

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

School: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

# Everett Public Schools

## Secondary Reading Assessment



# Grade 10

## Mid-Year Benchmark

### Reading Selections

“Old Faithful”

“Eruptions in Paradise”

“May Is Building Her House”

“Crater Lake”

“Bibliography”

## Informational Passage

Directions: Read the following selection and then answer the corresponding questions.

### Old Faithful

by Gregory L. Jones



The eruption of Old Faithful as viewed from Geyser Hill. This is usually an uncrowded area to view the eruption.

- 1 Old Faithful is in all probability the most photographed geyser in the world—the geological equivalent of a supermodel or celebrity. As difficult as it is to comprehend, some people only see one geyser on a visit to Yellowstone National Park in northwestern Wyoming, and usually that geyser is Old Faithful.
- 2 Old Faithful's notoriety is largely undeserved. Historically, it was not the first geyser ever discovered and it lacks the distinctions usually associated with fame. With regard to height of eruption, it is not the highest erupting geyser in the world. In checking the volume of water discharged, Old Faithful does not spew forth the largest volume of water of all geysers in the world. Furthermore, it does not have the widest eruptive column of water nor does it have the highest or largest cone. It is not the hottest geyser on earth. Despite its name, Old Faithful is not the most ancient geyser in the world nor the most habitual of all the geysers in the world. Finally, with regard to eruption frequency, it is not the most frequently erupting geyser.
- 3 Some people think Old Faithful is the most famous geyser in the world, but many geologists would award that distinction to Geysir in Iceland, which is the namesake for all geysers. Old Faithful is, however, impressive. It is relatively accessible for visitors to see without lengthy delays, it is one of the most popular. It is lofty, soaring, beautiful, fairly consistent, and erupts 20-23 times a day.
- 4 Old Faithful is photogenic and picturesque. It is a geyser in captivity, enclosed by a semi-circle of resort hotels and restaurants. Old Faithful is often surrounded in the summer and occasionally these days in the winter by a circle of camera-toting visitors from diverse cultural backgrounds. On a summer's day, the area surrounding Old Faithful looks like the throng at an elephant feeding time at the zoo. People jockey for the best camera positions. Seats on the benches and logs around the geyser are often challenging to find near the time of the predicted eruption. It seems inconceivable, but there are more Old Faithful watchers for a given summer daylight eruption than reside in many small towns across the United States.

- 5 Old Faithful is best observed in its natural state—amid the quiet and beauty of the off-season. Nighttime eruptions under a full moon can be unforgettably beautiful and there are usually few spectators. A visit in early spring after the roads open or in late autumn just before the roads close can also be unhampered by crowds. No matter when you see it, the surrounding scenery and the eruption are difficult to forget. Old Faithful is beyond doubt a priority stopover on a visit to Yellowstone Park.

The table below explains some interesting facts about Old Faithful:

Name	Intervals Between Eruptions	Height of Eruption	Duration of Eruption	Type of Geyser
Old Faithful—there is no record of who first saw the geyser, but it was named in 1879 by members of the Washburn Expedition “because of the regularity of its eruptions.”	Current average interval is around 94 minutes.  The shortest recorded interval is 33 minutes.  Longest recorded interval is 120 minutes.	Range is 106 feet to 184 feet.  Average height is 130 feet.	1.5 to 5 minutes  The length of eruption helps determine the interval.  If an eruption lasts less than 2 minutes the interval will be around 55 minutes.  If the eruption lasts 4.5 minutes, the interval may be around 88 minutes.	Cone

*Selection adapted from- <http://www.wyojones.com/oldfaith.htm>*

**Reading Assessment**  
**Grade 10 – Mid-Year Benchmark**  
“Old Faithful”

**Fill in the bubble next to the letter of the best answer.**

1. What is the main idea in the selection? [IC01]
  - ☐ A. Old Faithful is famous, although other geysers around the world have more noteworthy features.
  - ☐ B. Old Faithful draws many tourists, even though some are disappointed at its infrequent eruptions.
  - ☐ C. Old Faithful is a destination for nature enthusiasts, although it is surrounded by manmade luxuries.
  - ☐ D. Old Faithful attracts the most visitors in the summer, even though its beauty can be enjoyed year round.
  
2. Which sentence *best* summarizes the selection? [IC02]
  - ☐ A. Geysers are rare and splendid geological events.
  - ☐ B. Geyser eruptions are dependent on environmental factors.
  - ☐ C. Old Faithful’s reputation is unjustified, yet it remains popular.
  - ☐ D. Old Faithful’s features are studied, primarily for scientific purposes.
  
