

**TEST NAME: CMS ELA Grade 4 Quarter 3 Assessment 2018-2019**  
**TEST ID: 2804532**  
**GRADE: 04 - Fourth Grade**  
**SUBJECT: English Language and Literature**  
**TEST CATEGORY: District Benchmark**

Student: \_\_\_\_\_  
Class: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Read the passage - 'North Carolina Lighthouses' - and answer the question below:

**North Carolina Lighthouses**

**North Carolina Lighthouses**

1 The Outer Banks are a 200-mile string of barrier islands<sup>1</sup> off the North Carolina coast. They are home to seven beautiful old lighthouses. Ships needed the lighthouses to navigate the dangerous waters near the North Carolina coast. People called the area the “Graveyard of the Atlantic” because of its many shipwrecks.

2 During the Civil War, North Carolina was part of the Confederacy. The Confederates disabled all of the lights in the lighthouses so the Union army could not use them for navigation.

**Currituck Beach Lighthouse**

3 The Currituck Beach Lighthouse was the last brick lighthouse built on the Outer Banks. The Civil War delayed its construction.

**Bodie Island Lighthouse**

4 Bodie Island may have originally been called “Body” Island. Many victims of shipwrecks washed up on its shore. The federal government built the current Bodie Island Lighthouse in 1872. There were two previous lighthouses on the island. The first had a light that did not work properly. The Confederates blew up the second one during the Civil War. They did not want the Union army to use it.

**Cape Hatteras Lighthouse**

5 The Cape Hatteras Lighthouse is the world’s largest brick lighthouse. It is the tallest lighthouse in the United States, but a metal lighthouse in Japan is the tallest in the world. The original Cape Hatteras Lighthouse had major problems with erosion. The current lighthouse

replaced it. It was built further inland. Due to even more wearing away of the shoreline, the ocean waves often came all the way up to the new lighthouse. For that reason, it was moved further inland in 1999.

### Ocracoke Island Lighthouse

6 Ocracoke Island was made famous by Blackbeard the Pirate, who used it as a hideout. Lightning destroyed its first lighthouse. Its current lighthouse, which is relatively small, is the second oldest lighthouse that has been in continuous use in the United States.

### Cape Lookout Lighthouse

7 People must travel by boat to reach Cape Lookout's Lighthouse. It replaced the cape's first lighthouse, which had a bad light and many cracks. It was very important during the Civil War. The area around it served as a military stronghold, an area that is strongly defended.

### Bald Head Island Lighthouse

8 The oldest lighthouse in North Carolina is the one on Bald Head Island. It is called "Old Baldy." People can get to it on a ferryboat.

### Oak Island Lighthouse

9 The Oak Island Lighthouse was one of the last lighthouses to be built along the United States coast. It has one of the most powerful lights in the world. Its three different-colored outer sections are made from three different types of concrete.

<sup>1</sup>**barrier islands:** narrow islands that are parallel to the coast

**North Carolina Lighthouses – Important Information**

Lighthouse Name	Year Built	Height	Number of Steps
Currituck Beach	1875	162 feet	214 steps
Bodie Island	1872	156 feet	214 steps
Cape Hatteras	1870	198 feet	257 steps
Ocracoke	1823	65 feet	unknown
Cape Lookout	1859	163 feet	216 steps
Bald Head Island	1817	110 feet	107 steps
Oak Island	1958	158 feet	134 ladder steps

1. Based on the chart, which of North Carolina’s seven lighthouses is the oldest?
    - A. Ocracoke
    - B. Oak Island
    - C. Cape Lookout
    - D. Bald Head Island
- 

Read the passage - 'North Carolina Lighthouses' - and answer the question below:

2. Which detail from the passage **best** explains why the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse had to be moved?
    - A. *“The Confederates blew up the second one during the Civil War.”*
    - B. *“The current lighthouse replaced it.”*
    - C. *“...the ocean waves often came all the way up to the new lighthouse.”*
    - D. *“Lightning destroyed its first lighthouse.”*
- 

Read the passage - 'North Carolina Lighthouses' - and answer the question below:

3. How does the chart support the information in the text?
    - A. by alphabetizing the lighthouses and providing the year built
    - B. by ordering the lighthouses by height and location on the coast
    - C. by providing the year built and the height of the lighthouse
    - D. by organizing the names and the material used to build the lighthouses
- 

