

SAT 10 Parent Preview

Grades 4-5-6

Dear Parents,

Within the next few weeks, your child will be taking the *Stanford Achievement Test*, Tenth Edition (Stanford 10).

The Stanford 10 is a norm-referenced standardized test. This means that your child's scores provide a comparison of his or her performance to that of thousands of other children in the same grade who took Stanford 10 at the same time of year. The results help show what your child has learned and what your child has not yet mastered. It is important to understand that no one "passes" or "fails" the Stanford 10.

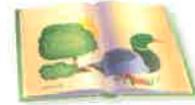
The Stanford 10 includes many of the subjects that your child is taught in school. Some sample questions have been included in this booklet. You will notice that several answer choices are given for each question. The student is supposed to select and mark the best answer.

It would be a good idea for you to share these sample questions with your child so that he or she knows what to expect. The teacher will be reviewing other sample questions before the Stanford 10 is given in order to make sure your child knows what to do.

The Stanford 10 can give only certain kinds of information about how your child is doing in school. To get a more complete picture, you also need to know how your child does with daily classwork, other tests the teacher gives, homework, and other activities.

Pearson

Reading



At the Intermediate 1 level, there are three Reading subtests: 1) Word Study Skills, 2) Reading Vocabulary, and 3) Reading Comprehension.

At the Intermediate 2 and 3 levels, there are two Reading subtests: 1) Reading Vocabulary and 2) Reading Comprehension.

Word Study Skills measures students' ability to match sounds with letters and to understand compound words, contractions, and word endings. Reading Vocabulary measures the ability to recognize synonyms, to use context clues to figure out the meaning of an unknown word, and to determine a specified meaning of a word that has multiple meanings. Reading Comprehension measures the ability to understand various types of printed material such as stories, poems, textbook-like selections, directions, and advertisements.

Students taking the Stanford 10 at the Intermediate levels will mark their answers on a separate answer document and not in the test booklet.

Word Study Skills (Intermediate 1 only)

DIRECTIONS: Read the question and choose the best answer. Then mark the space for the answer you have chosen.

1

The er in printer means the same thing as the ian in —

alliance magician defiance

A

B

C



Reading Vocabulary

DIRECTIONS: Choose the word or group of words that means the same, or about the same, as the underlined word. Then mark the space for the answer you have chosen.

2

We agitated the insects by spraying water into their nest.
Agitated means —

- A** observed
- B** evaporated
- C** disturbed
- D** caught



Reading Comprehension

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage. Then read each question about the passage. Decide which is the best answer to the question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen.

The Old Goleta Depot

The Goleta Depot near Santa Barbara, California, was built in 1901. For over 70 years passenger trains coming and going from San Francisco to Los Angeles stopped at the building to drop off and pick up more people. Freight trains stopped with their loads of goods too.

In 1973 the depot was closed. Different groups tried to save the landmark, but there were always too many problems. The depot slowly fell apart. The building had become a danger, and there was talk of tearing it down.

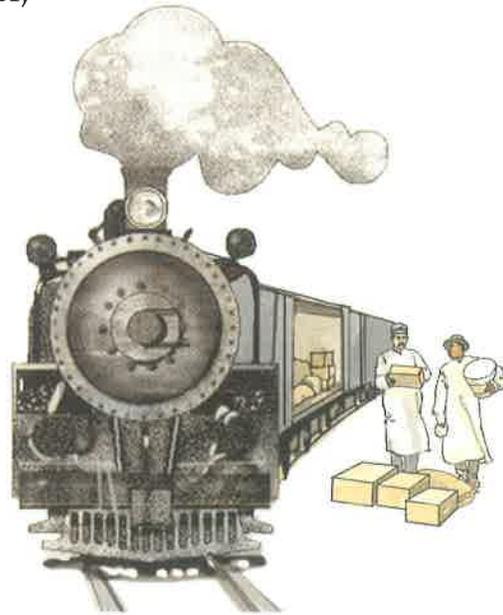
Finally, people raised enough money to move it to land given by a county park. Now they had to figure out how to move the two-story building!

