

Grade 5

Unit 4

Assessment Guide: Unit Assessment

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4.1

Unit 4
Assessment

Spelling Assessment

Write the spelling words as your teacher calls them out.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

Unit Assessment—*A Knight's Tale: Don Quixote*

Reading Comprehension

Today you will read two selections. After reading the first selection, you will answer several questions based on it. Then, you will read the second selection and answer several questions based on it. Some of the questions have two parts. You should answer Part A of the question before you answer Part B.

“The Life of a Knight”

Becoming a Knight

- 1 Depending on his rank, the squire might be knighted any time between the ages of 16 and 20. Often a young man of high rank was knighted at an earlier age. Normally, a young man was knighted in a solemn ceremony. He stayed up all night, praying that he would be a worthy knight. Then he would be presented with spurs, a sword, a shield, and a helmet. His sponsor, usually the lord who had taken him in as a page, would tap him lightly on the shoulder with a sword and dub him Sir Something-or-Other.
- 2 During wartime the ceremony might not be so elaborate. There would be no time to stay up all night and pray. A young man simply might be handed a helmet and a sword, be tapped on the shoulder by a higher-ranking man, and sent into battle.
- 3 Not all knights were born into noble families. The rank of knight was one of the only positions of nobility that a poor man could hope to attain. Since nobles were usually desperate for good fighting men, a soldier who showed bravery in battle would occasionally be made a knight as a reward.

A Knight's Attire

- 4 An armored knight on horseback was a great fighting machine. Arrows from enemy archers could bounce harmlessly off the steel plates. The armor also protected him from an enemy knight's sword and lance, a long, wooden, metal-tipped pole.
- 5 In the early Middle Ages, armor was made of sheets of chain mail—metal rings—reinforced with plates of steel in key areas. A shirt of chain mail weighed about 25 pounds. Under the mail, the knight wore a shell of thick, hard leather.
- 6 By 1400 CE, chain mail was replaced by hinged and fitted steel plates that covered a knight from head to foot. A suit of armor could weigh as much as 65 pounds. It was not easy to move around in these metal suits. That's why knights needed help getting into the saddle by their squires. But learning to move quickly in armor was a skill that knights had to learn if they were going to survive. On horseback, a knight was a dangerous soldier. If a knight fell off his horse, however, he was a sitting duck, unable to stand up quickly without help. After a fierce battle, a knight would sometimes need the help of a blacksmith to get his dented helmet off his head.

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Men of Honor

- 7 In the early Middle Ages, some knights could be a problem for their lords. After all, they were armed, violent men who settled arguments with their swords. They were the lord's vassals, and their job was to protect the lord from his enemies. But often lords felt threatened by their own knights.
- 8 To control the knights and their dangerous behavior, lords created a set of rules that knights should follow. These rules were called the Code of Chivalry. Knights were supposed to be generous, courteous, loyal, and honorable.
- 9 The Code of Chivalry required knights to follow certain rules of fighting. If a knight surrendered, he couldn't try to escape. He had to fight fairly. He could not cheat.
- 10 Chivalry also required knights to be courteous to women. A part of the code called for knights to show courtly love to a lady. A knight would pledge his honor to a lady and would perform acts of bravery to win her approval. The knight called himself his lady's vassal, placing himself below her just as a vassal placed himself below a lord. A knight who fought in a tournament would often tie his lady's scarf to his helmet to show that he was fighting on her behalf.
- 11 People loved to hear romantic stories about the adventures of knights and their ladies. Troubadours wrote long songs that told the stories of courtly lovers, and minstrels traveled about, singing and performing these songs for those who would pay to listen.

The End of the Mounted Knight

- 12 What happened to knights? Remember you read earlier that castles became useless as armies started using cannons. The same thing happened to knights. Steel armor was fine protection against arrows and swords. But it was useless against cannonballs and bullets. However, knights did not disappear completely. Rulers continued to offer knighthood to men who had provided services to their kingdoms other than fighting. Explorers, artists, and scientists could become knights for outstanding achievements in their fields. Indeed, in Great Britain famous people are still awarded knighthoods today.