Read the passage - 'North Carolina Lighthouses' - and answer the question below:

4. What conclusion can be drawn from the chart?
    - A. Most of North Carolina’s lighthouses are over one hundred years old.
    - B. Most of North Carolina's lighthouses are a favorite for tourists.
    - C. Most of North Carolina’s lighthouses are in need of repair.
    - D. Most of North Carolina’s lighthouses are still being used.
-

Read the passage - 'North Carolina Lighthouses' - and answer the question below:

5. What information does the chart provide that the text does not?
- A. the number of lighthouses that are still active
  - B. the number of steps in most of the lighthouses
  - C. the year the Bodie Island lighthouse was built
  - D. the height of the tallest lighthouse in the world
- 

Read the passage - 'North Carolina Lighthouses' - and answer the question below:

6. Based on the information in paragraph 5, what phrase could replace the word *erosion*?
- A. wearing away
  - B. ocean waves
  - C. major problems
  - D. moving inland
- 

Read the passage - 'North Carolina Lighthouses' - and answer the question below:

7. In paragraph 1, what is the meaning of *navigate*?
- A. crash into
  - B. lose sight of
  - C. find a way through
  - D. keep a steady pace
- 

Read the passage - 'A North Carolina Inventor' - and answer the question below:

#### A North Carolina Inventor

### A North Carolina Inventor

1 Can you imagine a time when there were no soft drinks of any kind? Thanks to a native North Carolinian, Caleb Bradham, we can all sit back and enjoy an ice-cold Pepsi on a hot summer day because he invented it!

2 Bradham grew up in Duplin County and in 1886, enrolled in the University of North

Carolina at Chapel Hill. He later went to the University of Maryland and studied to become a pharmacist. When he graduated, he opened his own drug store and named it Bradham's Pharmacy. It was located in New Bern, North Carolina.

3 Back then, pharmacies often had soda fountains in them to keep the customers coming back to the store. Bradham had a deep interest in medicine, and he wanted to make a healthy drink for the people who came to his store. He experimented with different combinations of syrups, spices, and juices. The drink people liked best was a mixture of vanilla, pepsin, rare oils, and kola nuts. The people of New Bern soon started calling it Brad's Drink.