3. What is the author’s purpose for writing this selection? [IT09]
  - ☐ A. To explain the lure of Old Faithful
  - ☐ B. To describe the best seasons to visit Old Faithful
  - ☐ C. To explain the cycle of eruptions related to the intervals
  - ☐ D. To describe the reasons photographers are drawn to Old Faithful
  
4. Based on the information in the selection, which conclusion can the reader draw about fame? [IT11]
  - ☐ A. Fame requires age and wisdom.
  - ☐ B. Fame requires money and charm.
  - ☐ C. Fame requires power and recognition.
  - ☐ D. Fame requires admiration and acknowledgment.
  
5. What is the meaning of the word *inconceivable* as it is used in paragraph 4 of the selection? [IC04]
  - ☐ A. Idiotic
  - ☐ B. Practical
  - ☐ C. Reasonable
  - ☐ D. Implausible

**Reading Assessment**  
**Grade 10 – Mid-Year Benchmark**  
“Old Faithful”

**Fill in the bubble next to the letter of the best answer.**

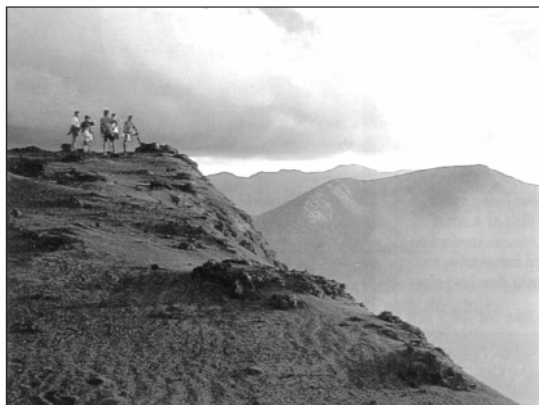
6. Why does Yellowstone National Park’s Old Faithful remain popular with tourists? [IA07]
- ☐ A. Because Old Faithful has record-breaking eruptions.
  - ☐ B. Because Old Faithful has a long, significant history.
  - ☐ C. Because of its accessibility and regular eruptions.
  - ☐ D. Because it is a unique cone shaped geyser.
7. Based on the information in the table of this selection, what inference could you make about the shortest recorded interval of the eruption of Old Faithful? [IC03]
- ☐ A. It happened in the late 1800s.
  - ☐ B. Cone type geysers erupt at short intervals.
  - ☐ C. The preceding eruption lasted less than two minutes.
  - ☐ D. It lasted exactly half the time of the longest recorded interval.
8. Which statement is the *most* important conclusion the reader can draw from the selection? [IT10]
- ☐ A. Nature is studied for scientific purposes.
  - ☐ B. Nature is exploited for its natural resources.
  - ☐ C. Nature is a phenomenon that fascinates people.
  - ☐ D. Nature is being destroyed to meet the needs of mankind.
9. Which sentence tells how Old Faithful and Geysir in Iceland are different? [IA06]
- ☐ A. Geologists think Geysir is more photogenic than Old Faithful.
  - ☐ B. Geologists think Geysir is more famous but tourists think Old Faithful is most famous.
  - ☐ C. Old Faithful is more regular in its eruptions, whereas, Geysir is not regular in its eruptions.
  - ☐ D. Old Faithful erupts more frequently in the summer, whereas, Geysir erupts more frequently in the icy winter.

## Literary Passage

Directions: Read the following selection and then answer the corresponding questions.

