

Name: _____
School: _____
Teacher: _____ Period: _____

Everett Public Schools

Secondary Reading Assessment



Grade 6

Mid-Year Benchmark

Reading Selections

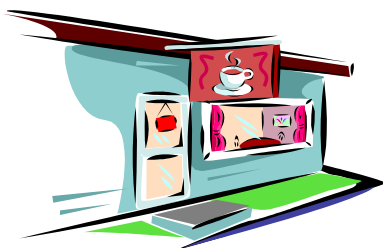
- “The Come-Back Coffeehouse”
- “Flying Coast to Coast”
- “Dakota Dugout”
- “One Inch Tall”
- “Recipe-Fall Apple Cranberry Pie”
- “Kingsnakes”
- “Dog Shows”

Literary Passage

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

The Come-Back Coffeehouse

- 1 The sign in the window read Carl's Coffee Shoppe, spelled the old-fashioned way. Hallie shook her head and wondered how many times she had suggested an alternative. She entered the shop, setting off the little bell above the door. Looking around, she saw only one person, sipping from a plain coffee cup.
- 2 Hallie dropped her schoolbooks on the counter and looked over her father's shoulder as he dejectedly shuffled some papers.
- 3 "I could help with the books, Dad," Hallie offered.
- 4 "There's not much you could do." He sighed as he closed the folder. "How about if you clean the counters instead?" His statement made her feel like a little girl instead of a senior in high school.
- 5 Hallie sprayed some cleaner and ran a cloth over the worn linoleum countertops. She passed a dust rag over the faded photographs of buildings that had been torn down long ago. After she had washed a few of the old eggshell-colored cups and saucers, she began her homework.
- 6 At closing time Hallie's parents came out of the steamy kitchen and sat beside her. "You know the shop has not been lucrative lately," Mr. Rhodes began. "Since the business is not making money, we need to decide if it is even worth keeping it open."
- 7 "We're going to visit Uncle Harold over spring vacation," Mrs. Rhodes continued. "Since he's an accountant, he can look over the books and tell us what our options are. You and Aunt Tess will stay here and run the shop for the week."
- 8 By spring vacation Hallie was ready for an adventure. As she entered the shop with Aunt Tess, the little bell jingled merrily. Hallie's parents gave some instructions, said good-bye, and walked out the door.
- 9 Hallie stared absently out the window at the passersby: young men and women on their way to work, kids on their school vacation, and families from the new high-rise apartment building down the street. They were not the same people that her Grandpa Carl had served when he had run the restaurant. Hallie realized that the clientele had changed but the restaurant had not.



- 10 Suddenly Hallie had an idea. She confided in Aunt Tess, who approved. The two eagerly set to work.
- 11 At the end of the week, Hallie was carrying a tray from the kitchen when she saw her parents standing in the shop, bewildered. She hadn't even heard the little bell over the hubbub of patrons placing orders and laughing as they played board games. She smiled as her parents stared at the teens clustered around the counter and the young families seated at the tables.
- 12 "Welcome back!" Hallie greeted them. She swept her arm to present the restaurant's cheerful new decor. Bright, attractive coverings adorned the tables, and modern posters hung on the walls, while colorful mismatched dishes contributed to the pleasant atmosphere.
- 13 "What happened while we were gone?" asked Hallie's mother.
- 14 "I just took a look at who was out there," Hallie answered, pointing out the window, "and figured out a way to get them in here. We were still catering to Grandpa Carl's generation, while what we needed was a fresh approach and a new look."
- 15 "How could you afford all this?" asked her father.
- 16 "The table coverings are only pieces of oilcloth that we stapled underneath the tables," offered Aunt Tess.
- 17 "I brought board games and puzzles from home," Hallie added excitedly, "and the bookstore down the street donated the posters. When we talked to our friends about what we were doing, they were happy to give us some dishes." Hallie held her breath as she waited for her parents' reaction.
- 18 "Everyone certainly seems to like the changes," noted Mrs. Rhodes.
- 19 "Speaking of changes," Mr. Rhodes said as he walked to the sign in the window, "I see our name has changed, too."
- 20 "Do you mind? I changed our name to 'Come-Back Coffeehouse' to make the shop sound welcoming, as in 'Please come back again' . . .," Hallie faltered, hoping her father wouldn't take umbrage at what she was saying.
- 21 A smile spread across her father's face. "I like it," he said. He looked around the bustling room and realized that he had never wanted to close his father's shop. "The new name is fitting. Thanks to you, this place certainly has made a comeback!"