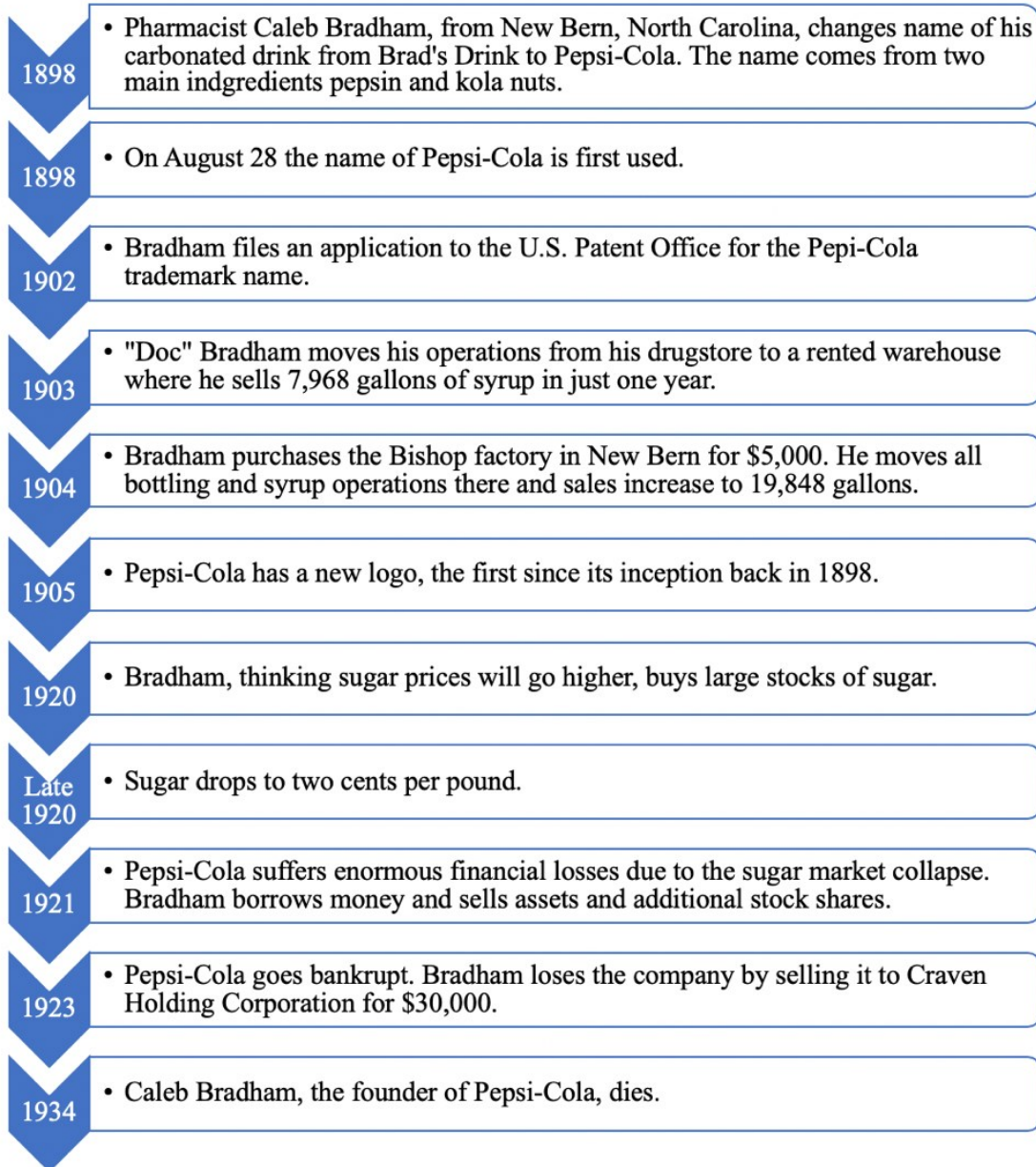
4 Brad's Drink was later renamed Pepsi-Cola after the pepsin and kola nuts he used in the recipe. It sold so well that Bradham began working full time trying to sell his new beverage. He set up shop in the back of his drug store and worked there while he was selling it as a syrup. Later, he was selling so much he decided to bottle the product and sell the new drink to more people.

5 Bradham eventually helped operate 300 bottling companies in twenty-four states. His neighbor designed Pepsi's first logo. Throughout Pepsi's history, the logo has changed many times.

6 However, in 1917 when the United States entered World War I, the cost of producing the drink changed drastically. Sugar was a main ingredient in the product, and the cost of sugar changed day-by-day, from record highs to disastrous lows. It made it hard to stay in business.

7 In 1923 Bradham lost his company and returned to work at his pharmacy. His trademark, Pepsi-Cola, and the recipe were sold to several other companies. Under one of the new owners, Charles Guth, Pepsi would make over one million dollars within two years. Today PepsiCo is a \$29 billion company and has expanded to become one of the best-known and well-loved products throughout the world

### **Timeline of Pepsi and Caleb Bradham**



8. Which detail from paragraph 3 *best* helps the reader understand why Caleb Bradham created something new?
- A. "...pharmacies often had soda fountains in them..."
  - B. "...he wanted to make a healthy drink..."
  - C. "He experimented with different combinations of syrups..."
  - D. "...people of New Bern soon started calling it Brad's Drink."

Read the passage - 'A North Carolina Inventor' - and answer the question below:

9. What experience is *most* similar to Bradham's experience in this story?

- A. buying a new business
  - B. creating a new logo
  - C. experimenting with a cake recipe
  - D. selling hot dogs from a cart
- 

Read the passage - 'A North Carolina Inventor' - and answer the question below:

10. Based on paragraph 6, which is the *best* definition of *disastrous*?

- A. pressing
  - B. dreadful
  - C. lucky
  - D. helpful
- 

Read the passage - 'A North Carolina Inventor' - and answer the question below:

11. In paragraph 7, which word is a synonym for the word *expanded*?

- A. shrunk
  - B. grew
  - C. inflated
  - D. exploded
- 

Read the passage - 'A North Carolina Inventor' - and answer the question below:

12. Based on the timeline, what caused Pepsi-Cola to go bankrupt?

- A. Pepsi-Cola went out of business.
  - B. A new logo was created.
  - C. The sugar market collapsed.
  - D. The company was sold.
- 

