

*Teacher reads the directions only. Student reads the passage and answers.*

**Directions:** Read the passage. Afterwards, fill in the circle of the best answer according to the passage. Remember to reread the passage to check your answers.

William Sydney Porter, a.k.a. "O Henry," is considered by many to be one of America's most renowned short story writers. One of his most famous, "The Gift of the Magi" is a classic story of sacrifice and love.

The story commences on Christmas Eve with Della greatly distressed over the meager sum of money she has accumulated for her husband Jim's Christmas gift. She has gone to great lengths to save a mere \$1.87. She collapses onto the couch and goes to pieces. Soon, she manages to get control of herself. While contemplating a solution for her dilemma, she sees her reflection in the mirror.

Della exits the flat, saunters down the street, and comes to a standstill when she sees an advertisement on a store window that sells hair goods. She ascends the stairs to the store and asks Madame Sofronie if she will purchase her long, gorgeous hair. Madame Sofronie offers Della twenty dollars for it, and Della immediately consents to the offer.

For the next few hours, Della searches the stores for the perfect gift for Jim. Eventually, she happens upon a platinum watch chain for Jim's most prized possession, his antique watch. She purchases the chain and returns home. The realization that her appearance is quite different becomes evident. Della spends time styling her short hair. After she finishes the demanding task, she busies herself with dinner preparations.

When Jim enters the flat, he greets Della with a completely blank expression. Ultimately, he comes to his senses when Della explains the situation. She confesses that she sold her hair to buy an appropriate present for him. Jim embraces Della and then removes a package from his overcoat. Della is overcome with emotion when she sees what is inside: a lavish comb set that she has always dreamed of possessing. After reassuring Jim that her hair grows quickly, she presents her gift. Smiling, Jim places the watch chain aside and reveals that he has sold his watch to buy the combs.

O Henry's story illustrates a poignant universal theme: giving in the spirit of love is more valuable than any material gift.

**1** Which detail supports the main point of the passage?

- Della collapses onto the couch.
- Jim has a prized antique watch.
- Della immediately consents to Madame Sofronie's offer of twenty dollars.
- Jim enters the flat and greets Della with a completely blank expression.

C1.1  
RL.8

Frank Lloyd Wright was born on June 8, 1869, in Wisconsin. He is regarded as the most prominent architect of his time. During his lifetime, he designed about one thousand structures of which four hundred were built.

As a child, Wright constantly heard classical music, his father's favorite. An important gift from his mother was a set of geometric blocks. At the age of fifteen, he attended the University of Wisconsin. He studied engineering because the school had no courses in architecture. After graduating from college, Wright went to work as a draftsman in Chicago. He then worked as a designer at a successful architecture firm. Six years later, he took a calculated risk and set up his own office.

Wright created the term "organic architecture." This meant that a building should develop from its natural surroundings. He encouraged the use of building materials made of natural colors and textures. Wright was known as a man who was ahead of his time. He introduced air conditioning, indirect lighting, panel heating, and an extensive use of glass in buildings.

Wright's methods were unusual, so many of his fellow architects disagreed with him. He continued to create remarkable structures. In 1916, he designed the Imperial Hotel in Japan and made it earthquake-proof. He achieved this by floating the building on an underlying sea of mud, thus making it flexible. Between 1932 and 1959, he designed a magnificent home, Fallingwater, in Pennsylvania; a skyscraper, the Price Tower, in Oklahoma; and the famous Guggenheim Museum in New York City.

Wright spent much of his time teaching and writing. At his winter home in Arizona, he established a studio for students who helped him on his projects. He greatly influenced the growth of modern architecture. Today, many contemporary architects use Wright's methods in their designs.

Wright received two gold medals for his contributions in architecture. In 1941, the Royal Institute of British Architects awarded Wright a gold medal, and in 1949, he received a similar medal from the American Institute of Architects. Frank Lloyd Wright died on April 9, 1959, in Phoenix, Arizona.

**2** Which detail supports the main point of the passage?

- Many contemporary architects use Wright's methods in their designs.
- Wright went to work as a draftsman in Chicago.
- Wright's methods were unusual, so many of his fellow architects disagreed with him.
- Wright designed about one thousand structures of which four hundred were built.

