V. English Language Arts, Reading Comprehension, Grade 6
Grade 6 English Language Arts
Reading Comprehension Test

The spring 2014 grade 6 English Language Arts Reading Comprehension test was based on grades 6–12 learning standards in two content strands of the Massachusetts Curriculum Framework for English Language Arts and Literacy (March 2011) listed below. Page numbers for the learning standards appear in parentheses.

- Reading (Framework, pages 47–52)
- Language (Framework, pages 64–67)

The Massachusetts Curriculum Framework for English Language Arts and Literacy is available on the Department website at www.doe.mass.edu/frameworks/current.html.

ELA Reading Comprehension test results are reported under two MCAS reporting categories, Reading and Language, which are identical to the two framework content strands listed above.

The tables at the conclusion of this chapter indicate each released and unreleased common item’s reporting category and the standard it assesses. The correct answers for released multiple-choice questions are also displayed in the released item table.

Test Sessions and Content Overview

The grade 6 ELA Reading Comprehension test included two separate test sessions. Each session included reading passages, followed by multiple-choice and open-response questions. Selected common reading passages and approximately half of the common test items are shown on the following pages as they appeared in test booklets. Due to copyright restrictions, certain reading passages cannot be released to the public on the website. For further information, contact Student Assessment Services at 781-338-3625.

Reference Materials

The use of bilingual word-to-word dictionaries was allowed for current and former English language learner students only, during both ELA Reading Comprehension test sessions. No other reference materials were allowed during any ELA Reading Comprehension test session.
After World War II, the people of Germany were in great need of food and supplies. The United States wanted to help but could not reach the city of Berlin by land because of a blockade by the Soviet Union. Therefore, the United States used planes to deliver supplies in an action known as the Berlin Airlift. During the airlift, an American pilot named Lieutenant Halvorsen saw a group of children behind a fence at Berlin’s Tempelhof Airport and had an idea. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

from *Candy Bomber*  
*by Michael O. Tunnell*

1. The lieutenant’s eyes panned the thirty hungry faces, and his heart skipped a beat. These were the children he was here to save—children who’d grown up knowing little else but war. “I’ve got to go, kids,” he said reluctantly. He knew the jeep was waiting to take him through the rubble-strewn streets of Berlin for more photos.

2. Fifty yards away from the fence, Lt. Halvorsen stopped. He couldn’t get those youngsters out of his head. He knew because of the war they hadn’t tasted candy in years. In other parts of the war-torn world, kids begged American servicemen for sweets, yet not one of these kids had asked him for something. He reached into his pocket and felt two sticks of Doublemint chewing gum. Turning back to the fence, he broke the sticks in half, wondering if it was a mistake to give the four puny pieces to thirty sugar-starved boys and girls.

3. Expecting the children to squabble over the gum, the lieutenant watched what happened in amazement: there was no fighting. The lucky four who had plucked the half sticks from his fingers kept the gum, but they ripped the wrappers into strips, passing them around so everyone could breathe in the sweet, minty smell. “In all my experience, including Christmases past,” he recalls, “I had never witnessed such an expression of surprise, joy, and sheer pleasure.”

4. Just then another C-54 roared overhead and landed, tires screeching on the runway. “The plane gave me a sudden flash of inspiration,” Halvorsen remembers. “Why not drop some gum, even chocolate, to these kids out of our airplane the next daylight trip to Berlin?” Of course, the lieutenant knew he might never get permission from his commanding officer for such a stunt, but why not do it anyway? Just once. Surprising himself, Halvorsen hurried back to the fence and announced his plan to the eager children. He told them that if they would agree to share equally, he’d drop candy and chewing gum for everyone from his plane the next day.

5. There was excited whispering. Then after some prodding from the others, the blue-eyed girl asked how they would know which aircraft he’d be flying. That was a problem, of course. There were so many planes coming and going.

6. “When I get overhead, I’ll wiggle the wings,” said Lt. Halvorsen. It was the way he’d greeted his parents when flying a small plane over their Utah farm.

7. The girl wrinkled her nose in confusion. “Vhat is viggle?” she asked in her accented English.
Lt. Halvorsen held out his arms and rocked them back and forth, making the children laugh. Now that they understood the signal, some suggested he leave right away and get ready for the candy drop.

