

6TH GRADE

SIXTH GRADE LEARNING PACKET

adapted from **"When Father Played Baseball"**

by Edgar Albert Guest

6th Grade
ELA
CASE

- The smell of medicine is strong,
And mother's time is spent
In rubbing father's arms and back
With burning liniment¹.
- 5 The house is like a druggist's shop;
Strong odors fill the hall,
And day and night we hear him groan,
Since father played baseball.
- 10 He's forty past, but he declared
That he was young as ever;
And in his youth, he said, he was
A baseball player clever.
So when the business men arranged
A game, they came to call
- 15 On dad and asked him if he thought
That he could play baseball.
- "I haven't played in fifteen years,"
Said father, "but I know
That I can stop the grounders hot,
20 And I can make the throw.
I used to play a corking game;
The curves, I know them all;
And you can count on me, you bet,
To join your game of ball."
- 25 On Saturday the game was played,
And all of us were there;
Dad borrowed an old uniform,
That Casey used to wear.
He paid three dollars for a glove,
30 Wore spikes to save a fall
He had the grease paint on all right,
When father played baseball.
- At second base they stationed him;
A liner came his way;
35 Dad tried to stop it with his knee,
And missed a double play.
He threw into the bleachers twice,
He let a pop fly fall;
Oh, we were all ashamed of him,
40 When father played baseball.

¹liniment—an oil or lotion used to soothe sprains

He tried to run, but tripped and fell,
He tried to take a throw;
It put three fingers out of joint,
And father let it go.
45 He stopped a grounder with his face;
Was spiked, nor was that all;
It looked to us to hurt a lot,
When father played baseball.

At last he limped away, and now
50 He suffers in disgrace;
His arms are bathed in liniment;
Bandages hide his face.
He says his back is breaking, and
His legs won't move at all;
55 It made a wreck of father when
He tried to play baseball.

The smell of medicine abounds;
He hobbles with a cane;
A row of blisters mar his hands;
60 He is in constant pain.
But lame and weak as father is,
He swears he'll lick us all
If we dare even speak about
The day he played baseball.

Adapted from "When Father Played Baseball" by Edgar Albert Guest from *Just Folks*. Copyright 1917 by The Reilly & Britton Co.

1. What is the effect of the hyperbole in line 7?

- A It shows how sad the father was about his baseball game.
- B It illustrates the bad temper the father had as he was yelling.
- C It shows how the father was only pretending to be injured.
- D It illustrates how badly the father was hurting.

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2. **How do lines 9-16 fit into the structure of the poem?**

- A They introduce the reason the father was going to play baseball.
- B They provide details for the setting.
- C They give details about supporting characters.
- D They emphasize the father's current abilities at baseball.

3. **What is the father's tone in lines 17-24?**

- A anxious; nervous; apprehensive
- B deceitful; dishonest; insincere
- C intelligent; competent; aware
- D superior; arrogant; snobbish

4. **How does the family respond to the father's baseball playing?**

- A They are humiliated by his game performance.
- B They are not worried about his injuries during the game.
- C They are angry that they are not allowed to speak of the game any longer.
- D They are bored with the slow and poorly played game.

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3

Part A

5. How does the poet develop the father's point of view regarding his baseball abilities after the game is played?

- A The poet communicates the father's pride after finishing the game.
- B The poet illustrates the father's annoyance at his family for making fun of him.
- C The poet illustrates how the father was injured both physically and emotionally.
- D The poet communicates how the father regrets playing the game.

Part B

6. Which set of lines from the poem supports the answer in Part A?

- A "On Saturday the game was played,
And all of us were there;
Dad borrowed an old uniform," (lines 25-27)
- B "Wore spikes to save a fall
He had the grease paint on all right,
When father played baseball." (lines 30-32)
- C "A liner came his way;
Dad tried to stop it with his knee,
And missed a double play." (lines 34-36)
- D "At last he limped away, and now
He suffers in disgrace;
His arms are bathed in liniment;" (lines 49-51)

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7. What is the meaning of the word *hobbles* as it is used in line 58?

