

SKILLS LIST and SAMPLE ITEMS

FOR

PRACTICE TEST FOR READING, GRADE 8 - FORM B

(Test items developed for skills measured in CRCT)

Skills

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|--|---|
| 1.0 Vocabulary | 4.0 Reading for Critical Analysis |
| 1.1 Word Recognition/Word Attack | 4.1 Reading Elements/Styles/
Techniques |
| 1.2 Word Recognition Strategies
(Roots, Affixes, Compound
Words, etc.) | 4.2 Author's Intent |
| 1.3 Context Clues | 4.3 Predicts Plot/Characters'
Actions |
| 1.4 Analyzes Meaning of Words and
Phrases | 4.4 Underlying Theme and Concepts |
| 2.0 Locating and Recalling
Information | 4.5 Cultural Experiences and
Differences |
| 2.1 Recalls Data | 4.6 Fact/Opinion |
| 2.2 Applies/Evaluates Information | 4.7 Similarities and Differences
in Characters or Text |
| 2.3 Relevancy of Data | 4.8 Draws Conclusions |
| 2.4 Recognizes Important and
Supporting Details | |
| 3.0 Reading Comprehension | |
| 3.1 Underlying Themes and Concepts | |
| 3.2 Recognizes Literary Forms and
Purposes of Text | |
| 3.3 Sequence of Events | |
| 3.4 Structure of Information | |
| 3.5 Overall Stated Theme | |
| 3.6 Main Idea and Details | |
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CRCT PRACTICE TEST IN READING - GRADE 8 - FORM B

THE KIBBUTZ

In Israel, there are several self-sufficient community centers known as kibbutzim. They are basically meant to be farming communities. Everyone who lives there, from a young child to an old man, shares in the work. The farming, cooking, repairs, childcare, and decision-making are carried out in common.

Meals, for example, are planned and cooked by both men and women, who take turns in the kitchen. They choose fruits and vegetables from their own fields to prepare. All members of a kibbutz eat in the same dining room.

Baby-sitting and teaching may be done by those men and women who are thought to be best at it. A child may stay with an aunt while the mother plows in the field.

The first kibbutz was started in 1910 as an experiment by seven farmers. Many people around the world were interested to see if such a plan would work. Today, about five percent of the people in Israel live in kibbutzim. They do all repairs, weeding, cleaning, and planting themselves. Sometimes cows or goats are raised, but they are generally sold to buy the necessary products from outside the community.

As kibbutzim became more numerous, the communities lost some of the close feeling among the people. More and more kibbutzim own factories and plants instead of a more humble shoe repair shop. But the basic idea remains. People work together and try to emphasize equality and the dignity of working with one's hands.

1. You can tell by reading this passage that
 - A. the kibbutzim must have a strong leader who makes all decisions
 - B. women in the kibbutzim must perform all tasks dealing with children
 - C. the kibbutzim idea has been around for hundreds of years
 - D. cooperation within the kibbutzim is a necessity for survival
2. Which of the following would be the most likely prediction about kibbutzim?
 - A. Kibbutzim will no longer exist by the end of 2002.
 - B. The men in the kibbutz will eventually get tired of kitchen work and will refuse to cook.
 - C. Even though the number of kibbutz will grow, they will become more advanced in their technology.
 - D. The members of the kibbutz need to have separate dining rooms in order for members to get along.
3. This passage can be identified as
 - A. expository
 - B. narrative
 - C. descriptive
 - D. persuasive
4. Which statement best summarizes the story?
 - A. Not all people would be comfortable living in a kibbutz because of the lack of privacy.
 - B. Kibbutz are community centers where everyone works together for the benefit of the entire center with each person doing his part.
 - C. The kibbutz will not be successful because people of today's society depend on technology for farming.
 - D. The most important aspect of the kibbutz is the way the men help in the kitchen.