

# CRCT – Reading

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## Domain 1: Reading Skills and Vocabulary Acquisition

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Meaning of unfamiliar words by using context clues and applying their knowledge of common roots, prefixes, and suffixes	Identify and understand words with multiple meanings and apply their knowledge of antonyms, synonyms, and homophones
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## Domain 2: Literary Comprehension

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Identify and analyze the setting, characters, plot, and conflict of literary works such as short stories, dramas, folktales, poetry, fables, and descriptive narratives	Understand that theme refers to the implied or stated message about life and the world
Analyze and understand imagery, rhythm, flow, and figurative language, such as simile (comparison of one thing to another using <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> ), metaphor (comparison using <i>is</i> ), hyperbole (exaggeration), idiom (expression particular to a given language), and personification (description of an inanimate object as animate)	Analyze the effects of sound devices such as onomatopoeia (words like <i>Bang!</i> that are pronounced like the sounds they describe) and alliteration (phrases like <i>lively leaping lizards</i> in which each word shares the same beginning sound)
Capital letters, stanzas, and refrains	Analyze how a work of fiction fits within its historical and cultural context

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## Domain 3: Information and Media Literacy

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Comprehend and analyze information from various texts such as informational essays, non-fiction articles, subject-area texts, biographies, book and film reviews, diary entries, letters, advertisements, web pages, encyclopedias, and other reference materials	Classification schemes, cause and effect, chronological, and logical order, they should determine the main idea and supporting details of a text
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Paragraphs, topic sentences, concluding sentences, and glossaries make perceptive and well-developed connections to draw conclusions and make predictions	Understand and evaluate workplace, consumer, and media reading materials identify and use common graphic features, such as charts, maps, diagrams, captions, and illustrations
Understand how media plays a part in dispensing information, and forming public opinion, in addition to providing entertainment	

## **Practice Quiz**

### **Genre: Nonfiction**

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

## **The Really Real Story of Celia Spencer**

Reviewed by: Janice Moy

If you're in the mood for an adventure, go see the new movie *The Really Real Story of Celia Spencer*. It tells the story of Celia Spencer, a ten-year old with an amazing life. Her parents are circus performers. For the first ten years of her life, she lives with the circus, traveling all across Australia, Europe, and America. When the circus goes out of business, Celia's parents decide it is time to settle down. The movie takes viewers along as Celia gets used to living in one place instead of traveling the globe. Celia makes new friends and has plenty of adventures. She also learns a lot along the way. If you're in the mood to laugh, go see this movie.

*The Really Real Story of Celia Spencer* gives viewers a look at a life that most people do not know much about: the life of a circus performer. It was very interesting to learn about the lives of the performers. They get into trouble, have fun, and learn new tricks. Celia even gets to teach some dogs tricks to perform in the ring. Although it was one of the most fascinating aspects of the film, the movie only showed the lives of the circus performers at the beginning. I think it would have been more interesting if the movie spent more time showing what circus life is like.

When the circus goes out of business and Celia's parents decide to settle down, the story becomes a little sad. Celia is not used to living in one place, and it is hard for her. Then Celia meets Charlie, a ten-year old girl in her neighborhood. They become best friends. They visit the zoo, hang out listening to opera music, and even come up with ideas for making girls' clothes that look like circus costumes. They get in a lot of trouble during the movie, but they find a way of getting out of it without hurting themselves or anyone else. They are always happy with who they are, even when they do not fit in with the rest of the crowd.

Fans of actress Sarah Woods, who plays Celia, will love this movie. Woods does a great job as Celia. She makes the character very believable. Lisa Manning, who plays Charlie, shows off her talents as an actress, too. All of the actors in the movie do a great job.

Overall, this was a funny and entertaining movie that kids ages 8–14 will really enjoy. Certain parts of the movie were a little slow, but there were enough funny moments to make up for it. If you want to be entertained, go see this movie!

## Reading

**1 Why did the author MOST LIKELY include the final paragraph?**

- A to describe her favorite part of the movie
- B to keep kids her age from seeing the movie
- C to summarize her thoughts about the movie
- D to explain the roles each actor played in the movie

**2 Which of these BEST describes the main idea of the passage?**

- A This movie is not made for young children.
- B Some movies can be funny even if they are slow.
- C Action and adventure movies are not for everyone.
- D People who like to be entertained should go see this movie.

**3 What is MOST LIKELY the reason that Celia and Charlie become such good friends?**

- A They are shy and quiet.
- B They are not used to living in one place.
- C They are adjusting to life outside the circus.
- D They are each a little different from most other kids.

