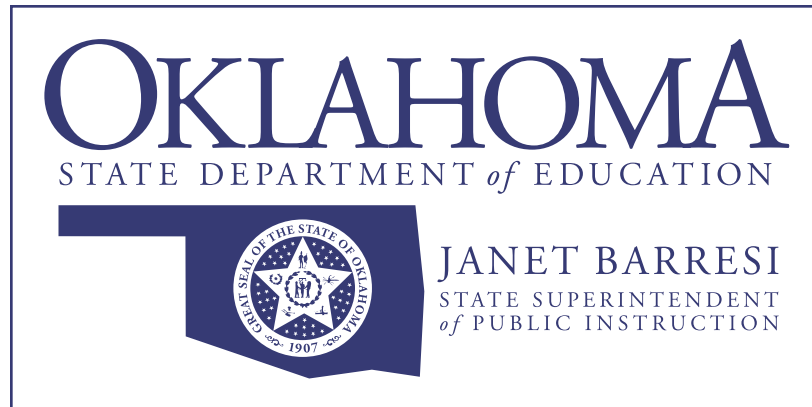


# Oklahoma School Testing Program



Oklahoma Core Curriculum Tests

## 2011–2012 Released Items

Grade 5  
Reading

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Oklahoma State Department of Education  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

## **Acknowledgments**

### **Reading**

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PHOTO Child playing with sand. © Chev Wilkinson/cultura/Corbis

**PEARSON**

# Reading



## Directions

Read the selection below and the questions that follow it. Choose the best answer for each question.

100576

### Sal's Surprise

- 1 Sal Paglia scrambled over the wall and dashed to his hideout under the ivy. From there he eavesdropped on his friends as they discussed their secret plans. Chief gave the orders.
- 2 "Tomorrow, while Sal's at the cookout, we'll hide in his yard until he comes home," he whispered.
- 3 Corky gave a chuckle. Duane nodded.
- 4 "Corky and I'll hide between Mrs. Paglia's rosebushes and the house, and jump out and scare Sal when he gets there," Chief added.
- 5 Sal was the neighborhood trickster. He was always playing jokes on the other boys and getting the best of them. For Chief, this was a chance to get even.
- 6 "Duane," Chief went on, "you hide in the dark by the controls for the Paglias' sprinklers—the ones that point toward the street—and turn them on as Sal walks up. When the water starts, we'll rush out screaming and scare Sal."
- 7 Sal almost had to bite his tongue to keep from laughing. His friends had no idea that he had just overheard Chief's whole plan.
- 8 By 6:15 the next day, Sal, his friends, and most of the other people in the neighborhood were eating at the cookout in the park.
- 9 At 7:00, Chief, Corky, and Duane sneaked across the green back yards toward the Paglias' house. "Okay, make it fast," said Chief.
- 10 Chief and Corky squeezed into the tiny space between the rosebushes and the house. Duane took his position at the sprinkler controls.
- 11 The street was dark and quiet as Sal walked home a few minutes later. He couldn't see the other boys as he came up to his house, and he wondered for a second if they were there. As he got closer, though, he heard the sound of Duane turning the knob that controlled the sprinklers.
- 12 When the sprinklers came on, a yell erupted from behind the rosebushes, but Chief and Corky didn't jump out. Sal laughed because he knew his plan had worked.



- 13 Before he left for the cookout, Sal had turned the sprinklers around so that they all pointed straight into Chief and Corky's hiding place behind the bushes. Now the boys were trapped. They had no way to escape without running straight into the streams of water and getting even wetter. Chief's plan had backfired!
- 14 Meanwhile, Duane had rushed right out into the water before he realized what was going on. He quickly returned to shut the water off. As the sprinkler streams slowed to trickles, Chief and Corky finally burst out—straight toward Mrs. Paglia, who had walked home a bit after Sal.
- 15 Mrs. Paglia was startled as the two boys sped by her, with Duane following just behind them. Then she noticed that her rosebushes were wet.
- 16 "Come back here!" she shouted at the fleeing boys. They obeyed. As they slunk back, Sal thought they looked like frightened wet mice.
- 17 "Sal, your nice friends watered my rosebushes—as a surprise!" Mrs. Paglia exclaimed. Chief, Corky, and Duane looked at each other, very confused. Sal just smiled.
- 18 "Good work," Sal said to himself as Mrs. Paglia handed each soggy boy a yellow rose.



**1** Sal Paglia scrambled over the wall and dashed to his hideout under the ivy.

526283\_1

Which of the following thesaurus entries lists synonyms for the word dashed, as it is used in the story?

