Complete and return to your teacher when school resumes.
1. Which sets of equivalent fractions can be used when adding \( z \) and 5?
   - Select the three correct answers.

2. Solve.
   - Enter your answer in the box.
   \[
   5.05 + 4.95 = \quad [\quad] 
   \]

3. If the 9 were moved two places to the left, which statement describes the relationship between the present value of 9 and the new value of 9?
   - A. The new value would be 100 times the present value.
   - B. The new value would be 10 times the present value.
   - C. The new value would be 1 times the present value.
   - D. The new value would be greater than the present value.

4. Coordinates for points are shown in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point</th>
<th>Coordinate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>(2, 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>(1, 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>(0, 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>(1, 0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Graph all the points from the table on the coordinate grid.
   - Select the places on the coordinate grid to plot the points.

5. Andrew has a toy box in the shape of a cube. He wants to know the volume of his toy box. Which method will give Andrew the volume of the box?
   - A. Fill the box with unit cubes and count the number of cubes.
   - B. Cover the top of the box with unit squares and count the number of squares.
   - C. Cover each face of the box with unit squares and count the number of squares.
   - D. Place a piece marked in units along the bottom edge of the box and count the number of units.
6. Kerry cut an 8-foot-long board into 6 pieces that are equal in length. Part A Represent this problem as a fraction. Enter your answer as a fraction in the boxes.

Part B Explain how you can use multiplication to prove that your answer from Part A is correct. Include an equation in your explanation. Enter your explanation in the space provided.

7. Which comparison is correct? OA 45 < 45 
   CB 60 < 60 
   DC 20 > 20 
   DD 25 < 25

8. Part A Maria has 125 packages of beads. Each package contains 345 beads. How many beads does Maria have? Enter your answer in the box.

Part B Maria is making a rectangular place mat that is 252 beads by 327 beads. How many beads are needed to make the place mat? Enter your answer in the box.

9. Suzan wrote the expression shown. $5x(12-6)+2$ What is the value of the expression?

   OA15 
   OB27 
   OC45 
   OD87
10. Stella, Aaron, and Don use ribbon to decorate a room. Stella uses 2 yards of ribbon, Aaron uses 3 yards of ribbon, and Don uses 3 yards of ribbon.

Part A: What is the total number of yards of ribbon Stella, Aaron, and Don use? Enter your answer as a fraction in the boxes.

Part B: How many more yards of ribbon did Stella use than Aaron? Enter your answer as a fraction in the boxes.

One section of a beach has a total of 180 people. Of these 180 people, 4 are wearing a hat, and 2 of the people wearing hats are also wearing sunglasses. How many people in this section of beach are wearing a hat and not wearing sunglasses?

Enter your answers and your work or explanations in the space provided.

12. Select the expression that has a value equivalent to 10.

A. $10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$
B. $10 \times 10 \times 10$
C. $10 \times 10 \times 10$
D. $10 \times 10 \times 4$

13. Matt went running on four days. The table shows the distance he ran on each day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Distance (miles)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On which two days did Matt run an estimated total distance that was closest to 3 miles?

Part A: Sunday and Tuesday
Part B: Monday and Tuesday
Part C: Monday and Wednesday
Part D: Sunday and Wednesday
14. Trevor is making a flower box in the shape shown in the diagram. Trevor will fill the flower box completely with soil. Part A What volume of soil, in cubic feet, does Trevor need? Enter your answer in the box.

\[ 15 \times 2.794 = \]

15. Ella has a rectangle that has a side with a length of 4 feet and a side with a length of \( z \) feet. She shaded a model to show that the area of her rectangle is \( + \) square foot. Select each model that represents Ella's shaded rectangle. Select the two correct answers.

16. A 28-inch ribbon is cut into 8 pieces that are all the same length. What is the length of each piece?

©

17. Ella has a rectangle that has a side with a length of 4 foot and a side with a length of \( z \) foot. She shaded a model to show that the area of her rectangle is \( + \) square foot. Select each model that represents Ella's shaded rectangle. Select the two correct answers.
Chloe divided a 40-pound bag of potting soil equally among 7 flowerpots.

Enter your answers in the boxes in Part A and Part B.

**Part A**
How many pounds of potting soil did Chloe put in each pot? Enter your answer as a fraction in the boxes.

**Part B**
The number of pounds of potting soil Choice put in each pot falls between which two whole numbers? Enter your answer in the boxes.

