A Tale of Robin Hood

Deep in England’s Sherwood Forest, there lived a band of Merry Men. These outlaws were loved by the poor, and disliked by rich noblemen.

5 No one dared to enter the forest, because the men lived by no law. The Merry Men made their own rules, but they lived by a motto for all.
“Rob from the rich and give to the poor,”

10 they shouted from tree to tree.
If a person tried to hide his money,
the Merry Men would take a fee.

The outlaws may seem like wicked men,
but the truth of their character was told
15 through their noble actions,
when they gave ‘way everything that they stole.
All money and possessions,
Were given to the poor of Nottingham.
These peasants were very grateful,
20 For Robin Hood and his Merry Men.

Out of the wood, stepped a man
with a feather in his hat.
He stood tall in his green suit
and strapped a longbow across his back.
25 He peered toward the city of Nottingham, where the people made a fuss. “Robin, why do you go so fast?” (Little John exclaimed.) “Can’t you ever wait for us?”
52 You can tell the poem is written in third-person point of view because —

F a narrator is speaking

G the Merry Men tell the story

H Robin Hood is speaking

J Little John relates the story
Analysis

F  *Choice F is correct.* Third-person point of view is used when a narrator relates the story to the reader.

G  *Choice G is incorrect.* The Merry Men do not tell the story.

H  *Choice H is incorrect.* Robin Hood is not speaking.

J  *Choice J is incorrect.* Little John does not relate the story.
Inference

53 The reader can tell that no one went into the forest because —

A it was haunted
B Robin Hood lived there
C they were afraid of the Merry Men
D it was forbidden by law
Analysis

A  Choice A is incorrect. The selection does not say that the forest is haunted.

B  Choice B is incorrect. Although Robin Hood lived there, people were afraid of all the Merry Men, not just Robin Hood.

C  Choice C is correct. People did not go into the forest because they feared that the Merry Men, who “lived by no law,” would attack.

D  Choice D is incorrect. Going into the forest was not forbidden by law.
54 Which of the following is true about the poem?

F It is written in free verse.
G It is written in rhyming couplets.
H There is a rhyme scheme.
J There is no rhyme scheme.
Analysis

F  Choice F is incorrect. The poem follows a specific rhyme scheme, so it is not written in free verse.

G  Choice G is incorrect. Alternating lines in the poem rhyme, so it is not written in couplets.

H  Choice H is correct. The poem follows a particular rhyme scheme of alternating rhyming lines.

J  Choice J is incorrect. There is a rhyme scheme.
55 What is the meaning of the word motto as it is used in the poem?

A  Fairness
B  Saying
C  Law
D  Message
Analysis

A  Choice A is incorrect. Motto does not mean “fairness.”

B  Choice B is correct. A motto can be defined as “a saying or phrase.”

C  Choice C is incorrect. A motto is not defined as “a law.”

D  Choice D is incorrect. A motto is not defined as “a message.”
56 You can tell from the poem that Robin Hood and the Merry Men were —

F thieves and heroes
G thrown into jail
H living in Nottingham
J taking money for themselves
Analysis

F  *Choice F is correct.* Information in the poem supports the idea that Robin Hood and the Merry Men were thieves because they took money from the rich and that they were heroes because they then gave it away to those in need.

G  *Choice G is incorrect.* The poem does not say that Robin Hood and the Merry Men were thrown into jail.

H  *Choice H is incorrect.* Robin Hood and the Merry Men lived in England’s Sherwood Forest; they gave the money they took to the poor in Nottingham.

J  *Choice J is incorrect.* Robin Hood and the Merry Men took money, but they gave it to the poor; they did not keep it for themselves.
57 Read line 15 from the poem:

*through their noble actions*

Which meaning from the dictionary selection below best defines the word *noble* in the poem line?

A Definition 1
B Definition 2
C Definition 3
D Definition 4

*Noble [noh-buhl] 1. Set apart by rank or position 2. Honorable and high-minded 3. A special society class 4. An ancient gold coin*
Tip!
Replace the word in the selection with the definition to see if it fits.

Analysis

A  *Choice A is incorrect.* Replacing the word would result in “through their set apart by position actions,” which does not make sense. This definition could refer to the rich, who are set apart by position because of their money.

B  *Choice B is correct.* Replacing the word would result in “through their honorable actions,” which makes sense. The word *noble* means “honorable or high-minded” as it is used in the poem.

C  *Choice C is incorrect.* Replacing the word would result in “through their special society class actions,” which does not make sense.