Selection taken from-Texas Assessment of Academic Skills, 2002



Reading Assessment
Grade 6 – Mid-Year Benchmark
“The Come-Back Coffeehouse”

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

1. Why does Hallie decide to make changes to the restaurant? [LA07]
 - ☐ A. Hallie’s Aunt Tess insists that changes be made.
 - ☐ B. Hallie cleaned her bedroom and donated games and puzzles.
 - ☐ C. Hallie is bored and has nothing to do while her parents are away.
 - ☐ D. Hallie realized the restaurant was not attracting younger customers.

2. Based on the information in the selection, what will *most* likely happen to the coffeehouse after Hallie made the changes? [LC03]
 - ☐ A. The business will become a teen hangout.
 - ☐ B. The business will once again make money.
 - ☐ C. The business will only succeed for a short time.
 - ☐ D. The business will be changed back to its original style.

3. Which statement is the *most* important conclusion the reader can draw from the selection? [LT10]
 - ☐ A. Good service keeps customers coming back to a business.
 - ☐ B. A successful business requires changing to meet customer needs.
 - ☐ C. Making any type of change is the best solution to a business problem.
 - ☐ D. Shiny and new is better than old and faded when it comes to business.

4. What is the author’s purpose for writing the selection? [LT09]
 - ☐ A. To inform the reader about how to run a successful business.
 - ☐ B. To persuade the reader of the importance of changing the name of a business.
 - ☐ C. To describe to the reader a situation where being resourceful and using fresh ideas solves a problem.
 - ☐ D. To entertain the reader with an amusing story about a family who owns their own restaurant business.

5. What is the meaning of the word *lucrative* in paragraph 6 of the story? [LC04]
 - ☐ A. Open
 - ☐ B. Cleaned
 - ☐ C. Profitable
 - ☐ D. Old-fashioned

Reading Assessment
Grade 6 – Mid-Year Benchmark
“The Come-Back Coffeehouse”

6. Based on the information in the story, which generalization can the reader make about families? [LT11]
- ☐ A. Families that work together have successful businesses.
 - ☐ B. A community can reach out to help a family in need.
 - ☐ C. Bringing in other family members can be a big help.
 - ☐ D. Parents might be surprised by their kids’ creativity.
7. Which sentence *best* summarizes the story? [LC02]
- ☐ A. Hallie listened to Aunt Tess, followed Grandpa Carl’s advice and modernized the family business.
 - ☐ B. Hallie looked out the window and used the advice and suggestions of the passersby to redecorate the coffeehouse.
 - ☐ C. Hallie’s parents went on vacation, left Hallie and Aunt Tess in charge and Hallie followed her parents’ instructions on how to run the coffeehouse.
 - ☐ D. Hallie knew that the business was not making money, noticed the change in the neighborhood and discovered a creative solution to the family’s business problems.
8. Which statement is the *most* important conclusion the reader can draw from the story? [LT10]
- ☐ A. When people make too many changes it results in confusion.
 - ☐ B. Passing a business down to another family member can lead to conflict.
 - ☐ C. Visiting family members can provide the time needed to solve a problem.
 - ☐ D. Young people’s different way of seeing things can result in positive changes.

