

*SKILLS LIST and SAMPLE ITEMS FOR*

**PRACTICE TEST, READING, GRADE 11**

(Test items developed for skills measured in TERRA NOVA [CTBS]\*)

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*Skills*

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|-----|--|-----|--|
| 1.0 | Literal Meaning                                | 4.0 | Reading Strategies                     |
| 1.1 | Vocabulary                                     | 4.1 | Using Pictures/Graphs/Text Information |
| 1.2 | Stated Information                             | 4.2 | Summarize/Compare Information          |
| 2.0 | Reading Comprehension                          | 5.0 | Thinking Skills                        |
| 2.1 | Main Idea                                      | 5.1 | Generate Ideas                         |
| 2.2 | Cause/Effect; Inferences                       | 5.2 | Organize Information                   |
| 2.3 | Draw Conclusions                               | 5.3 | Gather Information                     |
| 2.4 | Story Elements                                 | 5.4 | Analyze Information                    |
| 2.5 | Literary Techniques                            | 5.5 | Evaluate Outcomes                      |
| 3.0 | Extend Meaning                                 | 5.6 | Synthesize Elements                    |
| 3.1 | Predict  |     |  |
| 3.2 | Application to Other Situations/Extend Meaning |     |  |
| 3.3 | Author's Purpose/Meaning                       |     |  |
| 3.4 | Fact/Opinion: Reality/Fantasy                  |     |  |

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Number of questions: 50

Number of pages: 13

Approximate testing time: 60 minutes

CTBS and CAT are parallel tests

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(over)

# TERRA NOVA PRACTICE TEST IN READING - GRADE 11

Directions: Read the following passage; then answer Numbers 1 through 10.

## MINTMARKS

Mintmarks were put on coins as early as Roman times to indicate the Emperor's workshops where the coins were made. Roman officials could then tell exactly where the coins came from if a question arose about the coin's design or workmanship.

Each United States mint has its own mintmark letter except Philadelphia, which has none. The Denver Mint uses a D, and the San Francisco Mint has an S. By studying the coins in a certain region or city, U.S. Mint officials can get a good idea of the flow of coinage in our country.

Coin collectors find mintmarks on U.S. coins helpful. Because different mints make different amounts of a certain coin, the mintmarks tell how rare a coin is. Since 1968, mintmarks were put on the head side of our coins.

During World War II, there was a serious shortage of copper and nickel in our country. Large amounts of these metals were used to build war machines to defend our nation. People were asked to save the tin cans that food came in and to turn them over to the government as scrap metal. People were also asked to save such things as coat hangers, bottle tops, and kitchen pots and pans. These household objects were then melted down in our defense factories to provide raw metal for building airplanes, cannons, and ships.

The Lincoln cent is made of copper, and the government decided to issue a Lincoln cent in 1943 without any copper in it. It was made of zinc-coated steel. Minting of the new pennies began in February, and by the end of the year more than a billion of them had been made. The copper saved was enough to make one and one-quarter million cannon shells. The wartime cents were produced in 1943 only.

Nickel, too, went to war. On December 8, 1942, a year after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the wartime nickel was first put into use. The coins were struck at all three mints from 1942 through 1945. The mintmark was made larger and placed over the dome

of Monticello. For the first and only time in our history, a large P was used as the mintmark for the Philadelphia Mint. The nickel metal was entirely removed from the coin and did not appear again until the war was over.

1. Which of the following statements do the facts represented in this passage suggest?
  - A. The need for the penny is quickly disappearing.
  - B. America's largest mint is located in San Francisco.
  - C. Coins are no longer minted in Philadelphia.
  - D. Coins required tremendous quantities of metals.
2. What does the phrase "nickel went to war" mean as it is used in this passage?
  - A. The nickel metal was not used for minting coins during the war.
  - B. Many of the soldiers only had nickels to carry during the war.
  - C. A great upheaval was started over the use of nickels.
  - D. Many people did not like to spend nickels because they were of such little value.
3. Mintmarks can be traced back to which of the following?
  - A. the Greeks
  - B. the Romans
  - C. the Egyptians
  - D. the Philistines
4. Which words indicate the most accurate definition of the word, *mintmarks*?
  - A. accidental flaws in coin making
  - B. symbols of coin origins
  - C. letters such as D, S, or P used to denote value of coins
  - D. miniature facsimiles of mint buildings