WHEN ANSWERING QUESTIONS IN THIS TEST BOOKLET

- Use only soft black lead pencil (No. 2).
- Do NOT use ink or ball point pen.
- When marking your answers to multiple-choice questions, mark heavy, dark marks that completely fill the circle. Mark one answer for each question.
- Erase completely any marks you wish to change.
- Make NO STRAY marks on any page of your test booklet.
- For the open-response questions, be sure you write your answers on the lines and spaces provided. Answers or parts of answers written outside the boxed areas cannot be scored.
The following is the guide that will be used to evaluate your response to the extended-response question in this test.

## Kentucky Extended-Response Questions
### General Scoring Guide

| Score Point 4 | You complete all important components of the question and communicate ideas clearly.  
|               | You demonstrate in-depth understanding of the relevant concepts and/or processes.  
|               | Where appropriate, you choose more efficient and/or sophisticated processes.  
|               | Where appropriate, you offer insightful interpretations or extensions (generalizations, applications, analogies). |
| Score Point 3 | You complete most important components of the question and communicate clearly.  
|               | You demonstrate an understanding of major concepts even though you overlook or misunderstand some less-important ideas or details. |
| Score Point 2 | You complete some important components of the question and communicate those components clearly.  
|               | You demonstrate that there are gaps in your conceptual understanding. |
| Score Point 1 | You show minimal understanding of the question.  
|               | You address only a small portion of the question. |
| Score Point 0 | Your answer is totally incorrect or irrelevant. |
| Blank         | You did not give any answer at all. |
Zoo
Edward D. Hoch

The children were always good during the month of August, especially when it began to get near the twenty-third. It was on the day that the great silver spaceship carrying Professor Hugo's Interplanetary Zoo settled down for its annual six-hour visit to the Chicago area.

Before daybreak the crowds would form, long lines of children and adults both, each one clutching his or her dollar and waiting with wonderment to see what race of strange creatures the Professor had brought this year.

In the past they had sometimes been treated to three-legged creatures from Venus, or tall, thin men from Mars, or even snakelike horrors from somewhere more distant. This year, as the great round ship settles slowly to earth in the huge tri-city parking area just outside of Chicago, they watched with awe as the sides slowly slip up to reveal the familiar barred cages. In them were some wild breed of nightmare—small, horse-like animals that moved with quick, jerking motions and constantly chattered around as Professor Hugo's crew quickly collected with waiting dollars, and soon the good Professor himself made an appearance, wearing his many-colored rainbow cape and top hat. “Peoples of Earth,” he called into his microphone. The crowd's noise died down and he continued. “People of Earth, this year you see a real treat of your single dollar—the little-known horse-spider people of Kaan—brought to you across a million miles of space at great expense. Gather around, see them, study them, listen to them, tell your friends about them. But hurry! My ship can remain here only six hours!”

And the crowds slowly filed by, at once horrified and fascinated by these strange creatures that looked like horses but ran up the walls of their cages like spiders. “This is certainly worth a dollar,” one man remarked, hurrying away. “I’m going home to get the wife.”

All day long it went like that, until ten thousand people had filed by the barred cages set into the side of the spaceship. Then, as the six-hour limit ran out, Professor Hugo once more took the microphone in hand. “We must go now, but we will return next year on this date. And if you enjoyed our zoo this year, telephone your friends in other cities about it. We will land in New York tomorrow, and next week on to London, Paris, Rome, Hong Kong, and Tokyo. Then on to other worlds!”

He waved farewell to them, and as the ship rose from the ground, the Earth peoples agreed that this had been the very best zoo yet....

Some two months and three planets later, the silver ship of Professor Hugo settled at last onto the familiar jagged rocks of Kaan, and the odd horse-spider creatures filed quickly out of their cages. Professor Hugo was there to say a few parting words, and then they scurried away in a hundred different directions, seeking their homes among the rocks.

In one house, the she-creature was happy to see the return of her mate and offspring. She babbled a greeting in the strange tongue and hurried to embrace them. “It was a long time you were gone. Was it good?”

And the he-creature nodded. “The little one enjoyed it especially. We visited eight worlds and saw many things.”
The little one ran up the wall of the cave. “On the place called Earth it was the best. The creatures there wear garments over their skins, and they walk on two legs.”

“But isn’t it dangerous?” asked the she-creature.

“No,” her mate answered. “There are bars to protect us from them. We remain right in the ship. Next you must come with us. It is well worth the nineteen commocs it costs.”

And the little one nodded. “It was the very best zoo ever…”

1. Professor Hugo tells his audience in Chicago, “If you enjoyed our zoo this year, telephone your friends in other cities about it.” What can you infer from that remark?

