

Summative Assessment #4 for In Days of Old, Before Columbus



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In Days of Old
Summative Assessment #4
Selected Response

This is the summative assessment that will assess all twelve standards taught in the entire unit.

Duration: 30 minutes

Standard(s) Assessed: SS.A.1.2.1.3.1, SS.A.1.2.2.3.1, SS.A.1.2.3.3.1, SS.A.2.2.1.3.1, SS.A.2.2.2.3.1, SS.A.2.2.2.3.2, SS.A.2.2.2.3.3, SS.A.2.2.3.3.1, SS.A.2.2.3.3.2, SS.A.2.2.4.3.1, SS.A.2.2.5.3.1, SS.A.2.2.6.3.1

Description of Assessment Activity:

The final assessment for the unit is a multiple-choice test. Each question will be constructed so as to require synthesis of information learned rather than simple recall. Four answer choices will be given for each question. Included will be three questions each to assess all twelve standards identified for this unit. A graphic of a timeline will be supplied for use with the assessment.

Teacher Directions: Distribute the test. Since this is a social studies test and the vocabulary is above third grade reading level, the teacher will read the test to the students.

Student Directions: Write your name on the paper. Follow as your teacher reads each question and answer choice. Mark your answer by filling in the bubble next to your answer choice. Proofread your paper when you are finished. You will have 30 minutes to complete this test.

Scoring Method & Criteria:

Scoring will be standard percentage correct. A key will be provided to the teacher.

Name _____

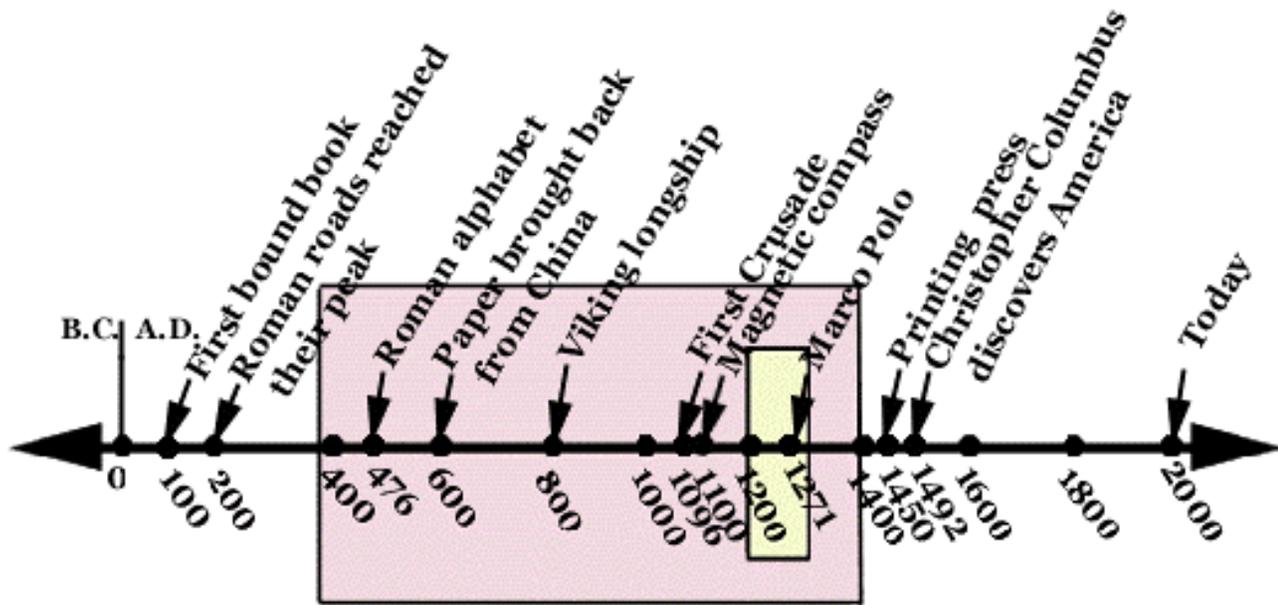
In Days of Old

Summative Assessment #4

Follow as your teacher reads each question and answer choices. Mark your answer by filling in the circle before your answer choice.

1. During the Middle Ages few people had books and could read. Near the end of the Middle Ages, what person made books available to more people?
 - A. Marco Polo brought paper back from China.
 - B. Christopher Columbus read maps.
 - C. Gutenberg invented the printing press.
 - D. King John could read.
2. During the Middle Ages, manors were under attack and the people working at the manor needed to be protected. What is an idea of how to protect the people and still get the work in the manor done?
 - A. Lords would protect the peasants in exchange for work being done.
 - B. Knights went to war.
 - C. Walls had very small windows.
 - D. Serfs worked in the fields and cared for the animals.
3. One major event changed the lives of the people during the Middle Ages. Many nobles were killed in battle leaving few lords and kings to run the manors. Peasants had to learn to depend on themselves for protection and to get the things they needed to live. What event caused all these changes?
 - A. Crusades
 - B. Sickness
 - C. Mean knights
 - D. Vikings
4. You want to find out about building a castle. Where could you look for information about castles?
 - A. Ask the queen
 - B. In the dictionary
 - C. In a novel called Castle Puzzles
 - D. Encyclopedia, volume C
5. I want to use my computer and the Internet to find information about Marco Polo. What might I find on the Internet?
 - A. A movie of Marco Polo in China
 - B. A Web page made by Marco Polo
 - C. Drawings of Marco Polo trading with the Chinese
 - D. A photograph of Marco Polo and his family
6. My friend wants to know what the word “cuneiform” means. Where can my friend find the actual meaning?
 - A. In the dictionary
 - B. Ask his baby sister
 - C. In an atlas
 - D. In the Math Blasters program

Use this timeline to answer the next three questions.