**4 Which of these movies would the author MOST LIKELY enjoy?**

- A a cartoon about opera music
- B a true story about a family of acrobats
- C a biography of a famous fashion designer
- D a story about two boys who train rescue dogs

**5 Which of these BEST describes the author's purpose in writing this passage?**

- A to explain why she liked the movie
- B to discuss the message of the movie
- C to persuade people to go see the movie
- D to summarize what happens in the movie

**6 Which of these BEST describes how the description of the movie in the first paragraph is organized?**

- A chronological order
- B in order of importance
- C as a series of causes and effects
- D arguments with supporting details

**7 Which of these sentences from the passage BEST supports the idea that Celia enjoys life with the circus?**

- A They become the best of friends.
- B If you're in the mood to laugh, go see this movie.
- C Celia even gets to teach some dogs tricks to perform in the ring.
- D It was very interesting to learn about the lives of the performers.

**8 Which of these is a synonym of *talents* as it is used in the sentence?**

Lisa Manning, who plays Charlie, shows off her talents as an actress, too.

- A studies
- B abilities
- C favorites
- D messages

**9 What is the meaning of the word *aspects* as it is used in the sentence?**

Although it was one of the most fascinating aspects of the film, the movie only showed the lives of the circus performers at the beginning.

- A parts
- B themes
- C minutes
- D conflicts

**10 Which word BEST replaces the word *hard* in the sentence?**

Celia is not used to living in one place, and it is hard for her.

- A firm
- B solid
- C difficult
- D unhappy

# Solutions

Number	Correct Answer	Explanation
1	C	<p><i>Identifies and uses knowledge of common textual features (e.g., paragraphs, topic sentences, concluding sentences, glossary). (ELA5R1b)</i></p> <p>The correct answer is <b>Choice (C) to summarize her thoughts about the movie</b>. The last paragraph begins with the clue word <i>Overall</i>, which signals that a summary is to follow, and reiterates the author's thoughts about the movie. Choice (A) is incorrect because the last paragraph does not describe the author's favorite part of the movie. The author's favorite part is described in the second paragraph. Choice (B) is incorrect because the last paragraph does not try to keep kids from seeing the movie—it encourages them to see it. Choice (D) is incorrect because the last paragraph does not explain the roles each actor played in the movie. The roles each actor played are explained in the second to last paragraph.</p>
2	D	<p><i>Identifies and analyzes main ideas, supporting ideas, and supporting details. (ELA5R1f)</i></p> <p>The correct answer is <b>Choice (D) People who like to be entertained should go see this movie</b>. The main idea of the passage is that <i>The Really Real Story of Celia Spencer</i> is an entertaining movie that people should go see. Choices (A) and (C) are incorrect because the passage does not state or imply that the movie is not made for young children, or that action and adventure movies are not for everyone. Choice (B) is incorrect because, although the last paragraph states that the movie was funny and entertaining overall, despite certain parts that “were a little slow,” this is not the main idea of the whole passage.</p>
3	D	<p><i>Distinguishes cause from effect in context. (ELA5R1e)</i></p> <p>The correct answer is <b>Choice (D) They are each a little different from most other kids</b>. The third paragraph says, “They are always happy with who they are, even when they don't fit in with the rest of the crowd.” Choice (A) is incorrect because there is nothing to indicate that they are both shy and quiet, and choices (B) and (C) are incorrect because they only apply to Celia, not to Charlie.</p>
4	B	<p><i>Makes perceptive and well-developed connections. (ELA5R1g)</i></p> <p>The correct answer is <b>Choice (B) A true story about a family of acrobats</b>. In the second paragraph the author writes, “It was very interesting to learn about the lives of performers,” and she calls this part of the movie, “one of the most fascinating aspects of the film.” Both of these statements support the prediction that she would also like a story about a family of acrobats. Choices (A) and (C) are incorrect because nothing in the passage states or implies that the author would enjoy either of these topics. Choice (D) is incorrect because although the author enjoyed a movie about two girls who teach dogs tricks, this does not mean she would enjoy a movie about two boys who train rescue dogs.</p>