### Eruptions in Paradise

by Joel Simon



- 1 The rock-solid ground rumbles ominously underneath my feet causing me to stagger to one side. As an overpowering aroma permeates the air around me, my lungs begin to burn. The tang of raw minerals excites my tongue with an unfamiliar metallic essence of flavors. My eyes flood with stinging tears as noxious billows of sulfur assault my nose. A thunderous roar reverberates in my ears. A supercharged blast of scorching air thrusts upward against my face causing me to withdraw abruptly. Right before my unbelieving eyes, the planet explodes.
- 2 I am positioned on the rim of Mt. Yasur, heralded as the world's most accessible active volcano. Accessible it is, but only after you've flown half way around the world to the island of Tanna, which, as part of the Vanuatu Republic, is situated roughly in the southwest corner of the Pacific Ocean between Australia and Fiji. Only a few hundred Americans witness Yasur each year. None fails to remember the experience.
- 3 On this pumice plateau, in a country without liability laws, there are no guard rails, no warning signs. Only common sense and uncommon terror dictate behavior. Gazing past my mud-caked boots to the crater floor nearly 700 feet below, I see fiery crimson vents blasting lava and ash high into the murky sky. Molten embers hurtle upward in crimson arcs, and a colossal tower of gray-black smoke and ash billows hundreds of feet above my head.
- 4 As I watch, the world explodes again and again—the fury of Earth's interior surging to a crescendo every 10 or 15 minutes, as it has done continuously since first recorded by Capt. James Cook, and since perhaps half a millennium before then. It was Yasur's distant red glow in the night sky that drew Cook to investigate this island, which he named Tanna. In August 1774, Cook wrote in his log, "... the volcano made a terrible noise throwing up prodigious columns of smoke and fire at every eruption." Yasur is the "Old Faithful" of contemporary volcanoes, both because of its habitual and continued activity and because of its accessibility by visitors.
- 5 Vanuatu, known as the New Hebrides prior to its independence in 1980, sits directly atop the Pacific Ring of Fire. The nation comprises an archipelago of about 80 islands, actually the exposed edge of the Pacific tectonic plate. Earthquakes are a daily occurrence, although most of them are far too small to be noticed, except by sensitive monitoring equipment. Including Yasur, the nation encompasses nine active volcanoes: seven on land, two under the sea.



**Tanna**, as part of the Vanuatu Republic, sits roughly in the southwest corner of the Pacific Ocean between Australia and Fiji.

- 6 Geologists classify Yasur as a “stratovolcano,” placing it in an august league with Japan’s Mt. Fuji, the Philippine’s Pinatubo, Italy’s Etna and Vesuvius, Mexico’s Popocatepetl and our own Mt. St. Helens. But unlike its highly destructive and rarely erupting cousins, Yasur is continually active. Whereas most stratovolcanoes build up immense explosive pressures for centuries, Yasur spurts and sputters every few minutes, venting lava and steam before any destructive force can accumulate.
- 7 Yasur explodes, this time the resonance of the blast muffled and rumbling in the earth underneath our feet. A velvety downpour of powder—the elements of the planet descend, coming to rest on our clothing, in our ears, on our tongues. Each of the constituents of our expedition experiences unfathomable fear.
- 8 Two newlyweds from New Zealand cling tightly to each other and instinctively pull back together at a sudden boom from the main vent. A 3-year old French boy cowers on his haunches, peeking between his mother’s legs—his little arms wrapped securely around each one. Another couple from New Zealand neither smile nor frown, mesmerized into motionless stupor. All of us are drawn to peer into the crater, as moths to a flame, and all of us are repelled at the sheer raw force of nature.
- 9 Our expedition leader, Robert, smiles knowingly. He has observed these apprehensive reactions in hundreds of visitors. “There is no need to be overly concerned, not today,” he reassures us hastily, trying to restore our confidence. I listen to him unconvinced, and remain petrified. As I glance around me, I become conscious that I am not alone with my terror. The rest of our group feels as frightened as I do.
- 10 We cling to the remnants of our composure as Robert enlightens us about the intricacies of the crater, his melodious voice an anchor of tranquility. He converses with us in the simplified language of a non-native speaker of English. “The name Yasur means ancient man. He is noble to all people of Tanna. Look into the crater. It’s a very excellent day, today, very clear. See the holes—there are three, and a fourth to one side. The first hole, Kaonawun, he throws lava and makes our vegetables grow. The second hole, that is Kasumaren, he throws the black smoke and that makes the rainwater fall down on our crops. The third hole is Kraisun that throws the white cloud—he makes the sun. And the fourth hole, that is a terrible one, Weiwei. When he awakens, he kills all the trees. He did that in 1987. But he slumbers now.”
- 11 As I observe the crater and its visitors, a small ebony and ivory butterfly flutters past. The vulnerable diminutive creature exhibits no trepidation of its surroundings. As I watch, the rest of our group departs. I am completely alone with the Yasur volcano and the butterfly. I sit on the rim of the volcano and my soul unites with the rhythms of the planet. Tongues of flame lick into the sky; the crater’s voice pervades the air and moves the earth. I am filled with wonder.