Questions

1. In paragraph 2, the text says the knighting ceremony might not be so elaborate during wartime. How would a wartime knighting ceremony be different from other times, and why might it not be as elaborate?

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The following question has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

2. **Part A:** Use the following chart to compare and contrast chain mail to steel plates.

	Chain Mail	Steel Plates
Made from what material?		
How heavy?		
What part of the body did it cover?		

Part B: Select one armor characteristic from the chart and write a sentence that compares or contrasts the characteristic between the two types of armor.

3. At the end of the selection, the text says that castles and knights became useless because of the same reason. What changed, and how did it make castles and knights useless?

4. Why did lords make rules for the knights to follow?
- A. The lords wanted to control the knights' dangerous behavior.
 - B. The lords wanted the knights to be respected.
 - C. The lords had good manners and wanted others to be polite as well.
 - D. The lords did not make rules for the knights to follow.
5. The text explains the Code of Chivalry that the knights were to follow. Which of the following is **not** an example of something that was part of that code?
- A. The knights were to stand by their lords and always fight for them.
 - B. The knights were to try to escape if captured and flee.
 - C. The knights were to show great respect for a lady and work to win her approval.
 - D. The knights were to show good manners and be giving to others.

Informational Text Comprehension Score: _____ / 5 points

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“The Story of King Arthur”

- 1 Once upon a time, when Rome was still the greatest city in the world, there lived a brave and handsome young man named Arthur. His home was in England, near the city of London. He lived with the good knight Sir Hector. Arthur always called Sir Hector father.
- 2 Sir Hector and Arthur lived in a square, gray castle. At each corner was a round tower. The castle had a courtyard in the center and was surrounded by a moat. There was a drawbridge that could be raised or lowered. When the drawbridge was raised, the castle was a little island, making it difficult for enemies to attack.
- 3 On one side of the moat were woods. Arthur spent a great deal of his time in those woods. He liked to lie under the trees and gaze up at the blue sky. Old oak trees stood like giants watching over the ground where they had grown for centuries. Arthur could look between the oak tree trunks and see rabbits and squirrels running about. Sometimes a herd of brown deer with shy dark eyes would pass, holding their graceful heads high in the air. Other times a flock of birds with brilliant colors rose from the bushes. There was no sound except the tapping of a woodpecker. The only motion might be from the fluttering of leaves or the swaying of flowers half buried in green moss.
- 4 Sometimes when he was in the woods, Arthur would hear bursts of merry laughter, the tinkling of bells, and the jingling of spurs. Then he would know that dashing knights and alluring ladies were riding down the road which ran beside the trees. Soon the knights would appear on horses. The

horses were brown, black, and white. They had brightly decorated saddles and bridles with silver bells dangling from them. Often the saddles were made of ivory or ebony, and they had rubies or emeralds on them. The knights wore helmets laced with slender gold chains. Their chain mail was made of tiny links of steel, so fine and light that they hardly weighed more than a cloth coat. Usually the legs of the knights were covered in steel armor. Their spurs were steel, or even gold. The ladies sat on horses with long ribbons of purple, white, or scarlet silk. Their horses also had decorated saddles and swinging silver bells. The robes of the ladies were very beautiful, being made of velvet or silk trimmed with fur. In those difficult times, however, the roads were unsafe, so not many knights and ladies passed by the woods where Arthur spent time. Arthur liked to watch the knights and ladies flashing by on their horses. Better still, he liked to see the pretty faces of the ladies, and hear their happy voices.

- 5 Sometimes the knights and ladies came to visit Sir Hector. Arthur would hurry from the forest to the castle to see them. Sir Hector would stand on the lowered drawbridge to happily greet his guests. Once they passed over the drawbridge, Sir Hector led them into the courtyard. When they entered the courtyard, Sir Hector would take a huge hammer and beat it on a table. Immediately the castle's squires and servants would come running from all over to take the horses of the knights and ladies. Sir Hector's wife and daughters would then appear. Carefully, the wife and daughters would remove the armor of the knights. They would offer golden tubs of water and towels for washing, and afterwards, they would place velvet cloaks upon the shoulders of the knights and ladies. The guests would then go to the supper table.

