Nebraska State Accountability

Grade 6
Reading – Spanish
Practice Test

Name:

Nebraska Department of Education 2014
Instrucciones:

En las siguientes páginas están los pasajes y preguntas de opción múltiple de la Prueba de Práctica de Lectura para el 6.º Grado. Es una oportunidad de practicing la Evaluación del Estado de Nebraska (NeSA).

En cada pregunta se te pedirá que selecciones una respuesta de entre cuatro opciones.

Para todas las preguntas:
- Lee cada lectura. Luego, contesta cada pregunta con cuidado y escoge la mejor respuesta.
- Marca tus respuestas para TODAS las preguntas.

Solo una de las opciones proporcionadas es la respuesta correcta.
A Myna Bird and a New TV

At eight o’clock on Saturday morning, Amy crept out of bed and dressed in her pedal pushers and saddle shoes. She ran down the stairs, grabbed a banana from the kitchen table, and slammed the back door as she left for Sally’s house.

Amy and Sally had been best friends since Amy had moved to the suburbs. They had immediately become friends at Sally’s backyard barbecue. They both loved to dance and listen to rock-and-roll music on their record players. Every Saturday, they convened at one or the other’s home to sing and dance.

This morning was different, though. Sally’s family was the first on the block to own a television set, and the girls planned to watch a show about myna birds. Amy was perplexed and aggravated about her pet myna bird, Eddie, and his inability to imitate language.

“The books I read said he should be talking by now because all I’ve done is repeat phrases over and over,” complained Amy.

“Maybe this show will give us some clues or tricks to try with Eddie,” suggested Sally.

“They recommend that your bird be content, so let’s check his cage for toys. He also needs water because he loves to bathe. Make sure he gets out of his cage to exercise,” read Sally from her notes.

“I’ve done it all, and Eddie is as silent as a snake,” sulked Amy.

“Do you cover his cage so he gets enough rest at night?” Sally tried.

Amy nodded her head, and the girls thought for a moment about other things that might help them solve this mystery.

“Amy! Look what Dad bought for the family!” Amy’s brother Neil came running into Sally’s house. He pointed out the window to where their dad was unloading an enormous box from the back of the family station wagon.

“You’re getting a television set, Amy—just like our family! Now we can watch it together at your house or at my house!” beamed Sally.

Amy, Neil, and Sally raced outside to assist Dad and excitedly talked about all the shows they couldn’t wait to watch. Later, when the set was plugged in and ready to go, the entire family was glued to the screen while watching *I Love Lucy*. After that they watched a western and then a game show. Amy forgot all about Eddie.

The next morning at breakfast, the family was still buzzing about their new entertainment options. They made plans to sit down together and watch a comedy and a variety show later that night. Amy couldn’t wait to see the singers and dancers so that she could imitate them with Sally. She quickly fed Eddie his breakfast and raced out the door to school with her ponytail dancing.
Dinner was a blur of plates, utensils, and food, eaten in just enough time so that everyone could meet in front of the television set at seven o’clock. No one wanted to be tardy for the beginning of the variety show. Halfway through the show, Amy got up and began whirling a hoop around her body just like the young woman on the variety show. Her family looked at her for a minute but quickly looked back at the show.

Amy heard a peculiar sound coming from another room. “Good evening, folks! How are you tonight?” She stopped and listened again. The voice came from the kitchen. Amy walked quietly toward the voice while her family sat like stones staring at the television.

Eddie was sitting on his perch, “Good evening, folks! I’d like to welcome our next guest, our next guest,” said the shiny, black bird.

“Mom, Dad, and Neil, come here and listen to Eddie! He’s imitating the man on television!” shouted Amy.

The whole family entered the kitchen and laughed at Eddie. Amy said, “Eddie, you’re the greatest! I’m so thrilled you’re talking! How would you like to join us?” She carried his cage into the next room with the rest of the family.

After all, the best show was on television. Even Eddie knew it.

1. ¿Cuál analogía es correcta?
   A. Estar de mal humor es a hacer mala cara lo que el amor es a odiar.
   B. Estar de mal humor es a hacer mala cara lo que mintió es a dijo una mentirita.
   C. Estar de mal humor es a hacer mala cara lo que renacuajo es a rana.
   D. Estar de mal humor es a hacer mala cara lo que café es a bebida.

2. ¿Cómo cambia la parte de la oración al agregar el sufijo -ment a la palabra entertain?
   A. Hace que la palabra sea un adjetivo.
   B. Hace que la palabra sea un adverbio.
   C. Hace que la palabra sea un sustantivo.
   D. Hace que la palabra sea un verbo.
3. En el párrafo 13, ¿qué recurso literario usa el autor en la última oración?
   A. aliteración
   B. metáfora
   C. personificación
   D. símil

4. ¿Cómo imita Amy a la joven de la televisión?
   A. realiza un baile
   B. gira un aro
   C. canta una canción
   D. cuenta un chiste

5. ¿Por qué es importante la televisión en la historia?
   A. Provee la trama.
   B. Provee el tema.
   C. Provee el escenario.
   D. Provee el punto de vista.