Read the passage - 'A North Carolina Inventor' - and answer the question below:



13. Based on information in the article and the timeline, what is true about the first Pepsi logo?
- A. It has remained the same over the years.
  - B. It was designed by Caleb Bradham in 1898.
  - C. It included the original name, Brad's Drink.
  - D. It was designed by Bradham's neighbor in 1905.
- 

Read the passage - 'A North Carolina Inventor' - and answer the question below:

14. What *most* helped Bradham increase his business, based on information in the article and the timeline?
- A. He experimented with exciting new flavors.
  - B. He bought a factory and began to bottle his drink.
  - C. He sold his drink at his pharmacy's soda fountain.
  - D. He changed the name of his drink to Pepsi-Cola.
- 

Read the passage - 'A North Carolina Inventor' - and answer the question below:

15. Based on the article and the timeline, what played a major role in causing Caleb Bradham to lose his business?
- A. the cost of making the drink
  - B. the move to a new factory
  - C. his wish to return to the pharmacy
  - D. his choice to sell stock shares
- 

Read the passage - 'The Tale of Peter Rabbt' - and answer the question below:

**The Tale of Peter Rabbt**

*adapted from* **THE TALE OF PETER RABBIT**  
by Beatrix Potter

1 Once upon a time there were four little Rabbits, and their names were Flopsy, Mopsy, Cotton-Tail, and Peter. They lived with their Mother in a sandbank, underneath the root of a

very big fir tree.

2 “Now, my dears,” said old Mrs. Rabbit, “One morning, you may go into the fields or down the lane, but don't go into Mr. McGregor's garden because you will find trouble there.”

3 “Now run along, and don't get into mischief. I am going out.”

4 Then old Mrs. Rabbit took a basket and her umbrella and went through the woods to the baker's. She bought a loaf of brown bread and five currant buns.

5 Flopsy, Mopsy, and Cotton-Tail, who were good little bunnies, went down the lane to gather blackberries. But Peter, who was very naughty, ran straight away to Mr. McGregor's garden and squeezed under the gate!

6 First, he ate some lettuces, some French beans, and some radishes. Then, feeling rather sick, he went to look for some parsley. When he went around the end of a cucumber frame, whom should he meet but Mr. McGregor! Mr. McGregor was on his hands and knees planting out young cabbages, but he jumped up and ran after Peter, waving a rake and calling out, “Stop, thief!”

7 Peter was most dreadfully frightened; he rushed all over the garden, for he had forgotten the way back to the gate. He lost one of his shoes among the cabbages, and the other shoe amongst the potatoes. After losing them, he ran on four legs and went faster. He might have gotten away altogether if he had not unfortunately run into a gooseberry net, and got caught by the large buttons on his jacket. It was a blue jacket with brass buttons, quite new.

8 Peter gave himself up for lost, and shed big tears. His sobs were overheard by some friendly sparrows, who flew to him in great excitement, and begged him to exert himself. Mr. McGregor came up with a lid, which he intended to pop upon the top of Peter, but Peter decided to move just in time, leaving his jacket behind him. Then, he rushed into the tool shed, and jumped into a can. It would have been a beautiful thing to hide in, if it had not had so much water in it.

9 Mr. McGregor was quite sure that Peter was somewhere in the tool shed, perhaps hidden underneath a flowerpot. He began to turn them over carefully, looking under each.

Presently Peter sneezed Kerty-school! Mr. McGregor was after him in no time and tried to put his foot upon Peter, who jumped out of a window, upsetting three plants. The window was too small for Mr. McGregor, and he was tired of running after Peter. He went back to his work.

10 An old mouse was running in and out, carrying peas and beans to her family in the woods. Peter asked her the way to the gate, but she had such a large pea in her mouth that she could not answer. She only shook her head at him. Peter began to cry.

11 Then he tried to find his way straight across the garden, but he became more and more puzzled. Presently, he came to a pond where Mr. McGregor filled his water cans. A white cat was staring at some goldfish; she sat very, very still, but now and then the tip of her tail twitched as if it were alive. Peter thought it best to go away without speaking to her; he had heard about cats from his cousin, little Benjamin Bunny.