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- 6 Arthur did not spend all his time dreaming in the woods or gazing at knights and ladies. For many hours of the day he practiced fighting in the courtyard. It was the custom in England to train boys of noble birth to be knights. As soon as they were old enough, they were taught to ride. Later on, they lived much among the ladies and maidens, learning gentle manners. Under the care of the knights, they learned to hunt, to carry a lance properly, and to use the sword; and having gained this skill, they were made squires if they had shown themselves to be of good character.

Questions

6. What is the setting of this story?
- A. In the past near Rome
 - B. In the present in London
 - C. In the past in London
 - D. In the past outside of London
7. Based on the description from paragraph 3, which adjective best describes the woods?
- A. peaceful
 - B. dark
 - C. boring
 - D. lively

The following question has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

8. **Part A:** In paragraph 4, the author states that the ladies were alluring. What is the meaning of *alluring*?

- A. attractive
- B. intelligent
- C. humorous
- D. kind

Part B: Which phrase from paragraph 4 best helps the reader determine the meaning of *alluring*?

- A. made of velvet
- B. long ribbons of purple, white, or scarlet silk
- C. happy voices
- D. pretty faces

9. Why weren't there many knights and ladies on the road near the castle?

- A. The roads were bumpy.
- B. The roads were dark.
- C. The roads were unsafe.
- D. The roads were empty.

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The following question has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

10. **Part A:** Box 1 lists the things that Hector and his family would do when the knights and ladies would arrive at the castle. Look at paragraph 5, and then list the actions in the appropriate column in Box 2.

Box 1	
Details from the Story	
remove the armor of the knights	place velvet cloaks on the knights' and ladies' shoulders
greet the guests happily	summon the castle's workers to take the horses
	offer tubs to wash

Box 2	
Sir Hector	Sir Hector's Wife and Daughters

Part B: Based on Sir Hector and his family's actions, what inference can you make about how they felt about the arrival of knights and ladies at their castle?

Literary Text Comprehension Score: _____ / 5 points

Reading Comprehension Total: _____ / 10 points

[illegible]

Writing Prompt Score: _____ / 4 points

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Grammar

Using the information provided in the “Subject” and “Verb” columns of the following chart, fill in the “Agreement” column so the subject and verb provided are in agreement.

Subject	Verb	Agreement
Margarite	draw	1.
the girls	sing	2.
we	play	3.
you	to be	4.
Mr. Henderson	to be	5.
the puppies	to be	6.
I	to be	7.
he	to look	8.

Write complete sentences for any two of the subject-verb agreement statements you created in the chart above.

9. _____

10. _____

For each of the following series of items, write a complete sentence using commas correctly.

red blue orange
blue sky warm sunshine crashing waves
cereal milk juice
large whales graceful dolphins colorful clownfish

11.

12.

13.

14.

Grammar Score: ____ / 14 points

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Morphology

Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

- Many people consider George Washington to be a _____ president.
(great/greatness)
- The _____ of the movie made Thomas laugh.
(silly/silliness)
- The _____ of the ice cream felt good on the hot summer day.
(cold/coldness)
- When the light was suddenly turned on in the darkened room, its _____ hurt my eyes.
(bright/brightness)
- The house on the corner has been _____ for six months.
(evacuate/vacant)
- The _____ of the town before the storm went smoothly.
(evacuation/vacancy)
- I could not concentrate on my homework because I was _____ by the loud music playing in the next room.
(subtracted/distracted)
- Bees are _____ to flowers that produce a great deal of pollen.
(attracted/detracted)

Complete each sentence by creating a new word using the correct prefix or suffix and the root word in parentheses.

il–

ir–

inter–

9. If my writing is _____, it will be difficult for the teacher to check my work. (legible)
10. It is _____ to drive through a red stoplight. (legal)
11. If it is made well, the pieces of a puzzle will _____ easily. (lock)
12. The sticker Janice placed on her notebook was meant to be permanent, so it was _____. (removable)

Morphology Score: _____ / 12 points

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Answer Key

UNIT ASSESSMENT ANSWER KEY

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Spelling Assessment

Write the spelling words as your teacher calls them out.