- A sped, hurried, or raced
- B hurled, threw, or smashed
- C ruined, spoiled, or disappointed
- D splashed, splattered, or spattered

**2** How do you know Chief, Corky, and Duane's trick did not go as planned?

526901\_3

- A They hid in Sal's yard.
- B They returned to Mrs. Paglia.
- C They were soaked with water.
- D They sneaked away from the cookout.

**3** The word backfired in paragraph 13 means

526282\_4

- A made a loud noise.
- B moved toward the rear.
- C said things that were not true.
- D produced an unexpected outcome.



**4** In paragraph 9, what does Chief mean when he says “make it fast”?

526337\_2

- A Win!
- B Hurry!
- C Attach it!
- D Construct it!

**5** **9** At 7:00, Chief, Corky, and Duane sneaked across the green back yards toward the Paglias’ house. “Okay, make it fast,” said Chief.

526963\_1

**10** Chief and Corky squeezed into the tiny space between the rosebushes and the house. Duane took his position at the sprinkler controls.

**These sentences represent the setting of the story because they describe the**

- A location and time of the story.
- B solution to the problem in the story.
- C main character’s actions in the story.
- D people, animals, or objects in the story.

**6** Which of the following is an example of a simile in the story?

527062\_4

- A a yell erupted from behind the rosebushes
- B straight into the streams of water
- C before he realized what was going on
- D they looked like frightened wet mice

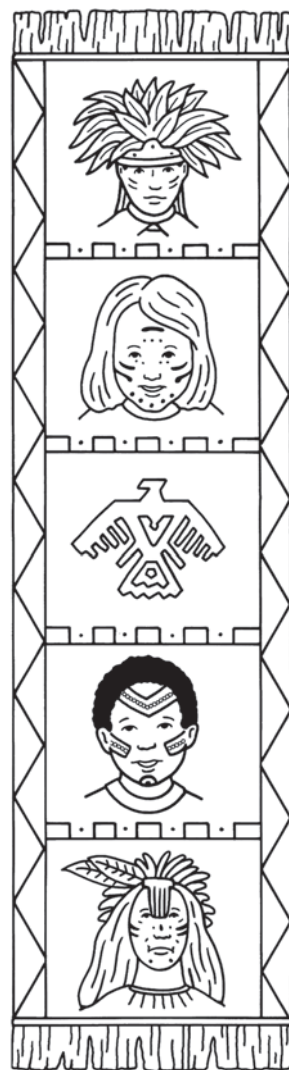


## Native American Face Painting

by Arlette N. Braman

**camouflage**—disguise

- 1 There are many reasons people paint their faces and bodies. Long ago, Native Americans used paint to camouflage their faces for hunting and to make themselves appear fierce in war. They also used paint as a sunblock. During their corn harvest fiesta, the Indians used yellow paint on their faces to symbolize the yellow corn.
- 2 Face painting is fun to do. You can become anyone or anything you like with a few strokes of a brush. You can buy face paint or you can make it at home.
- 3 **What You'll Need:**
  - 2 teaspoons shortening
  - 2½ teaspoons cornstarch
  - 1 teaspoon bleached flour glycerin (available at pharmacies)
  - eyedropper
  - food coloring
  - cold cream
- 4 **What to Do:**
  - A. Mix shortening, flour, and cornstarch until it forms a paste.
  - B. Add 4 drops of glycerin to the paste, then stir. If the mixture doesn't spread easily, add 1 or 2 more drops of glycerin. (This mixture will be thicker than store-bought face paint.)







- C. Divide the mixture into four small portions. Add a few drops of food coloring to each portion and stir well.
- D. Smooth cold cream on your face before you paint it. (This will help the paint wash off easily later.)
- E. Stand in front of a mirror and paint the design of your choice, or better yet, ask a friend to paint your face, then return the favor by painting his or hers!
- F. Remember to wash your face before you go to bed. Never sleep with face paint on. It will mess up your sheets (yuck), get in your eyes (ouch), and clog your pores (gross).



**7** What would be an antonym for the word fierce as used in paragraph 1?

526372\_3

- A tired
- B angry
- C gentle
- D careful

**8** In paragraph 1, what does the root word block mean when sun is added to form a compound word?

526359\_4

- A glows like the sun
- B causes skin to tan
- C helps paint stay on
- D protects from burning

**9** The author believes face painting is

527031\_2

- A the cause of skin problems in children.
- B fun and can be used by almost anyone.
- C difficult to make but worth the time it takes.
- D used in some Native American celebrations.



**10 Which of these comes before step A?**

526545\_2

- A Mix food coloring to make more colors.
- B Gather everything you will need.
- C Find a mirror in which to look.
- D Put cold cream on your face.