C1.1  
RL.8

3 The tone of this passage can best be described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- sarcastic
- respectful
- cheerful
- mysterious

C10.3  
RL.8

### Giant Sequoia Trees

Giant sequoia trees, one of nature's oldest living things, are the largest trees in total volume. They range in age from 2,500 to 3,000 years old, measure up to 35 feet in diameter, and soar to heights of 250 to 300 feet above the ground. Typically, single sequoia limbs can be greater than the biggest trees of other varieties. Giant sequoias die from toppling, not from old age.

Giant sequoias have column-like trunks, massive sturdy branches, and cinnamon-colored bark. They are found in approximately 75 groves located 4,500 to 7,000 feet in elevation on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. Because of their incredible size, they stand out from the cedars and pines found in the groves. The bark of the sequoias is extremely thick near the base but thin on the limbs. The soft, fibrous bark is resistant to fire and protects the growth from fires caused by lightning. In addition, the water-based sap allows the sequoias to tolerate excessive heat.

Giant sequoias germinate from seeds the size of a flake of cereal. A one-ounce package contains as many as 57,000 seeds that are produced in cones that take two years to develop. Each small cone contains between 250 and 300 seeds. The seeds reach the ground by fire, insect larvae, and squirrels, but contact with the ground does not guarantee that the seeds will germinate. Since the root produced from the seed is tiny, it may not reach the soil and will therefore be unable to transport the nutrients and water necessary to keep the sequoia sprout alive. It takes several hundred years for the sequoia saplings to grow to their maximum height. After reaching their maximum height, the trunks begin to grow outward. As the bark thickens, the lower limbs fall off, and the trunk expands into the shape of a huge column. The top of the tree becomes round, and the immense limbs become craggy in appearance.

The Grizzly Giant, once thought to be the oldest living sequoia, and other mature giant sequoias exist in the three groves of Yosemite National Park in California.

4 Which of the following would NOT be part of a summary for this passage on giant sequoias?

- the age of the sequoias
- the location of the sequoias
- the dimensions of the sequoias
- the effects of wind on the sequoias

C1.2  
RL.8

**5**

What happens FIRST when the sequoias reach their maximum height?

- The bark thickens.
- The top becomes round.
- The trunk grows outward.
- The lower limbs fall off.

C2.1  
RL.8

**Advertising**

Although most people think of advertising as simply trying to sell products or services, this is not the only use of advertising. Advertising also includes spreading ideas, information, or rumor. Some advertising may be done to bring attention to ideas such as fighting world hunger or saving the environment; this advertising is trying to persuade people to join a cause. Another type of advertising may try to convince people to fight against a company by not buying its product because it makes employees work under terrible conditions. So you see, advertising is not only used to sell products, but it's also used to sell ideas. Advertising itself is not good or bad. Only the intent of the advertiser can be judged as good or bad. By learning about the techniques used in advertising, people can tell the difference between what's true and what's not.

Two of the most common techniques used by advertisers are **Word Games** and **Special Appeals**. In the category of **Word Games** you can find techniques called Name Calling and Glittering Generalities. In the category of **Special Appeals** you can find techniques called Plain Folks and Bandwagon. Let's look at these more closely.

In the category of **Word Games**, the technique of Name Calling links a person or idea to a negative symbol. The advertiser who uses this technique hopes that the audience will dislike the person or idea on the basis of the negative symbol. An example of this is the anti-smoking poster series showing smokers who are old, wrinkled, toothless, and generally unattractive by many standards. These posters read "Smoking is Glamorous." In an American culture that worships youth, the advertiser associates smoking with the negative symbol of older, less attractive people in the pictures. The advertisement says smoking is as unattractive as these people. In this way, the advertiser hopes to persuade people not to smoke.

Advertisers use the technique of Glittering Generalities when they choose words which they believe the general public will think of as depicting all that is good, virtuous, or beneficial. Consider an advertisement for a lotion. It pictures the face of a young, attractive woman smiling brightly. Printed in large, bold letters are the words: "ALIVE!" "SMOOTH!" "WRINKLE FREE!" "ENERGIZED!" These words are used to suggest positive outcomes from using the product. However, they are generalizations since not everyone has the same skin or will benefit from using the lotion. Furthermore, no facts are given on how the lotion will actually produce "wrinkle-free" and "energized" skin. Instead, generalizations are made in hopes of persuading people to buy the lotion.

