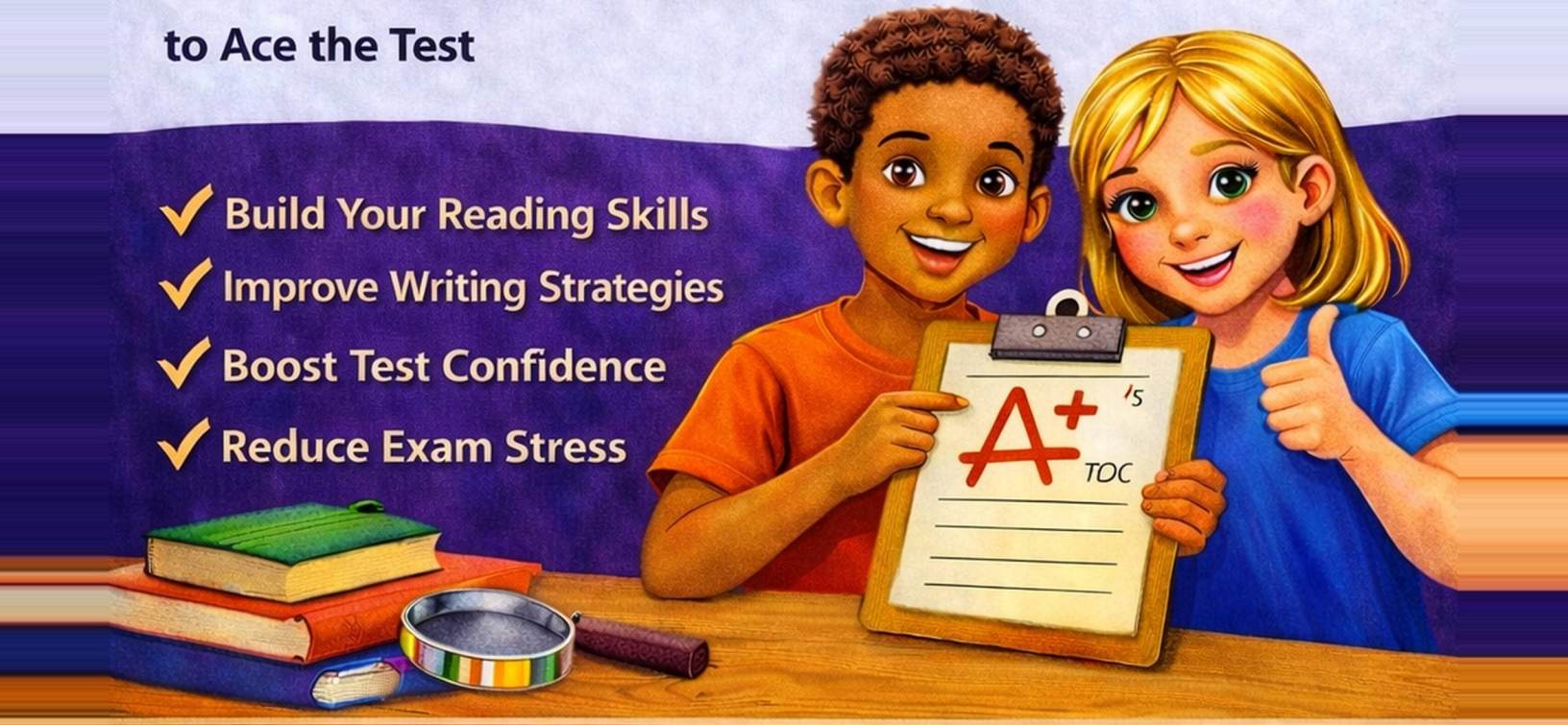
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Read the article. Then answer questions 1–8.

Fact-Checking the School Newspaper

1 Students working in the newsroom near the front office organized a fact-checking desk for the school newspaper because they wanted a solution their neighbors could understand and use.

2 The team treats the project like ongoing research. Participants verify names, compare sources, and mark claims that need another check before publication. Each routine gives them another piece of evidence about what is working.

3 One weakness became impossible to ignore: One article repeated a rumor from social media without confirming it. Rather than hide the issue, the team treated it like evidence.

