

#### READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

TEST PREP, INDEPENDENT WORK, SMALL GROUP, HOMEWORK, HOMESCHOOL IN OCTOPER



## 5 PRINTABLE B/W & COLOR MULTIPLE CHOICE, SHORT ANSWER & WRITING REFLECTION PAGES

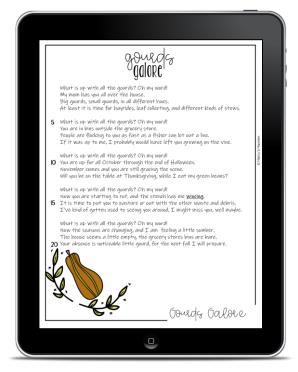
DIGITAL SELF-GRADING IS MULTIPLE CHOICE-TEACHER RECEIVES INSTANT GRADE.

# 5 PRINTABLE POETRY PASSAGES MULTIPLE CHOICE & SHORT ANSWER OPTIONS FOR PRINTABLE VERSION

Likhold can the reader assume after reading Sales of Night?  A. The normator is counting the batis in the sky.  B. The normator is flavourished who beta and wants to learn more about them.  C. The number is flavourished who beta and wants to learn more about them.  C. The number is somewhall them to use that the sky.  D. The number is somewhall them to use the sky.  B. The poem somewhall read that the sky.  B. The poem some and efferent regist.  C. The poem beck leavy arrange risks about batis.  D. The poem beck leavy arrange risks about batis.  D. The poem beck leavy arrange risks about batis.  D. When the Purphoses from the third status help the reader to understand what the word nectured means?  A. Selfacial S. White the phoses flavourish the third status help the reader to understand what the word nectured means?  D. White the Purphoses from the third status help the reader to understand what the word nectured means?  D. White the Purphoses from the third status help the reader to understand what the word nectured means?  D. White the though the proses flavourish the status help the readers which status?  D. Sender of the status represent the poture that is shown.  D. The poem is written from the poem of view of a?  A. Abd. B. A money the second status afters 5-9 most appeads to the readers sense of - A. Sigtl and hearing. B. The own that the corration is no fariable setting.  D. I show that the normatin is in a finally setting.  D. I show that the normatin is in a finally setting.  D. I show that the normatin is in a finally setting.  D. I show that the normatin is in a finally setting.  D. I show that the normatin is in a finally setting.  D. I show that the normatin is in a finally setting.  D. I show that the normatin is in a finally setting.  D. I show that the normatin is in a finally setting.  D. I show that the normatin is in a finally setting.	
B. The narrotin is flascratical with balls and warts to learn more about them. C. The narrotin visibles balls were ying it. D. The narrotin is somewhat flear hid of balls. Livily is this power consistered free warts?  A. All the lates are a different largeth. B. The poemises hipper of flagorithe language. C. The poem beaches you many facts about balls. D. The poemises hipper of flagorithe language. C. The poemises hipper of flagorithe language. C. The poemises hipper of flagorithe language. C. The poemises from the third standarbelp the reader to understand what the word <u>necturnal necess?  A. Ballagorithal ratifications. B. Available of 1971 C. When the day begins to brow. D. It is time for ried U. The photo of the lap of the page in the poembest represents which standard. A. Standard B. Standard D. Standard D</u>	L What can the reader assume after reading "Bats at Night"?
A A that have see and first efficient length.  A filter price may be part of profile branche.  C the poem teacher so unitary facts about bath.  D. The poem does not hymne.  3. Which of the phroses from the third starca help the reader to understand what the word nactural means?  A Bearground and creatures  A Bearground and creatures  A Bearground and creatures  The photo of the top of the page in the poembest represents which starca?  A Starca I.  U. The photo of the top of the page in the poembest represents which starca?  A Starca I.  Starca	The narrator is fascinated with bats and wants to learn more about them.     The narrator watches bats every night.
B. The poem loser type sor of Figuritive language. C. The poem bective system for post about botis. G. The poem bective system for post about botis. G. The poem bective system for post about botis. G. When the Phorease From the third strata help the reader to understand what the word <u>each understands</u> B. Assign podurnal resolutes B. Available of regist C. When the day begins to track G. The phore of by begins to track G. The phore of the page in the poem best represents which startage? A. Stratag S. Stratag G.	Why is this poem considered free verse?
means?  A. Barg-podural arrednes B. Avela of right C. When the day begins to break 0. If its time for resi 4 the photo of the top of the page in the poembest represents which staruzo? A. Starucol B. Starucol B. Starucol C.	B. The poem uses types of Figurative language.     C. The poem feaches you many facts about bots.
B. Availed chight C. When the 'day begins to break 0. If it time for rest  VI he photo of the top of the page in the poembest represents which stanzo?  A. Stanzol B. Stanzol B. Stanzol C. Stanzol B. Stanzol C. Neve of the stanzos represent the pature that is shown.  5. The poem is written from the point of view of a?  A. A tad B. A mosquito C. A persion D. Someone that is not in the poem B. A mosquito C. A persion D. Someone that is not in the poem B. The poem is written from the point of view of a?  A. Stiglf and hearing C. Heaving and tale D. Stanzone that is not in the poem C. The poem is written from the poem C. The poem is written from the poem D. Stanzone that is not in the poem D. Stanzone that is not in the poem D. Stanzone that should be poembered to the readers sense of - D. A. Stanzone that the poember was the poembered that the po	