1. drowsiness
2. friendliness
3. greatness
4. steadiness
5. attract
6. distract
7. extract
8. tractor
9. evacuate
10. vacancy
11. vaccinate
12. vacuum

I was attracted to the stories of the knight's courage during many adventures.

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The End of the Mounted Knight

- 12 What happened to knights? Remember you read earlier that castles became useless as armies started using cannons. The same thing happened to knights. Steel armor was fine protection against arrows and swords. But it was useless against cannonballs and bullets. However, knights did not disappear completely. Rulers continued to offer knighthood to men who had provided services to their kingdoms other than fighting. Explorers, artists, and scientists could become knights for outstanding achievements in their fields. Indeed, in Great Britain famous people are still awarded knighthoods today.

Questions

1. In paragraph 2, the text says the knighting ceremony might not be so elaborate during wartime. How would a wartime knighting ceremony be different from other times, and why might it not be as elaborate?

Answers may vary, but could include that the knight-to-be would not stay up all night praying; he might simply be handed a helmet and sword; and a high-ranking man might simply tap him on the shoulder and send him into battle.

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The following question has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

2. **Part A:** Use the following chart to compare and contrast chain mail to steel plates.

	Chain Mail	Steel Plates
Made from what material?	metal rings reinforced with plates of steel	hinged and fitted steel plates
How heavy?	about 25 pounds	about 65 pounds
What part of the body did it cover?	protected his upper body	protected the knight from head to toe

Part B: Select one armor characteristic from the chart and write a sentence that compares or contrasts the characteristic between the two types of armor.

Answers may vary, but should include information about the characteristics of the two types of armor and the ways in which they are similar to or different from each other.

3. At the end of the selection, the text says that castles and knights became useless because of the same reason. What changed, and how did it make castles and knights useless?

Both castles and knights became useless after the invention of powerful weapons such as cannons and bullets. Neither castles nor the armor that protected the knights were able to stop these more powerful weapons.

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4. Why did lords make rules for the knights to follow?

- ☒ A. The lords wanted to control the knights' dangerous behavior.
B. The lords wanted the knights to be respected.
C. The lords had good manners and wanted others to be polite as well.
D. The lords did not make rules for the knights to follow.

5. The text explains the Code of Chivalry that the knights were to follow. Which of the following is **not** an example of something that was part of that code?

- A. The knights were to stand by their lords and always fight for them.
☒ B. The knights were to try to escape if captured and flee.
C. The knights were to show great respect for a lady and work to win her approval.
D. The knights were to show good manners and be giving to others.

Informational Text Comprehension Score: _____ / 5 points

10

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6. Arthur did not spend all his time dreaming in the woods or gazing at knights and ladies. For many hours of the day he practiced fighting in the courtyard. It was the custom in England to train boys of noble birth to be knights. As soon as they were old enough, they were taught to ride. Later on, they lived much among the ladies and maidens, learning gentle manners. Under the care of the knights, they learned to hunt, to carry a lance properly, and to use the sword; and having gained this skill, they were made squires if they had shown themselves to be of good character.

Questions

6. What is the setting of this story?
- A. In the past near Rome
 - B. In the present in London
 - C. In the past in London
 - ☒ D. In the past outside of London
7. Based on the description from paragraph 3, which adjective best describes the woods?
- ☒ A. peaceful
 - B. dark
 - C. boring
 - D. lively

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The following question has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

8. **Part A:** In paragraph 4, the author states that the ladies were alluring. What is the meaning of *alluring*?
- ☒ A. attractive
 - B. intelligent
 - C. humorous
 - D. kind

Part B: Which phrase from paragraph 4 best helps the reader determine the meaning of *alluring*?

- A. made of velvet
 - B. long ribbons of purple, white, or scarlet silk
 - C. happy voices
 - ☒ D. pretty faces
9. Why weren't there many knights and ladies on the road near the castle?
- A. The roads were bumpy.
 - B. The roads were dark.
 - ☒ C. The roads were unsafe.
 - D. The roads were empty.

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The following question has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

10. **Part A:** Box 1 lists the things that Hector and his family would do when the knights and ladies would arrive at the castle. Look at paragraph 5, and then list the actions in the appropriate column in Box 2.