- 5            **C**            *Evaluates the role of the media in focusing attention and in forming an opinion. (ELA5LSV2b)*
- The correct answer is **Choice (C) to persuade people to go see the movie**. The first and last sentences of the first paragraph and the last sentence of the passage, tell the reader to “go see the movie.” Choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect because although the author explains what she likes about the movie, discusses the messages of the movie, and summarizes what happens in the movie, the overall purpose of the passage is to persuade people to go see the movie.
- 6            **A**            *Identifies and uses knowledge of common organizational structures (e.g., chronological order, logical order, cause and effect, classification schemes). (ELA5R1d)*
- The correct answer is **Choice (A) chronological order**. The description of the movie in the first paragraph tells what happens in movie in the order that it occurred on screen. Choices (B) and (D) are incorrect because the description is not listed in order of importance, nor is it presented as arguments with supporting details. Choice (C) is incorrect because although some of the description includes cause and effect examples (e.g., “When the circus goes out of business, Celia’s parents decide it is time to settle down.”), the description is not a series of causes and effects.
- 7            **C**            *Identifies and analyzes main ideas, supporting ideas, and supporting details. (ELA5R1f)*
- The correct answer is **Choice (C) Celia even gets to teach some dogs tricks to perform in the ring**. The phrase “even gets to” implies that what follows is something enjoyable. The author’s word choice shows that Celia likes this aspect of circus life. Choice (A) is not correct because it refers to Celia and Charlie’s friendship, which was not a part of Celia’s *life with the circus*. Choices (B) and (D) are incorrect because they are not about Celia—Choice (B) addresses the reader, and Choice (D) describes the author’s thoughts.
- 8            **B**            *Identifies and applies the meaning of the terms antonym, synonym, and homophone. (ELA5R3i)*
- The correct answer is **Choice (B) abilities**. The word *abilities* and the word *talents* are synonyms. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect because *studies*, *favorites*, and *messages* do not mean the same thing as *talents*.
- 9            **A**            *Determines the meaning of unfamiliar words using context clues (e.g., definition, example). (ELA5R3b)*
- The correct answer is **Choice (A) parts**. In this sentence, the word *aspects* refers to the part of the movie that “showed the lives of circus performers.” Choices (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect because the word *aspects* does not mean *themes*, *minutes*, or *conflicts* in this sentence.

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**C**

*Recognizes and uses words with multiple meanings (e.g., sentence, school, hard) and determines which meaning is intended from the context of the sentence. (ELA5R3h)*

The correct answer is **Choice (C) difficult**. In this sentence, *hard* means *difficult*. Living in one place was difficult for Celia. Choices (A) and (B) are incorrect because although *firm* and *solid* can be synonyms for *hard*, they do not mean the same as *hard* in this sentence. In this sentence, something is hard emotionally. Choice (D) is incorrect because although Celia may have felt *unhappy*, the word *unhappy* does not make sense in this sentence.

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## **CRCT – English/ Language Arts**

**Domain 1: Grammar/ Sentence Construction**

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recognize and apply standard rules of capitalization, punctuation, language usage, and standard spelling	recognize and apply standard rules of capitalization, punctuation, language usage, and standard spelling
revise paragraphs by combining sentences using proper conjunctions and punctuation, select verb phrases that maintain consistency in tense, and differentiate between compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences	demonstrate appropriate use of varied sentence structures by removing misplaced and dangling modifiers from sentences and differentiating between the four sentence types: imperative, declarative, exclamatory, and interrogative

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### **Domain 2: Research/ Writing Process**

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use and analyze the purpose of research and technology, use resources to support the writing process, and evaluate the various strategies, styles, and purposes of written organization	analyze the organizational structure of a paragraph by determining the most appropriate pattern for a writing purpose, and apply knowledge of appropriate transition elements between paragraphs, passages, and ideas
determine main ideas and relevant details, as well as appropriate topic sentences and closing sentences	reorganize sentences in a paragraph
analyze various reference sources used to support writing, including a dictionary and thesaurus, and demonstrate knowledge of elements such as citations, end notes, footnotes, bibliographic entries, and appendices	

## **Practice Quiz**

1 What part of speech is the underlined word in the sentence?



I wanted a glass of juice, but my mother gave me a glass of milk.

- A adverb
- B adjective
- C preposition
- D conjunction

**2 Which verb phrase BEST completes the sentence?**

Because the factory closed last year, all the workers \_\_\_\_\_ away.

- A is moving
- B are moved
- C has been moved
- D have been moving

**3 Which sentence uses *question* as an adjective?**

- A The sentence needs a question mark.
- B I have a question about how to fix my bike.
- C Can you answer my question about the homework?
- D Did you question your neighbor about the missing dog?

**4 What type of sentence is this?**

Please keep off of the grass.

- A declarative
- B imperative
- C exclamatory
- D interrogative

**5 Which sentence uses commas correctly?**

- A I was born on, Sunday June 21, 1992, in Athens Georgia.
- B I was born on Sunday June 21, 1992, in Athens, Georgia.
- C I was born on Sunday, June 21, 1992, in Athens, Georgia.
- D I was born on, Sunday, June 21 1992, in Athens Georgia.