- A limps
- B runs
- C slumbers
- D weeps

8. Which choice states the theme of the poem?

- A Being overconfident in one's abilities can lead to suffering.
- B Family should stick together no matter what.
- C Bodily injury is not as painful as mental injury.
- D Games are meant to be played by children.

9. How does the father change from the beginning of the poem to the end?

- A from alarmed to relaxed
- B from disappointed to triumphant
- C from excited to fearful
- D from proud to defeated

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from "Roanoke"
from *The Mystery of the Lost Colony*
by Lee Miller

One of the great unsolved mysteries in American history involves the fate of the first colony at Roanoke. This Lost Colony, as it was later named, disappeared without explanation leaving only one clue to its fate: the word "CROATOAN" carved into a fence post outside of the village. Three years prior, however, Sir Walter Raleigh sent an expedition of men to explore the area and determine its promise for colonization. In 1584, European explorers landed on the eastern coast of North America.

- 1 It had been a warm summer day in 1584 when the English first came ashore. On the fourth of July, two vessels, sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh and commanded by captains Amadas and Barlowe, picked their way along the shoals. Guiding them was a Portuguese pilot named Simon Fernandez. For 120 miles, they had sailed up the coast along a fringe of barrier islands without finding any way to pass between them, while a tense crew shouted depth readings to Fernandez.
- 2 At last Fernandez located a channel. The ships surged in, nearly wrecking, and the shaken sailors suddenly found themselves in the smooth waters of "another great sea" dotted with sandy islands. The ships anchored near a small cove off an island called Hatorask. No one aboard had ever been there before. Yet they had chosen this spot with care. Without ever having seen it, they knew beforehand that this was the place.
- 3 And such beauty! The explorers had not expected this. Nothing in Europe had prepared them for the sight of trees so massive or a landscape so rich. Landing on the beach, the Englishmen scrambled up sand hills, over grapevines that tumbled like ropes from the trees, spilling so many grapes onto the ground that "the very beating and surge of the sea overflowed with them, and were incredible to be written." Incredible indeed! The men laughed out loud, intoxicated by the sights and smells. Loblolly pine and cedar perfumed the air as sweetly as "some delicate garden" abounding with flowers. The explorers stood on the brink of a valley and fired their guns in exhilaration, startling a flock of white cranes, which "arose under us with such a cry, redoubled by many echoes, as if an army of men had shouted all together." Raleigh's men called the Secotan¹ country paradise.
- 4 And so it was.
- 5 Two days later, the Secotan made their appearance for the first time. They gathered on the beach, motioning for the explorers to approach, "never making any show of fear or doubt." Barlowe and several others rowed to shore and met them. One was clearly an ambassador, Barlowe noted, for he did all the talking, though he spoke "many things not understood by us." The English gave him a shirt and a hat as a present. In return, he fished for them, taking his canoe into the sound and in less than half an hour completely filling his boat with fish. On shore, he neatly divided the catch into two piles and, pointing first to one ship and the other, departed. The story later awed listeners in London, who could not imagine such abundance....
- 6 Over the next several days, there were other visits. Large numbers of Secotan came down to the ships, and without ever having to row ashore, the explorers began to know the country, learning the names of people and places. The "king," they were told—describing the situation in the only

¹Secotan—one of several groups of American Indians in the Carolina region

way they could, by comparing it to their knowledge of English kings and queens—was...called Pemisapan. Barlowe soon understood that he was both leader and holy man, and was impressed by the reverence shown to his family. Whenever his brother Granganimeo visited the ships, forty or fifty men accompanied him in state, unrolling a mat upon the sand so that he could sit, and showing him respectful attention. Granganimeo's children often came with him, and so did his wife, who was attended by forty or fifty women.... She went barefoot (it was far too hot in the Secotan country for shoes, and the sand was soft underfoot) and wore a leather dress, with a band of white shells or pearls—he wasn't sure which—around her forehead. Pearl earrings hung in graceful loops to her waist. Her children wore earrings of copper, and Granganimeo's hair was decorated with a broad plate of the same shining metal.