12 He went back toward the tool shed, but suddenly, quite close to him, he heard the noise of a hoe scr-r-ritch, scratch, scratch, scratch. Peter scuttered underneath the bushes. But, presently, as nothing happened, he came out, and climbed upon a wheelbarrow, and peeped over. The first thing he saw was Mr. McGregor hoeing onions. His back was turned toward Peter, and beyond him was the gate!

13 Peter got down very quietly off the wheelbarrow and started running as fast as he could go, along a straight walk behind some black-currant bushes. Mr. McGregor caught sight of him at the corner, but Peter did not care. He slipped underneath the gate and was safe at last in the woods outside the garden. Mr. McGregor hung up the little jacket and the shoes for a scarecrow to frighten the blackbirds.

14 Peter never stopped running or looked behind him till he got home to the big fir tree. He was so tired that he flopped down upon the nice soft sand on the floor of the rabbit hole and shut his eyes. His mother was busy cooking; she wondered what he had done with his clothes. It was the second little jacket and pair of shoes that Peter had lost!

15 Peter was not very well during the evening; he had found the trouble about which his mother had cautioned. His mother put him to bed and made some chamomile tea; and she gave a dose of it to Peter!

16 One table-spoonful to be taken at bed-time.

17 But Flopsy, Mopsy, and Cotton-Tail had bread and milk and blackberries for supper.

16. Read this sentence from the paragraph 3:

*Now run along, and don't get into mischief. I am going out.*

Which word means the opposite of *mischief* as it is used in the sentence?

- A. punished
- B. obedience
- C. trouble
- D. happiness

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Read the passage - 'The Tale of Peter Rabbt' - and answer the question below:

17. Read the sentence from paragraph 9:

*Mr. McGregor was after him in no time and tried to put his foot upon Peter, who jumped out of a window, upsetting three plants.*

What is the meaning of the phrase *upsetting three plants* as it is used in the sentence?

- A. making the plants sad
- B. picking up the plants
- C. knocking over the plants
- D. crying about the plants

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Read the passage - 'The Tale of Peter Rabbt' - and answer the question below:

18. Read this sentence from paragraph 15:

*Peter was not very well during the evening; he had found the trouble about which his mother had cautioned.*

Which word could *best* replace the word *cautioned*?

- A. warned
- B. yelled
- C. listened
- D. argued

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Read the passage - 'The Tale of Peter Rabbit' - and answer the question below:

19. Which detail from the story *best* supports the inference that Mr. McGregor was annoyed with Peter?
- A. *"First, he ate some lettuces, some French beans, and some radishes. Then, feeling rather sick, he went to look for some parsley."* (paragraph 6)
  - B. *"Mr. McGregor came up with a lid, which he intended to pop upon the top of Peter, but Peter decided to move just in time, leaving his jacket behind him."* (paragraph 8)
  - C. *"Mr. McGregor caught sight of him at the corner, but Peter did not care."* (paragraph 13)
  - D. *"Mr. McGregor hung up the little jacket and the shoes for a scarecrow to frighten the blackbirds."* (paragraph 13)

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Read the passage - 'The Tale of Peter Rabbit' - and answer the question below:

20. In paragraph 11, what is the best meaning of the word *twitched*?
- A. moved slowly
  - B. moved quickly
  - C. spun in circles
  - D. crawled under

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Read the passage - 'The Tale of Peter Rabbit' - and answer the question below:

21. Read the sentence from paragraph 13.:

*Peter scuttered underneath the bushes.*

What word would best replace the word *scuttered*?

- A. walked
- B. danced
- C. dashed
- D. flew

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Read the passage - 'The Tale of Peter Rabbit' - and answer the question below:

22. In paragraph 5, which phrase helps the reader understand the meaning of the word *naughty*?

- A. went down the lane
- B. good little bunnies
- C. gather blackberries
- D. squeezed under the gate

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Read the passage - 'The Tale of Peter Rabbit' - and answer the question below:

23. In paragraph 13, what is the *best* synonym for the word *slipped*?

- A. fell
- B. dove
- C. tripped
- D. dropped

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Read the passage - 'The Tale of Peter Rabbit' - and answer the question below:

24. Read the sentence from paragraph 2:

*Now, my dears,” said old Mrs. Rabbit, “One morning, you may go into the fields or down the lane, but don't go into Mr. McGregor's garden because you will find trouble there.*

Which statement from the text best helps the reader understand the meaning of the phrase *you will find trouble there*?