   A. He plans to encourage interplanetary friendships.
   B. He is encouraging people to contact old friends.
   C. He wants to increase his business by word of mouth.
   D. He is being paid to advertise long-distance phone service.

2. From the point of view of the creatures from Kaan as they are described in “Zoo,” what is strange about the people on Earth?

   A. They visit zoos and speak a strange language.
   B. They are horrified and fascinated by the zoo creatures.
   C. They walk on two legs and wear clothing.
   D. They use telephones and gather in large crowds.

3. In “Zoo,” the he-creature remarks that the trip on the spaceship “is well worth the nineteen commocs it costs.” Based on that statement, how would you define commocs?

   A. the children of the horse-spider creatures
   B. the money that is used on the planet of Kaan
   C. the caves in which the horse-spider creatures dwell
   D. the zoos that are constructed on the planet of Kaan

4. In “Zoo,” Edward Hoch takes a look at people's views of those who are different from them. What is his theme?

   A. People want to meet those who are different from them.
   B. Curiosity can sometimes be dangerous.
   C. People fear those who are different from them and so fail to see how they are similar.
   D. It is sometimes difficult for people to accept new ideas.
The following editorial expresses the feelings a girl has about zoos.

**Zoos: Joys or Jails?**

Rachel F., San Diego, CA

Imagine your family lives in a luxurious mansion where all your needs are provided for. There are gardens and daily walks and all your favorite foods.

Suddenly, you’re taken from your home and shipped to a place where people come from far and wide to ogle at you, thinking they are learning about your lifestyle. Sometimes, your captors force you to perform for thousands of people.

Your life had changed drastically. Welcome to the zoo!

**Behind Bars: Behavior in Captivity**

Although the circumstances and reasons for animals being in zoos vary, its concept had faults many don’t notice during their visit with the animals. Animals in many zoos are kept in areas that are much smaller than their natural habitats. As a result, animals behave differently than they would in their natural surroundings. Animals like big cats are accustomed to roaming territories of up to 10 square miles.

One of the best aspects of the zoo is its emphasis on education. Signs tell visitors about the animals and their behavior in the wild, but notice how the majority say the animals were born in the zoo. Unfortunately, the adaptive behavior due to small cages gives visitors a skewed perception of how the animals actually behave in the wild. Although the idea of education to protect and preserve animals is excellent, is the zoo really setting a good example of treatment or representing the natural actions of these creatures?

**Survival Techniques**

Some advocates say that zoos protect and serve endangered species. Despite today’s advanced breeding techniques, animals raised in the zoo or other places of captivity are not learning the survival techniques they would in the wild. These animals would be very vulnerable if released and would encounter difficulties coping. Would it not be more beneficial to raise them in their natural habitat?

In this way scientists wouldn’t face as many risks in reintroducing captive animals raised into the wild.

Helping endangered species in the wild gives them a better chance for survival and reproduction. Scientists should only revert to the zoo if the necessary funding or habitat for breeding is not available.

**Animal Performances**

Animals are not just brought to the zoo to protect their species, but also to provide entertainment. Many animals’ lives will include performing for visitors. Four shows are performed every day at the San Diego Zoo. The zoo should be reserved for education and protecting endangered species, not an amusement park where animals are trained to perform.

Although the zoo is trying to be helpful in providing shows about animals, it is harming those it intends to protect. The zoo had good intentions in its educational purposes, and in breeding endangered species, but animals shouldn’t perform or be treated in a manner that could change their behaviors from how they act in the wild.

Though zoos are meant to be a joy to viewers and teach lessons about our earth, the zoo jails its inhabitants and passes on faulty knowledge. The wild animals in our world are a wonder, and they must be preserved. At the zoo they are treated with care, but they should be treated with reverence.

Next time you visit a zoo, look at the enclosure of the tigers and watch the seal balance a ball on their noses, and think about what you are really learning from your day at the zoo.
5. What comparison does the writer make between animals’ habitats in zoos and in the wild?
   A. Habitats are smaller in zoos
   B. Habitats are bigger in zoos
   C. Habitats are less dangerous in zoos
   D. Habitats are more dangerous in zoos

6. According to the writer, where do animals learn survival techniques?
   A. in zoos
   B. in the wild
   C. from predators
   D. from humans

Read the article about polar bears and answer the questions that follow.

Polar Bears
Even though polar bears are extremely dangerous, they are one of the most adorable animals you see at the Louisville Zoo. Read below to learn interesting facts and information about them.

RANGE:
Southern edge of the arctic pack ice, circumpolar including northern Canada, Alaska, Greenland, Norway, and Russia.