- 7 After this, Barlowe gave up trying to describe anyone, for the shore teemed with people coming to trade. The Secotan indeed showed no fear. Their borders were surrounded by many nations. They were used to foreigners.
- 8 By signs, Barlowe learned that the capital of the country was Secota. Later, when he understood the language, he learned more: that Pemisapan had been at Secota during their visit, recovering from battle wounds. He had fought with the leader of a neighboring country and had been shot three times by arrows. Strangely, neither Barlowe nor Amadas thought to ask more about this conflict. Had they paid better attention to the clues, they would have known that something was seriously wrong. When the Secotan traded with the English, what they wanted most were items used for war....
- 9 Raleigh's men noted these facts, but paid them little attention. They had their own interests. It wasn't battles or foreigners or fish or copper they wanted to find...but Roanoke, the island of white shell beads. Granganimeo lived there, and from him they learned that it lay in a shallow bay somewhere to the north. It was a place of great beauty. It was a place of mystery.

"Roanoke" from *The Mystery of the Lost Colony* by Lee Miller. Copyright 2007 by Scholastic Nonfiction.

10. Which choice provides a summary of the passage?

- A Sir Walter Raleigh sent a group of men to North America in 1584 in search of riches. When they arrived on the coast, they were impressed with the pearls and copper earrings worn by the native people.
- B In 1584, a group of explorers landed on the eastern coast of North America in search of Roanoke Island. They were amazed by the landscape and quickly built relationships with the native Secotan people.
- C The native Secotan were nervous about the group of men who landed on the coast in 1584. The Secotan were quick to start trading items with the men for weapons so that they could defend themselves from attacks.
- D In 1584, captains Amadas and Barlowe ended their treacherous journey across the Atlantic Ocean when they landed in North America. The men aboard the ship were instructed to start a colony for England.

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11. **What does the author communicate through the similes in paragraph 3?**

- A The author helps the reader understand how overgrown the landscape is.
- B The author helps the reader picture the wonders of the beach.
- C The author helps the reader hear the shouting men on the ships.
- D The author helps the reader feel the nervousness of the group.

12. **How does paragraph 5 develop the ideas of the passage?**

- A It shows that the explorers mistreated the land and did not understand the Secotan.
- B It shows that the ocean was filled with fish ready for Barlowe to catch.
- C It shows that Barlowe and his men were not ready to start a new settlement.
- D It shows that the native Secotan were skilled and eager to learn more about the explorers.

13. **Read the sentences from paragraph 5.**

In return, he fished for them, taking his canoe into the sound and in less than half an hour completely filling his boat with fish. On shore, he neatly divided the catch into two piles and, pointing first to one ship and the other, departed. The story later awed listeners in London, who could not imagine such abundance.

Based on the context, what phrase replaces the word *abundance*?

- A amazing accounts
- B expensive loads
- C large quantities
- D native people

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14. How does the author support the claim that the New World was a wonderful place?

- A by detailing the varieties of foods available to the crew
- B by listing the opportunities for the explorers to find riches
- C by providing an illustration of the men crying out in joy
- D by describing the lush and plentiful landscape of the beach

15. What does the author mean by the phrase "teemed with people" in paragraph 7?

- A The shore was organized into groups of people.
- B The shore was being dirtied and destroyed by all of the people.
- C The shore was washing away due to all of the people.
- D The shore was busy and filled with people.

16. How does paragraph 8 shift the overall positive tone of the passage?

- A In paragraph 8, the positive tone of the passage shifts to anxiety as the author notes that Barlowe could not speak the native language.
- B In paragraph 8, the positive tone of the passage shifts to worrisome as the author notes that the Secotan wanted to trade for items used for war.
- C In paragraph 8, the positive tone of the passage shifts to hopelessness as the author notes that the Secotan and explorers were not getting along.
- D In paragraph 8, the positive tone of the passage shifts to disheartened as the author notes that the explorers had a difficult time settling into the land.

