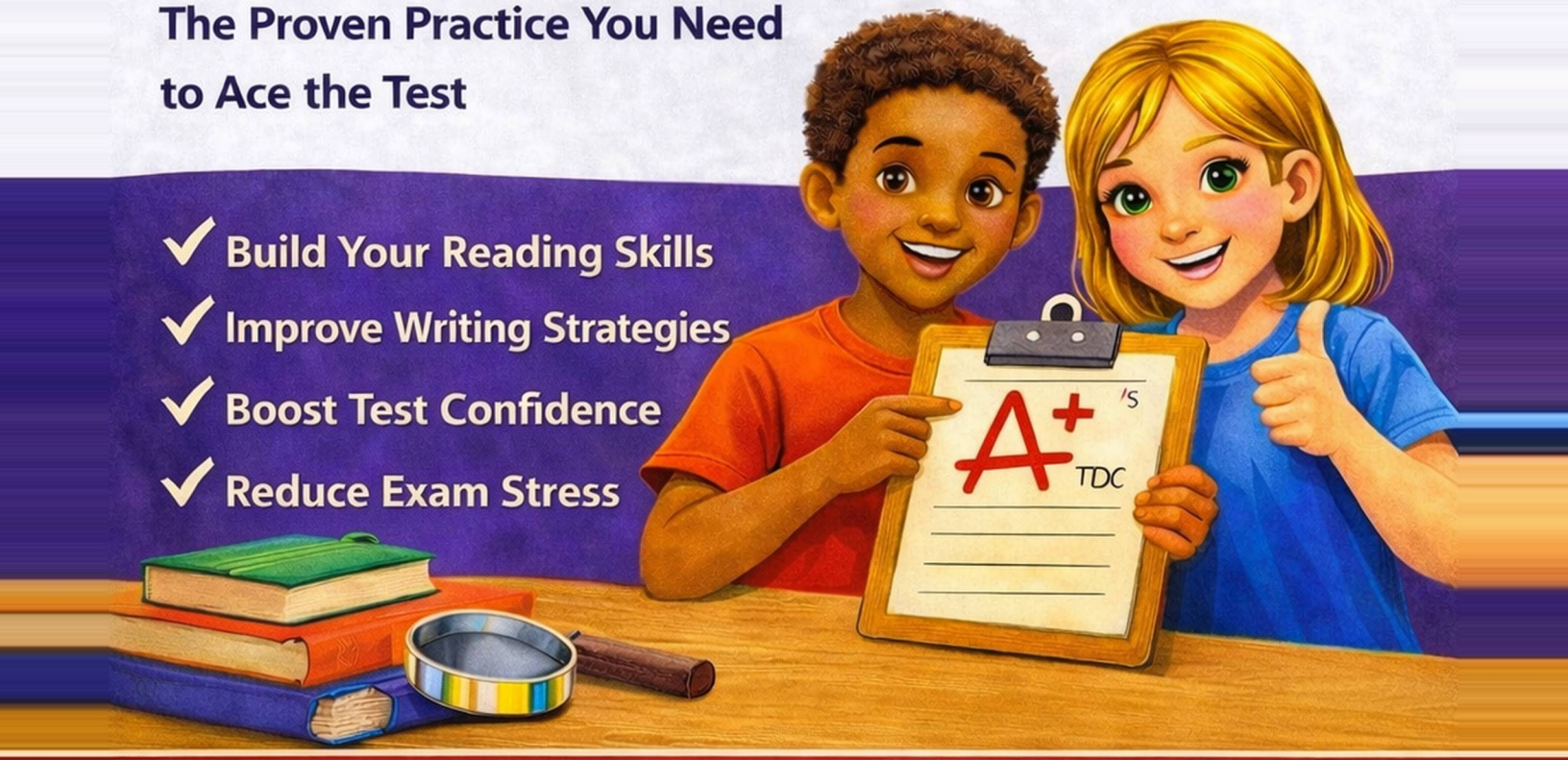
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Read the article. Then answer questions 1–8.

The Student Who Rebuilt a Chess Clock

1 The project took shape in the makerspace beside the library, where students and volunteers turned a chess-clock engineering project into a workable response to a local problem.