**11 Using the information from step B, it can be concluded that**

526641\_2

- A store-bought face paint is easy to use.
- B glycerin makes face paint easy to spread.
- C Native Americans use glycerin in face paint.
- D no more than 4 drops of glycerin should be used.

**12 What is the third step in the process?**

526546\_1

- A Add color to the face paint.
- B Make the face paint thicker.
- C Put cold cream on your face.
- D Mix the shortening and flour.



**13** Which statement supports the idea that face paint is not good for your skin?

526821\_4

- A There are many reasons people paint their faces and bodies.
- B You can become anyone or anything you like with a few strokes of a brush.
- C Divide the mixture into four small portions.
- D Never sleep with face paint on.

**14** A person who reads this selection most likely wants to learn

526409\_4

- A about Native American customs.
- B about how makeup is applied.
- C how to be a better artist.
- D how to make face paint.



**15 Which conclusion is suggested by the author?**

526804\_3

- A** Face painting should only be done on special days.
- B** An adult's help is needed to make face paint.
- C** Face painting began as a Native American custom.
- D** Store-bought face paint is very expensive.

**16 What would be the best place to find out more about why Native Americans used face paint?**

527106\_3

- A** an encyclopedia entry about Native American costumes
- B** a newspaper describing Native American celebrations
- C** a book about Native American customs
- D** a magazine article about new makeup



## Sand Castles



**turret**—a small tower

**moat**—trench around a castle

- 1 Down, down on the beach, at the edge of the land  
Where the ocean begins, where there's water and sand,  
When the air's full of salt and the sky's full of sun,  
You will know that the sand castle season's begun.
- 5 The first thing to do is to pick the right place—  
Not too many people and plenty of space,  
Where a wave is *whish-whishing* its foam on your toes  
And packs the sand shiny wherever it goes.
- You start out together by scooping up sand
- 10 And patting it down with the flat of your hand.
- You build up your castle, while squatting for hours,  
Making walls and a tunnel and bridges and towers.



And then you go searching along the wide shore  
For shells that the waves have swept off the sea's floor.

15 Then back to your castle so high on the sand  
To press in the shells that you hold in your hand,

Like candy and candles poked into a cake.  
(But a castle is much more exciting to make.)

You don't need to hurry—you have the whole day  
20 To make towers and turrets in every which way.

Dig a moat 'round your castle where water can curl.  
Look out! There's a wave that is rolling to hurl

A white swirl of water against the high wall.  
Look out—oh, look out, or your castle will fall!

25 The charge of the wave, with a whoosh and a roar,  
Covers the castle and captures the shore.

A tower is crumbling, and there goes a wall.  
The flag on the flagpole's the last thing to fall.

And you wonder while watching it all wash away,  
30 Should you bother to build when you know it can't stay?

But the answer rings clear, as you start a new one,  
It's not just the having—it's building that's fun.



**17** Which reference would a student use to find a synonym for castle? 527133\_2

- A a map
- B a thesaurus
- C an almanac
- D an encyclopedia

**18** In “Sand Castles” which sentence shows an event in nature? 527091\_4

- A The first thing to do is to pick the right place . . .
- B . . . And patting it down with the flat of your hand.
- C You build up your castle, while squatting for hours, . . .
- D . . . For shells that the waves have swept off the sea’s floor.

**19**

527070\_1

To press in the shells that you hold in your hand,  
Like candy and candles poked into a cake.

**Lines 16 and 17 are an example of which literary device?**

- A simile
- B rhyme
- C hyperbole
- D personification





**20 Which phrase is an example of onomatopoeia?**

527050\_2

- A When the air's full of salt and the sky's full of sun
- B Where a wave is *whish-whishing* its foam on your toes
- C To make towers and turrets in every which way
- D Look out! There's a wave that is rolling to hurl

**21 What would be an antonym for the word captures as used in line 26?**

526380\_3

- A traps
- B tosses
- C releases
- D overcomes

**22 Which phrase gives the meaning for the word bother as it is used in line 30?**

526293\_1

- A make the effort
- B disturb someone
- C become nervous
- D create confusion



**23** Which sentence is the best summary of this poem?

526786\_2

- A Designing sand castles demands many different objects.
- B Building sand castles is a work of pleasure and enjoyment.
- C Sand castles are temporary and a great deal of work.
- D Sand castles are usually built near the ocean.

**24** How can the reader tell that "Sand Castles" is a poem?

526935\_3

- A It has a main theme.
- B It has a surprise ending.
- C It has rhyme and rhythm.
- D It has a plot and main character.

**25** All of the sources listed would be helpful in writing a report on how to build a sturdy sand castle except

527175\_1

- A a story about ocean life.
- B an article about beach activities.
- C a magazine illustration about ocean fun.
- D an encyclopedia entry about beach structures.