19.
Which expression shows 293.64 in expanded form?

- A $2 \times 10^4 + 9 \times 10^4 + 3 \times 1 \times 10 + 6 \times 1$

- B $2 \times 10^4 + 9 \times 10^4 + 3 \times 1 \times 10 + 6 \times 1$

- C $2 \times 10^4 + 9 \times 10^4 + 3 \times 1 \times 10 + 6 \times 1$

- D $2 \times 10^4 + 9 \times 10^4 + 3 \times 1 \times 10 + 6 \times 1$

20.
A piece of paper is in the shape of a rectangle. The area of the paper is 12 square inches (in$^2$), and its width is 3 inches (in).

A student cuts the piece of paper in the following order.

1. The student cuts the remaining piece of paper into 12 equally long pieces of paper.

   What is the area of each of the 12 equally long pieces of paper? Explain your answer completely and show all your work. Include in your explanation an equation you can use to find the area of each of the 12 equally long pieces of paper. Express your answer completely and show all your work.

   Enter your answer, your explanation, your work, and your equation in the space provided.
21. Solve these equations.

**Part A**
Enter your answers in the boxes.

- \[200 \times 10 = \_ \]
- \[200 \times 100 = \_ \]
- \[200 \times 1,000 = \_ \]

**Part B**
Enter your answers in the boxes.

- \[20 \times 0.1 = \_ \]
- \[200 \times 0.01 = \_ \]
- \[200 \times 0.001 = \_ \]

22. Solve.
Enter your answer as a fraction in the boxes.

\[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \_ \]

23. Josh biked 13 miles to school. Callie biked 3 miles to school. How many more miles did Josh bike than Callie?

Explain how the diagram can be used to answer this question.

What is the total number of miles Josh and Callie biked?

Explain how the diagram can be used to answer this question.

How many more miles did Josh bike than Callie?

Enter your answers and explanations in the space provided.

24. A 3-pound bag of granola will be shared equally among 8 friends. How many pounds of granola will each friend receive?

Enter your answers in the boxes.

- \[3 \div 8 = \_ \]
- \[0.375 \times 8 = \_ \]
- \[0.375 \times 10 = \_ \]

Enter your answers in the boxes.

Show these equations.

23
Jordan has $10 in the bank. Jordan earns $5 each week for doing chores, and puts the money in the bank. After a certain number of weeks of doing chores, Jordan has $35. A graph is set up so that Jordan can record the total amount of money in the bank each week after putting in $5.

**Part A**
Which ordered pair represents the amount of money Jordan has in the bank before doing any chores?

A. (0, 10)  
B. (0, 35)  
C. (10, 0)  
D. (35, 0)

**Part B**
Which ordered pair represents the amount of money Jordan has after 4 weeks of doing chores?

A. (4, 20)  
B. (4, 30)  
C. (20, 4)  
D. (30, 4)

What is the value of the expression $1723 \div 47$?

A. (50, 4)  
B. (40, 5)  
C. (40, 4)  
D. (60, 4)

What is the difference, in feet, between one of the pieces of ribbon that has the longest length and one of the pieces of ribbon that has the shortest length?

Enter your answer in the boxes.
Stan and Lila are finding the sum and the difference of 43 and 37.

**Part A**
Stan found a sum of 62. He stated that he added the whole numbers and used 3 as the fraction part because it was the greater fraction.

*Explain what error Stan made in his work.*

Find the correct sum and show or explain your work or work in the space provided.

**Part B**
Lila found the difference by using the following steps:

\[
\begin{align*}
47 & - 39 \\
8 & = 8 \\
8 & = \frac{8}{8} + \frac{8}{8} + \frac{8}{8} + \frac{8}{8} \\
\end{align*}
\]

*Explain what error Lila made in her work.*

Find the correct difference and show or explain your work or work in the space provided.

29. What is the value of \( \frac{3}{8} \)?

\( \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{3} = \ ? \)
Part A

What is the value of the product of \( \frac{1}{2} \) and 4?

Explain how the number line can be used to find the product.

Part B

Explain how the number line can be used to find the product of 3 and 3.

Enter your answer and your explanation in the space provided.
Students in Mrs. Johnson's class drew several two-dimensional figures. Select the four two-dimensional figures that are rectangles.

32.

What is the value of 4,029 x 26?

Enter your answer in the box.

Part A

How much water in milliliters does Tanya buy?

Enter your answer in the box.

Part B

How much water in liters does Tanya buy?

Enter your answer in the box.

Part C

Tanya buys 12 water bottles. Of those bottles, 5 hold 300 milliliters each and 7 hold 1.5 liters each.

Part D

Tanya buys 25 water bottles. Of those bottles, 6 hold 200 milliliters each and 7 hold 1 liter each.