After his jeep tour of Berlin, Lt. Halvorsen hitched a ride back home to Rhein-Main Air Force Base in West Germany on an empty cargo plane. Because his next flight to Tempelhof was at 2:00 AM, he tried to get some rest. However, thoughts of candy kept him awake. American airmen received weekly ration cards to buy a few sweets, and his allotment wasn’t enough for thirty kids. He needed to talk his crew into donating their rations as well. But candy was like currency in war-ravaged Germany, so they might not be willing to part with it. An airman could hire a German woman to do his weekly wash for a couple of Hershey bars. If he saved up his candy ration, he could even pick up a camera on the black market. And that was in West Germany—in Berlin, a chocolate bar had ten times the value.

Nevertheless, when Lt. Halvorsen announced his plan, his crew quickly agreed to donate their candy, even though they might be making trouble for themselves by not asking permission. But how should they go about dropping the sweets? One package, though not large, dropped at 115 miles (185 kilometers) per hour would be a dangerous missile. Halvorsen decided on three smaller packages suspended on parachutes made from handkerchiefs.

Later the next day, as the lieutenant came in for a noon landing at Tempelhof, he spotted his thirty kids waiting, necks craned to the sky. He wiggled the wings of his Douglas C-54, and they went wild, waving and cheering and running in circles.

“Now!” Lt. Halvorsen cried to Sergeant Elkins, the crew chief, who thrust the three handkerchiefs into the tube for releasing emergency flares. The little parachutes shot out of the tube “like popcorn.” But had the candy drifted lazily into eager fingers or settled on roofs or even on the runway?

The answer came a few minutes later. Soon after German volunteers had emptied the Skymaster’s cargo hold of its flour, Halvorsen started up the engines. The steady stream of air traffic demanded a quick turnaround—unload and get back in the air. As their plane rumbled down the taxi strip, the crew spotted three white handkerchiefs fluttering through the wire fence.

“The little parachutes were being waved . . . at every crew as each aircraft taxied by,” Halvorsen recalls. “Behind the three with the parachutes were the rest of the cheering section with both arms waving above their heads and every jaw working on a prize.”

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1 cargo plane — an airplane that carries supplies
2 the black market — an unofficial, often secretive way to purchase goods
3 taxied — drove on the ground
During the next two weeks Lt. Halvorsen and his crew made two more drops to the kids, who waited patiently until they spotted the plane with the wiggling wings. The group at the end of the runway swelled in size each time. Then the mail began to pour into Tempelhof Central Airport: letters addressed to Onkel Wackelflügel (Uncle Wiggly Wings) or Der Schokoladen-flieger (The Chocolate Pilot). All the publicity made the crew nervous. “Holy cow!” Lt. Halvorsen exclaimed when he first laid eyes on the stacks of envelopes waiting for him at Tempelhof. Now he was certain trouble was knocking at the door. The sheer volume of mail was enough to tip off his superior officers about the candy drops. So Halvorsen and the rest of the crew decided that the next load of six parachutes would be their last—but it was already too late.

The day after what they thought was their last candy drop, the commanding officer summoned Halvorsen to his office at Rhein-Main Air Force Base. “What in the world have you been doing?” Colonel Haun demanded. He plopped a newspaper from Frankfurt, Germany, on the desk. “You almost hit a reporter in the head with a candy bar in Berlin yesterday. He’s spread the story all over Europe.”

Standing before the peeved superior officer, Lt. Halvorsen thought his flying days might be over. Then Colonel Haun said, “The general called me with congratulations, and I didn’t know anything about it. Why didn’t you tell me?”

The reporter had nicknamed the candy drops “Operation Little Vittles” and praised the pilot’s efforts. Apparently the US Air Force loved the good publicity, because Lt. Halvorsen was ordered to appear at an upcoming international press conference. The colonel was only upset that General Tunnar had caught him off guard. “Keep flying,” he told Halvorsen, “keep dropping, and keep me informed.”

1. In paragraph 1, the phrase “his heart skipped a beat” most likely means that Lt. Halvorsen felt
   A. lonely.
   B. curious.
   C. exhausted.
   D. sympathetic.

2. Based on paragraphs 2 and 3, what worried Lt. Halvorsen when he gave his gum to the children?
   A. They might argue about it.
   B. They might ask for more of it.
   C. They would not like the taste of it.
   D. They would not know what to do with it.