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9

Part A

17. How does the author elaborate on the idea that the Secotan were wealthy in the New World?

- A by contrasting their trade desires with those of the Englishmen
- B by detailing the jewels that they traded for shirts and hats
- C by describing the clothing and accessories worn by the Secotan
- D by illustrating how much fish the Secotan could catch

Part B

18. Which detail from the passage supports the answer in Part A?

- A "The English gave him a shirt and a hat as a present. In return, he fished for them, taking his canoe into the sound and in less than half an hour completely filling his boat with fish."
(paragraph 5)
- B "Large numbers of Secotan came down to the ships, and without ever having to row ashore, the explorers began to know the country, learning the names of people and places."
(paragraph 6)
- C "Pearl earrings hung in graceful loops to her waist. Her children wore earrings of copper, and Granganimeo's hair was decorated..." (paragraph 6)
- D "It wasn't battles or foreigners or fish or copper they wanted to find...but Roanoke, the island of white shell beads." (paragraph 9)

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"The Women of the Lost Colony"

National Park Service

In 1587, a group of colonists left England bound for the eastern coast of North America. The group volunteered to make the three-month journey to the New World for the promise of 500 acres of land per family, a place in a new government, and a bright future. Only seventeen women made the journey alongside their husbands and children.

- 1 Although a matriarch sat on the throne of England, men dominated Elizabethan society. In Queen Elizabeth's court, there was little opportunity for the advancement of women. However, compared to other women in Europe, English women enjoyed an unusual amount of freedom and control over their own lives. It was said that the English woman was a good match for the swashbuckling, adventurous Elizabethan man. Perhaps this is why seventeen women joined the 1587 colony to the New World that became known as the Lost Colony.
- 2 Sir Walter Raleigh knew that self-sustaining family groups were necessary to establish a permanent English settlement in the New World and made sure that his 1587 colony included both women and children. However, other than their names, little is known about the seventeen women of the Lost Colony of Roanoke. One of the few well known female colonists was Eleanor White Dare. Eleanor was the daughter of John White, governor of the colony, and the wife of Ananias Dare, one of White's assistants. Shortly after arriving on Roanoke Island, Eleanor gave birth to a daughter named Virginia, the first child born of English parents in the New World. She may have had little or no choice about coming to the New World. John White was trying to recruit families to move permanently to Virginia, and what better way to do this than by setting an example with his own family?
- 3 It took a determined and dedicated woman to cope with life in the New World. Although little is known about the daily life of the colonists, a probable pattern can be determined. On Roanoke Island, the women were likely up before dawn collecting wood and preparing the cooking fires. Along with their own families, it is possible that the women looked after the needs of five or six men who were without families. They would collect water and Indian corn in order to make a porridge called "frumenty," lead a prayer before the morning meal, and then send the men off to work. Before midday, water would be fetched to do the laundry. A midday meal would be prepared and taken to the men wherever they were working. Afternoons were filled with gardening, baking bread, mending clothing, and sewing garments. When the men returned in the evening with fish or game, the women cleaned and cooked them. The evening might entail settling disputes, nursing the ill with homemade herbal medicines, or singing and dancing....
- 4 Though little is known of these seventeen brave women of the 1587 Lost Colony, we know they sacrificed their lives to follow a dream of a better life, helping to sow seeds for English colonization in the New World.

"The Women of the Lost Colony" from the National Park Service. <https://www.nps.gov/fora/learn/historyculture/women.htm> (6/20/16).

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19. Which statement reflects the central idea of paragraph 3?

- A Women spent too much time cooking and cleaning; they preferred the times when they were dancing.
- B Women were often given the responsibility of taking care of other families.
- C Women accomplished a great deal of daily work in the New World; they kept the colony running.
- D Women were required to find and prepare their nightly dinners.

Part A

20. Which word replaces the word *probable* in paragraph 3?

- A understood
- B strict
- C likely
- D complicated

Part B

21. Which detail from paragraph 3 provides support for the answer in Part A?

- A "It took a determined and dedicated woman to cope..."
- B "Although little is known..."
- C "Along with their own families..."
- D "When the men returned in the evening..."

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22. How does the author introduce the idea that some women may have preferred to stay in England rather than travel to the New World?