VF651544
Name______________________________________________________

Grade____________________________________

Teacher____________________________________

MCAP REVIEW

Complete and return to your teacher when school resumes.
"Ma'am," has said, "I have a big table in truck here. Thought you folks were in baking business, might want it. It's been in our basement a long time and we don't need it."

"That sure is nice of you," said Mama. "I'd be happy to take it, but I'll have to ask my husband and daughter what they think." Sarah followed him to get Daddy, who was kneading dough in the back. The table was lying on its side, and it was huge. It must be ten or eight feet long and at least four feet wide. Thought Sarah. Strong looking too, with thick, twisted oak legs. They'd have to keep it in front of the store. Since there wouldn't be room in back. But it would be just right for kneading dough. The tables they owned were too small.

Sarah smiled as Daddy came out, wiping his hands on his apron. They'd have to keep it in front of the store. Those tables in back are too small, she thought. The table in front of the big windows? Why not? Mama said. "I don't care if people watch me make bread." She winked at Sarah behind Daddy's back. Though Daddy had never said a word about it, they both knew that he would rather people didn't see him work with dough. It was silly, thought Sarah, and the sooner he got over it, the better.

"Please, Daddy," Sarah cried, "let's take the table. Besides, the front of the store looks bare, and when the shop is open we can use the table as a counter."

Daddy nodded to the man and grinned. "Seems I'm outnumbered. Guess we'll take it. Mighty thoughtful of you._"

"Yep!" said Daddy. "Nobody's going to say your bread isn't homemade. No sirree." Mama looked on and smiled. A minute later she brought out a pan of rolls and started making cinnamon rolls. "When we get settled in," she said. "I might try my hand at cakes and pies. Just a few at first, to see how they go."
Part A

Compare Sarah's and Daddy's reactions to the offer of the table. Select two quotations that show their different reactions.

A. "It must be seven or eight feet long and at least four feet wide, thought Sarah. Strong looking, too, with its thick, swirled oak legs. They'd have to keep it in the front of the store since there wouldn't be room in back. But it would be just right for kneading dough. The tables they owned were too small," (paragraph 2)

B. "Sarah smiled as Daddy came out, wiping his hands on his apron. A week ago you couldn't have paid him to slip out on Main Street in an apron. Sarah guessed he'd been so busy he forgot," (paragraph 3)

C. "Daddy shook his head. "I don't know. We don't have room for it in the back," (paragraph 6)

D. "Though Daddy had never said a word about it, they both knew that he would rather people didn't see him work with dough," (paragraph 9)

E. "Daddy nodded to the man and grinned. "Seems I'm outnumbered. Guess we'll take it. Mighty thoughtful of you. Here, let me give you a hand," (paragraph 11)

F. "Gee, I don't know," said Sarah. "I never thought about it," (paragraph 22)

Part A

Why do Sarah and Daddy have different reactions to the offer of the table?

A. Sarah does not mind if people see her through the windows working, but Daddy does not want people to see him.

B. Daddy thinks they do not need another table, but Sarah thinks they do because the tables they have are too small.

C. Sarah thinks the table will be perfect in the store because the table is big and strong, but Daddy thinks the table is too old and dirty to put in the store.

D. Daddy thinks the table will be useful as a counter because the store looks bare, but Sarah thinks the table is too big to put in the store.

Part B

Which two sentences from the passage support the answer to Part A?

A. "Sarah followed the man outside while Mama went to get Daddy, who was kneading dough in the back." (paragraph 2)

B. "It must be seven or eight feet long and at least four feet wide, thought Sarah." (paragraph 2)

C. "Sarah smiled as Daddy came out, wiping his hands on his apron." (paragraph 3)

D. "Daddy shook his head. "I don't know. We don't have room for it in the back." (paragraph 6)

E. "Though Daddy had never said a word about it, they both knew that he would rather people didn't see him work with dough." (paragraph 9)

F. "Please, Daddy," Sarah cried, "let's take the table. Besides, the front of the store looks bare, and when the shop is open we can use the table as a counter." (paragraph 10)

Part A

What is a theme of the passage?

A. If you are willing to change, good things may happen.

B. Hard work pays off in many ways.

C. People can find friendship in the most unexpected places.

D. Opportunities are everywhere; you just need to take advantage of them.

Part B

Which paragraph from the passage supports this theme?

A. paragraph 1

B. paragraph 12

C. paragraph 13

D. paragraph 16

Part A

Based on paragraphs 1-11 in the passage, how are Sarah and Daddy different?