6. ¿Cuál es el conflicto principal en la historia?
   A. Eddie se rehusa a hablar con Amy.
   B. Eddie no duerme por las noches.
   C. Amy ve demasiada televisión.
   D. Amy tiene celos de que Sally tenga una televisión.
7. ¿Por qué el autor escribió la historia?
   A. para informar al lector acerca de los pájaros miná del Himalaya (myna birds)
   B. para persuadir al lector a comprar un pájaro miná del Himalaya
   C. para entretener con una historia acerca de los pájaros miná del Himalaya
   D. para describir cómo enseñar a hablar a un pájaro miná del Himalaya
Dragonflies

Dragonflies have been around for millions of years, yet we don’t know much about them. Scientists are asking questions and gathering information to build their knowledge of these captivating and stunning insects.

There are more than five thousand different species of dragonflies in the world. Dragonflies are found in tropical rainforests and in some backyards. A young dragonfly is brown or green. It has six thin legs and two large eyes. Its body is only a bit longer than it is wide. Adult dragonflies are commonly red, green, yellow, or blue. They have two gigantic eyes and long, thin bodies. Their two pairs of lace-like wings lay flat and outstretched from the sides of their bodies. The smallest dragonfly is the size of a thumbnail. The largest dragonfly would conceal your face.

Dragonflies are similar to mini helicopters. They cannot use their legs for walking. They must use their wings to move around. They fly quickly and can change directions instantly. They linger in one place and dash on to another. Dragonflies are difficult to catch due to their speed. They have been known to fly about thirty miles per hour.

Both young and mature dragonflies live near water. The young ones prefer freshwater, such as small streams and ponds that don’t have fish. Older dragonflies leave their watery habitat to hunt in open areas.

The life span of a dragonfly is brief. A dragonfly lives first underwater when it hatches from an egg. A young dragonfly is called a larva and lives in the water from several months up to a year. It feasts on other aquatic creatures and sheds its skin several times. It emerges from the water when it is big enough to be an adult and develop its beautiful wings. This is the time when it stops growing. Some adult dragonflies live for several weeks and others only for a few months.

Dragonflies are helpful to all of us because they feast on other insects, especially mosquitoes, flies, and aphids. Their two compound eyes are each made up of thirty thousand smaller eyes. These eyes make them skilled seekers of mosquitoes and other insects. However, there are many creatures that enjoy eating dragonflies. These colorful insects use their quick flying skills to stay safe from predators like frogs, fish, large spiders, and insect-eating birds.

Sunny, warm weather is what dragonflies need for flying. On cold, wet days they stay near plants to hide out and wait for the sunny skies to return. Dragonflies form territories near the edges of streams and fight other males to keep their spots.

Scientists have discovered that some dragonflies migrate to warmer climates when the seasons change. An experiment was done to verify whether these dragonflies actually migrate. Scientists attached tiny radio transmitters to many dragonflies. These transmitters weighed about one-third of a dragonfly’s weight, yet these insects were still able to fly. Scientists flew planes to follow the path of the insects with transmitters. Some dragonflies flew several hundred miles to reach their warm habitats. Research has found that dragonflies can fly even farther and have been sighted on ships hundreds of miles out at sea. How can these tiny insects fly many miles per day? Evidence shows that they may have found an easy way to fly by gliding with the wind. Since adult dragonflies only live for a few months, a dragonfly that migrates in the winter won’t return, but its offspring probably will.
The dragonfly is a small, but impressive, insect. It helps humans by controlling the populations of mosquitoes and flies. It is a beautiful and delicate creature.

8. ¿Por qué estudian los científicos a las libélulas?
   A. Las libélulas llevan transmisores.
   B. Las libélulas no se entienden bien.
   C. Las libélulas tienen una vida de corta duración.
   D. Las libélulas no existen desde hace mucho tiempo.

9. Dice el autor que las libélulas tienen “lace-like wings” (alas como encaje). ¿Qué quiere decir esto?
   A. Las alas tienen colores como los de un arco iris.
   B. Las alas tienen diseños delicados.
   C. Las alas les permiten mantenerse inmóviles en el aire.
   D. Las alas les permiten volar por muchas millas.

10. Usando las palabras del pasaje, ¿cuál es la analogía correcta?
    A. Detenerse es a irse precipitadamente lo que rápidamente es a instantáneamente.
    B. Detenerse es a irse precipitadamente lo que moverse es a migrar.
    C. Detenerse es a irse precipitadamente lo que insecto es a libélula.
    D. Detenerse es a irse precipitadamente lo que larva es a adulto.
11. ¿Cuál describe con exactitud una libélula que se encuentra en un área abierta lejos del agua?
   A. una libélula joven
   B. una libélula varón
   C. una libélula mayor
   D. una libélula enferma

12. En el párrafo 8 ¿qué significa la palabra verify?
   A. seguir o mirar
   B. moverse o viajar
   C. probar o confirmar
   D. pegar o conectar

13. ¿Cuál es la idea principal del párrafo 8?
   A. la duración de vida de las libélulas
   B. la migración de las libélulas
   C. la evidencia de que las libélulas se deslizan
   D. el uso de transmisores en las libélulas

14. Basado en la información que se encuentra en el pasaje ¿en cuál etapa de la vida está la libélula en el dibujo?
   A. larva
   B. adulto
   C. hueso
   D. joven
15. ¿Cómo sabe el lector que el pasaje es de no-ficción?

A. El texto explica los transmisores de radio.
B. El texto describe insectos verdaderos.
C. El texto apoya las afirmaciones con información basada en los hechos.
D. El texto tiene un dibujo de una libélula.
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