Instrucciones:

En las siguientes páginas están los pasajes y preguntas de opción múltiple de la Prueba de Práctica de Lectura para el 7.º Grado. Es una oportunidad de practicar 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 Pioneer Diary

February 28, 1846

We had good luck a few days ago when the Mississippi River froze and we were given permission to cross with all of our horses and belongings. Mother was so happy she cried. Father looked stern as he always does, but I noticed a tiny glint in his eyes. We had been waiting for many days and thought we would be forced to pay exorbitant rates to cross the river.

Now it is bitterly cold for walking. The ice patches are numerous, and this makes it treacherous for all of us. It is tremendously difficult to trudge through this land on foot, but I must take my turn walking next to the wagon while others take their turn riding. We are traveling in a group of fifty people. Everyone has a job to do that is important to the success of our trip. My job is to water the horses when we stop and to keep the young children away from our wagon while we are walking. Our wagons can move only ten to fifteen miles per day and less if the trail is muddy and treacherous, which it is every day.

March 27, 1846

We are traveling as a family, and Father is the captain of our group so he decides the route and everyone’s job for the trip. Mother and Anna stay up front in the wagon to watch for roadblocks and wild animals. Because Father is the captain, everyone must obey his rules. We have always known what discipline he has and what a fine leader he is. Now others know it, too.

The other children on the trail are able to take care of one another. They pass the time by spelling words, telling stories, and singing.

May 15, 1846

The handcarts are full of our food supplies. When we stop, we prepare cornbread and beans. We brought a few vegetables along, but they did not last for more than a few days. Sometimes we find wild dandelion for salads, apple trees that are abandoned, wild berries, and fish from the lakes and streams we happen upon.

June 17, 1846

We crossed the Missouri River and arrived at Winter Quarters a few days ago, after a long, dusty, and sweltering journey. There is a buzzing of constant movement here as men and women alike are preparing to spend the winter here. We gathered prairie hay and stacked it inside to keep it dry and safe for our livestock. Hundreds of gallons of berries were preserved for winter consumption. Wild game was sought and then salted and dried. We gathered as much grain as possible, but the horse-driven mills do not produce a quality milled grain. We will use what is appropriate.

We are at a disadvantage with our fruits and vegetables. We left Illinois before we could plant anything, and we have been traveling during the growing season. We have been scavenging, scouring, and purchasing whatever we can to keep up our supplies this winter.
September 20, 1846

Now we are building a cabin for our family using the cottonwood trees that are in abundance here. We know we will have enough time to finish before it gets cold in late fall. The roof will be sod, and we need to be careful laying it above the roof trusses.

December 10, 1846

Father and I are filling the cracks of our log cabin to keep the cold air out and the warm air of our wood fire inside. As part of the first group walking the trail, we are spending the winter here to help build the place for future pioneers. When the winter ice melts, we know we will have safe footing to travel to the new land.

April 28, 1847

Today we set out from Winter Quarters and are traveling on the north side of the Platte River. We will be crossing Nebraska for many, many nights. We have heard stories of mountainous terrain ahead and are preparing for a tough journey. Anna and I swap stories as we walk. We have learned all about a new part of the world.

May 29, 1847

Before we left, we were told that following the Platte River on the north side would be healthier, and that is how we chose this route. Each day, we meet many other travelers with whom we eat our meals and share advice. The river is a dependable navigator for our westward walk, and the land is stable and flat. The river is not very deep, but it is very wide.

June 5, 1847

I am happy that Father says we are close to our destination, and I wonder what adventures we have before us.

1. ¿Por qué el autor escribió el pasaje?
   A. para identificar los peligros de un sendero
   B. para enumerar los tipos de comida disponible
   C. para explicar cómo construir una casa
   D. para registrar un viaje hacia el oeste
2. En el párrafo 1, ¿cuál es el significado de la palabra *exorbitant*?

A. apropiadas  
B. habituales  
C. excesivas  
D. razonables  

3. ¿Por qué la familia usó árboles de álamo para construir su cabaña?

A. por el tamaño de los árboles  
B. por la calidad de la madera  
C. por la disponibilidad de la madera  
D. por la resistencia de los árboles a los insectos  

4. ¿Qué recurso literario se usa en la frase "*The river is a dependable navigator...*"?

A. hipérbole  
B. onomatopeya  
C. oxímoron  
D. personificación  

5. ¿Cuál es la idea principal del pasaje?

A. Los pioneros soportaron condiciones difíciles al viajar.  
B. Los pioneros dependían de los consejos de otros viajeros.  
C. Los pioneros tenían muchas dificultades para conseguir comida fresca.  
D. Los pioneros realizaron muchos preparativos para el invierno.
6. ¿Cuál frase es un ejemplo de aliteración?
   A. westward walk
   B. wild dandelion
   C. sweltering journey
   D. constant movement

7. ¿Qué patrón de organización se usa en este pasaje?
   A. causa y efecto
   B. orden cronológico
   C. problema y solución
   D. proposición y apoyo
The World’s Tallest Trees—The Redwoods

The world is full of all types of trees, but only one type grows over 300 feet tall. It is the coast redwood tree, officially named *Sequoia sempervirens*. The tallest tree standing in the United States is a redwood tree. It is 374 feet tall—as tall as a thirty-story building. Oak, maple, and elm trees rarely tower more than one hundred feet. A redwood is more than three times that height. The girth of the redwood tree is also significant and can be up to eighteen feet in diameter.

