

Georgia
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6th Grade Reading Test

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Test

Practice Test

Name: _____

Date: _____

Instructions:

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Aquatic Geographical Features of the United States

Feature	Definition	States where feature could be found	Example
Bay	Part of a lake or ocean extending into the land; similar to a gulf	Alabama, California, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin	Chesapeake Bay
Coast	The land next to a body of water	Alabama, Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington	Atlantic Ocean Shoreline
Delta	A triangular area of land formed by deposits at the mouth of a river	Louisiana	Mississippi River Delta, Louisiana
Harbor	A sheltered body of water where ships can safely dock	Alabama, California, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin	Boston Harbor
Island	A body of land that is completely surrounded by water	Alabama, Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin	Cumberland Island
Lake	A large body of water completely surrounded by land	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin	Lake Michigan
Sea Level	The level of the surface of oceans and other salt water bodies; calculated as half way between low and high tides	Alabama, Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington	The Pacific Ocean
Tributary	A stream or river that empties into a larger body of water	All states	Ohio River empties into Mississippi River

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1. The synonym for *sheltered* is

- A. large.
 - B. open.
 - C. exposed.
 - D. protected.
-

2. One term NOT referring to a body of water is

- A. delta.
 - B. harbor.
 - C. tributary.
 - D. bay.
-

3. The Ohio River as it empties into the Mississippi is an example of

- A. a delta.
 - B. a bay.
 - C. a tributary.
 - D. a coast.
-

4. Which feature is an average of two tides?

- A. harbor
 - B. sea level
 - C. lake
 - D. tributary
-

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The Inca

High in the Andes Mountains, the air is thin and the temperatures are extreme. The people who lived in the Andes, mostly the Inca, learned to make use of the difficult conditions. Thousands of years ago, the Inca discovered what crops they could grow in the high mountains. Corn became their basic food because it would grow in the high mountains. Potatoes and another grain called *quinoa* were also in their diet. When the Inca mixed peppers with quinoa they could make a kind of soup.

Another reason the Inca could live in such a harsh environment is the llama. Related to the camel, these animals feed on tough mountain grasses. The llama serves many purposes for the Inca. In addition to carrying 100-pound loads, it renders milk and meat.

Despite the environment, at one time or another 16 to 32 million Inca made their homes in the high regions of the Andes Mountains. Today, a large part of the populations of Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia still live in this area.

5. The word *renders* as used in the second paragraph could BEST be replaced by which of the following words?
- A. receives
 - B. provides
 - C. finds
 - D. obtains
-
6. According to the passage, corn became a primary food for the Inca because
- A. it can be made into a soup
 - B. it tastes good when mixed with peppers and potatoes
 - C. it could grow in the region where the Inca lived
 - D. it grows in stalks
-

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7. For what reason does the passage describe the Inca diet?

- A. to show that all people enjoy eating corn
 - B. to show where potatoes came from
 - C. to show that the Inca ate very good food
 - D. to show how they made use of their surroundings
-

8. The main point of the second paragraph is that

- A. llamas can carry 100-pound loads.
 - B. llamas serve in many ways to help the Inca survive.
 - C. llamas eat mountain grass and are related to the camel.
 - D. llamas eat both milk and meat.
-

9. According to the passage, what did the Inca do with quinoa?

- A. feed it to the llamas
 - B. grow it in the mountains
 - C. mix it with peppers for soup
 - D. use it to fertilize the corn fields
-

10. The passage mentions Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia because

- A. these countries are far away from the Andes Mountains
 - B. this is the region where people of Inca descent live today
 - C. these are very well-known countries all around the world
 - D. the temperatures in these countries are extreme
-

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Dear Jeremy,

We just got back from our vacation yesterday. We had a wonderful time! I knew Chicago was a big city, but I had no idea just how big. On Tuesday, we went on a bus tour of the downtown area. The guide pointed out many wonderful old buildings, some of them over 100 years old. We also saw the Old Water Tower, which is the only building downtown that survived the Great Chicago fire which ruined almost everything in the town.