A. Sarah takes time to make decisions, while Daddy is often impatient and grumpy.

B. Sarah is confident and persuasive, while Daddy is timid and uncertain.

C. Sarah views new ideas with suspicion, while Daddy tends to trust everyone.

D. Sarah is calm and relaxed, while Daddy is nervous and worried.

Part B

Which two sentences from the passage support the answer to Part A?

A. "Sarah followed the man outside while Mama went to get Daddy, who was kneading dough in the back." (paragraph 2)

B. "It must be seven or eight feet long and at least four feet wide, thought Sarah." (paragraph 2)

C. "Sarah smiled as Daddy came out, wiping his hands on his apron." (paragraph 3)

D. "Daddy shook his head. "I don't know. We don't have room for it in the back." (paragraph 6)

E. "Though Daddy had never said a word about it, they both knew that he would rather people didn't see him work with dough." (paragraph 9)

F. "Please, Daddy," Sarah cried, "let's take the table. Besides, the front of the store looks bare, and when the shop is open we can use the table as a counter." (paragraph 10)
"Mera," he said, "I have a big table in my truck here. I thought since you folks were in the baking business, you might want it. It's been in our basement a long time and we don't need it."

"That's ever so nice of you," said Mama. "I'd be happy to take it, but I'll have to ask my husband and daughter what they think." Sarah followed the man outside while Mama went to get Daddy, who was kneading dough in the back. The table was lying on its side, and it was huge. It must be seven or eight feet long and at least four feet wide. Though Daddy was busy looking, he noticed the oak legs. They'd have to keep it in the front of the store since there wouldn't be room in back. But it would be just right for kneading dough. The tables they owned were too small.

Sarah smiled as Daddy came out, wiping his hands on his apron. A week ago you couldn't have paid him to step out on Main Street in an apron. Sarah guessed he'd been so busy he forgot.

"What do you think?" asked Sarah. "It would be perfect for kneading dough and shaping loaves."

"It looks good to me," said Mama.

"But we could use it in front," he said. "Those tables in back are too small." Daddy frowned. "In front of the big windows?"

"Why not?" Mama said. "I don't care if people watch me make bread." She winked at Sarah behind Daddy's back. Though Daddy had never said a word about it, they both knew that he would rather people didn't see him work with dough. It was silly, thought Sarah, and the sooner he got over it, the better.

"Please, Daddy," Sarah cried. "Let's take the table. Besides, the front of the store looks bare, and when the shop is open we can use the table as a counter."

Daddy nodded to the man and grinned. "Sierra's outnumbered. Guess we'll take it. Mightily thoughtful of you, here, let me give you a hand."

The two men placed the big dusty table in the front of the store, in full view of the large show windows. With brushes and soapy water, Sarah and Mama scrubbed it down to its pale oak finish. Then they spread flour on the table. A few seconds later he came out again with a big pan and set it down on the table between himself and Sarah. He grabbed some dough and started kneading it. Sarah couldn't believe her eyes!

"You were right," Daddy said. "We needed this table. Once in a while he looked up and waved at the crowd on the street. "Pretty good advertising, wouldn't you say?" he asked.

The best," said Sarah.

"Yes," said Daddy, "nobody's gonna say our bread isn't homemade. No-sirree."

Mama looked on and smiled. A minute later she brought out a pan of dough and started making cookies. "When we get settled in," she said, "I might try baking some cakes and pies. Just a few at first, to see how they go."

"That would be wonderful," said Sarah.

"What do you think we ought to call our bakery?" asked Daddy. "Every business ought to have a name."

"Sissy's," said Sarah. "I never thought about it."

"I have an idea," he said. "After all, Sarah, you won that blue ribbon at the fair a while back. He glanced across the table at Mama. "If it wasn't for our champ here, we might have ended up in the poohhouse. I think we ought to call it the Blue Ribbon Bakery."

Sarah grinned. Daddy must be proud of her to suggest that name. But to him, it didn't seem quite right.

"That's nice, Daddy," she said. "But I think we ought to call it Fuctee's blue ribbon Bakery, it's a family business now."

Sarah smiled as Daddy came out, wiping his hands on his apron. A week ago you couldn't have paid him to step out on Main Street in an apron. Sarah guessed he'd been so busy he forgot.

"What do you think?" asked Sarah. "It would be perfect for kneading dough and shaping loaves."

"It looks good to me," said Mama. (paragraphs 3 and 5)

Daddy shook his head: "I don't know. We don't have room for it in the back."

But we could put it in front," said Sarah. "Those tables in back are too small."

Daddy frowned. "In front of the big windows?"