Under the category of **Special Appeals** is the technique called Plain Folks. By using the Plain Folks technique, advertisers try to sell their product by appealing to the average person. A product may be so costly that only very rich people can actually afford it. However, if the advertiser shows that product in the possession of plain folks, it gives the impression that the product is not a luxury item at all but rather an everyday type of product. Take the example of a three-quarter ton truck. This is an industrial-level vehicle meant to haul a great deal of weight. In addition, they're very expensive because of the specialized purpose. You would expect a truck to be owned by a farmer, a rancher, or someone who has to haul equipment around. But look at the advertisements showing average city people cruising around town or the country driving their huge three-quarter ton trucks. These advertisements persuade us to believe a large truck is the kind of vehicle every average person should have.

The second technique in the **Special Appeals** category is the Bandwagon appeal. This is the idea that "everyone else is doing it, and so should you." When companies do a "taste test" and say that 85 percent of the people found Cola A to be more tasty than Cola B, they are using the Bandwagon technique. Since over three-quarters of the population drinks Cola A, advertisers are trying to make you feel left behind if you don't drink Cola A. Because few of us want to be left behind, this persuasive technique can be quite successful.

**6**

Which of the following would NOT be part of a summary for the passage on advertising?

- the types of advertising techniques
- the definition of advertising
- the theme of the article on advertising
- an example of an advertisement using the Band Wagon technique

C1.2  
RL.8

**7** This passage can probably be found in which of the following media?

- a teen fashion magazine
- a newspaper
- a textbook
- an instruction manual

C5.0  
RL.8

### Coral Reefs

Of all the ecosystems in the world, coral reefs are probably the world's most beautiful sea-based habitats. Found in warm, shallow, tropical waters, reefs are rich and diverse in plant and animal life. Contrary to what most people think, coral reefs are actually made of tiny animals, not rocks. Coral polyps are delicate animals that secrete limestone. As the limestone grows and hardens it becomes a skeleton or enclosure for the animal. Over a period of years, these skeletal homes often grow into beautiful formations. When millions of these formations join together, they become reefs often extending many miles. The longest reef, called the Great Barrier Reef, extends 1,250 miles along the eastern coast of Australia.

**8** What must happen before coral reef skeletons or enclosures can develop?

- Formations must join together.
- The tides must be just right.
- Coral polyps must secrete limestone.
- Animals must die and leave their skeletons.

C2.1  
RL.8

Scientists are studying how to reduce carpet waste. One firm hopes to start removing only the worn layers of a carpet rather than the whole rug. They would do this with a method that mimics the manner in which a snake sheds its skin: When the existing skin has seen better days, the reptile simply peels it off, revealing a "new" skin underneath. And so it would be with the carpet.

**9** Using a description of how a snake sheds its skin to illustrate a procedure that reduces carpet waste is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- personification
- metaphor
- assonance
- analogy

C3.2  
RL.8

The student felt that reading a 700-page book in one week for class was like trying to see the shore in a storm. How would he ever land on the shore in time if he was fighting pounding rain and winds all the time? He had baseball practice, play rehearsal, and a field trip all this week. Would he ever make it safely to land?

**10** This passage is an example of which literary device?

- personification
- analogy
- irony
- metaphor

C3.2  
RL.8

James Thurber was one of America's most prominent humorists. He had a talent for changing old fairy tales into modern versions. Thurber enjoyed using these fairy tales to spoof the tales people read as children.

In a remote kingdom lived a King and his daughter, who was the most magnificent princess on earth. At a very young age, the Princess was showered with plentiful gifts, most of them made of gold, platinum, diamonds, and other precious gems. She was not permitted to have the traditional wooden toys or rubber dolls that other children had. Objects made from these materials were considered inferior for the daughter of a King.

When she attended her brother's nuptials, the Princess threw pearls at the bride instead of the typical rice. Her slippers were made of silver, her bathroom was decorated with sapphires, and she slept in a bed made of ivory and rubies. When she was eighteen, the King summoned the five most appropriate gentlemen in the kingdom. He declared that the prince who brought a gift that the Princess liked best would have her hand in marriage.