Informational Passage

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

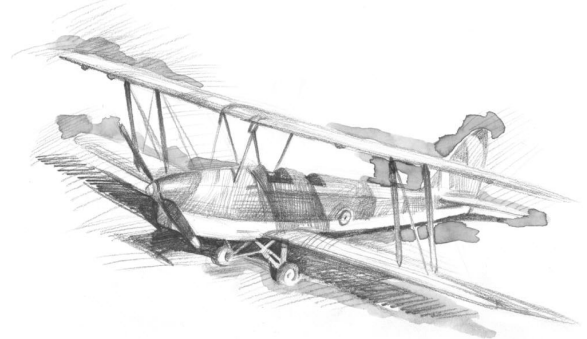
Flying Coast to Coast

by LeRoy Hayman



- 1 In the days before planes flew regularly from coast to coast in the United States, pilots who made the trip were considered heroes. Calbraith Perry Rodgers attempted to be the first flier to make it from New York to California by air. Newspaper tycoon William Randolph Hearst was offering \$50,000 to the person who could fly from coast to coast in thirty days or less, but the deadline for winning was October 11, 1911. When Rodgers began his flight, only twenty-five days remained before the Hearst offer would expire.
- 2 Rodgers took off from Sheepshead Bay in Brooklyn in the afternoon and flew to Middletown, New York, a distance of eighty miles in 115 minutes. "So far this is easy," he probably said to himself. "I'll do one hop in the morning, one in the afternoon, and make it in fifteen days."
- 3 It was a different story the next morning. Caught in the tricky winds of the Catskill Mountains, Rodgers's plane tangled with the treetops. He crash-landed into a chicken coop, smashing the landing skid of the plane and cracking a wing. Rodgers suffered cuts and bruises and a wrenched knee. It took the mechanics three days to repair the plane, now officially named the *Vin-Fiz Flyer*. There were twenty-one days left.
- 4 The next day he made it to Binghamton, still in New York State. He landed in a field outside town and left the plane in search of a telephone. While he was gone, souvenir-hunters swarmed all over the *Vin-Fiz Flyer*. They grabbed everything that could be pried loose, especially nuts and bolts in the engine.
- 5 The results of the scavenging soon became apparent. On the way from Elmira to Salamanca, the *Vin-Fiz Flyer's* engine began to knock, the propeller spun more slowly. Rodgers soon saw that the magneto plugs were slipping out.

- 6 What to do? Rodgers put one hand on the plugs, shut off the motor, and glided to Earth 2,600 feet below. Landing in a swamp, he damaged the lower wings. The mechanics worked on the plane all night, and Rodgers started off for Salamanca in the morning. Now there were only seventeen days left.
- 7 Attempting to take off that afternoon, Rodgers misjudged distances and flew into a barbed-wire fence. Another three days were consumed in making repairs.
- 8 On his way to Akron, Rodgers got lost. The moon came up—this was the first time he had flown at night—and he landed in a cow pasture near Kent, Ohio. The cows fled, but Rodgers felt he had to stay with his plane all night. He feared that the Kent cows might do the same stripping job that the Binghamton souvenir seekers had done.
- 9 After another day's delay he headed for Huntington, Indiana. He ran into a thunderstorm that turned him miles off his heading. Finally making it to Huntington, he was met by an enthusiastic and seemingly uncontrollable crowd. People swarmed all over Rodgers and the *Vin-Fiz Flyer*, shaking his hand, holding up their babies to be kissed. When he tried to take off, a mob stood directly in front of his plane. To avoid hitting (and hurting) his well-wishers, he turned the plane's nose into a fence. The result: an almost total wreck.
- 10 His crew accomplished a miraculous rebuilding job. Two days later he was off to Chicago. It was now October 8, and the Hearst deadline was October 11. It was impossible to get in under the wire, even though Rodgers had already flown 1,272 miles, a new cross-country record. Next major stop: Kansas City, Missouri, the halfway point between New York and California.
- 11 There Rodgers bade an official good-bye to the Hearst prize. But he had no intention of discontinuing his transcontinental trip. He still wanted to be the first man to fly from coast to coast in one sustained effort. Relieved of the deadline pressure, Rodgers now set out to please the crowds that gathered at every stop along his route.
- 12 At Fort Worth, Texas, for example, he flew a series of figure-eights between two water towers only forty feet apart. His plane had a wingspread of 32 feet, so Rodgers was really playing the daredevil that day. Outside Waco, Texas, a giant eagle started to follow the *Vin-Fiz Flyer*. Rodgers turned sharply, then dived to frighten the eagle away. If a bird had attacked the plane, who knows what damage might have been done?
- 13 Despite engine breakdowns, Rodgers flew across New Mexico and reached Tucson, Arizona, by November 1. The next day he set out for California. By this time he was asking for more than his plane had to give. Over the desert a cylinder exploded. Hot oil covered Rodgers's face and goggled eyes, and countless steel splinters drove themselves into his right arm. He managed to guide his plane down safely.