"Why not?" Mama said. "I don't care if people watch me make bread." She winked at Sarah behind Daddy's back. Though Daddy had never said a word about it, they both knew that he would rather people didn't see him work with dough. It was silly, thought Sarah, and the sooner he got over it, the better.

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"You were right," Daddy said. "We needed this table. Once in a while he looked up and waved at the crowd on the street. "Pretty good advertising, wouldn't you say?" he asked.

"The best," said Sarah.

"Yes," said Daddy, "nobody's gonna say our bread isn't homemade. No-sirree."

"Why not?" said Sarah. "I don't care if people watch me make bread." She winked at Sarah behind Daddy's back. Though Daddy had never said a word about it, they both knew that he would rather people didn't see him work with dough. It was silly, thought Sarah, and the sooner he got over it, the better.

"You were right," Daddy said. "We needed this table. Once in a while he looked up and waved at the crowd on the street. "Pretty good advertising, wouldn't you say?" he asked.

"The best," said Sarah.
Write another version of the passage in which Daddy does not agree to take the table. Include the same characters and tell how events change because of Daddy's decision. Use details from the old story to write the new one, and include dialogue among the characters.
Write a journal entry about the day the table arrived from the point of view of either Sarah, Daddy, or Mema. Use details from the story to describe how the table was used, the emotional effect the table had on the family member chosen, and thoughts about how the table will affect business in the future.
Use the article "Helping Giant Panda's" to answer questions 9 - 11

Today you will research giant pandas. You will read the article "Giant Pandas." Then you will read the article "Helping Giant Pandas" and a passage from the article "Giant Panda Cubs Give Hope to an Endangered Species." As you review these sources, you will gather information and answer questions about giant pandas so you can write an essay.

Read the article "Helping Giant Pandas." Then answer the questions.

Helping Giant Pandas

1. People the world over love the black-and-white bears known as pandas. The giant panda is a national treasure in China, and these rare bears are protected by law. Today, only around 1,600 giant pandas survive on Earth. Scientists are working together to find solutions to the problems these beautiful bears face.

2. With so few pandas in the wild, scientists are trying to understand the ways the bears find one another for breeding. Researchers have put special collars on some wild pandas. The collars send signals that the researchers can track. This helps them understand where the pandas are—it's difficult to study an animal that is as hard to locate as a panda! Scientists are also recording sounds pandas make in zoos. Researchers are even testing the scents pandas leave on trees and rocks to try to understand what messages these animals leave with smell.

3. Bamboo is the most important plant in a panda's life, because that is what it eats! Giant pandas eat four or five kinds of bamboo that grow in their home range. Sometimes their food supply is low because after bamboo produces seeds, the entire plant dies. When that happens, pandas move to another area. But now, with humans taking up much of the panda's habitat, pandas are often unable to move to another area and may starve. In some areas, humans have cleared forests to grow only one or two kinds of bamboo, but it is not the kind pandas need to survive.

4. Panda females use hollow tree stumps and stone caves as dens for raising their cubs. As forests are cleared for human use, there are fewer dens available. San Diego Zoo researchers have been working with Chinese scientists to find out if putting man-made dens in the wild could help solve this problem.

5. Pandas only give birth every two years. Females give birth to one or two cubs, but often the mother can only care for one. China has some pandas in special places where they are cared for by humans. When a female panda gives birth to twins there, the keepers help raise them so both cubs can survive. This has helped the number of pandas in the world to grow.

Part A

What is the meaning of the word range as it is used in paragraph 3 of the article "Helping Giant Pandas"?

A. territory
B. continent
C. zoo exhibit
D. mountainous terrain

Part B

Which sentence from the article "Helping Giant Pandas" helps the reader understand the meaning of the word range?

A. "Today, only around 1,600 giant pandas survive on Earth." (paragraph 1)
B. "Scientists are also recording sounds pandas make in zoos." (paragraph 2)
C. "When that happens, pandas move to another area." (paragraph 3)
D. "China has some pandas in special places where they are cared for by humans." (paragraph 5)

Two main ideas of "Helping Giant Pandas" are that only a few giant pandas exist in the world today and that it is important to discover ways to keep them alive. Which two key details support these main ideas?

A. "People the world over love the black-and-white bears known as pandas." (paragraph 1)
B. "Today, only around 1,600 giant pandas survive on Earth." (paragraph 1)
C. "Scientists are working together to find solutions to the problems these beautiful bears face." (paragraph 1)
D. "Giant pandas eat four or five kinds of bamboo that grow in their home range." (paragraph 3)
E. "Panda females use hollow tree stumps and stone caves as dens for raising their cubs." (paragraph 4)
F. "Females give birth to one or two cubs, but often the mother can only care for one." (paragraph 5)
Part A
How does the author of "Helping Giant Pandas" support the idea that giant pandas need help?