The first prince arrived on a white horse with an enormous solid gold apple. The second prince came on a gray charger with a nightingale made from thousands of diamonds. The third, who rode a black stallion, brought a jewel box made of platinum and sapphires. And the fourth, who came on a golden horse, gave the Princess a gigantic heart made of rubies, pierced with an arrow made of emeralds. The fifth was brawny and the most attractive of all, but he came from an impoverished family. He arrived on a plow horse, carrying a miniature box made of tin and filled with ordinary rocks.

The King told the Princess that she must select the gift she liked best and marry the prince who brought it. The Princess was quite enchanted with the tin box because she had never received a present made of tin. However, she chose the third prince, believing his gift of a jewel box made of platinum and sapphires was priceless since she could fill it with precious jewelry from countless admirers.

Now, many readers of this tale might think the Princess should have chosen the fifth prince for he was the most handsome and had lovingly chosen rocks along his journey. However, Thurber's humorous twist on an otherwise serious fairytale is what he is known most for in his writing.

**11** The princess admired the tin box because it \_\_\_\_\_.

- was filled with gems
- was an unusual gift
- would hold many objects
- came from a handsome prince

**The Gray Wolf**

Native Americans revered the gray wolf. They were intrigued by its cunning ability to hunt. However, in the early part of the 20th Century, the gray wolf almost became extinct because the early settlers believed that it was responsible for the loss of livestock. In their travels, settlers depleted elk, deer, and moose which wolves fed on. As a result, wolves turned to cattle in order to survive. By the early 1970's, the gray wolf was almost destroyed. Only a few hundred remained in northern Minnesota. The gray wolf's home had previously ranged from coast to coast and from Canada to Mexico. The species was finally protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

A wolf's group, or pack, consists of a set of parents, their offspring, and other adults who do not breed. Wolves take care of their pups in dens for approximately six weeks. When they are almost fully grown, the pups travel with the adult members of the pack. Wolf packs usually live within a specific protected territory, which can range from 50 to more than 1,000 square miles. Their ability to travel over large areas and great distances in one day allows them to be great hunters. Their speed may be as fast as 45 miles per hour. Wolves communicate with each other by a distinctive howl. Howling occurs more often during the early morning and evening. It is their way of warning each other to stay out of their territory.

Today, about 2,000 wolves live in the wilderness in Minnesota. Wolves are being reintroduced into other states such as Arizona, New Mexico, Washington State, and North and South Dakota. The number of wolves in an area depends upon the availability of food. The success of the wolves' comeback is due to scientific and conservation programs, and educating people about wolves. Contrary to belief, wolves have neither injured nor killed people. In fact, they generally avoid humans. Thanks to the large number of recovery efforts, the wolf population is no longer endangered.

**12** What happened to the gray wolves in 1973?

- Wolves were reintroduced to Arizona.
- The wolf population became extinct.
- Only a few gray wolves existed in North America.
- A law was passed to protect the gray wolves.

C4.0  
RL 8

**The Honeycomb Case**

A great supply of honeycomb was discovered in an old hollow tree in the woods. It set local insects abuzz with two different groups claiming the stores belonged to them. The bees stated that the abandoned tree had been the site of their labors while the wasps angrily disagreed saying the spot was, in truth, theirs. After much squabbling, the matter was at last taken to a hornet judge.

The judge listened as both sides argued their cases; he listened for six weeks, in fact, as insect after insect took the stand, this one arguing in favor of the bees and the next arguing for the wasps.

Finally, after six weeks of deliberations, a wise old bee stood up and implored the judge, "Dear Sir," the bee said. "We need to come to a decision soon, for the honey will not last. Why not ask the bees and the wasps to build new honeycombs? You may thus determine to whom the honey stores truly belong."

The wasps quickly began to protest, and the judge listened to them complain and quarrel about the ridiculousness of such a solution. Then the judge smiled and said, "It is clear to whom the honeycomb belongs. It belongs to the bees.

**13** Why did the wasps complain about having to build a honeycomb?

- They did not know how to build one.
- They thought it would take too long.
- They wanted their old one back.
- They were busy with a court case.

C5.0  
RL.8

**14** This passage is an example of what genre?

- nonfiction
- fable
- myth
- drama

C10.6  
RL.8

**Starting School**

Jo checked the rear view mirror one last time. Too much make up? Too little? Who knew? And what about her clothes? Too casual? Too dressy? She hadn't been near a place like this in so long! The only way to know was to just get out of the car and start the day.