*Selection from - WASL Reading Practice Test*

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**Reading Assessment**  
**Grade 10 – Mid-Year Benchmark**  
“Eruptions in Paradise”

**Fill in the bubble next to the letter of the best answer.**

10. Which sentence *best* summarizes the selection? [LC02]

- ☐ A. The power of Mt. Yasur’s eruption fills witnesses with awe and fear.
- ☐ B. Mt. Yasur’s ancient myths and legends describe its geological events.
- ☐ C. Travelers who want to experience Mt. Yasur are held back by its inaccessibility.
- ☐ D. The history and geography of Mt. Yasur draw researchers from around the world.

11. Which sentence *best* states the theme of the selection? [LC01]

- ☐ A. Mt. Yasur belongs to an elite group of powerful volcanoes.
- ☐ B. Visitors travel to Mt. Yasur to view spectacular eruptions.
- ☐ C. Traveling to far away places can be rewarding.
- ☐ D. Nature can terrify and inspire simultaneously.

12. Based on the selection, what inference can the reader make about the author? [LC03]

- ☐ A. The author is worried the fourth hole of the volcano will awaken.
- ☐ B. The author is humbled by his experiences while visiting Mt. Yasur.
- ☐ C. The author is afraid to sit at the top of the volcano after the others have left.
- ☐ D. The author is concerned with saving the group from the dangers of lava and steam.

13. What is the main difference between Mt. Yasur and Japan’s Mt. Fuji? [LA06]

- ☐ A. Mt. Yasur is less scenic than Mt. Fuji.
- ☐ B. Mt. Yasur erupts more frequently than Mt. Fuji.
- ☐ C. Mt. Yasur builds up more pressure than Mt. Fuji.
- ☐ D. Mt. Yasur is a stratovolcano, and Mt. Fuji is a cinder cone volcano.

14. What is the purpose of the map included in the selection? [IA05]

- ☐ A. To show the location of the Isle of Tanna.
- ☐ B. To give the location of Mt. Yasur on Tanna.
- ☐ C. To show the location of the Pacific Ring of Fire.
- ☐ D. To give the location of the world’s active volcanoes.

**Reading Assessment**  
**Grade 10 – Mid-Year Benchmark**  
“Eruptions in Paradise”

**Fill in the bubble next to the letter of the best answer.**

15. What is the main difference between the butterfly and the people? [LA06]
- ☐ A. The butterfly is fragile and the people are not.
  - ☐ B. The people are anxious and the butterfly is not.
  - ☐ C. The people are destructive and the butterfly is not.
  - ☐ D. The butterfly is a part of nature and people are not.
16. What is the meaning of the word *noxious* as it is used in paragraph 1 of the selection? [LC04]
- ☐ A. Faint
  - ☐ B. Harmless
  - ☐ C. Poisonous
  - ☐ D. Flowerlike
17. What is the meaning of the word *crescendo* as it is used in paragraph 4 of the selection? [LC04]
- ☐ A. Din
  - ☐ B. Peak
  - ☐ C. Exterior
  - ☐ D. Midpoint
18. Which two objects does the author compare using a simile? [LA05]
- ☐ A. Aroma and lungs
  - ☐ B. Noise and smoke
  - ☐ C. People and moths
  - ☐ D. Common sense and terror
19. Why does the author remain at the rim of the volcano after the group leaves? [LA07]
- ☐ A. The author was amazed at nature’s power.
  - ☐ B. The author was so fearful he was unable to move.
  - ☐ C. The author was intrigued by the legend of the volcano.
  - ☐ D. The author was worried he would never be able to return.
20. Which sentence from the selection is an opinion? [LT09]
- ☐ A. “I listen to him unconvinced, and remain petrified.” (paragraph 9)
  - ☐ B. “Only common sense and uncommon terror dictate behavior.” (paragraph 3)
  - ☐ C. “I am completely alone with the Yasur volcano and the butterfly.” (paragraph 11)
  - ☐ D. “...Yasur spurts and sputters every few minutes, venting lava and steam before any destructive force can accumulate.” (paragraph 6)

**Reading Assessment**  
**Grade 10 – Mid-Year Benchmark**  
“Eruptions in Paradise”

**Fill in the bubble next to the letter of the best answer.**

21. Which statement is the *most* important conclusion the reader can draw from the selection? [LT10]

- ☐ A. Legends are created to explain natural events.
- ☐ B. When people see raw nature, they are filled with admiration.
- ☐ C. There are important geological events in many remote areas.
- ☐ D. People are willing to travel great distances to see natural wonders.