2 To keep the work moving, participants take apart damaged timers, sketch the gears, and rebuild a clock with simple printed parts. Their notes help them explain both the changes they make and the reasons behind those changes.

3 Not every part of the plan worked smoothly. The first printed button stuck and failed to switch the timer smoothly. The setback forced the team to stop, observe, and rethink.

4 The revision came next: the team changed the shape of the part and tested it repeatedly before the tournament. That revision produced a stronger prototype, because the redesigned button worked more smoothly in repeated tests.

5 As the project moved toward its conclusion, the repaired clock became a model for younger students in the club. The homemade part on the table made the design feel teachable, not just finished.

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 print a full set of replacement clocks right away; others argued that another round of tournament tests 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 the working prototype made a larger project seem close.

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

(A) an early model used for testing an idea
(B) a list of supplies for a festival
(C) a record of money already spent
(D) a final rule that cannot be changed

Use the article "The Student Who Rebuilt a Chess Clock" 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) The article describes a community effort whose success depended more on a single decisive moment than on the broader pattern of testing and revision.
(C) The article focuses on the project's final outcome and suggests that earlier setbacks had little effect on what the team eventually achieved.
(D) Careful research and revision helped a chess-clock engineering project become a useful community project.

Use the article "The Student Who Rebuilt a Chess Clock" to answer this question.

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

(A) The finished project later provided a useful result for the community.
(B) The project began after students identified a local need in the community.
(C) The team studied the weakness and then changed the shape of the part and tested it repeatedly before the tournament.
(D) Students and volunteers worked together throughout the project.

Use the article "The Student Who Rebuilt a Chess Clock" 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 summarizes the article's conclusion before any evidence is given.
(C) It compares two unrelated projects in different locations.
(D) It presents the setback that leads to the revision described later.

Use the article "The Student Who Rebuilt a Chess Clock" 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 show that the team worked in an orderly way from the beginning
(C) To emphasize how much time and effort the project required
(D) To foreshadow that the project will face a challenge later

Use the article "The Student Who Rebuilt a Chess Clock" 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 describes two different community problems and explains how each was solved by a different team.
(C) It compares two competing approaches to solving the problem and argues that one is clearly better.
(D) It presents the final result first and then goes back to explain how the project originally started.

20) Which detail best supports the idea that bison shape the prairie?

(A) Bison were once reduced to fewer than one thousand animals.
(B) Their heavy hoofprints press seeds into soil, and their dust baths create small patches.
(C) Bison live in several national parks.
(D) Some tribal nations manage bison herds.

Use the article "The Bison Come Back" to answer this question.

21) Which sentence from the article best supports the idea that recovery has not been easy?

(A) Many scientists at the time feared the bison would disappear entirely.
(B) Tribal nations, state agencies, and private ranchers spend time each year in meetings that are patient and sometimes tense.
(C) Their return is slow and steady rather than dramatic.
(D) Where bison return, the grass grows in a different way.

Use the article "The Bison Come Back" 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 bison recovery depends on careful cooperation and produces lasting benefits for the land.

(A) "Before the late eighteen-hundreds, great herds of American bison moved across the plains in numbers that reached into the millions."
(B) "Tribal nations, state agencies, and private ranchers spend time each year in meetings that are patient and sometimes tense."
(C) "In 1905, the American Bison Society formed to bring groups together and publish what they learned."
(D) "Where bison return, the grass grows in a different way."
(E) "What was once a rare sight is now part of many school field trips, and a few tribes have begun to restore hunting traditions that had nearly been lost."

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Use the article "The Bison Come Back" to answer this question.

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

(A) Bison are common animals, and their survival has never been in question.
(B) After nearly disappearing, bison have slowly returned to the plains through cooperation among ranchers, tribes, and agencies.
(C) The American Bison Society is the only reason bison survive today.
(D) Bison survival is mainly about fencing pastures.

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) Our neighbor is planning to fix a fence this 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 many subjects, from math and science to writing.
(C) Many classes can use outdoor spaces for observation and note-taking.
(D) Outdoor lessons can give students concrete experiences in several subjects.

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) In addition, students often enjoy working with classmates outdoors.
(B) Nevertheless, moving classes outside is not without effort.
(C) For example, many schools already have athletic fields.
(D) As a result, every lesson should happen outdoors.