- A. *“Mr. McGregor was on his hands and knees planting out young cabbages, but he jumped up and ran after Peter, waving a rake and calling out, Stop, thief!”* (paragraph 6)
- B. *“An old mouse was running in and out, carrying peas and beans to her family in the woods.”* (paragraph 10)
- C. *“It was the second little jacket and pair of shoes that Peter had lost!”* (paragraph 14)
- D. *“His mother put him to bed and made some chamomile tea; and she gave a dose of it to Peter!”* (paragraph 15)

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Read the passage - 'The Fieldmouse' - and answer the question below:

**The Fieldmouse**

### **The Fieldmouse**

by Cecil Frances Alexander

Where the acorn tumbles down,  
Where the ash tree sheds its berry,  
With your fur so soft and brown,  
With your eye so round and merry,  
5 Scarcely moving the long grass,  
Fieldmouse, I can see you pass.

Little thing, in what dark den,  
Lie you all the winter sleeping?  
Till warm weather comes again,  
10 Then once more I see you peeping  
Round about the tall tree roots,  
Nibbling at their fallen fruits.

Fieldmouse, fieldmouse, do not go,  
Where the farmer stacks his treasure,  
15 Find the nut that falls below,

Eat the acorn at your pleasure,  
But you must not steal the grain  
He has stacked with so much pain.

Make your hole where mosses spring,  
20 Underneath the tall oak's shadow,  
Pretty, quiet harmless thing,  
Play about the sunny meadow.  
Keep away from corn and house,  
None will harm you, little mouse.

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25. What does the word *treasure* refer to in line 14?

- A. money
  - B. acorns
  - C. jewels
  - D. grain
- 

Read the passage - 'The Fieldmouse' - and answer the question below:

26. Which feature *best* shows the reader that "The Field Mouse" is a poem?

- A. There is a main character.
  - B. There is a rhyme scheme.
  - C. It is divided into parts.
  - D. It is about nature.
- 

Read the passage - 'The Fieldmouse' - and answer the question below:

27. Why does the speaker repeat a word at the beginning of the third stanza?

- A. To clearly warn the fieldmouse to leave the farmer's stuff alone.
  - B. To tell the fieldmouse where it can find a good supply of food.
  - C. To politely ask the fieldmouse to be careful not to make a mess.
  - D. To encourage the fieldmouse to return home where it is safe.
- 

Read the passage - 'The Fieldmouse' - and answer the question below:



28. What is different about the point of view in “The Tale of Peter Rabbit” and “The Fieldmouse”?
- A. “The Tale of Peter Rabbit” is told in third person from Peter’s point of view while “The Fieldmouse” is told in first person from the fieldmouse’s point of view.
  - B. “The Tale of Peter Rabbit” is told in first person from Peter’s point of view while “The Fieldmouse” is told in third person from the speaker’s point of view.
  - C. “The Tale of Peter Rabbit” is told from a third person point of view while “The Fieldmouse” is told in first person from the speaker’s point of view
  - D. “The Tale of Peter Rabbit” is told in first person from Peter’s point of view” while “The Fieldmouse” is told from the third person point of view.

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Read the passage - 'The Tale of Peter Rabbit/The Fieldmouse' - and answer the question below:

**The Tale of Peter Rabbit/The Fieldmouse**

*adapted from* **THE TALE OF PETER RABBIT**

by Beatrix Potter

1 Once upon a time there were four little Rabbits, and their names were Flopsy, Mopsy, Cotton-Tail, and Peter. They lived with their Mother in a sandbank, underneath the root of a very big fir tree.

2 “Now, my dears,” said old Mrs. Rabbit, “One morning, you may go into the fields or down the lane, but don't go into Mr. McGregor's garden because you will find trouble there.”

3 “Now run along, and don't get into mischief. I am going out.”

4 Then old Mrs. Rabbit took a basket and her umbrella and went through the woods to the baker's. She bought a loaf of brown bread and five currant buns.

5 Flopsy, Mopsy, and Cotton-Tail, who were good little bunnies, went down the lane to gather blackberries. But Peter, who was very naughty, ran straight away to Mr. McGregor's garden and squeezed under the gate!