22. Based on the information in the selection, which conclusion can the reader draw about the narrator?  
[LT11]

- ☐ A. He is easily intimidated by natural phenomena.
- ☐ B. He has an adventurous spirit that responds to nature.
- ☐ C. He believes the best way to experience nature is with others.
- ☐ D. He thinks that travel is important for everyone in order to experience nature.

**Literary Passage: Poem**

**Directions: Read the following selection and then answer the corresponding questions.**

**May is Building Her House**

by Richard Le Gallienne

- May is building her house. With apple blossoms  
She is roofing over the glimmering rooms;  
Of the oak and the beech hath she builded its beams,  
And, spinning all day at her secret looms,  
5 With arras of leaves each wind-swayed wall  
She pictureth over, and peopleth it all  
With echoes and dreams,  
And singing of streams.
- May is building her house. Of petal and blade,  
10 Of the roots of the oak is the flooring made,  
With a carpet of mosses and lichen and clover,  
Each small miracle over and over,  
And tender, traveling green things strayed.  
Her windows, the morning and evening star,  
15 And her rustling doorways, ever ajar  
With the coming and going  
Of fair things blowing,  
The thresholds of the four winds are.
- May is building her house. From the dust of things  
20 She is making the songs and the flowers and the wings;  
From October's tossed and trodden gold  
She is making the young year out of the old;  
Yea! out of winter's flying sleet  
She is making all the summer sweet,  
25 And the brown leaves spurned of November's feet  
She is changing back again to spring's.



*Selection from- public domain*

**Reading Assessment**  
**Grade 10 – Mid-Year Benchmark**  
“May Is Building Her House”

**Fill in the bubble next to the letter of the best answer.**

23. What is the theme of the poem? [LC01]

- ☐ A. Fall has a beauty of its own.
- ☐ B. Youthfulness is to be cherished.
- ☐ C. Spring is the foundation for renewal.
- ☐ D. Building a house takes many seasons.

24. Which sentence *best* summarizes the poem? [LC02]

- ☐ A. May dreams of gathering natural materials such as moss and lichen for her home.
- ☐ B. May is a good time to build a house by a stream with flowers and a beautiful garden.
- ☐ C. May built her house to provide a beautiful view of the garden, the evening star and her flowers.
- ☐ D. May is when trees bloom, streams are heard and the ground becomes green in preparation for summer.

25. What does the author mean when he says, “She is making the young year out of the old,” in line 22 of the poem? [LC03]

- ☐ A. May is the season for traveling.
- ☐ B. May wishes to return to the old ways.
- ☐ C. May is the renewal time of the seasons.
- ☐ D. May rebuilds her house from the four winds.

26. According to the poem, what happens when May uses November’s brown leaves? [LA07]

- ☐ A. She composts them each spring.
- ☐ B. She changes them to the green of spring.
- ☐ C. She makes them into a carpet for her house.
- ☐ D. She weaves them into the walls of her house.

27. What is the poet’s purpose for writing the poem? [LT09]

- ☐ A. To persuade the reader to build a house in the springtime.
- ☐ B. To show the assortment of miracles that go into making spring.
- ☐ C. To describe the difficulties of building a house in the springtime.
- ☐ D. To entertain the reader with a poem about the variety of spring plants.

**Reading Assessment**  
**Grade 10 – Mid-Year Benchmark**  
“May Is Building Her House”

**Fill in the bubble next to the letter of the best answer.**

28. Which statement is the *most* important conclusion the reader can draw from the poem? [LT10]

- ☐ A. Architecture is inspired by spring’s resurgence.
- ☐ B. May is the time of apple blossoms, mosses and clover.
- ☐ C. The earth’s “house” is rebuilt in spring from the materials of autumn.
- ☐ D. October and November are showy with gold and spurn brown leaves.

29. Based on the information in the poem, which generalization can the reader make about nature? [LT11]

- ☐ A. Nature continually shows its authority.
- ☐ B. Nature has a continuous cycle of rebirth.
- ☐ C. Nature challenges people to make changes.
- ☐ D. Nature teaches people to appreciate each day.

30. What does the poet personify? [LA05]

- ☐ A. May
- ☐ B. October
- ☐ C. The house
- ☐ D. The four winds

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## Informational Passage: Functional Document

Directions: Read the following selection and then answer the corresponding questions.