The air was a little nippy this early in the morning; Jo reached back into the car for a jacket. She had spent the last week trying to memorize the map so she would be able to find the buildings without asking for help. But on paper the place was just a maze of squares, rectangles, and one octagon with straight and curvy lines connecting them all. She slung the book bag over her shoulder and started out, passing the buildings, reading the signs.

She called out the buildings by name in her mind as she had memorized them. First Business and Education. Turn right at Mathematics with the large maple tree just tinged in orange. Then past Humanities with the bell tower, and the Student Center where she'd bought her books. There it was: the octagon known as Social Sciences. Finally!

At least room numbers were easy to navigate: room 204, second floor. Jo began up the stairs, younger people striding by, some of them two steps at a time. Them. So young. Jo wondered whether she had made the right decision. There it was-204. She edged through the door behind a boy who could have been her son, then looked around. Good, she thought, auditorium seating. She could sit in the back far, far from the instructor. Anonymity made Jo feel safe.

Lowering into the seat, Jo ran her fingers through her grey curls and slipped a pad of paper from her book bag. Then a faint voice said, "May I join you?" Jo didn't have to look up far to see the smallest of wrinkled faces just above hers. Even if she hadn't been slightly hunched over, the woman couldn't have been more than five feet tall. A shock of white hair peeked out from a worn hat, and through small, crooked glasses peered the eyes of time. Jo nodded as the woman began to settle herself down, gently reaching for an old notebook in its ninth life. "My first grandchild used this notebook when he went to college twenty years ago," she muttered. "Now that I've put all the grandkids through school, they thought it was my turn. He said this would bring me luck."

Jo's eyes smiled and she felt herself breathe out all her anxiety as the lady next to her settled back and tried to focus in on the stage, awaiting the arrival of the instructor.

**15** Which statement is not true according to the passage?

- Jo has been to the campus before.
- Jo is studying to become a social studies teacher.
- The Social Sciences building is octagon shaped.
- Jo drove to the campus.

**The Anasazi**

The "four corners" region of the United States where Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico meet was the home of the Anasazi thousands of years ago. They were probably the first people to live in this area because of their creative ability.

The Anasazi, known as "the ancient ones," were an amazing people. They carved entire cities into cliffs and others on top of high, flat hills called mesas. Besides this incredible feat of architecture, they became farmers in one of the hottest, driest places in the United States. The plateau peoples farmed without the aid of irrigation, using rainwater for growing corn, beans, and squash.

The Anasazi also built an extensive road system that allowed them to interact with other people. In addition, they were artists, weaving beautiful baskets and making pottery with detailed designs. About 500 years ago, the Anasazi mysteriously moved away from the area. A possible explanation may be that a great drought during the late thirteenth century affected their ability to grow crops.

**16** Which statement reflects an opinion?

- The Anasazi carved entire cities into cliffs and others on top of high, flat hills called mesas.
- The Anasazi also built an extensive road system that allowed them to interact with other people.
- A possible explanation may be that a drought during the 1200s affected the growth of crops.
- The plateau peoples farmed without the aid of irrigation, using rainwater for growing crops.

C10.1  
RL.8

**The Lotus Effect**

Deep in the murky swamps of the south, something called the "lotus effect" is emerging. The lotus effect is a term coined by German botanist Dr. Wilhelm Barthlott. Barthlott discovered that certain plants needed a lot less cleaning than others did before he placed them under his microscope. As it turned out, millions of tiny points on the lotus plant's surface caught dust then shed it easily during a rainfall. The lotus effect led to the invention of Lotusan, a "self-cleaning" house paint.

Discoveries like these are having a profound impact on today's scientific engineers. Instead of re-inventing the wheel, scientists are asking, "How would Nature solve this?" So many products, from glue to hearing aids to carpeting, are being affected.

How might nature solve the problem of how to reduce carpet waste? One firm hopes to start removing only the worn layers of a carpet rather than the whole rug. They would do this with a method that mimics the manner in which a snake sheds its skin: When the existing skin has seen better days, the reptile simply peels it off, revealing a "new" skin underneath. And so it would be with the carpet.



The purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- pose a question and suggest solutions
- provide information on an interesting topic
- compare and contrast two discoveries
- prove or argue a certain viewpoint

C10.2  
RL.8

Some schools require students to wear uniforms, and most schools have dress codes. Students often feel these codes are unfair and serve only to limit their rights. In fact, students should be thankful they didn't go to school a few hundred years ago. Then, simply wearing stripes would certainly have gotten them suspended or far worse.

In 1310, a French cobbler was actually condemned to death because he had been caught wearing stripes. Even for Europe's average citizens, wearing striped clothing during the Middle Ages was a truly perilous act. Even striped animals, such as zebras, were generally scorned.

Experts in medieval heraldry and the history of Western symbolism have discovered plenty of historical documentation to support this. From the 12th and 13th centuries, wearing striped dress was thought disrespectful, disgusting, and downright diabolical.

In one case, a group of monks came to France from Palestine wearing brown and white striped habits, or cloaks. Upon their arrival in Paris, the monks were treated with horrid disrespect. Even Pope Alexander IV ordered them to give up their cloaks. Many years and ten popes later, Pope Boniface VIII officially forbade stripes from being worn by religious orders. By then, however, most of the monks had replaced their scandalously striped cloth with a plain, inoffensive white fabric.

Stripes were considered appropriate only for society's outcasts. They were associated with the costumes of entertainers, jugglers, and clowns. They were worn by hangmen, the diseased, and the condemned.

No one knows for certain what caused this early disdain for stripes, but by the 18th century, customs changed and stripes became the ultimate fashion statement.

**18** The purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- inform
- persuade
- frighten

C10.2  
RL.8

**Saturday Cruisin'**

At the designated hour  
It's meet, greet, heat  
Up and head out  
To the designated place

Together, merge with the throng  
Get pushed and jostled along  
A wrangle tangle of side swipes and near misses  
Lights flash on just-washed window glass,  
Shiny chrome, and chillin' shades

Checkin' up on the action  
Checkin' in with friends  
Checkin' out the finery

Move smooth, in and out  
Quick and lazy  
Hazy eyed and holdin' back  
Part of the stream of motion  
As blood cells coursing through arteries  
Diverging into veins and vessels

Slide over to refuel  
Hang cool  
Drop a chunk of change  
For a sizzlin' teriyaki burrito  
Fried egg roll, nachos  
An icy one to cool it down  
And back on the road again  
For one final lap

Whizzin' by shoes, skis, CDs  
Blurring past crowds, cards, kiosks  
Racing the clock around the far turn  
One more swish past the exotic smells  
Of the food court

Forced to hang loose in clogged traffic  
On the down escalator  
And past the finish line  
Through the glass doors  
Into the parking lot

**19** In general, you could say the person speaking in the poem is feeling \_\_\_\_\_.

- calm
- excited
- angry
- uncertain

C10.3  
RL.8

### The History of Chocolate

People have been delighted with the taste of chocolate for many centuries. Scientists have studied the effects that chocolate has on people, but they may never know why people are so attracted to this delicious treat. The one fact that scientists can agree on is that chocolate pleases the sweet tooth.

In 600 A.D., the Mayan tribe started the first known cocoa plantations in the Yucatan. Cocoa beans, which are what chocolate is made from, come from a tree called "cacao." The word "chocolate" comes from combining the Mayan word "xocolatl" and the Aztec word "cacahuatl." The Mayan and Aztec tribes believed that chocolate tasted good and gave people power and knowledge.

Explorers discovered cocoa beans and took them back to their countries. Chocolate was believed to have been consumed by Christopher Columbus after he traveled to the "New World." Hernando Cortez visited Mexico in 1519 and took back the liquid form of chocolate as a gift to the Spanish emperor. It was not until the middle of the 17th century that chocolate began to gain popularity throughout the world.

The first chocolate house started in London in 1657. Chocolate was expensive during this time and was thought to be a drink only for the wealthy. Around 1765, it was introduced to America. A man by the name of John Hanan brought cocoa beans from the West Indies to Massachusetts. Shortly thereafter, the first American chocolate factory was created.

Today, chocolate is a multi-billion dollar business, and its popularity is still growing. Although we may never really know why people are so attracted to chocolate, we can guess that it will continue to be a favorite world wide.

**20** This passage is written in the form of a \_\_\_\_\_.

- nonfiction article
- poem
- journal entry
- biographical sketch

C10.6  
RL.8