On November 18, 1981, the depot was cut in half and placed on two flatbed trucks. That night the trucks drove carefully with their wide loads through the city streets. They drove for three miles. Many people stopped to stare at the crazy sight.

At the depot's new home, workers put the two pieces back together. Volunteers painted the building yellow, just as it had once been. They put on a new roof and rebuilt the waiting room, ticket booth, and baggage room. The freight office was filled with old office machines.

Many people in the city helped lay down a new railroad track in front of the depot. Even groups of children helped.

The old Goleta Depot became a museum showing the history of railroads in America. A miniature train that children can actually ride is the most popular part of the depot's new home.



Reading



Reading Comprehension (Continued)

3

People wanted to tear down the old depot because it was—

- A** dangerous
- B** ugly
- C** too small to handle all the passengers
- D** in the way of a new highway

4

Based on the article, what probably happened after the depot was fixed up?

- A** People complained about the noise.
- B** It became a working railroad station again.
- C** Many people visited it.
- D** It was made into a school.

Mathematics



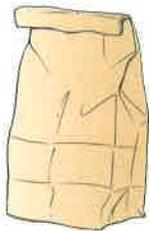
Two subtests measure how well students understand mathematics: 1) Mathematics Problem Solving and 2) Mathematics Procedures. Mathematics Problem Solving measures the skills and knowledge necessary to solve problems in mathematics. Mathematics Procedures measures the ability to apply the rules and methods of arithmetic to problems that require arithmetic solutions.

Mathematics Problem Solving

DIRECTIONS: Read each question or problem carefully. Then answer the question or work the problem. Mark the space for your answer.

5

Chen put 4 grape gumballs, 6 lemon gumballs, and 3 cherry gumballs in a bag.



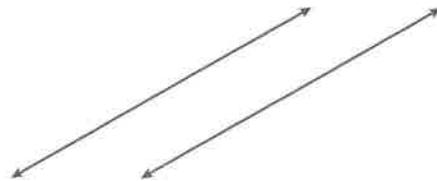
- 4 Grape
- 6 Lemon
- 3 Cherry

Monica will reach into the bag and take out 1 gumball without looking. What is the probability that the gumball Monica takes out will be cherry?

- A** $\frac{1}{3}$
- B** $\frac{3}{13}$
- C** $\frac{3}{10}$
- D** $\frac{10}{13}$

6

In the diagram below, the 2 lines will never intersect.



Which word best describes these lines?

- A** Acute
- B** Perpendicular
- C** Isosceles
- D** Parallel



Mathematics Problem Solving (Continued)

DIRECTIONS: Read each question or problem carefully. Then answer the question or work the problem. Mark the space for your answer.

7

Troy's aunt completely filled the empty tank on her car with gas. Which is the *most reasonable* amount of gasoline for his aunt to have needed to fill the gas tank?

- A** 15 cups
- B** 15 pints
- C** 15 quarts
- D** 15 gallons



Mathematics Procedures

DIRECTIONS: Read the question or problem carefully. Then answer the question or work the problem. Mark the space for your answer. If a correct answer is *not here*, mark the space for NH.

8

A group of 5 students planned to work a 315-piece puzzle. Before starting the puzzle, each student took an equal number of all the pieces.

315 puzzle pieces



5 students

How many puzzle pieces did each student take?

- A** 61
- B** 63
- C** 65
- D** 67
- E** NH

Spelling



In the Spelling subtest, students are asked to decide if one of the underlined words in a sentence is misspelled, or if there is no mistake.

DIRECTIONS: Read the sentence carefully. If one of the words in the sentence is misspelled, mark the space for that word. If all the words are spelled correctly, then mark the space for No mistake.

9

This rock has a natureal shine. No mistake

A

B

C

D

Language



The Language subtest measures students' ability to use punctuation and capitalization, correct pronoun and verb forms, and other parts of speech. It also measures students' ability to identify correctly and effectively formed sentences, to include and organize appropriate material in a paragraph, and to combine sentences effectively.

DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence. Look at the underlined words in each one. There may be a mistake in punctuation, capitalization, or word usage. If you find a mistake, choose the answer that is the best way to write the underlined section of the sentence. If there is no mistake, choose *Correct as is*.

10

Mario wrote a story called
"The Secret of Snowy Cave."

- A** "the secret of snowy cave."
- B** "the secret of Snowy Cave."
- C** "The Secret of snowy cave."
- D** *Correct as is*



DIRECTIONS: Read the group of words in the box. There may be a mistake in sentence structure. If you find a mistake, choose the answer that is written most clearly and correctly. If there is no mistake, choose *Correct as is*.

11

After school working at the animal shelter is what Nick liked.

- A** At the animal shelter Nick liked working after school.
- B** Nick liked to work at the animal shelter after school.
- C** Working at the animal shelter, Nick liked to do that after school.
- D** *Correct as is*



DIRECTIONS: Read the paragraph. Then read the question that follows the paragraph. Choose the correct answer. Then mark the space for the answer you have chosen.

Saving Wood Ducks

Pete Turner is twelve years old. He lives in Ontario, Canada, where wood ducks like to nest in the hollow trees. However, more and more people are moving into the Ontario woods and cutting down these old trees. That's why Pete and his family build nesting boxes for the ducks. They build the boxes on top of tall poles and set them up in a marsh on their property. Every year, Pete cleans old eggs and feathers out of the boxes. He also sorts unhatched eggs from the year before by shape and color. Sometimes the eggs are from other ducks called hooded mergansers. Pete tells his parents what kind of eggs he found so they can track what kinds of ducks are using the boxes.



12

Pete Turner is twelve years old. He lives in Ontario, Canada, where wood ducks like to nest in the hollow trees.

How could these two sentences best be combined?

- A** Pete Turner is twelve years old and lives in Ontario, Canada, where wood ducks like to nest in hollow trees.
- B** Wood ducks like to nest in hollow trees in Ontario, Canada, but twelve-year-old Pete Turner lives there.
- C** Living in Ontario, Canada, Pete Turner is twelve years old, and wood ducks like to nest in hollow trees there.
- D** Nesting in hollow trees in Ontario, Canada, are wood ducks where Peter Turner is twelve years old and lives there.

