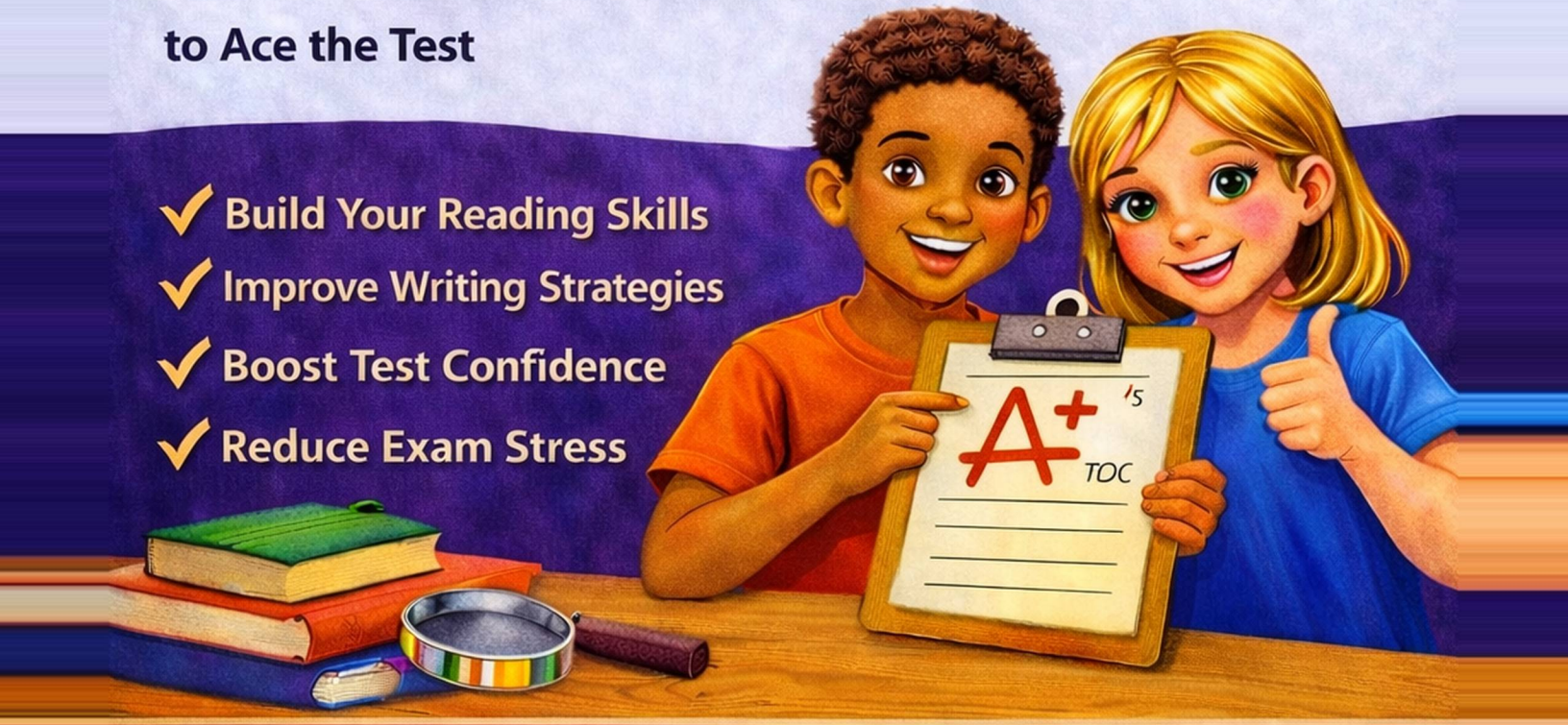
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Read the article. Then answer questions 1–8.

Collecting Oral Histories on the Block

1 Neighbors near the blocks around Franklin Avenue first heard about a neighborhood oral-history walk when students explained how it could answer a practical community need.

2 The project is built on steady procedures. Participants map interview stops, record short stories, and link each clip to a printed walking guide. Those routines give the team a clear record of what changed and why.

3 The first serious obstacle appeared when Traffic noise made some sidewalk recordings difficult to hear. Instead of giving up, the team looked closely at what had gone wrong.

4 Using what the evidence showed, the team moved interviews indoors when possible and added subtitles to the digital clips. That revision helped narrate neighborhood history more clearly, because the shorter route kept visitors focused on the strongest stories.