**6 The following paragraph is an example of what organizational structure?**

Andrew Jackson was sworn in as the seventh president of the United States on March 4, 1829. Jackson was a very popular president because he represented the common man. During presidential speeches, crowds of thousands would gather to support Jackson. He was liked and respected by many. As a result, Jackson was elected to serve a second term as president of the United States.

- A cause and effect
- B chronological order
- C question and answer
- D similarity and difference

**7 Which transition would BEST connect the two sentences?**

Most maple trees grow tall. The Japanese maple tree is a smaller kind of maple tree.

- A so
- B and
- C however
- D therefore

**8 Which supporting detail is MOST important to add to the paragraph below?**

A colorful Spanish fan is easy to make, and it looks beautiful, too. First, take a sheet of paper and decorate it with a bright pattern. When you have finished, fold the paper back and forth, making sure that all the folds are equal in size. Staple the folds at one end, and attach a popsicle stick for the handle. That is all there is to it!

- A Madrid is the capital of Spain and has a population of over three million.
- B Ceiling fans help keep people cool during hot summer months.
- C Some Spanish dance music is played on the guitar.
- D Glitter can add extra sparkle to your pattern.

**9 Which sentence in the paragraph below repeats an idea?**

1 Joshua and Carrie walked to the store to buy several supplies for lunch. 2 They needed to buy a number of items. 3 Joshua needed some juice, and he also needed bread to make sandwiches. 4 Carrie needed paper towels and milk. 5 Both of them were able to purchase the items on their list.

- A sentence 2
- B sentence 3
- C sentence 4
- D sentence 5

**10 Which is the BEST closing sentence for the paragraph below?**

Jasmine bounced into the kitchen, but she came to a sudden halt as she looked around the room. Sammy, her little brother, had decided to make brownies, but he had never done any cooking before. One broken egg made a bright yellow spot on the floor. The yellow of another egg dripped down the side of the cabinet. A box of brownie mix lay on its side on the counter, and more brownie mix lay in a pile on the floor.

- A Sammy called to her.
- B Jasmine liked to make brownies.
- C Her brother would make pizza next.
- D The kitchen was certainly a huge mess.

## **Solutions**

Number	Correct Answer	Explanation
1	D	<p><i>Uses and identifies the eight parts of speech (noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, adjective, conjunction, preposition, interjection). (ELA5R3h)</i></p> <p>The correct answer is <b>Choice (D) conjunction</b>. A conjunction joins two complete sentences. <i>'I wanted a glass of juice'</i> and <i>'my mother gave me a glass of milk'</i> can both stand alone but have been joined by the conjunction <i>but</i>. Choice (A) is incorrect because an adverb modifies a verb. Choice (B) is incorrect because an adjective modifies a noun. Choice (C) is incorrect because even though a preposition links nouns and phrases together in a sentence, it generally describes a relationship between two things in space or time.</p>
2	D	<p><i>Uses and identifies verb phrases and verb tenses. (ELA5C1c)</i></p> <p>The correct answer is <b>Choice (D) have been moving</b>. The helping verb <i>have</i> must be used with the plural <i>workers</i>. <i>Have been moving</i> signifies an action that hasn't been completed yet. The workers are gradually moving away. Choice (A) is incorrect because <i>is</i> is a singular verb and does not agree with the plural noun <i>workers</i>. Choice (B) is incorrect because even though <i>are</i> is a plural verb and agrees with the plural noun <i>workers</i>, <i>moved</i> implies that the action is in the past, which doesn't make as much sense as a gradual change. In addition, <i>are moved</i> implies that someone else moved them. Choice (C) is incorrect because <i>has</i> is a singular verb and does not agree with the plural noun <i>workers</i>.</p>
3	A	<p><i>Recognizes that a word performs different functions according to its position in the sentence. (ELA5C1d)</i></p> <p>The correct answer is <b>Choice (A) The sentence needs a question mark</b>. <i>Question</i> is an adjective in this sentence because it describes the noun <i>mark</i>. An adjective describes a noun. Choices (B) and (C) are incorrect because <i>question</i> is a noun in both sentences. Choice (D) is incorrect because <i>question</i> is a verb in this sentence.</p>
4	B	<p><i>Varies the sentence structure by kind (declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences and functional fragments), order, and complexity (simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex). (ELA5C1e)</i></p> <p>The correct answer is <b>Choice (B) imperative</b>. An imperative sentence gives a command, or tells someone to do something, which is what the sentence in the question does. Choice (A) is incorrect because a declarative sentence simply makes a statement. Choice (C) is incorrect because an exclamatory sentence is one with emotion or urgency, generally ending in an exclamation point. Choice (D) is incorrect because an interrogative sentence is one that asks a question and ends in a question mark.</p>