A Starca 1 8. Starca 2 9. Starca 2 10. None of the starcas represent the picture that is shown.  5. The poem is written from the point of view of a?  A A tad 8. A mosquito C. A persion .  10. Someone that is not in the poem .  6. The magery in the second starca (thes 5-9 most appeals to the readers sense of - A sight and hearing .  6. The magery and table .  7. How does the description in lives it through it of feet the readers understanding of the setting?  7. How does the description in lives it through it of feet the readers understanding of the setting?  8. It is shown that the norration is not similar setting .  8. It shows that the norration is not strained setting .  9. It shows that the norration is not strained setting .  9. It shows that the norration is not strained setting .	B. Awalie at night C. When the day begins to break
8. Stanca 2 C. Stanca 3 D. None of the stancas represent the pature that is shown.  5. The poem is written from the point of view of a	4. The photo at the top of the page in the poem best represents which stanza?
A A bat B. A mosquite C. Someone that is not in the poem B. The imagery in the second starcal three 5-9 most appeals to the reader's sense of - A. Sight and hearing C. Hearing and losels D. Issis and hearing C. Hearing and losels D. Issis and hearing C. Hearing and losels D. Issis and hearing D. Issis and the three products are through 4 of feet the readers understanding of the setting? A. Il though the three products with the policy of the country of the control of the setting? D. It shows that the corrotion is no adding both of myst. C. If shows that the corrotion is no desting both of myst.	B. Stanza 2 C. Stanza 3
8. A managuto C. A persion D. Someone that is not in the poem 6. The regory in the second starzo times 5-9 most appeals to the reader's sense of - A Sight and hearing 8. Sind and hearing C. Hearing and table D. Isale and bouch 7. How does the description in lives I through 4 of feet the readers understanding of the setting? A. It shows that the norrator is no familiar setting. 8. It shows that the norrator is no address both of him. 8. It shows that the norrator is no address post of right.	5. The poem is written from the point of view of a?
A Sight and hearing 8. Final and hearing 10. Hearing and state 11. Hearing and state 11. Hearing and state 12. Hearing and state 13. Hear and state 13. Hearing and state 14. Hearing and state 15. Hearing and state 16. Hearing and state of the setting and state of the setting? 16. Hearing and the normation is no Grantian setting. 16. It shows that the normation is no Grantian setting. 16. It shows that the normation is no Grantian setting.	B. A mosquito C. A person
8. Smill and hearing. C. Hearing and traile. 1. It asks and touch. 7. How does the description in lives if through 4 of Fled the readers understanding of the setting? A. It shows that the norrator watches both of him. 8. It shows that the norrator is in a finalliar setting. C. It shows that the norrator is in a finalliar setting.	6. The imagery in the second stanza (lines 5.4) most appeals to the reader's sense of -
A II shows that the narrator watches bots of len. 8. II shows that the narrator is n a familiar setting. C. II shows that the narrator is watching bots of injul.	B. Smell and hearing C. Hearing and taste
B. It shows that the narrator is in a familiar setting. C. It shows that the narrator is watching bats at night.	7. How does the description in lines I through 4 affect the readers understanding of the setting?
	B. It shows that the narrator is in a familiar setting. C. It shows that the narrator is watching bats at night.
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L	What is the poem "Witches Brew" mostly about?	
2	What type of Figurative language did the author use in line IP	
	The state of the s	
3. 1	what does the word <u>atradious</u> mean in the third stanza?	
4	what happens in the last starvia of the poem?	
5. D	escribe the way that stanzas 3 through 7 lines 5+0 are similar?	
6. II	ndudes the bolded word in line 16 to emphasize –	
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1201	lection Page	Name:	•••
What do you think was the auth	nors main purpose for writing the like or dislike about the poem?	"Bats at Night"? What d	d you
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		Mark	vent ata
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		J.	



DIGITAL READING PASSAGES
SELF-GRADING WITH
MULTIPLE CHOICE
6-7 COMPREHENSION
QUESTIONS EACH PASSAGE

### PRACTICE THESE SKILLS:

- \*VISUALIZATION
- \* VOCABULARY
- \*INFERENCE
- \*MAIN MESSAGE

- \* FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE
- \* POINT OF VIEW
- \* TEXT EVIDENCE
- \* THEME



#### POEM STYLES INCLUDE:

Lyrical, Free Verge, Humorong, Acrostic & Rhyming