7. Which of these could **not** have used a magnetic compass?
 - A. Marco Polo
 - B. Christopher Columbus
 - C. Vikings
 - D. You

8. Which event happened **before** the invention of the magnetic compass and **after** the development of the Roman alphabet?
 - A. Paper was brought from China.
 - B. The printing press was invented.
 - C. Marco Polo traded with Asia.
 - D. Christopher Columbus discovered America.

9. The Middle Ages lasted from about 400 - 1400. Which of these happened during the Middle Ages?
 - A. You rode the bus to school.
 - B. Christopher Columbus discovered America.
 - C. Vikings sailed in longships.
 - D. The printing press was invented.

10. I will become a page when I'm seven and someday will become a knight.
Who is my dad?
- A. A monk
 - B. A lord
 - C. A serf
 - D. A peasant
11. My mom works with my dad in the fields all day. She also helps take care of the oxen and goats. What will I do when I grow up?
- A. Be a squire
 - B. Dress my knight
 - C. Work in the fields
 - D. Work in the church
12. My sister just married a knight and moved to another manor. Someday she may live in a castle. Where do I live?
- A. In a grass hut
 - B. In a manor house
 - C. In the woods
 - D. On a Viking ship
13. Where do the peasants in the manor get their bread?
- A. They go to the grocery store
 - B. They grow the wheat and make the bread.
 - C. The king gives it to them.
 - D. They don't eat bread.
14. While most of the peasants are busy in the fields, some peasants are caring for the animals. What might the animals be used for?
- A. To take pony rides
 - B. Many peasants had pets.
 - C. Oxen would pull the plow in the field.
 - D. Horse racing was a fun activity.
15. Some peasants ran shops in the towns in the manor. What might a shopkeeper do?
- A. Make armor
 - B. Feed horses
 - C. Make sandwiches
 - D. Teach the page good manners
16. Why did the peasants work for the lord?
- A. They traded work for protection.
 - B. They liked their lord.
 - C. The lords forced them to work.
 - D. Peasants only worked for kings.

17. The feudal government was like a pyramid of power. How did the king get to the top of the pyramid?
- A. The people voted the king to the top.
 - B. Kings were mean and fought anyone that tried to take the power away.
 - C. Kings had the most power because they had the most land.
 - D. Kings were not as powerful as the knights.
18. Why were the knights happy to defend the lord's manor?
- A. The lords gave the knights land in exchange for their help.
 - B. The lords were very nice.
 - C. The knights needed a friend.
 - D. The knights got their armor from the lords.
19. Which list of events shows the correct order of developments in transportation?
- A. Viking longships, animals, wheeled vehicles
 - B. Animals, Viking longships, wheeled vehicles
 - C. Wheeled vehicles, Viking longships, animals
 - D. Animals, wheeled vehicles, Viking longships
20. You are a Roman soldier with orders to take a written message to an officer in a nearby village. It is important that you get there as quickly as possible. How would you do this?
- A. By joining a camel caravan
 - B. By riding a horse along the Roman roads to the nearby village
 - C. By riding in the back of a wagon being pulled by horses
 - D. By running as fast as you can
21. You are an explorer living in Europe at the end of the Middle Ages. You want to take a trip by sea to buy some spices from Asia. Which tool below would be **most** helpful to you in finding your way to Asia?
- A. A map
 - B. A telescope
 - C. A magnetic compass
 - D. An oar
22. Which list of events shows the correct order of developments in written communication?
- A. Printing press, alphabets, pictographs
 - B. Alphabets, printing press, pictographs
 - C. Pictographs, alphabets, printing press
 - D. Alphabets, pictographs, printing press
23. Thor belonged to a caveman tribe. One day his wife had a baby. He wanted to communicate this in a written way to the other cave dwellers. How do you think he communicated this message?
- A. He wrote them a note.
 - B. He drew pictographs on the wall of his cave.
 - C. He wrote a message in cuneiform.
 - D. He wrote a message in hieroglyphics.