D  *Choice D is incorrect.* Replacing the word would result in “through their ancient gold coin actions,” which does not make sense.
How many stanzas are found in the poem?

F  One
G  Four
H  Six
J  Seven
Tip!

A stanza is a grouping of lines in poetry.

Analysis

F  Choice F is incorrect. There is one stanza on card 4 of 4.

G  Choice G is incorrect. In this poem, each stanza is a group of four lines.

H  Choice H is incorrect. There are seven stanzas, not six; you may have miscounted.

J  Choice J is correct. There are seven stanzas in the poem.
Sarah wrote this paper about best friends. Read Sarah’s paper and think about the changes she should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

**Kay and Katie**

(1) Kay and Katie called themselves Super Ks. (2) They were best friends and spent hours together every week. (3) They were in the same grade, but not in the same class. (4) They saw each other at recess because their teachers took their classes outside at the same times each day. (5) They liked the same music and the same books. (6) Both girls had a
sister, but Kay’s sister was older, while Katie’s sister was younger.

(7) They both loved to swim and to play soccer. (8) They even liked the same kinds of food, especially pizza.

(9) Their friend Ashley did not like pizza at all. (10) Sometimes they dressed alike. (11) They would talk the knight before and decide what they should wear the next day. (12) They looked very much alike because their hair was the same shade of brown, and they were the same height. (13) When they dressed alike, it was hard to tell them apart from behind.
(14) But when you looked at their faces, you saw one very big difference.

(15) Katie did not have a scar on her rite cheek.

(16) When Kay was six years old, she had been riding in her mother’s car when someone ran through a red light and hit them. (17) She had several broken bones and lots of cuts and bruises. (18) Everything seemed to heal well except for the deep cut she got on her cheek. (19) It ran from just under her eye almost down to the corner of her mouth. (20) The doctors told her that it would fade some as she got older. (21) They also
said that they would be able to do some plastic surgery so that the scar would not be so noticeable.

(22) Kay didn’t really think about the scar much anymore. (23) The only time she thought about it was when she looked in the mirror, and she tried not to do that any more than she had to. (24) It didn’t bother her much, either, when people stared at her. (25) She knew what they saw. (26) She usually just turned away so they couldn’t see her face.
61 Which sentence could BEST be added after sentence 5?

A They liked rap music and reading mystery novels.
B Kay liked rap music, but Katie liked rock music.
C Kay liked biographies, while Katie liked outer space novels.
D Ashley did not like to read mystery books because they scared her.
Analysis

A  *Choice A is correct.* This sentence gives further details about the kinds of music and books both girls liked.

B  *Choice B is incorrect.* This sentence does not support the idea that Kay and Katie liked the same kind of music.

C  *Choice C is incorrect.* This sentence does not support the idea that Kay and Katie liked the same kind of books.

D  *Choice D is incorrect.* This sentence is not about Kay or Katie and does not belong in the story.
What change, if any, should be made to sentence 11?

F  Change *decide* to *decided*

G  Change *knight* to *night*

H  Add a comma after *before*

J  Make no change
Analysis

F  Choice F is incorrect. This sentence is written in the present tense, so this is the correct spelling of the word decide. Decided is the past-tense form of the verb decide.

G  Choice G is correct. The girls are talking at night—the period between sunset and sunrise. Knight can be defined as “a man who was required to serve a lord as a soldier on horseback.”

H  Choice H is incorrect. A comma is not necessary after the word before because “decide what they should wear the next day” cannot stand as a sentence. A comma is used before a coordinating conjunction (but, and, or, nor, for, so, yet) to join independent clauses (clauses that could be sentences on their own).

J  Choice J is incorrect. The word knight should be changed to night.
63 What change, if any, should be made to sentence 15?

A Change *did not* to *wouldn’t*
B Change *a* to *an*
C Change *rite* to *right*
D Make no change
Analysis

A  *Choice A is incorrect.* The words *did not* are used correctly in sentence 15.

B  *Choice B is incorrect.* *A* is the correct indefinite article because *scar* does not start with a vowel. The indefinite article *a* is used before a singular countable noun to refer to one person or thing not previously known or specified. The indefinite article *an* is used instead of *a* in front of words with an initial vowel sound.

C  *Choice C is correct.* The sentence is about the *right*—the side of something that lies east when you are facing north—side of Katie’s face. *Rite* is a formal ceremony.

D  *Choice D is incorrect.* *Rite* should be changed to *right.*