### Crater Lake



## Welcome to Crater Lake National Park!



### Crater Lake Is One of the World's Most Unique and Beautiful Landscapes

On sunny summer days, neither words nor photographs can capture Crater Lake's remarkable blueness. For much of the year – usually October to July at higher elevations – a thick blanket of snow encircles the lake. An average of 524 inches of snow falls in the park every year. Crater Lake is filled almost entirely by melted snow. At 1,943 feet deep, it is the deepest lake in the United States and one of the deepest in the world. It is also one of the clearest.

#### Visiting Crater Lake National Park

Crater Lake lies in a caldera, or volcanic basin, created when the nearly 12,000 foot high Mount Mazama collapsed around 7,700 years ago following a large eruption. Humans probably witnessed the cataclysmic eruption; nevertheless, local Indians said nothing about Crater Lake to trappers and pioneers, who did not find it until 1853. Crater Lake was designated a national park in 1902.

#### Visitor Centers

Information is available throughout the year at the Steel Information Center in the Park Headquarters area, at the Rim Village Visitor Center during the summer, or in the Rim Café and Gift Shop building during the winter.

#### Ranger-led Activities

During the summer, campfire programs are presented at the Mazama Campground amphitheater. Rangers also lead hikes, offer special activities for children, and provide narrated boat tours in cooperation with the park's concessioner.

#### Lodging, Meals and Supplies

Crater Lake Lodge is open from May to October. Motel units are available at Mazama Village from June to October. For reservations, call 888-774-2728. Meals and gifts are available at the Rim Café and Gift Shop year round. During the winter, Rim Village is not always accessible due to snow and hours of operation are limited. A camp store, restaurant and gift shop are open from June to October at Mazama Village. They sell meals, gifts, gas, and limited camp supplies and groceries.

#### Camping

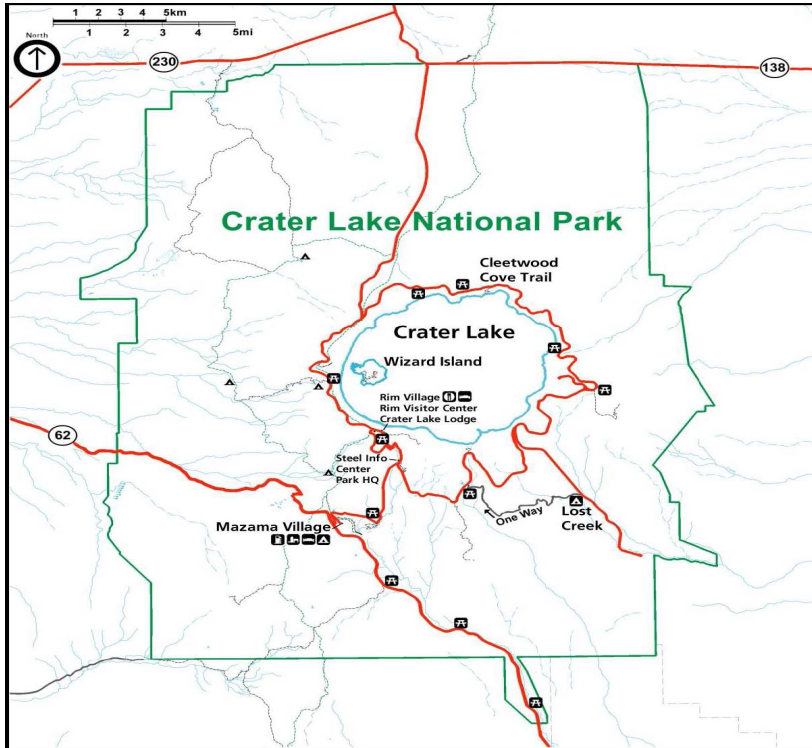
Camp at Mazama or Lost Creek Campgrounds, or in the backcountry with a free permit. Campgrounds open when snow melts in early summer and are closed by snow in September or October.

#### The Park In Winter

Rim Drive and the North Entrance Road are typically closed by snow from October to July. Vehicle access is available only from Oregon Route 62 to Rim Village. Backcountry permits are required for overnight snow camping. Lodging and fuel are not available in the park during winter.