3. Read the phrases from the passage in the box below.

   • Just then
   • After his jeep tour
   • Later the next day
   • During the next two weeks

   The phrases show that the passage is mostly organized
   A. in chronological order.
   B. in order of importance.
   C. by presenting solutions to a problem.
   D. by listing topics with supporting details.

4. Based on the passage, which of the following most likely describes the living conditions of the American airmen?
   A. They struggled as they tried to follow German customs.
   B. They lived much as they would have in the United States.
   C. They worked hard, but they barely had enough to survive.
   D. They received what they needed, but luxuries were scarce.
What is the main purpose of paragraph 11?
A. to suggest that the children were unsupervised
B. to explain that the lieutenant was uncertain
C. to show the children’s excitement
D. to describe the lieutenant’s plan

Based on the passage, why was the crew concerned about receiving a large amount of mail?
A. They did not want to attract attention to the drops.
B. They did not think they could find more candy.
C. They did not know how to answer the letters.
D. They did not have time to read the letters.

Which detail from the passage best shows that Lt. Halvorsen was daring?
A. He wiggled the wings of his airplane.
B. He met with his commanding officer.
C. He made small parachutes without help.
D. He dropped the candy without permission.

Read the phrases from the passage in the box below.
- couldn’t get those youngsters out of his head
- watched what happened in amazement
- thoughts of candy kept him awake

The phrases suggest that one of the author’s main purposes is to
A. present factual information.
B. describe a human experience.
C. convince the reader of an opinion.
D. entertain the reader with unusual events.
Question 11 is an open-response question.

- Read the question carefully.
- Explain your answer.
- Add supporting details.
- Double-check your work.

Write your answer to question 11 in the space provided in your Student Answer Booklet.

Based on the passage, explain whether Lt. Halvorsen made good decisions. Support your answer with important details from the passage.
In this selection from his autobiography Finding Fish, Antwone Quenton Fisher describes how his experiences in a new school helped bring about changes in his life. Read the selection and then answer the questions that follow.

from **FINDING FISH**
by Antwone Quenton Fisher

Students read an excerpt from *Finding Fish* and then answered questions 12 through 16 that follow on pages 64–65 of this document.

Due to copyright restrictions, the selection cannot be released to the public over the Internet. For more information, see the copyright citation below.

*Finding Fish* by Antwone Quenton Fisher and Mim Eichler Rivas.
Copyright © 2001 by Antwone Quenton Fisher and Mim Eichler Rivas.
Due to copyright restrictions, the excerpt that appeared on this page cannot be released to the public over the Internet. For more information, see the citation on the previous page.
12. According to the selection, why does Fish change his mind about his nickname?
   A. He likes it because it is short.
   B. He likes the image it presents.
   C. He thinks his friends will like it.
   D. He thinks it is easy to remember.

13. In the selection, which event is an important turning point for Fish?
   A. Mrs. Profit helps him clean out his desk.
   B. Mrs. Profit praises him when he puts forth effort.
   C. Mrs. Profit rearranges the desks in the classroom.
   D. Mrs. Profit individually greets students entering the classroom.

14. Based on the selection, Mrs. Profit would most likely agree with which of the following statements?
   A. Students learn best when they study independently.
   B. Teacher encouragement helps students do their best.
   C. Years of experience are needed to successfully teach students.
   D. The most capable students should serve as role models for others.
Based on the selection, what is the most likely reason Fish chose to write about Mrs. Profit?

A. She was the first teacher he had.
B. She became a member of his family.
C. She inspired him to become a teacher.
D. She was an important person in his life.

Read the sentence from paragraph 11 in the box below.

She . . . rewarded the whole class for our overall positive efforts with impromptu parties, field trips, and other celebrations.

In the sentence, the word *impromptu* is used as which part of speech?

A. adverb
B. adjective
C. preposition
D. conjunction
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* Answers are provided here for multiple-choice items only. Sample responses and scoring guidelines for open-response items, which are indicated by the shaded cells, will be posted to the Department's website later this year.
Grade 6 English Language Arts
Reading Comprehension
Spring 2014 Unreleased Common Items:
Reporting Categories and Standards

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