4 Rather than abandon the work, the team created a review checklist and required every feature to cite at least two reliable sources. That revision made the newspaper more credible, because every major claim had to be checked against reliable sources.

5 When the work reached its final stage, students trusted the paper more because corrections became rare and transparent. The project demonstrated how steady research can produce a lasting result.

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 scale up right away; others pointed out that another round of evidence would catch problems the group had not yet seen. The team delayed the expansion in order to keep the work honest, even though a few supporters had already pictured a larger project that would have to wait.

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

(A) written in very small print
(B) believable and worthy of trust
(C) easy to finish in one minute
(D) shared only with close friends

Use the article "Fact-Checking the School Newspaper" to answer this question.

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

(A) The article mostly explains the team's daily routines and gives only brief attention to how the project adjusted over time.
(B) Careful research and revision helped a fact-checking desk for the school newspaper become a useful community project.
(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 "Fact-Checking the School Newspaper" to answer this question.

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

(A) Students and volunteers worked together throughout the project.
(B) The project began after students identified a local need in the community.
(C) The team studied the weakness and then created a review checklist and required every feature to cite at least two reliable sources.
(D) The finished project later provided a useful result for the community.

Use the article "Fact-Checking the School Newspaper" to answer this question.

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

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

Use the article "Fact-Checking the School Newspaper" to answer this question.

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

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

Use the article "Fact-Checking the School Newspaper" to answer this question.

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

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

19) What is the main purpose of paragraph 3?

(A) It introduces the idea of robotic surgery for the first time.
(B) It explains how scaling allows surgeons to operate through very small cuts, and why that matters for patients.
(C) It argues that robotic surgery is always better than traditional surgery.
(D) It describes the training surgeons complete before using a robot.

Use the article "Robots in the Operating Room" to answer this question.

20) Which sentence from the article best supports the idea that robotic surgery still has limits?

(A) A surgeon can guide a tool through a cut smaller than a fingernail.
(B) The equipment is expensive, and training takes years.
(C) Robotic systems also filter out tiny hand tremors that every person has.
(D) The surgeon looks into a high-definition display that shows the surgical area magnified many times.

Use the article "Robots in the Operating Room" to answer this question.

21) How does paragraph 5 contribute to the article?

(A) It introduces a new topic that is not related to the earlier paragraphs.
(B) It presents concerns that balance the benefits described earlier in the article.
(C) It summarizes the article's conclusion in a single paragraph.
(D) It explains in detail how to operate a surgical robot at home.

Use the article "Robots in the Operating Room" 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 robotic-assisted surgery offers real benefits but also has real limits.

(A) "These machines do not replace the doctor; instead, they act like precise extensions of the surgeon's arms."
(B) "Smaller cuts often mean less bleeding, shorter hospital stays, and faster recoveries."
(C) "In a typical robotic-assisted surgery, the doctor sits at a console a short distance from the patient."
(D) "Rural hospitals often cannot afford the systems, which raises fair concerns about who gets access."
(E) "The hope is that in the next decade robotic assistance will be available in far more hospitals, not just a privileged few."

Use the article "Robots in the Operating Room" to answer this question.

23) Which sentence would be the **best** summary of the article?

(A) Surgical robots are new and have no clear benefits yet.
(B) Robotic-assisted surgery extends what surgeons can do, offering smaller cuts and steadier motion, while raising fair questions about cost and access.
(C) Surgical robots are useful only for training students.
(D) Robotic surgery is mainly important because it is less expensive than older methods.

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

Diego wrote an informational essay about the benefits of learning a musical instrument. Read Diego's essay and look for revisions he needs to make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Why Everyone Should Try a Musical Instrument

(1) Learning a musical instrument does more than make music. (2) Studies show that students who play an instrument often develop stronger memory, patience, and focus. (3) Practice teaches the kind of steady attention that also helps with math and reading. (4) My older cousin is really good at skateboarding.

(5) Playing an instrument also builds community. (6) School bands, church choirs, and neighborhood lessons bring together students who might never meet otherwise. (7) Over time, these groups become places where students support each other through the slow work of improvement.

(8) Learning an instrument can be hard at first. (9) Fingers get sore, and songs can sound rough during the first weeks. (10) But students who stick with it describe a steady joy that grows as small pieces of music come together.

24) Which sentence should Diego 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

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