A. by describing the different obstacles giant pandas face
B. by providing research about the ways scientists have helped giant pandas
C. by describing what will happen to the giant pandas in the future
D. by providing different opinions about how giant pandas should live

Part B
Which two quotations support the answer to Part A?

A. "Bamboo is the most important plant in a panda's life, because that is what it eats!" (paragraph 3)
B. "Giant pandas eat four or five kinds of bamboo that grow in their home range." (paragraph 3)
C. "In some areas, humans have cleared forests to grow only one or two kinds of bamboo, but it is not the kind pandas need to survive." (paragraph 3)
D. "Panda females use hollow tree stumps and stone caves as dens for raising their cubs." (paragraph 4)
E. "As forests are cleared for human uses, there are fewer dens available." (paragraph 4)
F. "China has some pandas in special places where they are cared for by humans." (paragraph 5)
Today you will research giant pandas. You will read the article "Giant Pandas." Then you will read the article "Helping Giant Pandas" and a passage from the article "Giant Panda Cubs Give Hope to an Endangered Species." As you review these sources, you will gather information and answer questions about giant pandas so you can write an essay.

Read the passage from the article "Giant Panda Cubs Give Hope to an Endangered Species." Then answer the questions.

---

**Pandas at Risk**

1. Scientists estimate that fewer than 2,000 giant pandas live in the mountains of central China. About another 200 pandas live in zoos and breeding stations, mostly in China. Giant pandas are among the most rare of the world’s living mammals.

2. "Every newborn panda is important," says Don Lindburg, leader of the giant panda research team at the San Diego Zoo. "After they have grown to adulthood, some of the captive-born bears could be released into the mountainous wilds," he says. Those that mate and give birth to more cubs will help rebuild China’s perilously small population of wild pandas.

3. "Breeding giant pandas is no easy feat," says Lindburg. Female giant pandas can produce cubs only once every two years. In the wild, an adult female may successfully raise five to eight cubs in her lifetime. By studying pandas in captivity, Lindburg and other scientists are discovering ways to improve the odds for the precious young pandas’ survival.

4. Giant pandas once wandered freely across China to its eastern coast and from the country’s mountaintops to the food-rich valleys below. But as more people made their homes in the valleys and began to farm the land, the naturally shy pandas lost a lot of their habitat and most of their food—the fresh stems, shoots, and leaves of wild bamboo plants.

---

**Hope for the Future**

3. Today conservation groups, scientists, zoo workers, and the Chinese government work to safeguard what remains of the pandas’ habitat. Many think that creating bamboo corridors—strips of undisturbed land through which pandas can comfortably wander and feed—are one hope for saving the giant panda from extinction. These corridors would connect all of today’s smaller panda reserves to create one larger habitat for all wild pandas.

---

Part A

How is the release of a giant panda into the wild related to the future of the giant panda population?

- A. It prevents population decline by adding additional pandas to the wild.
- B. It helps scientists learn more about the breeding habits of pandas.
- C. It results in more cubs being born and lessens the chances of the panda becoming extinct.
- D. It encourages more friendship between zoos and the countries that would like to establish a giant panda population.

Part B

Which paragraph from "Giant Panda Cubs Give Hope to an Endangered Species" helps the reader understand the relationship in Part A?

- A. paragraph 1
- B. paragraph 2
- C. paragraph 3
- D. paragraph 4

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Part A

What is the meaning of the word *estimate* as it is used in paragraph 1 of "Giant Panda Cubs Give Hope to an Endangered Species"?

- A. to state a fact
- B. to calculate exactly
- C. to choose from a set of given choices
- D. to make a guess based on information

Part B

Select two words from the article that help the reader understand the meaning of *estimate*.

**Pandas at Risk**

Scientists estimate that fewer than 2,000 giant pandas live in the mountains of central China. About another 200 pandas live in zoos and breeding stations, mostly in China. Giant pandas are among the most rare of the world’s living mammals.
Today you will research giant pandas. You will read the article “Giant Pandas.” Then you will read the article “Helping Giant Pandas” and a passage from the article “Giant Panda Cubs Give Hope to an Endangered Species.” As you review these sources, you will gather information and answer questions about giant pandas so you can write an essay.

Read the article “Giant Pandas.” Then answer the questions:

Giant Pandas

1. Why Out in the Wild

An adult giant panda spends much of its day eating, sleeping, and resting. Unlike other bears from temperate climates, giant pandas do not hibernate. Until recently, scientists thought giant pandas spent most of their lives alone. They believed that males and females met only during the breeding season.