Box 1	
Details from the Story	
remove the armor of the knights	place velvet cloaks on the knights' and ladies' shoulders
greet the guests happily	summon the castle's workers to take the horses
	offer tubs to wash

Box 2	
Sir Hector	Sir Hector's Wife and Daughters
greet the guests happily	remove the armor of the knights
summon the castle's workers to take the horses	place velvet cloaks on the knights' and ladies' shoulders
	offer tubs to wash

Part B: Based on Sir Hector and his family's actions, what inference can you make about how they felt about the arrival of knights and ladies at their castle?

Answers may vary, but could include that they were happy to see the guests.

Literary Text Comprehension Score: ____ / 5 points

Reading Comprehension Total: ____ / 10 points

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Writing Prompt: Write a short answer comparing and contrasting the character traits of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza. Discuss how they are similar and how they are different, providing at least two examples from the text supporting each similarity and difference you identify. Include the use of transitional words that compare and contrast in your answer. You may refer to the *Adventures of Don Quixote* Reader.

Answers may vary, but should be evaluated in accordance with the

Writing Prompt Scoring rubric in Lesson 15 of the Teacher Guide.

Writing Prompt Score: ____ / 4 points

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Grammar

Using the information provided in the "Subject" and "Verb" columns of the following chart, fill in the "Agreement" column so the subject and verb provided are in agreement.

Subject	Verb	Agreement
Margarite	draw	1. <i>Margarite draws</i>
the girls	sing	2. <i>the girls sing</i>
we	play	3. <i>we play</i>
you	to be	4. <i>you are</i>
Mr. Henderson	to be	5. <i>Mr. Henderson is</i>
the puppies	to be	6. <i>the puppies are</i>
I	to be	7. <i>I am</i>
he	to look	8. <i>he looks</i>

Write complete sentences for any two of the subject-verb agreement statements you created in the chart above.

9. *Answers may vary, but should include a phrase from 1–8 above.*
10. *Answers may vary, but should include a phrase from 1–8 above.*

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For each of the following series of items, write a complete sentence using commas correctly.

red blue orange
blue sky warm sunshine crashing waves
cereal milk juice
large whales graceful dolphins colorful clownfish

11. *Answers may vary, but must include red, blue, and (or) orange.*
12. *Answers may vary, but must include blue sky, warm sunshine, and crashing waves.*
13. *Answers may vary, but must include cereal, milk, and juice.*
14. *Answers may vary, but must include large whales, graceful dolphins, and colorful clownfish.*

Grammar Score: ____ / 14 points

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Morphology

Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Many people consider George Washington to be a *great* (great/greatness) president.
2. The *silliness* (silly/silliness) of the movie made Thomas laugh.
3. The *cold* (cold/coldness) of the ice cream felt good on the hot summer day.
4. When the light was suddenly turned on in the darkened room, its *brightness* (bright/brightness) hurt my eyes.
5. The house on the corner has been *vacant* (evacuate/vacant) for six months.
6. The *evacuation* (evacuation/vacancy) of the town before the storm went smoothly.
7. I could not concentrate on my homework because I was *distracted* (subtracted/distracted) by the loud music playing in the next room.
8. Bees are *attracted* (attracted/detracted) to flowers that produce a great deal of pollen.

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Complete each sentence by creating a new word using the correct prefix or suffix and the root word in parentheses.

il- ir- inter-

9. If my writing is *illegible*, it will be difficult for the teacher to check my work. (legible)
10. It is *illegal* to drive through a red stoplight. (legal)
11. If it is made well, the pieces of a puzzle will *interlock* easily. (lock)
12. The sticker Janice placed on her notebook was meant to be permanent, so it was *irremovable*. (removable)

Morphology Score: ____ / 12 points

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Acknowledgements

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Amplify CKLA

Amplify staff and contributors, who have worked on this edition of CKLA as well as prior editions of CKLA. This product reflects their expertise, passion, and dedication.



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Educators across the country who have provided essential feedback on previous editions of CKLA, helping us to make the program better for teachers and students.

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