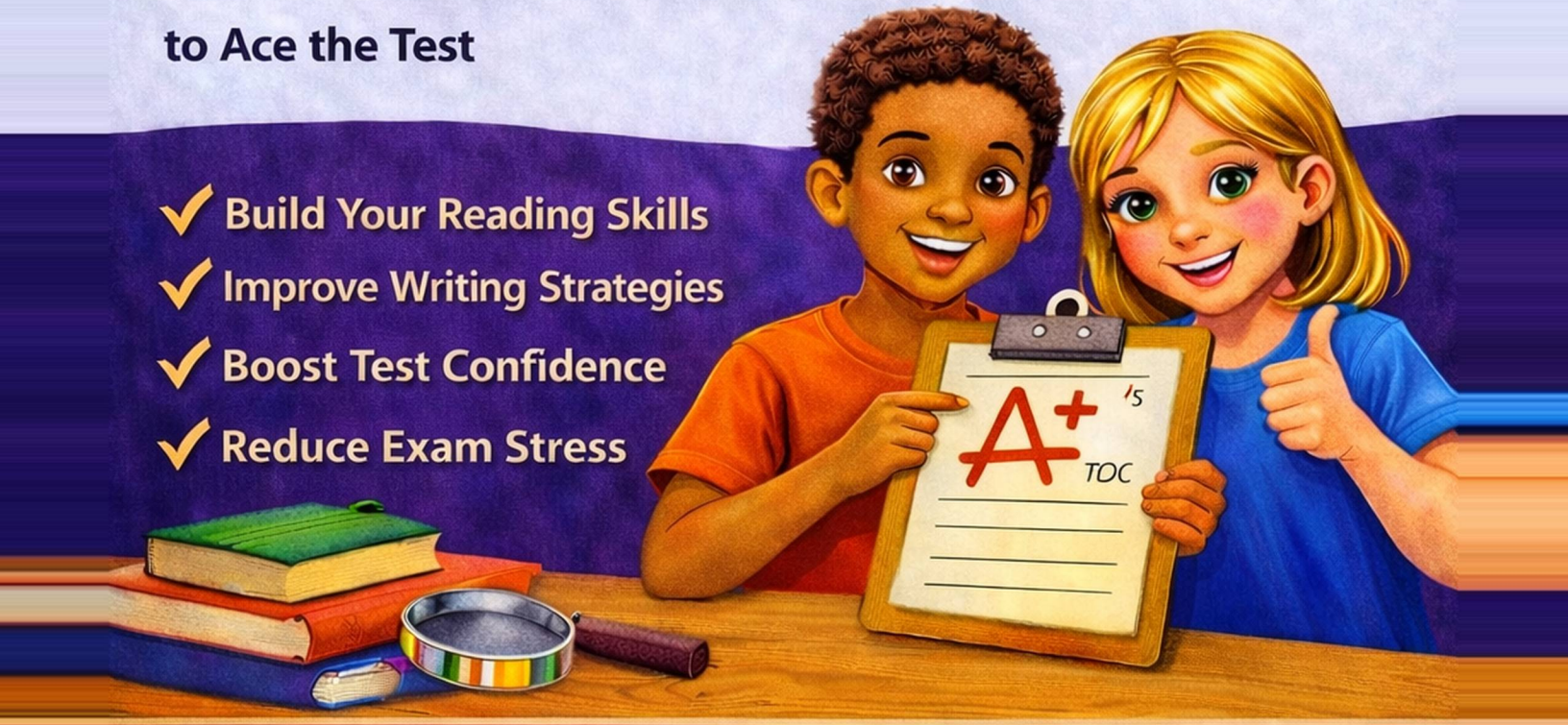
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Read the article. Then answer questions 1–8.

How a Bike Bus Works

1 In three neighborhoods around Juniper Middle School, a small team built a student bike bus route around one idea: a local problem should be studied before anyone tries to fix it.

2 Daily work is organized around close observation. Participants follow a timed route, add volunteer adults at key corners, and stop at marked pickup spots. By keeping records, the group can connect each revision to a reason.

3 A clear setback interrupted the progress: The first route crossed a street that became crowded with delivery trucks. The team used the difficulty as a reason to investigate more carefully.

4 After comparing notes, the team redesigned the route and shifted one pickup point to a quieter block. That revision helped coordinate the bike-bus route more safely, because the stops and timing finally worked together.

5 In the final stage, more students joined once families saw the route map and safety plan. What had begun as a carefully timed experiment was starting to feel like an ordinary part of the school morning.

6 The result was useful, but not without trade-offs. Supplies had to be rationed, and not everyone agreed about what should come next. Some members wanted to add a second route right away; others argued that another month of timing notes and safety checks might reveal problems the group had not yet seen. In the end, the team postponed the expansion until it had gathered more evidence, even though several families were ready to try a new route immediately.

1) As it is used in paragraph 4, what does the word *coordinate* most nearly mean?

(A) to block a route completely
(B) to make something more colorful
(C) to copy a plan without changes
(D) to organize different parts so they work together

Use the article "How a Bike Bus Works" to answer this question.

2) Which statement best expresses the central idea of the article?