- 14 Rodgers spent the next two days in bed while his repair crew patched up the engine again. In the air once more, he was flying through San Gorgona Pass when the same old engine troubles, and more, erupted. The oil tank leaked oil; the radiator leaked water; the magneto plugs worked their way out of the sockets; a connecting rod broke. Rodgers's right arm ached badly; his head ached, too. But he made it in one piece to an alfalfa field outside Banning, California.
- 15 On November 5th, Rodgers flew 67 miles from Banning to Pasadena, California. There a cheering crowd carried him to the official welcoming committee awaiting him. Some people offered their sympathies over the lost Hearst Prize. "The money isn't everything," he said. "I made it, didn't I?"
- 16 Rodgers was the first to fly from coast to coast. In all, his trip had taken forty-nine days, but he had actually been in the air only 103 hours. He had covered the distance at an average speed of nearly 52 miles an hour. Of the original *Vin-Fiz Flyer* in which he had left New York, only the vertical rudder and the drip pan had lasted the entire flight. Everything else, including the engine, had been replaced or completely rebuilt at least once.

Selection from- Massachusetts Released Test, Spring, 2003. Photos from- © 2002 National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution (SI Neg A-11948) and Centennial of Flight

http://www.centennialofflight.gov/essay/Explorers_Record_Setters_and_Daredevils/Vin_Fiz/EX6G2.htm

*"Flying Coast to Coast" by LeRoy Hayman, from *Aces, Heroes, and Daredevils of the Air*. Text Copyright © 1981 by LeRoy Hayman. Reprinted by permission of the author.*



Pilot: Calbraith Perry Rodgers



The "Vin-Fiz Flyer" prior to take off.

Reading Assessment
Grade 6 – Mid-Year Benchmark
“Flying Coast to Coast”

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

9. What is the main similarity between the way Hallie, from the “Come-Back Coffeehouse,” and Rodgers, from “Flying Coast to Coast,” achieved their goals? [IA06]
- ☐ A. They both took risks.
 - ☐ B. They both had others interfere.
 - ☐ C. They both spent a lot of money to succeed.
 - ☐ D. They both needed extra time to reach their goals.
10. Based on the information in the selection, what conclusion can the reader draw about Calbraith Rodgers? [IT11]
- ☐ A. He was trusting.
 - ☐ B. He was determined.
 - ☐ C. He was unenthusiastic.
 - ☐ D. He was physically weak.
11. Which sentence *best* summarizes the selection? [IC02]
- ☐ A. Rodgers spent a great deal of time repairing his airplane, and dealing with one calamity after another.
 - ☐ B. Rodgers set out to win an award, experienced many accidents, and succeeded at being the first to fly across the country.
 - ☐ C. Rodgers started his journey in Sheepshead Bay, landed in a field where his plane was vandalized by souvenir hunters and missed the prize deadline.
 - ☐ D. Rodgers thought he would complete the flight in fifteen days until the magneto plugs worked their way out of the sockets and caused him to miss the deadline.
12. Which sentence from the selection is an opinion? [IT09]
- ☐ A. “Rodgers was the first to fly from coast to coast.”
 - ☐ B. “His crew accomplished a miraculous rebuilding job.”
 - ☐ C. “Attempting to take off that afternoon, Rodgers misjudged distances.”
 - ☐ D. “They grabbed everything that could be pried loose, especially the nuts and bolts in the engine.”
13. Which sentence *best* explains why Rodgers had to land in a swamp? [IA07]
- ☐ A. His plane was attacked by a giant eagle.
 - ☐ B. His plane was stripped of parts by his fans.
 - ☐ C. He was careless when flying in tricky winds.
 - ☐ D. He was hurrying to reach California in 25 days.