The coastal redwood tree grows in a 450-mile strip along the coast of the Pacific Ocean from southern Oregon to just south of San Francisco, California. This area is a moist, fog-covered canyon that supports these huge trees. The redwood species thrives on moisture and cannot survive more than thirty to forty miles away from the coast. The canyon creeks that flow through the redwood forests provide moisture, but they dry up in the summer. The constant fog lowers the temperature, provides humidity, and creates moisture for these trees by condensing and settling on the leaves, then dripping to the ground. Evidence has shown that fog drip creates up to ten inches of moisture annually for the redwood trees. The forest floor that surrounds the redwoods is filled with dropped needles, trapped dust, seeds, and other natural materials forming a mat of mulch. This mat traps moisture for the trees to use during the dry California summers.

Redwoods are swiftly growing trees that can live longer than two thousand years. Their height and their age make them unusual and unique among the tree species. Foresters say that the oldest living redwood tree is 2,200 years old. Redwoods have characteristics that make them healthy and strong in their environment. Their bark is fire resistant, from six to twelve inches thick, and does not carry the sticky resins that can fuel a fire. Redwoods are resistant to disease and undesirable to insects that consume wood.

Redwood trees have shallow roots that rest near the top of the soil, which seems unusual for their size. They do not have the taproots that burrow deeply into the ground like so many other trees. Redwoods form a wide radius of shallow roots around their base, and this is what has helped them survive for so many years. These trees are able to survive flooding and the resulting mudflows that cover the roots because they grow new roots quickly. The old roots simply rot away from being buried so deeply.

In the redwood forests of California, the trees are the dominant living plants. The canopy of shade that these giant trees provide makes it extremely difficult for many other plants and trees to grow alongside them. Even though the redwoods have a thick bark that is resistant to fire, repeated fires occasionally damage them. They bear the black marks of fire damage and begin decaying. A process called stump sprouting then occurs. The decaying tree sends out root buds that begin growing around it. Small saplings, or beginner trees, start to grow and survive. In the forest, there are often many saplings surrounding a fire-damaged redwood because they are the only plants that survive in the shady, moist environment.

The stump-sprouting process of redwood tree reproduction is much more successful than seeding. All redwoods have cones growing within their branches. The cones release tiny brown seeds when the tree is mature. The brown seeds are so tiny that more than one hundred thousand are needed to create a pound. Individual trees produce up to six million seeds annually! Yet, a scant five percent of these seeds actually germinate. Even less actually grow into mature trees. The already established root systems from the stump-sprouted trees provide the new saplings with the ability to grow more forcefully than the seeded trees.
The redwood tree is the California state tree. It is magnificent in size, stature, and longevity. Visitors come from all over the world to see the redwoods and to enjoy their greatness.

**Height of Tallest Redwood Tree Compared to Nebraska Buildings**

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Coastal Redwood | Nebraska Capitol Building | Mutual of Omaha Building | One First National Center | Woodmen Tower | Sharp Tower

8. En el párrafo 3, ¿qué significa la palabra *undesirable*?

A. no necesario  
B. ansiado otra vez  
C. no deseado  
D. anhelado

9. En el párrafo 6, ¿cuál es el significado de la palabra *germinate*?

A. producir polen  
B. brotar  
C. fallecer  
D. prevenir enfermedades
10. ¿Cuál es la fuente principal de humedad para las secoyas (*redwood trees*) durante los períodos secos?
   A. el Océano Pacífico
   B. los arroyos del cañón
   C. la condensación de la niebla
   D. la lluvia anual

11. ¿Cuál es la idea principal del pasaje?
   A. El cañón provee muchas fuentes de humedad para las secoyas (*redwood trees*).
   B. Las secoyas tienen raíces poco profundas que crecen rápidamente cuando hay flujos de lodo.
   C. La capacidad de retoñar del tronco permite a las secoyas seguir sobreviviendo.
   D. Las secoyas son únicas debido a su tamaño, su altura, y su capacidad para sobrevivir.

12. ¿Cuál hecho del pasaje es respaldado por la gráfica?
   A. La secoya crece a lo largo de la costa pacífica.
   B. Una secoya puede crecer hasta una altura de más de 300 pies.
   C. La secoya viviente más vieja tiene 2,200 años.
   D. Una secoya puede producir millones de semillas cada año.

13. Según la gráfica, ¿la altura de cuál edificio se acerca más a la altura de la secoya gigante?
   A. Nebraska State Capitol Building
   B. Woodmen Tower
   C. One First National Center
   D. Mutual of Omaha Building
14. ¿Cuál género representa el pasaje?
   A. ficción
   B. poesía
   C. editorial
   D. no ficción

15. ¿Cuál afirmación NO es una razón por la cual las secoyas siguen sobreviviendo?
   A. Tienen raíces profundas.
   B. Tienen una corteza gruesa y dura.
   C. Normalmente rechazan las enfermedades.
   D. Pueden producir árboles jóvenes.
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