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5. Give one reason why sod was a good material for building houses.

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6. Name one obstacle that homesteaders faced in the spring.

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7. What obstacle did homesteaders face in the fall?

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8. Why would the grasshoppers cause a lot of hardship to the farmers?

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## ANSWERS

### Farming on the Great Plains

1. What is the main idea of this passage?  
*Implicit:* the difficulties of farming on the Great Plains
2. Why did the Homestead Act attract pioneers to the Great Plains?  
*Implicit:* it offered free land
3. How long did farmers have to live on the land before it became theirs?  
*Explicit:* five years
4. Why did Great Plains farmers become known as sodbusters?  
*Implicit:* they had to dig up or bust the sod before they could plant crops
5. Give one reason why sod was a good material for building houses.  
*Explicit:* warmth in winter; coolness in summer; fireproof; or few rocks or trees available
6. Name one obstacle that homesteaders faced in the spring.  
*Explicit:* tornadoes, hailstorms; or floods
7. What obstacle did homesteaders face in the fall?  
*Explicit:* prairie fires
8. Why would the grasshoppers cause a lot of hardship to the farmers?  
*Implicit:* they ate crops and tools

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## The Octopus

1. What is the main idea of this passage?

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2. What is the favorite food of the octopus?

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3. How does the octopus move forward very rapidly when it is frightened?

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4. What does the ink-like fluid do to the water?

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5. What is one color that an octopus can change to?

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6. Why doesn't an octopus completely change color when it sees a crab?

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7. What color does an octopus probably become when it sees an enemy?

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8. Why might the shy octopus attack another creature?

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## ANSWERS

### The Octopus

1. What is the main idea of this passage?

*Implicit:* what the octopus is like; or how it behaves

2. What is the favorite food of the octopus?

*Explicit:* crabs

3. How does the octopus move forward very rapidly when it is frightened?

*Explicit:* it pushes water from its body

4. What does the ink-like fluid do to the water?

*Explicit:* it changes it into a dark cloud

5. What is one color that an octopus can change to?

*Explicit:* pink; purple; or blue

6. Why doesn't an octopus completely change color when it sees a crab?

*Implicit:* it is excited, not frightened

7. What color does an octopus probably become when it sees an enemy?

*Implicit:* a dark blue or brown or black; or it camouflages itself with the background

8. Why might the shy octopus attack another creature?

*Implicit:* for food

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### How Does Your Body take In Oxygen?

1. What is one of the main ideas in this passage?

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2. Why do your cells need oxygen?

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3. When the cells use the oxygen, what other gas do they make?

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4. How is the air that you breathe cleaned and moistened?

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5. Why can't you hold your breath for 20 minutes?

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6. Explain how air goes from your nose to your lungs.

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7. Why are there two bronchial tubes?

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8. Why is it important that tiny blood vessels surround each air sac?

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## ANSWERS

### How Does Your Body take In Oxygen?

1. What is one of the main ideas in this passage?

*Implicit:* that oxygen is needed by cells or that the air is cleaned and moistened by your nose before it enters the lungs or how air is exchanged inside your lungs.

2. Why do your cells need oxygen?

*Explicit:* to do their work; they need it to live

3. When the cells use the oxygen, what other gas do they make?

*Explicit:* carbon dioxide

4. How is the air that you breathe cleaned and moistened?

*Explicit:* nose hairs clean it, and blood supply and/or mucous warms and moistens it.

5. Why can't you hold your breath for 20 minutes?

*Implicit:* your body would force you to breathe to keep your cells alive.

6. Explain how air goes from your nose to your lungs.

*Explicit:* it goes to your throat and down the windpipe or trachea through the bronchial tubes to the lungs. (If the student omits throat the answer is still correct, but the student must describe the air going down the windpipe or trachea and through the bronchial tubes.)

7. Why are there two bronchial tubes?

*Implicit:* because there are two lungs and so a tube is connected to each one

8. Why is it important that tiny blood vessels surround each air sac?

*Implicit:* so that the oxygen can enter the blood stream and carbon dioxide can be released from the blood into the lungs to exhale; or so the air exchange (carbon dioxide for oxygen) can take place.