Reading Assessment
Grade 6 – Mid-Year Benchmark
“Flying Coast to Coast”

14. What is the main idea of the selection? [IC01]

- ☐ A. Flying is a way to earn money.
- ☐ B. Flying is an expensive activity.
- ☐ C. Rodgers needed other people to believe in what he did.
- ☐ D. Rodgers continues his trip even in the face of difficulty.

15. According to the map, which statement is true? [IA05]

- ☐ A. Rodgers flew from east to west.
- ☐ B. Rodgers flew from south to north.
- ☐ C. Kansas City was Rodgers' last stop.
- ☐ D. Chicago to Kansas City was Rodgers' longest hop.

16. What does Rodgers mean when he says, “The money isn’t everything. I made it, didn’t I?” in paragraph 15 of the selection? [IC03]

- ☐ A. Rodgers believes that personal accomplishment is worth more than money.
- ☐ B. Rodgers felt successful when he found that his average speed was 52 miles per hour.
- ☐ C. Rodgers believes that William Randolph Hearst should have given him the prize for his flight.
- ☐ D. Rodgers felt so relieved from the deadline pressure that his goal was to then please the crowds.

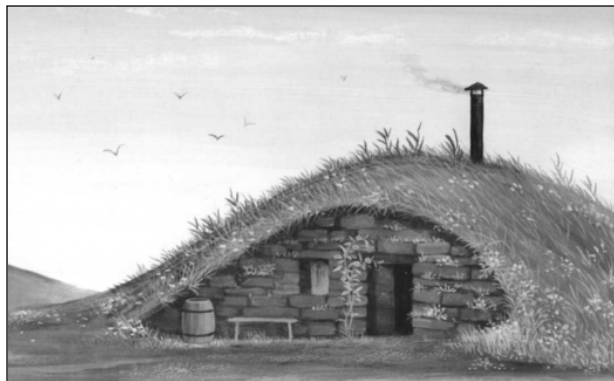
Literary Passage

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

Dakota Dugout

By Ann Turner

Homesteading demanded incredible mental and physical strength, yet many young couples committed themselves to the life wholeheartedly in order to ensure a better future for their families.



- 1 Tell you about the prairie years? I'll tell you, child, how it was.
- 2 When Matt wrote, "Come!" I packed up all I had, cups and pots and dresses and rope, even Grandma's silver boot hook, and rode the clickety train to a cave in the earth, Matt's cave. Built from *sod**, you know, with a special iron plow that sliced the long earth strips. Matt cut them into bricks, laid them up, dug into a hill that was our first home.
- 3 I cried when I saw it. No sky came into that room, only a paper window that made the sun look greasy. Dirt fell on our bed, snakes sometimes, too, and the buffalo hide door could not keep out the wind or the empty cries in the long grass.
- 4 The birds visited me, there was no one else, with Matt all day in the fields. A hawk came, snake in its claws, a heron flapped by with wings like sails, and a sparrow *jabbered** the day long on a gray fence post. I jabbered back.
- 5 Winter came sudden. Slam-bang! the ground was iron, cattle breath turned to ice, froze their noses to the ground. We lost twelve in a storm and the wind scoured the dugout, *whish-hush, whish-hush*.
- 6 Spring, child, was teasing slow then quick, water booming in the lake, geese like yarn in the sky, green spreading faster than fire, and the wind blowing *shoosh-hush, shoosh-hush*.
- 7 First summer we watched the corn grow, strode around the field clapping hands. We saw dresses, buggies, gold in that grain until one day a hot wind baked it dry as an oven, *ssst-ssst, ssst-ssst*.
- 8 Matt sat and looked two whole days, silent and long.
- 9 Come fall we snuggled like beavers in our burrow, new grass on the floor, willows on our roof under the earth. I pasted newspaper on the walls, set the bread to bake on the coals, and the wind was quiet.
- 10 Corn grew finally, we got our dresses, buggies, some gold, built a *clapboard** house with windows like suns, floors I slipped on, and the empty sound of too many rooms. Didn't think I'd miss the taste of earth in the air. Now the broom went *whisp-hush*, and the clock ticked like a busy heart. Talking brings it near again, the sweet taste of new bread in a Dakota dugout, how the grass whispered like an old friend, how the earth kept us warm.
- 11 Sometimes the things we start with are best.