Wednesday, we took a boat ride on Lake Michigan. It was a cool, lovely day, and the lake was as smooth as glass. It's quite a lake. It's nothing like the little one by our house that you've fished in with your grandpa. This one is so big you can't see across to the other side.

One thing your grandpa and I really loved about Chicago was all the different kinds of food. We ate food from Greece in Greek town, food from China in Chinatown, food from Italy in Little Italy, and food from Mexico in Little Village.

Your grandfather took four rolls of pictures. You'll see them when you come to visit next month. The pictures of the buildings might not interest you much, but I think you'll really like the ones he took of the boats on the lake and of the animals at Lincoln Park Zoo. Of course, we also got you a few souvenirs from the places we visited.

I hope you've been enjoying your summer. We'll see you next month.

11. The tone of this passage could be called

- A. serious
 - B. bitter
 - C. comical
 - D. friendly
-

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12. According to the passage, what did Jeremy's grandparents enjoy about the food in Chicago?

- A. It was made with local ingredients.
 - B. It came from many nationalities.
 - C. It looked good in photographs.
 - D. It was available in their hotel.
-

13. According to the passage, what does Jeremy like to do when he visits his grandparents?

- A. go fishing
 - B. go sightseeing
 - C. eat in restaurants
 - D. take photographs
-

14. Grandma thinks Jeremy will like photographs of

- A. Chinatown
 - B. tall buildings
 - C. the Old Water Tower
 - D. animals at the zoo
-

15. The Old Water Tower is well-known

- A. because it is beautiful
 - B. because it survived a fire
 - C. because it is the tallest building in Chicago
 - D. because a famous architect designed it
-

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16. When Grandma says that the pictures of the buildings might not interest Jeremy, she is stating

- A. a fact
 - B. an inference
 - C. a possibility
 - D. an opinion
-

17. The antonym for the word *survived* is

- A. endured
 - B. resolved
 - C. ceased
 - D. persisted
-

18. Which of the following words from the passage is a compound word?

- A. interest
 - B. downtown
 - C. wonderful
 - D. souvenirs
-

On Track

Dogs that track their quarry by an extra keen sense of smell are called “scent hounds.” These dogs are smooth-haired and often have sad, wrinkled faces and floppy ears. They are not fast runners, but they can keep on the hunt for hours. After tracking a raccoon and treeing it, the coonhound will stand and bay for the hunters. The beagle and the basset can single out the scent of small animals and follow them into the thickets where they are hiding. The low-slung dachshund is an expert at digging badgers out of their holes. One of the best known of the scent hounds is the bloodhound. The bloodhound has the best nose of all hunting dogs, and it is not surprising that the police use bloodhounds to track criminals and missing persons.

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19. The most important idea from this passage is

- A. scent hounds have a strong sense of smell
 - B. coonhounds bay for hunters
 - C. dachshunds often capture badgers
 - D. bloodhounds can find missing people
-

20. Another good title for this passage would be

- A. "How to Train a Hunting Dog".
 - B. "Wrinkled Faces Mean Strong Noses".
 - C. "Scent Hounds Get the Job Done".
 - D. "Badgers Beware".
-

21. Which dog is most useful to the police?

- A. a coonhound
 - B. a beagle
 - C. a dachshund
 - D. a bloodhound
-

22. Why does a coonhound bay for hunters?

- A. to show that it is afraid
 - B. to show that its work is done
 - C. to show that it sees something
 - D. to show that it wants to dig
-

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23. It seems that scent hounds lack speed but have a lot of

- A. curly hair
 - B. training
 - C. endurance
 - D. digging ability
-

24. For what did the coonhound get its name?

- A. its “coo-sounding” bark
 - B. its ability to track raccoons
 - C. its resemblance to raccoons
 - D. its ability to climb trees
-

25. Which of the following words from the passage is a compound word?

- A. criminals
 - B. bloodhound
 - C. raccoon
 - D. badgers
-