HABITAT:
Ice covered waters of the arctic region. Some move on land for the summer.

Average Polar Bear Size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Polar Bear Cub</th>
<th>Adult Male Polar Bear</th>
<th>Adult Female Polar Bear</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td>7-9 feet</td>
<td>5-7 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>1 lb</td>
<td>900 lbs</td>
<td>400-500 lbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIFE EXPECTANCY:
Captive: 25 - 30 years
Wild: 20 - 30 years

REPRODUCTION:
Sexually mature at 4 (female) to 8 (male) years. Mating is usually February or March here at the Louisville Zoo and can occur anytime from March to June in the wild. For several months after mating the female feeds heavily on seals until she weighs almost 900 pounds. Delayed implantation extends the period of pregnancy to 8 months. Between October and November the pregnant female enters a maternity den hidden by snow in which she will give birth. The young are born from November to January. At birth each cub is blind, a foot long, and weighs about 1 pound. It has a coat of short, sparse hair. A cub of that year is called a “coy”. The female stays in the winter den with her cubs for 2-3 months (until March or April). She then emerges with her cubs that now weigh about 16 pounds.

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Since she generally fasts 4 - 6 months, a female may lose as much as ½ her body weight when she is denning with her cubs. The cubs stay with their mother until they are at least 10 months old, usually to age two. In the wild females produce litters every 2-4 years. Adult females with cubs avoid adult males who are potential predators of the cubs.

Polar bears do NOT hibernate.

**DIET:**
The polar bear is the most carnivorous of the bear family.

**Wild:** Seals (especially ringed seals). They also eat fish, seabirds, whale and walrus carrion, as well as grass, lichens, seaweeds, moss, crowberries, bilberries, and cranberries.

**Zoo:** 3 - 4 pounds of fish; 17 pounds canine diet

**BEHAVIOR:**
A bear will lie motionless on the ice for hours in wait for its prey. It has been written that the polar bear will cover its telltale black nose with one white paw; however, this has never been documented. Roaming over the ice and through the freezing sea the polar bear makes a kill, eats its fill, and sleeps soundly on the spot, rolled up in a blanket of snow. Then it rises, hungry again, to hunt another seal. It can swim great distances at cruising speeds of six miles per hour. It can run 25 mph across rough ice, leap six-foot hurdles and climb steep ice cliffs. Polar bears have an extremely keen sense of smell. It is said a bear can smell a stranded whale covered with snow at a distance of 20 miles.

Its ability to migrate across hundreds of miles of sea and ice is little understood by scientists. Not only can the bear navigate without the benefit of the sun for months on end, but also may even be able to make indispensable corrections for direction and speed of floating ice. Thus the biological mechanism of this animal is of prime interest.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:**
www.polarbearsalive.org
www.cites.org
7. According to the chart, how much does an adult male polar bear weigh?
   A. 1 lb.
   B. 900 lbs.
   C. 7-9 feet
   D. 400-500 feet

8. According to the passage, which detail is NOT correct.
   A. Polar bears are carnivorous.
   B. Polar bears have a keen sense of smell.
   C. Male polar bears help raise the cubs.
   D. A polar bear can swim six miles per hour.

9. The author’s purpose of this passage is to
   A. inform the readers about polar bears.
   B. persuade readers to save the polar bears’ environment.
   C. entertain readers about polar bears.
   D. express his/her feelings about polar bears.

10. Read these sentences from the passage:

    Polar bears have an extremely keen sense of smell. It is said a bear can smell a stranded
    whale 20 miles away.

    What is the denotation of *keen* in these sentences?
    A. strong
    B. weak
    C. lack of
    D. cold
The following are the general guides that will be used to evaluate your responses to short-answer and extended-response questions in this test.

**Kentucky Short-Answer Questions**
**General Scoring Guide**

**Score Point 2**
- You complete all components of the question and communicate ideas clearly.
- You demonstrate an understanding of the concepts and/or processes.
- You provide a correct answer using an accurate explanation as support.

**Score Point 1**
- You provide a partially correct answer to the question and/or address only a portion of the question.
- You demonstrate a partial understanding of the concepts and/or processes.

**Score Point 0**
- Your answer is totally incorrect or irrelevant.

**Blank**
- You did not give any answer at all.
Short Answer:

11. In the short story “Zoo”, list the sequence of events for the story.

12. Refer to the article “Polar Bears” to answer the following: Give two facts about Polar Bears under the heading “BEHAVIOR”.

PLEASE GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE ➔
13. Refer to all passages to answer the following:

A. Compare the three passages. Cite textual evidence from each to show how they are alike and different.

B. If someone was writing an article on polar bears, which passage(s) would be the best to locate information?