Selection from- Alaska Department of Education, 2001

***sod:** grass covered soil held together by the tangled roots of the soil. The sod was cut into brick-like shapes and used by pioneers to build houses on the plains. Alaska Natives also sometimes lived in sod houses.

***jabber:** chatter, talk nonsense

***clapboard:** overlapping boards

Reading Assessment
Grade 6 – Mid-Year Benchmark
“Dakota Dugout”

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

17. What is the theme of the selection? [LC01]

- ☐ A. People often take on too much responsibility.
- ☐ B. People need little preparation when living in nature.
- ☐ C. People need to understand when it is time to leave a bad situation.
- ☐ D. People often don’t appreciate what they have until their situation changes.

18. Which sentence *best* summarizes this story? [LC02]

- ☐ A. The settlers grew corn, bought dresses and buggies with their gold.
- ☐ B. The settlers enjoyed a long, clickety train ride and lived in a dirt house.
- ☐ C. The settlers packed up their belongings and moved into a sod cave dug into a hill.
- ☐ D. The settlers moved into a sod dugout, faced nature’s challenges and built a clapboard house.

19. Which phrase could the author have used in paragraph 10 instead of *dugout*? [LC04]

- ☐ A. Shelter dug in a hillside
- ☐ B. Shelter made from wood
- ☐ C. Shelter where bread is made
- ☐ D. Shelter for players in a baseball game

20. Which figurative language does the author use to describe geese in paragraph six? [LA05]

- ☐ A. personification
- ☐ B. alliteration
- ☐ C. metaphor
- ☐ D. simile

Reading Assessment
Grade 6 – Mid-Year Benchmark
“Dakota Dugout”

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

21. Why does the character cry when she sees their first home? [LA07]
- ☐ A. She was homesick, missed her family and old home.
 - ☐ B. She was sad because the cold winter killed 12 of their cattle.
 - ☐ C. She needed to unpack the family belongings even though she was tired.
 - ☐ D. She noticed there was little light, and both snakes and dirt fell on the bed.
22. Why does the author include several similes in the story? [LT09]
- ☐ A. To sound poetic to the reader
 - ☐ B. To give objects human qualities
 - ☐ C. To draw attention to unpleasant things
 - ☐ D. To create a visual image of the homestead
23. Based on the information in the story, what generalization can the reader make about dealing with difficult situations? [LT11]
- ☐ A. People should ignore the bad times.
 - ☐ B. People should appreciate what they have.
 - ☐ C. People should take risks to solve their problems.
 - ☐ D. People should earn money to make a difference.
24. How does the speaker’s feelings about her home change from the beginning to the end of the story? [LA06]
- ☐ A. She glad to have a place to put her new dresses.
 - ☐ B. She longs for the coziness of the dugout.
 - ☐ C. She is excited to have real floors.
 - ☐ D. She misses her family.

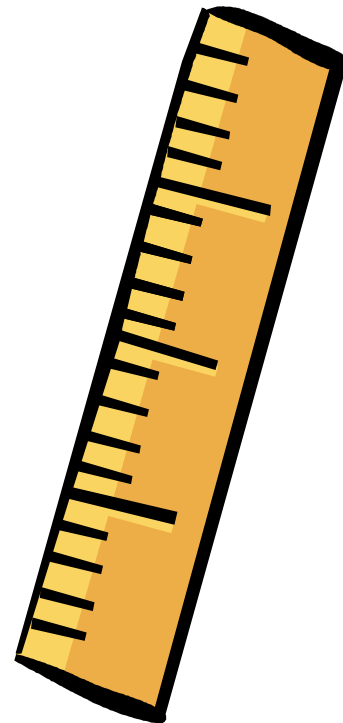
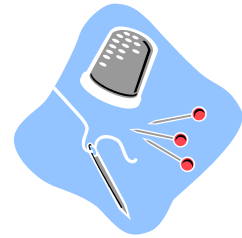
Literary Passage: Poem