2. Recent studies paint a different picture. Small groups of giant pandas share a large territory and sometimes meet outside the breeding season. Much remains to be learned about their social lives and other aspects of their natural history.

Giving Birth in Captivity

3. Giant pandas are also born in captivity. Captive breeding centers were started because giant pandas are so endangered. The giant pandas’ natural slow breeding rate prevents a population from recovering quickly from illegal hunting, habitat loss, and other human-related causes of death. The captive breeding centers provide a protected site for giant pandas to breed and for baby pandas to grow up. One of the most famous centers for breeding baby pandas is the Wolong Nature Reserve.

What to do with Twins

4. When pandas are born in captivity, they often have twins. Panda mothers will only care for one baby at a time. This means the keepers at the breeding center have to help care for the babies and keep them healthy. They feed the babies milk and keep them warm in incubators. The mother panda still gets to take care of both babies, but she cares for them one at a time.

Growing Up in Captivity

5. In captivity, young giant pandas remain together and have a chance to play in the wild. It would be very rare for a young giant panda to meet another cub. This is because mother pandas live alone rather than in groups with other pandas. When panda cubs play, they appear to have lots of fun. But they are also learning important skills. For example, researchers hide snacks in hanging plastic tubes to teach cubs how to search for food.

Branching Out from Bamboo

6. Giant pandas are now becoming easier to raise in captivity. This is because their keepers have discovered what foods to feed them. Cubs get a bowl of special milk for breakfast and lunch until they are about two years old. The milk is made by boiling rice and adding vitamins. Between the age of seven and nine months, panda cubs begin to snack on tender bamboo shoots. Other foods captive giant pandas eat include sugar cane, carrots, apples, and sweet potatoes. They also eat “panda breas,” made from a mixture of ground bamboo, greens, and assorted vitamins and minerals.

Living Up to Their Name

7. Giant panda cubs grow quickly. Every few days, the staff at the breeding center must weigh them to check on their development. This includes lifting them onto a scale. This isn’t an easy job; the pandas weigh almost as much as you do! No wonder they’re called “fat panda” cubs.

Pandas and People

8. In China, people and giant pandas have been living together for thousands of years. But China’s human population has been steadily growing. It is now the largest in the world. Many people need more land and need to farm. It also means more forests are cut down for wood to build and heat houses. Loss of habitat in lowland areas has forced pandas to live only in the mountains.

Habitat Loss

9. The most dangerous result of development has been that it has divided the panda’s habitat into little islands of forest. Today, many pandas are isolated in these small sections of forest, because they will cross into areas where humans live. The result is that the giant pandas cannot connect with one another to mate and have babies.

Make Room for Pandas

10. People are trying to help the giant panda survive by creating protected areas and breeding centers. China has 37 official areas for protecting the giant panda. All of these areas are in mountainous southwestern China. The Wolong Nature Reserve is one of the most famous.

The Role of the Wolong Nature Reserve

11. Wolong is famous for its giant panda breeding center called the China Conservation and Research Center for the Giant Panda. Wolong’s temperate forest is an extraordinary and beautiful place full of other rare mammals, including the red panda, beautiful birds, insects, and plants found nowhere else in the world. The giant panda is an umbrella species. Protecting the panda protects the habitat for many other wild plants and animals that are critical to the biodiversity of the forest.
Part A
What does the word isolated mean as it is used in paragraph 9 of “Giant Pandas”?
A. upset
B. alone
C. passive
D. endangered

Part B
Which quotation helps the reader understand the meaning of isolated?
A. “... lowland areas have forced pandas to live only in the mountains.” (paragraph 8)
B. “... the most damaging result of development...” (paragraph 9)
C. “... because they will cross into areas where humans live.” (paragraph 9)
D. “... giant pandas cannot connect with one another...” (paragraph 9)

Part A
According to “Giant Pandas” and “Helping Giant Pandas,” what are two ways human activities can cause problems for the giant panda?
A. The giant panda is a national treasure in China and is protected by laws.
B. Researchers are putting special collars on some wild pandas so the researchers can track the animals.
C. Wood from the panda’s habitat is harvested for homes or fuel, and the pandas are not able to move to different areas to get food.
D. As many forests are cleared, there are fewer hollow tree stumps for mother pandas to use as dens for their cubs.
E. Scientists are putting man-made dens in the wild, but mother pandas rarely use them to raise their cubs.
F. There are some places in China where people care for baby pandas and provide the extra love and help they need.