(A) Careful research and revision helped a student bike bus route become a useful community project.
(B) The article mostly explains the team's daily routines and gives only brief attention to how the project adjusted over time.
(C) The article describes a community effort whose success depended more on a single decisive moment than on the broader pattern of testing and revision.
(D) The article focuses on the project's final outcome and suggests that earlier setbacks had little effect on what the team eventually achieved.

Use the article "How a Bike Bus Works" to answer this question.

3) Which detail best supports the idea that the team improved the project by studying a problem carefully?

(A) The team studied the weakness and then redesigned the route and shifted one pickup point to a quieter block.
(B) The finished project later provided a useful result for the community.
(C) Students and volunteers worked together throughout the project.
(D) The project began after students identified a local need in the community.

Use the article "How a Bike Bus Works" to answer this question.

4) How does paragraph 3 contribute to the structure of the article?

(A) It compares two unrelated projects in different locations.
(B) It introduces the setting of the project for the first time.
(C) It summarizes the article's conclusion before any evidence is given.
(D) It presents the setback that leads to the revision described later.

Use the article "How a Bike Bus Works" to answer this question.

5) Why does the author include details about the team's routines in paragraph 2?

(A) To show that the project depends on repeated steps and collected evidence
(B) To emphasize how much time and effort the project required
(C) To show that the team worked in an orderly way from the beginning
(D) To foreshadow that the project will face a challenge later

Use the article "How a Bike Bus Works" to answer this question.

6) Which sentence best explains how the article develops the topic?

(A) It compares two competing approaches to solving the problem and argues that one is clearly better.
(B) It presents the final result first and then goes back to explain how the project originally started.
(C) It describes two different community problems and explains how each was solved by a different team.
(D) It introduces a project, explains its process, describes a problem, and shows a revised solution.

Use the article "Finding the Real Night Sky" to answer this question.

21) What can the reader infer about the author's view?

(A) The author thinks people should avoid looking at the night sky.
(B) The author believes dark skies are worth protecting for wonder, wildlife, and community.
(C) The author believes cities should stop using any outdoor lights.
(D) The author thinks dark-sky parks are too expensive to be useful.

Use the article "Finding the Real Night Sky" to answer this question.

22) **This question has two correct answers.** Choose the **two** sentences from the article that **together** best support the idea that light pollution harms both the view of the night sky and the living things that depend on darkness.

(A) "The International Dark Sky Association now recognizes more than two hundred parks around the world."
(B) "Streetlights, signs, and headlights scatter so much light into the air that fainter stars disappear behind a soft glow."
(C) "A well-aimed porch light can still welcome a guest while sending almost no light upward."
(D) "Too much artificial light confuses sea turtles, which can head toward streetlights instead of the ocean after hatching."
(E) "Visiting a dark-sky park requires some planning, but the reward is a view that earlier generations took for granted."

Use the article "Finding the Real Night Sky" to answer this question.

23) Which sentence would **best** summarize the article?

(A) Dark-sky parks can help communities recover views of the night sky while protecting wildlife and using light more wisely.
(B) Dark-sky parks allow visitors to see the Milky Way.
(C) Scientists study light in the night sky.
(D) Streetlights are bad for people and animals.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Amara wrote an informational essay about the benefits of school libraries. Read Amara's essay and look for revisions she needs to make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Why Every School Needs a Strong Library

(1) School libraries give students access to thousands of books, databases, and research tools. (2) A strong library program helps students develop critical-thinking and information-literacy skills. (3) Studies show that schools with full-time librarians have higher reading scores on standardized tests. (4) Our family just bought new shelves for the living room.

(5) Libraries also provide a quiet space where students can study, collaborate on projects, or simply read for pleasure. (6) Many school librarians help teachers design research assignments that connect to curriculum standards. (7) When students learn to evaluate sources and cite evidence, they build skills that transfer to every subject area.

(8) Unfortunately, some school districts have reduced library funding in recent years. (9) Fewer librarians means fewer opportunities for students to receive individualized research support. (10) Communities that invest in school libraries invest in student success.

24) Which sentence should Amara remove from the **first** paragraph because it does not support the main idea?

(A) Sentence 1
(B) Sentence 2
(C) Sentence 3
(D) Sentence 4

Use the essay "Why Every School Needs a Strong Library" to answer this question.

25) What is the **best** way to combine sentences 5 and 6?

(A) Libraries also provide a quiet space where students can study, collaborate on projects, or simply read for pleasure; in addition, many school librarians help teachers design research assignments that connect to curriculum standards.
(B) Libraries give students a place to study, and librarians support classroom research.
(C) Libraries also provide a quiet space, and many librarians help teachers plan research assignments.
(D) Libraries offer students room to read and work, while librarians assist with some class projects.

Use the essay "Why Every School Needs a Strong Library" to answer this question.

26) Amara wants to add a transition between paragraph 2 and paragraph 3. Which sentence would **best** serve this purpose?

(A) Therefore, many schools have added pools and gyms.
(B) However, these benefits are at risk in many schools today.
(C) In conclusion, school libraries are great places to visit.
(D) Meanwhile, sports programs are also important.