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

One Inch Tall

by Shel Silverstein

- 1 If you were only one inch tall, you'd ride a worm to school.
The teardrop of a crying ant would be your swimming pool.
A crumb of cake would be a feast
And last you seven days at least,
A flea would be a frightening beast
If you were one inch tall.
- 2 If you were only one inch tall, you'd walk beneath the door,
And it would take about a month to get down to the store.
A bit of fluff would be your bed,
You'd swing upon a spider's thread,
And wear a thimble on your head
If you were one inch tall.
- 3 You'd surf across the kitchen sink upon a stick of gum.
You couldn't hug your mama, you'd just have to hug her thumb.
You'd run from people's feet in fright,
To move a pen would take all night,
(This poem took fourteen years to write—
'Cause I'm just one inch tall).



Selection from- <http://ettcweb.lrk12.nj.us/forms/oneinch.htm>

Reading Assessment
Grade 6 – Mid-Year Benchmark
“One Inch Tall”

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

25. Based on the information in the poem, what assumption can the reader make about being one inch tall? [LC03]
- ☐ A. It would be easier to get hurt.
 - ☐ B. It would be easier to find food.
 - ☐ C. It would be easier to measure time.
 - ☐ D. It would be easier to get from place to place.
26. Which sentence matches the meaning of the word *feast* as it is used in line 3 of the poem? [LC04]
- ☐ A. Every year the people have a feast to honor nature.
 - ☐ B. The museum exhibit was a feast for the eyes.
 - ☐ C. The guests had fun at the wedding feast.
 - ☐ D. The delicious steak dinner was a feast.
27. What is the theme of the poem? [LC01]
- ☐ A. Life is filled with rewards.
 - ☐ B. Having fun in life is necessary.
 - ☐ C. Children need to hug their mothers.
 - ☐ D. People can adapt to their environment.
28. Which sentence tells how the character in the poem and Rodgers in “Flying Coast to Coast” are similar? [LA06]
- ☐ A. They both wish that life was easier and without challenges.
 - ☐ B. They both feel unsure about their ability to solve problems.
 - ☐ C. They both discover that success can take longer than you think.
 - ☐ D. They both understand that it is impossible to overcome obstacles.
29. Which statement is the *most* important conclusion the reader can draw from the poem? [LT10]
- ☐ A. People should be content with what life has given them.
 - ☐ B. People should want more than what life has offered them.
 - ☐ C. People should wish for a much easier life than the one they have.
 - ☐ D. People should think about what life would be if they were one inch tall.
30. Which of the following words *best* describes the tone of the poem? [LA05]
- ☐ A. Frightening
 - ☐ B. Gloomy
 - ☐ C. Hopeful
 - ☐ D. Playful

Informational Passage

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

Fall Apple Cranberry Pie

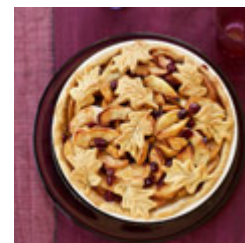
From Redbook by Sarah Reynolds

Apples are a favorite fall ingredient. Savor them in a delicious pie that gets a tart twist from cranberries.

Serves: 8

Yields: 8 slices

Prep Time: 1 hr **Cook Time:** 1 hr 5 min



Ingredients

Crust

- 2 ¼ cups of all-purpose flour
- 2 teaspoons sugar
- ¾ teaspoon salt
- ½ cup cold unsalted butter, cut into small pieces
- ¼ cup vegetable shortening
- 4-8 tablespoons iced water (as needed)

Filling

- ½ cup granulated sugar
- ¼ cup packed brown sugar
- 3 tablespoons all-purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
- ¼ teaspoon grated nutmeg
- ¼ teaspoons salt
- 3 pounds baking apples, peeled, cored and cut into ½-inch thick slices
- ½ cup dried cranberries
- 1 tablespoon fresh lemon juice
- 2 tablespoons cold unsalted butter, cut into small pieces

Nutritional Information (per serving)

Calories	533
Total Fat	24g
Saturated Fat	--
Cholesterol	--
Sodium	--
Total Carbohydrate	77g
Dietary Fiber	--
Sugars	--
Protein	4g
Calcium	--