5 Eventually, families used the guide to explore stories tied to familiar places. The team's work showed that a practical solution grows stronger when people revise it over time.

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 *narrate* most nearly mean?

(A) to tell or describe events in spoken or written form
(B) to sort materials into bins
(C) to keep people from entering an area
(D) to repair a broken hinge

Use the article "Collecting Oral Histories on the Block" 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 neighborhood oral-history walk 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 "Collecting Oral Histories on the Block" 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 moved interviews indoors when possible and added subtitles to the digital clips.
(B) The project began after students identified a local need in the community.
(C) The finished project later provided a useful result for the community.
(D) Students and volunteers worked together throughout the project.

Use the article "Collecting Oral Histories on the Block" to answer this question.

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

(A) It introduces the setting of the project for the first time.
(B) It compares two unrelated projects in different locations.
(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 "Collecting Oral Histories on the Block" 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 foreshadow that the project will face a challenge later
(C) To show that the team worked in an orderly way from the beginning
(D) To emphasize how much time and effort the project required

Use the article "Collecting Oral Histories on the Block" to answer this question.

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

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

20) Which sentence from the article best supports the idea that low-cost sensors have limits?

(A) Middle schools have joined these projects in a natural way.
(B) A box about the size of a paperback book can now report on tiny particles of dust, soot, and smoke.
(C) Low-cost sensors drift over time and can give false readings in very humid weather.
(D) Citizen science in air quality shows how small, shared efforts can turn fuzzy claims into sharper ones.

Use the article "Neighborhood Air, Neighborhood Science" to answer this question.

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

(A) The author thinks it cannot be trusted at all.
(B) The author believes it works best alongside official data.
(C) The author thinks professional data is no longer needed.
(D) The author believes only professional scientists should study air.

Use the article "Neighborhood Air, Neighborhood Science" 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 student-led air-quality projects can change both what a community knows and what its leaders decide to do.

(A) "Until recently, measuring air quality required costly equipment and full-time staff."
(B) "When they shared the data with their principal, drop-off traffic was rerouted, and later measurements showed improvement."
(C) "Low-cost sensors drift over time and can give false readings in very humid weather."
(D) "The maps built from these sensors may not reach every home yet, but they already show what neighborhoods have known for years: air quality is not the same on every street."
(E) "A box about the size of a paperback book can now report on tiny particles of dust, soot, and smoke."

Scan Me

Use the article "Neighborhood Air, Neighborhood Science" to answer this question.

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

(A) Citizen-run air-quality sensors are cheap, but they are never accurate.
(B) When communities, including middle schools, use low-cost sensors to study their own air, they can turn fuzzy claims into sharper, actionable data.
(C) Air-quality studies have no place in schools.
(D) Air quality is almost always the same on every street.

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

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

Why Classes Should Go Outside

(1) Moving a class outside changes more than the view. (2) Research shows that students who spend part of each week in outdoor lessons often feel calmer and remember more. (3) Fresh air and natural light seem to support attention in ways that fluorescent bulbs cannot. (4) My dad is planning to paint the kitchen next weekend.

(5) Outdoor learning fits many subjects. (6) Math classes measure shadows and chart weather patterns; science classes observe insects in real habitats; writing classes record images in notebooks before drafting.

(7) Challenges exist, of course. (8) Teachers need equipment, schedules, and a plan for bad weather. (9) Still, schools that have made outdoor lessons a regular part of the week often describe students as more engaged and less restless when they return to the classroom.

24) Which sentence should Jordan 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 Classes Should Go Outside" to answer this question.

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

(A) Outdoor learning fits many subjects: math classes measure shadows and chart weather patterns, science classes observe insects in real habitats, and writing classes record images in notebooks before drafting.
(B) Outdoor learning fits subjects; classes do things.
(C) Subjects fit outside, and students measure things.
(D) Learning happens everywhere, and classes are fun.

Use the essay "Why Classes Should Go Outside" to answer this question.

26) Jordan wants to add a transition at the beginning of paragraph 3. Which sentence would **best** serve this purpose?

(A) By the way, my cousin just bought a new bike.
(B) Nevertheless, moving classes outside is not without effort.
(C) Therefore, every class needs a snack break.
(D) Finally, painting the kitchen is not too hard.