24. The development of the Internet has made more information available for us to read.
Which development made books available for many people of the Middle Ages to read?
- A. The development of the pictographs
 - B. The development of hieroglyphics
 - C. The development of the alphabet
 - D. The development of the printing press
25. Man first used his own muscles to move things from one place to another.
He soon learned to train animals to move things for him.
How did the training of animals affect man's life?
- A. It made it easier and faster for man to transport more things.
 - B. It made it difficult for man to train animals.
 - C. It made man lazy.
 - D. It made it harder for man to find good work animals.
26. Longships were an important development in sea transportation.
How did the use of longships by the Vikings affect the lives of people during the Middle Ages?
- A. The longships made people afraid to explore new lands.
 - B. The longships helped the people trade goods and ideas with other people.
 - C. Longships made their lives safer.
 - D. It took a longer time to transport goods on a longship.
27. The Roman alphabet was developed around 476 A.D.
In what way did this development affect the lives of the people of Rome?
- A. The Roman alphabet confused people.
 - B. The Roman alphabet helped people keep records.
 - C. The Roman alphabet made it harder for people to get books.
 - D. The Roman alphabet helped the people build better roads.
28. Which scientific invention from the Middle Ages still helps sailors at sea?
- A. The Roman roads
 - B. The magnetic compass
 - C. Paper
 - D. Armor
29. Most people in the Middle Ages could not read because they had few books.
What scientific invention made books more available?
- A. The printing press
 - B. Chinese paper
 - C. Monks copying the Bible
 - D. Gunpowder

30. Firemen today use an invention from the Middle Ages to knock down doors in a burning building. What invention would these firemen use?
- A. A catapult
 - B. Bow and arrow
 - C. A ladder
 - D. A battering ram
31. People of the Middle Ages loved stories of Robin Hood. Since most people could not read, how did they learn about Robin Hood?
- A. They did not know about Robin Hood.
 - B. Robin Hood came to visit them.
 - C. Troubadours told stories.
 - D. Monks wrote the story.
32. People during the Middle Ages took great pride in building beautiful churches in their manor. What did the people use to decorate the gothic churches?
- A. Stained glass windows
 - B. Wall paper
 - C. Suits of armor
 - D. Sidewalks
33. You like to watch television in the evenings. What did noble children do in the evenings?
- A. They read books.
 - B. They played Tic, Tac, Toe.
 - C. They built catapults.
 - D. They did not like to play.
34. During the Middle Ages there was a demand for goods from the Far East. Why did people want these goods?
- A. These goods cost less than goods made in Europe.
 - B. The Crusaders had brought back goods that people wanted.
 - C. It was easy to travel to the Far East.
 - D. They had different goods than were in Europe.
35. The travels of Marco Polo are important and changed life for the people of the Middle Ages. Why were Marco Polo's travels so important?
- A. He found a new way to America.
 - B. He told stories of the Holy Land.
 - C. He showed that the world was flat.
 - D. He showed the people of Europe things from the Far East that they had never seen before.
36. As the Crusaders traveled to the Holy Land, they traded for many new things that they had not had in Europe. What new good might they have brought back to their manors?
- A. Camels
 - B. Spices
 - C. Leather
 - D. Metal

Name _____

In Days of Old

Answer Key and Standard Identification

Follow as your teacher reads each question and answer choices. Mark your answer by filling in the circle before your answer choice.

(SS.A.1.2.1.3.1)

1. C. Gutenberg invented the printing press.
2. A. Lords would protect the peasants in exchange for work being done.
3. A. Crusades

(SS.A.1.2.2.3.1)

4. D. Encyclopedia, volume C
5. C. Drawings of Marco Polo trading with the Chinese
6. A. In the dictionary

(SS.A.1.2.3.3.1) (Goal 3 Standard 1)

7. C. Vikings
8. A. Paper was brought from China.
9. C. Vikings sailed in longships.

(SS.A.2.2.3.3.1)

10. B. A lord
11. C. Work in the fields
12. B. In a manor house

(SS.A.2.2.3.3.2)

13. B. They grow the wheat and make the bread.
14. C. Oxen would pull the plow in the field.
15. A. Make armor

(SS.A.2.2.4.3.1)

- 16. A. They traded work for protection.
- 17. C. Kings had the most power because they had the most land.
- 18. A. The lords gave the knights land in exchange for the allegiance.

(SS.A.222.3.1)

- 19. D. Animals, wheeled vehicles, Viking longships
- 20. B. By riding a horse along the Roman roads to the nearby village
- 21. C. A magnetic compass

(SS.A.222.3.2)

- 22. C. Pictographs, alphabets, printing press
- 23. B. He drew pictographs on the wall of his cave.
- 24. D. The development of the printing press

(SS.A.2.2.2.3.3)

- 25. A. It made it easier and faster for man to transport more things.
- 26. B. The longships helped the people trade goods and ideas with other people.
- 27. B. The Roman alphabet helped people keep records.

(SS.A.2.2.1.3.1)

- 28. B. The magnetic compass
- 29. A. The printing press
- 30. D. A battering ram

(SS.A.2.2.5.3.1)

- 31. C. Troubadours told stories.
- 32. A. Stained glass windows
- 33. B. They played Tic, Tac, Toe.

(SS.A.2.2.6.3.1)

- 34. D. They had different goods than were in Europe.
- 35. D. He showed the people of Europe things from the Far East that they had never seen before.
- 36. B. Spices