- 5            **C**            *Uses additional knowledge of correct mechanics (e.g., apostrophes, quotation marks, comma use in compound sentences, paragraph indentations), correct sentence structure (e.g., elimination of fragments and run-ons), and correct Standard English spelling (e.g., commonly used homophones) when writing, revising, and editing. (ELA5C1g)*
- The correct answer is **Choice (C) I was born on Sunday, June 21, 1992, in Athens, Georgia.** Commas are used between a day of the week and a month, between a date and a year, and after a year to set it off from the rest of the sentence. A comma is also used between a city and a state. Choice (A) is incorrect because it lacks commas after *Sunday* and *Athens*, and includes an unnecessary comma after *on*. Choice (B) is incorrect because it lacks a comma after *Sunday*. Choice (D) is incorrect because it lacks commas after *21* and *Athens*, and includes an unnecessary comma after *on*.
- 6            **A**            *Uses traditional structures for conveying information (e.g., chronological order, cause and effect, similarity and difference, and posing and answering a question). (ELA5W1c)*
- The correct answer is **Choice (A) cause and effect.** The use of *because* and *as a result* identifies this paragraph as *cause* and *effect* organizational structure. The *causes* in the paragraph include the facts that Jackson was popular, supported, and respected by many. The *effect* is he was elected to serve a second term. Choice (B) is incorrect because the paragraph lacks a series of dates and transition words (next, then, finally) that are found in a chronological structure. Choice (C) is incorrect because the paragraph does not contain any questions. Choice (D) is incorrect because the paragraph does not compare two things or ideas in order to point out their similarities and differences.
- 7            **C**            *Uses appropriate structures to ensure coherence (e.g., transition elements). (ELA5W1d)*
- The correct answer is **Choice (C) however.** The Japanese maple is a contrast to most maple trees because it is small. *However* signifies a contrast between the first part and the second part of the sentence. Choices (A) and (D) are incorrect because *so* and *therefore* suggest that the second sentence describes an effect caused by the first. Choice (B) is incorrect because *and* does not express the fact that the second sentence is a contrast to the first sentence.
- 8            **D**            *Includes appropriate facts and details. (ELA5W2d)*
- The correct answer is **Choice (D) Glitter can add extra sparkle to your pattern.** Only this sentence provides details about how to make a Spanish fan. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have nothing to do with the topic of making Spanish fans.

9            **A**            *Excludes extraneous details and inconsistencies. (ELA5W2e)*

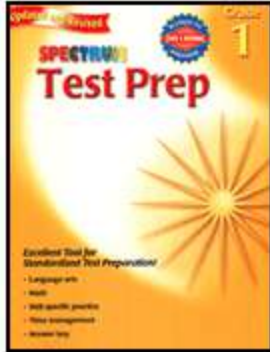
The correct answer is **Choice (A) sentence 2**. The phrase *several supplies* from sentence 2 means the same thing as *number of items* from sentence 3. Choice (B) and (C) are incorrect because they provide different information about the types of supplies needed (juice, bread, paper towels, and milk). They are not repetitive because they are specific to two different people. Choice (D) is incorrect because it summarizes the paragraph by telling that Carrie and Joshua were successful and were able to buy everything they needed.

10           **D**            *Provides a sense of closure to the writing. (ELA5W2h)*

The correct answer is **Choice (D) The kitchen was certainly a huge mess**. A closing sentence usually summarizes the paragraph. Choice (D) is the only one that sums up what the paragraph is about. Choice (A) is incorrect because it describes an action that has little to do with what is described in the rest of the paragraph. Choice (B) is incorrect because it is simply a detail about Jasmine and does not summarize what the paragraph is about. Choice (C) is incorrect because it describes what may happen in the future without summarizing what the paragraph describes.

## Resources

All information in this packet came from the CRCT Study Guide prepared by the GA DOE. If you would like access to the complete study guide, go to [http://www.doe.k12.ga.us/ci\\_testing.aspx?PageReq=CI\\_TESTING\\_CRCT](http://www.doe.k12.ga.us/ci_testing.aspx?PageReq=CI_TESTING_CRCT)[http://www.doe.k12.ga.us/ci\\_testing.aspx?PageReq=CI\\_TESTING\\_CRCT](http://www.doe.k12.ga.us/ci_testing.aspx?PageReq=CI_TESTING_CRCT).



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