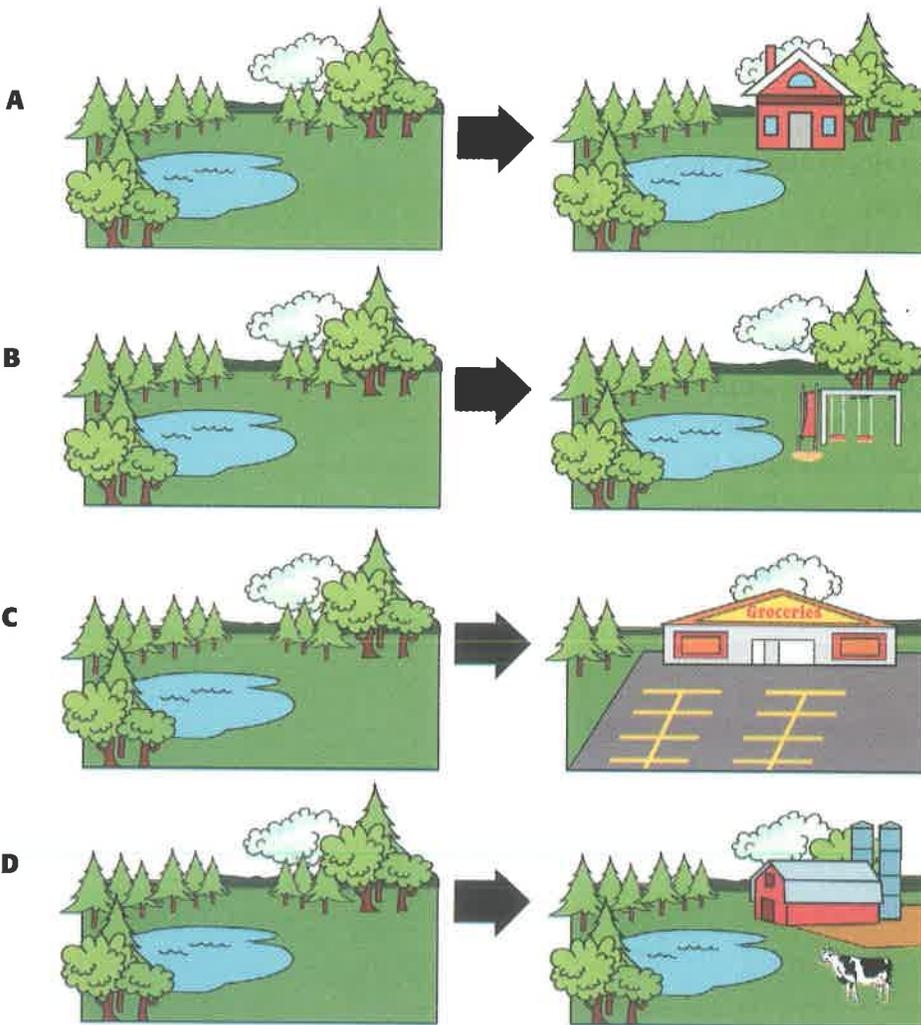


The purpose of this subtest is to measure the student's ability to understand basic concepts of the physical, life, and earth and space sciences, as well as concepts about the overall nature of science.

DIRECTIONS: Read the question and choose the best answer. Then mark the space for the answer you have chosen.

13

Which pictures show the greatest change to the environment?





The student's understanding of key concepts in four social science disciplines is measured: history, geography, political science, and economics.

DIRECTIONS: Read the question and choose the best answer. Then mark the space for the answer you have chosen.

14

England and Wales



This map would be most helpful to a person interested in—

- A** finding distances on roads
- B** studying different landforms
- C** locating natural resources
- D** identifying environmental problems

Listening



The Listening subtest has two parts. The Listening Vocabulary section measures the student's knowledge of the meaning of words. The Listening Comprehension section is a measure of the student's ability to understand, interpret, and critically analyze information that has been heard.

The teacher reads aloud the text that appears in the shaded boxes.

DIRECTIONS: Listen carefully to the question that is read to you. Then listen and read along in your booklet as the answer choices are read. Choose the best answer. Then mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Listen to the sentence that I read to you, followed by the four answer choices. Please do not *obstruct* the hallway. To obstruct is to—*block . . . litter . . . enter . . . decorate*. Which word means the same as *obstruct*?

15

- A** block
- B** litter
- C** enter
- D** decorate

Listening



DIRECTIONS: Listen carefully to the paragraph that is read to you. You may take notes on your scratch paper if you wish. Then listen to each question about the paragraph. Listen and read along in your booklet as the answer choices are read. Choose the best answer. You may use your notes to help you. Then mark the space for the answer you have chosen.

Now look at the story in the shaded box. Listen to the story.

When you want a drink of water, all you have to do is turn on the faucet and out it comes. But did you ever stop and think how a faucet works?

When you turn the handle on the sink, it moves a screw inside the faucet. The screw is attached to a small rubber ring called a washer. The washer covers an opening in the water pipe. The water pipe is always full of water. When you turn on the faucet, the screw lifts up the washer, which permits the water to flow out. When you close the faucet, the screw presses the washer down over the opening. This stops the water.

That is how a faucet works.

This paragraph was written in order to—
show how two things are alike . . . get you to do something . . . tell how something got its name . . . tell how something works.

If you wanted to know more about the ideas in this paragraph, you should—*read a book about rain . . . turn on your faucet . . . ask a plumber . . . drink a lot of water.*

16

- A** show how two things are alike
- B** get you to do something
- C** tell how something got its name
- D** tell how something works

17

- A** read a book about rain
- B** turn on your faucet
- C** ask a plumber
- D** drink a lot of water