Directions

1. **Crust:** In a food processor, mix the flour, sugar, and salt. Add butter and shortening; pulse until the mixture resembles meal, with pieces of butter the size of small peas. Turn the mixture into a large bowl. Slowly add 4-8 tablespoons (as needed) of the water, tossing with a fork, until the dough starts to clump together. Turn the dough out onto a lightly floured surface and gather into a ball. Divide the dough into 2 pieces, one slightly larger, and press each into a disk. Wrap in plastic wrap; refrigerate 2 hours or up to overnight.
2. Heat oven to 425°F. Butter the bottom and sides of a 9-inch pie plate.
3. On a lightly floured surface, roll the larger piece of dough to a 13-inch circle. Ease into the pie plate, gently pressing dough against the sides and bottom of the plate. Trim edge, leaving ¾-inch overhang. Fold overhang under and press to make edge; refrigerate. Roll the remaining dough to an 11-inch circle, and with 2- to 3-inch leaf shaped cookie cutters, cut out leaves. If desired, using the back of a paring knife, trace lines to make veins. Gather scraps and re-roll to make more leaves if desired. Transfer leaves to a plate and refrigerate.
4. **Filling:** In a large bowl, mix the sugars, flour, cinnamon, nutmeg, and salt. Add sliced apples, cranberries, and lemon juice; toss well to coat with sugar mixture. Turn filling into pie plate, arranging apples to minimize spaces between slices, and dot with butter. Brush edge of dough lightly with water and arrange leaves tenderly over apple mixture to ensure that the leaves do not break apart or sink into the apple mixture. Place some leaves at the edge or in the middle, overlapping slightly.
5. Bake 15 minutes on the lowest level rack. Reduce oven temperature to 375°F and bake 25 minutes. Cover edge of crust with foil and slide a sheet of foil onto rack under pie to catch any drips; bake 25 to 30 minutes longer, until crust is browned and juices have thickened and bubble at edge. Transfer pie plate to a wire rack; cool completely.

Selection adapted from Redbook website

Reading Assessment
Grade 6 – Mid-Year Benchmark
“Recipe-Fall Apple Cranberry Pie”

31. Which word could the author have used in Direction #4 instead of *tenderly*? [IC04]

- ☐ A. Quickly
- ☐ B. Properly
- ☐ C. Correctly
- ☐ D. Delicately

32. After reading this process, which generalization can the reader make about making pies? [IT11]

- ☐ A. Making a pie is a messy process.
- ☐ B. Pies are delicious and easy to make.
- ☐ C. Pie making takes time and exactness.
- ☐ D. Apple pies are the most popular to make.

Informational Passage: Stand Alone

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

Kingsnakes

Medium-sized compared to other kings, California kingsnakes are rarely longer than four feet. They live in a wide variety of habitats, from coastal sage scrub to extremely arid deserts, and just about everywhere in between. This extensive range is evidence of their adaptability. In spite of the name, California kingsnakes, these snakes are not confined within California. They are found from the coast of Oregon to the tip of Baja California, as well as into southern Utah and western Arizona.



33. What does *not confined* mean as it is used in this paragraph? [IC04]

- ☐ A. Not extinct
- ☐ B. Not hunted
- ☐ C. Not limited
- ☐ D. Not welcome

Dog Shows

34. Which of these websites would provide the *most* reliable information about “Dog Shows and Competitions?” [IA08]

- ☐ A. Welcome to www.sausage-dog.net
Here you will find information, photographs and related Dachshund links.
Visit www.sausage-dog.net/
- ☐ B. Di's Champion Dachshunds
Registered breeder of dachshund puppies.
Visit www.members.wnonline.net/~dserwin/
- ☐ C. The Dachshund Club of America, Inc
Licensed by and Member of the American Kennel Club since 1895.
Supports one standard of excellence by which Dachshunds shall be judged.
Visit www.dachshund-dca.org/
- ☐ D. “Paws” for Art Dachshunds, Powered by CafePress.com
SHOPKEEPER BIO Paws for Art Member since 2001.
Shopping in our store is safe and secure.
Visit www.cafeshops.com/pawsforart/43367



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