- A by describing the Queen's interest in the advancement of the women of England
- B by describing the circumstances behind Eleanor White Dare joining the group
- C by describing the hard work involved for the women in the group
- D by describing the needs of the men working in the fields

23. What is the meaning of the phrase "sow seeds for English colonization" in paragraph 4?

- A help plant food in America
- B help start a new life in America
- C help ship supplies to America
- D help design the first flag for America

24. How does the author illustrate what life was like for women in the New World?

- A by comparing their lives to those of the women in England
- B by detailing a typical day in their lives
- C by explaining how much the men had to help them
- D by listing how many children were born in America

25. What claim does the author make regarding the women of the Lost Colony?

- A Women were brought along to keep the colony alive and thriving.
- B Women were brought along out of obligation, but they were mostly unwanted.
- C Women were brought along to trade with the Native Americans.
- D Women were brought along willingly, and they often asked to make the journey.

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210.

Read the additional passage about Eleanor White Dare's experience in the New World.

from *Searching for Virginia Dare*

by Marjorie Hudson

July 25, 1587

Eleanor finally sees what Ananias has been telling her: the huts Lane built are still standing, but they are overgrown with vines, tendrils curling in the open doorways. For an instant she allows herself to think of the cool, misted gardens of home, the boxwood paths, the raked gravel, the order. Roses should climb these walls, she thinks. Then she puts such thoughts away and strides beside her husband, bent on claiming a family home from one of these rude huts. A rustling sound, she turns her head. Deer stand, completely unafraid, in a doorway. It's as if this were their house, Eleanor thinks, alarmed at first, and then amused. She sees the vines are thick with round ripe fruit, some kind of melon. She sees that deer hooves have broken them open, and the rinds have been eaten away. This is what deer eat in the New World, she muses. The baby kicks her. What a marvelous place, she thinks, so abundant, like Eden.

Excerpt from *Searching for Virginia Dare* by Marjorie Hudson. Copyright 2002 by Coastal Carolina Press.

How does the presentation of Eleanor's New World experience differ between the passages "The Women of the Lost Colony" and *Searching for Virginia Dare*?

- A In "The Women of the Lost Colony," it is implied that Eleanor did not want to come to the New World. In *Searching for Virginia Dare*, the author describes Eleanor's excitement regarding the paradise of the New World.
- B In "The Women of the Lost Colony," the author describes Eleanor's enthusiasm about moving to the New World. In *Searching for Virginia Dare*, Eleanor is discouraged by the overgrown huts and roaming animals.
- C In "The Women of the Lost Colony," Eleanor is hesitant to move to such uncertain territory. In *Searching for Virginia Dare*, it is implied that Eleanor wants to live in Roanoke because of the beautiful land.
- D In "The Women of the Lost Colony," Eleanor happily spends her days working for the betterment of the colony. In *Searching for Virginia Dare*, it is implied that Eleanor does not want to work or turn the hut into a home.

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Questions 21-20 ask about what you read in both "Roanoke" and "The Women of the Lost Colony."

27. The passages differ with regard to their presentations of the experiences of coming to the New World. Which choice shows how the passages differ?

- A In "Roanoke," the experience is described as alarming as the Secotan traded for war items. In "The Women of the Lost Colony," the experience is described as freeing for the women of England.
- B In "Roanoke," the experience is described as intimidating as the men met the natives. In "The Women of the Lost Colony," the experience is described as a chore the women were forced to complete.
- C In "Roanoke," the experience is described as arriving on a paradise island. In "The Women of the Lost Colony," the experience is described as a series of difficult, daily chores.
- D In "Roanoke," the experience is described as exciting for the men to see new wildlife. In "The Women of the Lost Colony," the experience is described as similar to life back home.

28. Which choice provides a similarity between the two passages?

- A Both passages provide the reasons each group came to the New World.
- B Both passages illustrate typical days for the groups.
- C Both passages include detailed descriptions of the east coast beaches.
- D Both passages hint that the transition to the New World was easy.

15

STOP.