Part B
Which paragraphs from “Helping Giant Pandas” support the answers to Part A?
A. paragraphs 1 and 2
B. paragraphs 2 and 3
C. paragraphs 3 and 4
D. paragraphs 4 and 5
#17 Write an essay explaining what has happened to the great pandas' natural habitat. Explain how the loss of habitat has contributed to the decline of the panda population. Make sure to include evidence from all three articles.
Darin sped across the schoolyard, holding onto his possessions with a wrinkled hand, from head to back to chest to legs to foot and back up again.

Struggling to halt, he checked his belongings. He’d lost three things already. He glanced suspiciously around him.

Was a black hole following him?

"All matter that comes within a certain distance of a black hole will be trapped forever," his teacher had said. "Even light, the fastest phenomenon known to exist."

At recess, he retraced his steps on foot, then on hands and knees, going over the same ground so often that he’d worn down his pants legs. But he’d come up empty.

Only one thing left to do, he thought: visit the Lost & Found... again.

Through the long, dreary room he plodded, the sound of his footsteps echoing down the gloomy hall. Mr. Grabber, fervently guardian of the Lost & Found Department, sat behind the desk, watching Darin’s arrival with dour eyes.

"You don’t really expect to find your stuff here?" Mr. Grabber grunted.

Darin peered over the counter into the vast array of lost and forgotten items.

"There’s always a first time."

"Once an item goes into the lost box, it’s destroyed."

"But I’ve lost them today. They might be in the first one."

Mr. Grabber waved him over. Darin knelt and rummaged through the box.

"Trouble is," Mr. Grabber said, "no one puts any importance into a sweater, or lunchbox, or even a pair of glasses. These things are lost forever because nobody cares."

"They’re not here. At the rate, I’ll be paying $30 a week, easy. I need help."

"No kidding," Mr. Grabber said.

"I need you guys to keep me from losing things," Darin told his best friends, Carlton and Elvin. "Can you follow me around?"

"No way!" said Carlton.

"Get lost," Elvin said sarcastically.

"I’ll pay $5 a week, each," Darin said.

"We’re in!" said Carlton and Elvin.

"Good," Darin said. "Cause I just lost my socks, and I need them back before I go home. They have my name on them."

Elvin and Carlton scrambled across the yard, searching in every trash bin, behind every building, until Elvin found one sock behind the batting cages and Carlton found one 15 yards away under the drinking fountain.

"Here," Carlton said, wiping sweat from his brow.

Darin sped across the playground, holding onto his possessions with a wrinkled hand, from head to back to chest to legs to foot and back up again.

The sky darkened as Darin, daydreaming about his recent success, floundered down the sidewalk, while Carlton and Elvin scanned the ground, like eager bloodhounds on a scent.

Darin, way ahead of his friends, turned blindly onto an unfamiliar street. He wandered down the block gradually, looking up, and realized he’d gone the wrong way. He turned. Carlton and Elvin were nowhere in sight.

"Guys?" he said, then shouted, "Hey, guys!"

For a moment he only stood, looking far down the road. He began to walk, then run, and slowed and stopped at the end of the block. He didn’t recognize this place, either. Houses on either side, like insurmountable mountains, obscured his view.

His heart pounded; he spun around, trying to find his bearings, and took off in one direction, stopped, and tried another, circled a block and arrived at the same spot where he’d started.

"Lost," he croaked.

The dark, bleak clouds obliterated the sun. He felt as if he were falling through the black hole, toward the center past event horizon. If he didn’t find his way out soon, he’d be torn apart.

Don’t panic, he thought. Stop and think. He’d been too careless, and now he’d lost himself.

Suddenly, he knew what he had to do: stay put, and remember where he’d been. Scrutinizing the area, he summoned his memory. Was he really lost, or simply misplaced? As he stood looking about, he realized he was in front of Elvin’s house, only several blocks away from home. He’d simply missed his turn.

"There you are!" Carlton shouted. "We found you!"

Darin marched onward as Carlton and Elvin, keeping an eye on the ground, followed him back to his house.

"We’re very proud of you, Darin," Dad said.

"You haven’t lost anything for weeks!" Mom marveled.

Darin hadn’t missed so much as a paper clip now that he cared about his things. And he had volunteered at the Lost & Found to help Mr. Grabber sort the lost items, even finding their owners.

In *Lost and Found in the Black Hole*, the author introduces the reader to Mr. Grabber, who manages the school's Lost & Found Department.

Rewrite the story from the point of view of Mr. Grabber, the crusty guardian.
Support your ideas with events and details from the passage.