6 First, he ate some lettuces, some French beans, and some radishes. Then, feeling

rather sick, he went to look for some parsley. When he went around the end of a cucumber frame, whom should he meet but Mr. McGregor! Mr. McGregor was on his hands and knees planting out young cabbages, but he jumped up and ran after Peter, waving a rake and calling out, "Stop, thief!"

7 Peter was most dreadfully frightened; he rushed all over the garden, for he had forgotten the way back to the gate. He lost one of his shoes among the cabbages, and the other shoe amongst the potatoes. After losing them, he ran on four legs and went faster. He might have gotten away altogether if he had not unfortunately run into a gooseberry net, and got caught by the large buttons on his jacket. It was a blue jacket with brass buttons, quite new.

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9 Mr. McGregor was quite sure that Peter was somewhere in the tool shed, perhaps hidden underneath a flowerpot. He began to turn them over carefully, looking under each. Presently Peter sneezed Kerty-school! Mr. McGregor was after him in no time and tried to put his foot upon Peter, who jumped out of a window, upsetting three plants. The window was too small for Mr. McGregor, and he was tired of running after Peter. He went back to his work.

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11 Then he tried to find his way straight across the garden, but he became more and more puzzled. Presently, he came to a pond where Mr. McGregor filled his water cans. A white cat was staring at some goldfish; she sat very, very still, but now and then the tip of her tail twitched as if it were alive. Peter thought it best to go away without speaking to her; he had heard about cats from his cousin, little Benjamin Bunny.

12 He went back toward the tool shed, but suddenly, quite close to him, he heard the noise of a hoe scr-r-ritch, scratch, scratch, scratch. Peter scuttered underneath the bushes. But,

presently, as nothing happened, he came out, and climbed upon a wheelbarrow, and peeped over. The first thing he saw was Mr. McGregor hoeing onions. His back was turned toward Peter, and beyond him was the gate!

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14 Peter never stopped running or looked behind him till he got home to the big fir tree. He was so tired that he flopped down upon the nice soft sand on the floor of the rabbit hole and shut his eyes. His mother was busy cooking; she wondered what he had done with his clothes. It was the second little jacket and pair of shoes that Peter had lost!

15 Peter was not very well during the evening; he had found the trouble about which his mother had cautioned. His mother put him to bed and made some chamomile tea; and she gave a dose of it to Peter!

16 One table-spoonful to be taken at bed-time.

17 But Flopsy, Mopsy, and Cotton-Tail had bread and milk and blackberries for supper.

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### **The Fieldmouse**

by Cecil Frances Alexander

Where the acorn tumbles down,  
Where the ash tree sheds its berry,  
With your fur so soft and brown,  
With your eye so round and merry,  
5 Scarcely moving the long grass,  
Fieldmouse, I can see you pass.

Little thing, in what dark den,

Lie you all the winter sleeping?  
Till warm weather comes again,  
10 Then once more I see you peeping  
Round about the tall tree roots,  
Nibbling at their fallen fruits.

Fieldmouse, fieldmouse, do not go,  
Where the farmer stacks his treasure,  
15 Find the nut that falls below,  
Eat the acorn at your pleasure,  
But you must not steal the grain  
He has stacked with so much pain.

Make your hole where mosses spring,  
20 Underneath the tall oak's shadow,  
Pretty, quiet harmless thing,  
Play about the sunny meadow.  
Keep away from corn and house,  
None will harm you, little mouse.

- 
29. What is similar about the “The Tale of Peter Rabbit” and “The Fieldmouse”?
- A. In both the story and the poem, a farmer tries to catch an animal.
  - B. In both the story and the poem, the main character is given advice.
  - C. In both the story and the poem, the author compares two characters.
  - D. In both the story and the poem, the author mentions a season of the year.

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**Read the passage - 'The Tale of Petter Rabbit/The Fieldmouse' - and answer the question below:**

30. What is different about the way “The Fieldmouse” is structured compared to the way “The Tale of Peter Rabbit” is structured?
- A. “The Fieldmouse” uses stanzas.
  - B. The Fieldmouse” uses descriptive language.
  - C. “The Fieldmouse” uses paragraphs.
  - D. “The Fieldmouse” uses dialogue between characters.