ANSWER KEY: ALL STANDARDS CASE ASSESSMENT

Q1:D

PTS:1

Q2:A

PTS:1

Q3:D

PTS:1

Q4:A

PTS:1

Q5:C

PTS:1

Q6:D

PTS:1

Q7:A

PTS:1

Q8:A

PTS:1

Q9:D

PTS:1

Q10:B

PTS:1

Q11:B

PTS:1

Q12:D

PTS:1

Q13:C

PTS:1

Q14:D

PTS:1

Q15:D

PTS:1

Q16:B

PTS:1

Q17:C

PTS:1

Q18:C

PTS:1

Q19:C

PTS:1

Q20:C

PTS:1

Q21:B

PTS:1

Q22:B

PTS:1

Q23:B

PTS:1

Q24:B

PTS:1

Q25:A

PTS:1

Q26:A

PTS:1

Q27:C

PTS:1

Q28:C

PTS:1

ANSWER KEY: 6. RP.3 Practice (All 6. RP.3 mixed)

1. C

21. _____

2. C

22. _____

3. B

23. _____

4. C

24. _____

5. C

25. _____

6. B

7. C

8. D

9. D

10. D

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

Name:
Class:
Date:

Question #1

A pre-election survey showed that 3 out of every 5 citizens would vote in an election.

At this rate, how many people would be expected to vote if there are 16,000 citizens in a city?

- A 2,600 people
- B 3,600 people
- C 9,600 people
- D 11,600 people

Question #2

Tom's baseball team wins 5 out of every 12 games they play. If the team played 36 games, how many games did Tom's team win?

- A 10
- B 12
- C 15
- D 21

Question #3

If 2 inches on a map represents 75 miles, how many miles does 8 inches represent?

- A 150 miles
- B 300 miles
- C 600 miles
- D 1,200 miles

Question #4

Amanda ran 4 miles in 32 minutes. Which proportion could be used to determine how many miles Amanda can run in 48 minutes at the same rate?

- A $\frac{4}{32} = \frac{48}{x}$
- B $\frac{4}{48} = \frac{32}{x}$
- C $\frac{4}{32} = \frac{x}{48}$
- D $\frac{4}{48} = \frac{x}{32}$

Question #5

The ratio of red paint to blue paint in a batch of purple paint is 5:7. How many gallons of red paint are there in 60 gallons of purple paint?

A 12

B 24

C 25

D 35

Question #6

A survey shows that three out of every five teenagers at a particular school with cell phones use text messaging. In a group of 90 teenagers, how many would you expect use text messaging?

A 34

B 54

C 56

D 150

QUESTION #7

On a recent test, Matthew got 18 out of 40 problems correct. At the same rate, how many problems would Matthew get correct if there were 60 problems on the test?

A 20

B 25

C 27

D 30

Question #8

Bradley can run 50 feet in 10 seconds. At this rate, how far can Bradley run in 2 minutes?

A 10 feet

B 120 feet

C 500 feet

D 600 feet

QUESTION #9

Samuel weighs 165 pounds. *About* how many ounces does Samuel weigh?

pound = 16 ounces)

- A 2,054 ounces
- B 2,198 ounces
- C 2,370 ounces
- D 2,640 ounces

Question #10

Shoebox *A* and shoebox *B* are similar. The ratio of the length of shoebox *A* to the length of shoebox *B* is 2:3. The length of shoebox *A* is 10 inches, and its width is 6 inches.

What is the perimeter of shoebox *B*?

-
- A 12 inches
 - B 24 inches
 - C 36 inches
 - D 48 inches

ANSWER KEY: 6. RP.3 (Broken Down)

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| 6. RP.3a | 1. | <u>B</u> | 21. | <u> </u> |
| | 2. | <u>C</u> | 22. | <u> </u> |
| | 3. | <u>D</u> | 23. | <u> </u> |
| 6. RP.3b | 4. | <u>C</u> | 24. | <u> </u> |
| | 5. | <u>B</u> | 25. | <u> </u> |
| | 6. | <u>D</u> | | |
| 6. RP.3c | 7. | <u>D</u> | | |
| | 8. | <u>B</u> | | |
| | 9. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 6. RP.3d | 10. | <u>A</u> | | |
| | 11. | <u>B</u> | | |
| | 12. | <u>D</u> | | |
| | 13. | <u> </u> | | |
| | 14. | <u> </u> | | |
| | 15. | <u> </u> | | |
| | 16. | <u> </u> | | |
| | 17. | <u> </u> | | |
| | 18. | <u> </u> | | |
| | 19. | <u> </u> | | |
| | 20. | <u> </u> | | |

Name:
Class:
Date:

Question #1

If 2 inches on a map represents 75 miles, how many miles does 8 inches represent?

