

Name: _____

Date: _____

Comprehension Test

"Chester Cricket's Pigeons Ride"

1. How do you think Chester feels about New York City? How do you know?

2. Why does Chester Cricket decide to go for a ride with Lulu?

3. How does Lulu feel about New York City? How do you know?

4. The author writes "a brook that was arguing with itself", what type of figurative language is this? What does it mean?

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|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 5. _____ | 8. _____ | 11. _____ | 14. _____ | 17. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 9. _____ | 12. _____ | 15. _____ | |
| 7. _____ | 10. _____ | 13. _____ | 16. _____ | |

Write all the answers on ~~the~~ this page. (Only email this page)

Name _____

Biweekly
Assessments
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Lessons 23 and 24

Focus Skill: Literary Devices

- Read the poem. Then choose the best answer for each question.

My Tiger

I have a tiger on my bed
who likes to sleep beside my head.
My pillow smells of catnip plants,
through which my tiger likes to prance.
She wakes me with a loud yow-yow
That seems to say, "Please get up now;"
Then pats me with her furry paw
upon my forehead, nose, and jaw.
Her light brown fur is striped with black,
and without warning she'll attack!
To others she may seem quite fierce,
with teeth that bite and claws that pierce,
But I can tame this fearsome cat
with just a friendly scratch or pat.
That is why this poem was written—
for Tiger, my favorite little kitten.

- 5 1. Which line from the poem appeals to the sense of sight?
- (A) "That seems to say, 'Please get up now;'"
 - (B) "Then pats me with her furry paw"
 - (C) "Her light brown fur is striped with black,"
 - (D) "But I can tame this fearsome cat"

- 6 1. Which line from the poem appeals to the sense of hearing?
- (A) "who likes to sleep beside my head."
 - (B) "She wakes me with a loud yow-yow"
 - (C) "upon my forehead, nose, and jaw."
 - (D) "with just a friendly scratch or pat."

- Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each question.

The Ice Storm

The storm painted everything with a thick layer of snow, encrusted by a layer of ice. The world sparkled like crystal, so Rafael and Nina bundled up in their warmest clothes and went out to explore their yard along with their dog, Pita.

The ice had formed a hard crust on top of the snow, strong enough to support the children. Delighted, Rafael and Nina ran and slid across the icy snow while Pita barked and chased them. Nina remembered the small hill in the woods directly behind their house, so they set off through the frozen yard. The gentle slope was as slippery as a slide, and the two children and their dog sped down it at record-breaking speed.

When they reached the bottom, Rafael shouted, "That was amazing! Let's do it again!" He and Nina began climbing up the hill, stopping to toss ice chunks at tree trunks and rocks. Pita tried to follow them, but her claws could not dig into the ice, and she repeatedly slid back to the bottom.

Nina and Rafael quickly realized their mistake. To return home, they had to walk all the way out to the road, where the snow had been removed. It was so far that their legs were stone by the time they returned to their house. They decided that they would plan ahead before their next outdoor adventure.

7 Read this sentence from the passage.

It was so far that their legs were stone by the time they returned to their house.

- (A) personification
- (B) metaphor
- (C) simile
- (D) metaphor and personification

8 Which phrase from the passage is an example of personification?

- (A) "The storm painted everything with a thick layer of snow,"
- (B) "The ice had formed a hard crust on top of the snow,"
- (C) "When they reached the bottom, Rafael shouted,"
- (D) "To return home, they had to walk all the way out to the road,"

9 Read this sentence from the passage.

The gentle slope was as slippery as a slide, and the two children and their dog sped down it at record-breaking speed.

Which type of figurative language is used in this sentence?

- (A) personification
- (B) metaphor
- (C) simile
- (D) personification and simile

Literary Patterns and Symbols

- Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each question.

Squirrel Learns a Lesson

One afternoon Squirrel was playing in the forest when he found a path that he had never explored. He discovered heaps of acorns lying among the roots of an oak tree, so he bounded down the path and gathered the nuts.

Squirrel brought the acorns home, but he was dissatisfied when he realized that his pile was not very large. Outside, the sun was setting, but Squirrel's greed got the better of him, and he decided to return to the path for more acorns. On his way, Squirrel saw Badger and told him of his plans.

Badger said, "Squirrel, autumn has arrived, and the sun sets much earlier. Many animals have lost their way in the woods!" However, Squirrel believed that he was the swiftest animal in the woods and that he could return home long before dark. He told Badger not to worry.

When Squirrel reached the oak tree, he discovered that no acorns remained, so he wandered farther down the path. Soon it became dark, and Squirrel lost his way; then he recalled Badger's warning. Just then, Squirrel was terrified by an unfamiliar sound.

"Squirrel, do not be afraid," said Cricket, who was approaching Squirrel. "I can find my way in the dark, and I will help you return to your burrow." After that, Squirrel knew that he would never ignore the advice of his friends again.

Name _____

10. What qualities does Squirrel represent?

- (A) laziness and pride
- (B) intelligence and curiosity
- (C) carelessness and greed
- (D) strength and courage

11. Where in the story does the lesson become clear?

- (A) in the first paragraph
- (B) in the second paragraph
- (C) in the fourth paragraph
- (D) in the last paragraph

12. The rain seemed like an old friend who had finally found us. What type of figurative language is used in this sentence?
- A) personification
 - B) simile
 - C) onomatopoeia
 - D) metaphor
13. The curtain was waving to everyone every time the wind blew through the open window. What type of figurative language is used in this sentence?
- A) hyperbole
 - B) metaphor
 - C) onomatopoeia
 - D) personification
14. The tree shook its branches angrily. What type of figurative language is being used in this sentence?
- A) personification
 - B) metaphor
 - C) onomatopoeia
 - D) hyperbole
15. Her head was so full of ideas that it was ready to burst wide open. What type of figurative language is used in this sentence?
- A) personification
 - B) hyperbole
 - C) metaphor
 - D) alliteration
16. The baby was like an octopus, grabbing for everything in sight. What type of figurative language is used in this sentence?
- A) simile
 - B) metaphor
 - C) hyperbole
 - D) personification
17. Teddy tiger tried tying teepees together. What type of figurative language is this sentence?
- A) idiom
 - B) onomatopoeia
 - C) hyperbole
 - D) alliteration