# Crater Lake

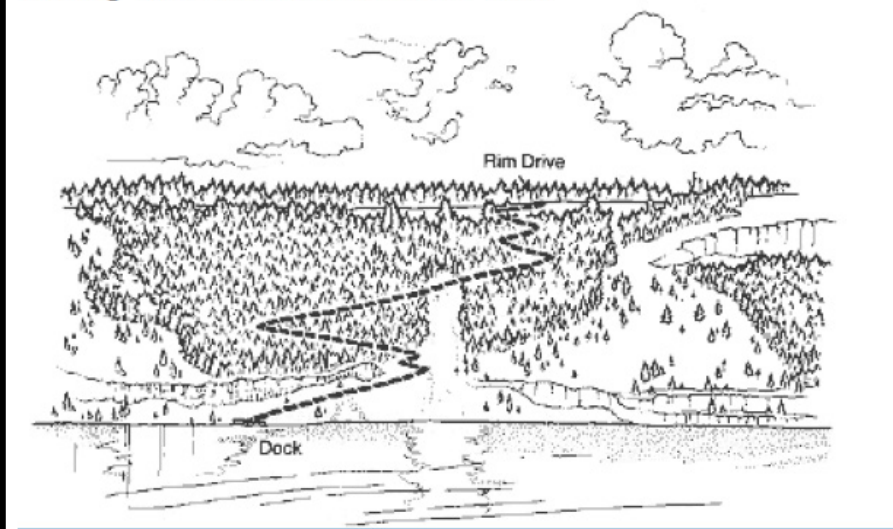
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Crater Lake National Park



## Park Map

Hiking inside the caldera rim is permitted only on the Cleetwood Cove Trail. Do not cross rock walls and barriers along the caldera rim, as the volcanic rock is unstable and could crumble beneath your feet. Pets must be on leashes at all times, and are not permitted on trails. Do not feed wild animals. Leave rocks, plants, wildlife, and artifacts undisturbed. Drive within posted speed limits and wear seatbelts. Mountain bikes are allowed only on open roads.

## Hiking the Cleetwood Cove Trail



Crater Lake National Park  
P.O. Box 7 Crater Lake, OR 97604  
(541) 594-3000  
[www.nps.gov/crla](http://www.nps.gov/crla)  
For emergencies in the park, dial 911.

## Cleetwood Cove Trail

The Cleetwood Cove Trail, located on the north side of Crater Lake, is the only safe and legal access to the shore of Crater Lake. It is one mile (1.6 km) in length, one-way, and drops 700 feet (210 meters) as you descend from the East Rim Drive trailhead to the lakeshore. On your return trip, this is comparable to climbing 65 flights of stairs! The Cleetwood Cove hiking trail is recommended only for those in good physical condition and should not be attempted by visitors with heart, breathing, or walking problems. It is not accessible for visitors with mobility impairments. Hikers should wear closed-toe shoes and bring plenty of water, sunscreen, and mosquito repellent. Toilets are available at both the trailhead and the boat dock area. Due to the park's heavy snow conditions, the trail typically does not open until sometime in June, and closes in early October.

*Selection adapted from [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)*

**Reading Assessment**  
**Grade 10 – Mid-Year Benchmark**  
“Crater Lake”

**Fill in the bubble next to the letter of the best answer.**

31. Which sentence *best* summarizes the selection? [IC02]

- ☐ A. Crater Lakes’ visitors will discover many hiking trails.
- ☐ B. Crater Lake is a unique and breathtaking National park.
- ☐ C. Crater Lake is a tourist destination with a variety of activities.
- ☐ D. Crater Lakes’ most popular hike is the Cleetwood Cove Trail.

32. What information does the “Park Map” caption give the reader? [IA05]

- ☐ A. How to locate Wizard Island
- ☐ B. How to access the park from Route 62
- ☐ C. How to stay safe while visiting the park
- ☐ D. How to find various locations in the park

33. Based on the information in the selection, which generalization can the reader make about interacting with nature? [IT11]

- ☐ A. It is important to follow National park rules.
- ☐ B. It is important to know your way around new places.
- ☐ C. It is necessary to be careful around unstable rocks when hiking.
- ☐ D. It is necessary to be aware of safety precautions and restrictions in the wilderness.

**Informational Passage: Stand Alone**

**Directions:** Use the table below and then answer the corresponding question.

**Bibliography**

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34. Which of these resources would provide the *most* reliable information about how compact discs were invented? [IA08]

- ☐ A. *Music Plus Digest*
- ☐ B. *Software Inside News*
- ☐ C. *Keeping Pace With Consumer Demand*
- ☐ D. *The Universal Encyclopedia of Technology*

*Selection adapted from California Standardized Test Released Items*