- A 150 miles
- B 300 miles
- C 600 miles
- D 1,200 miles

Question #2

The ratio of red paint to blue paint in a batch of purple paint is 5:7. How many gallons of red paint are there in 60 gallons of purple paint?

- A 12
- B 24
- C 25
- D 35

Question #3

A 9-ounce box of strawberry gelatin costs \$0.90, and a 6-ounce box costs \$0.42. What is the difference in cost (per ounce) between the larger and the smaller boxes?

A \$0.17

B \$0.10

C \$0.07

D \$0.03

Question #4

Kasshun is running 3 miles on the track at his high school. He must run 12 times around the track to reach a distance of 3 miles.

If Kasshun has only run 2 laps, how many miles has he run so far?

A $\frac{2}{3}$

B $\frac{1}{6}$

C $\frac{1}{2}$

D $\frac{5}{6}$

Question #3

A cleaning service takes 6 hours to clean 4 houses. If the cleaning service takes an equal amount of time on each house, how many houses can be cleaned in 30 hours?

- A 45 houses
- B 20 houses
- C 15 houses
- D 10 houses

Question #6

A candy factory has 2 machines that make pieces of candy. Machine A makes 984 pieces of candy every 6 hours. Machine B makes 1,296 pieces of candy every 8 hours.

Which statement *best* compares the machines?

- A Machine B makes candy faster than machine A because machine B made more candy.
- B Machine A makes candy faster than machine B because machine A took less time.
- C Machine B makes candy faster than machine A because machine B made more pieces of candy per hour.
- D Machine A makes candy faster than machine B because machine A made more pieces of candy per hour.

Study the table.

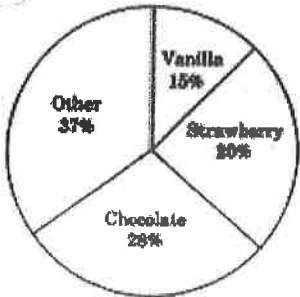
Part	Whole
18	20
x	100

What percent is 18 out of 20, and why?

- A 5% because $1 \div 20 = 0.05$
- B 18% because $18 \div 100 = 0.18$
- C 20% because $20 \div 100 = 0.20$
- D 90% because $18 \div 20 = 0.90$

Question #8

In the circle graph 158 students were surveyed.



Approximately how many of the students surveyed prefer chocolate ice cream?

- A 28 students
- B 44 students
- C 56 students
- D 79 students

QUESTION #9

In a bag of lollipops, 40% of the lollipops are grape flavored. There are 120 grape-flavored lollipops in the bag.

How many total lollipops are in the bag?

- A 200
- B 300
- C 400
- D 600

Question #10

The table represents the basketball record of Clark Middle.

**Clark Middle
Basketball Record**

Game 1	Win
Game 2	Loss
Game 3	Win
Game 4	Win
Game 5	Win
Game 6	loss
Game 7	Win
Game 8	Win

What percentage of the basketball games did Clark Middle win?

- A 75%
- B 60%
- C 50%
- D 25%

Question #11

Use the table to help you solve the question.

John is in charge of a weekly bowling club meeting at his school. He provides chips at every event and records how many bags of chips are eaten at each meeting.

Meeting	Members	Bags of Chips Eaten
1	15	5
2	21	7
3	9	?
4	30	10
5	36	12

John is sick during the 3rd meeting and has his friend, Barbara, provide the chips. She forgets to record how many chips were eaten.

Based on the other meetings, how many chips did the club *most likely* eat during the 3rd meeting?

A 1 bag

B 3 bags

C 9 bags

D 27 bags

Question #12

A can of green beans contains 38 ounces. One ounce is equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ pound.

How many pounds are in a can of green beans?

A $2\frac{1}{16}$ pounds

B $2\frac{1}{8}$ pounds

C $2\frac{3}{16}$ pounds

D $2\frac{3}{8}$ pounds

