

Name _____

This, That, These, and Those

The adjectives *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those* tell which one or which ones. *This* and *that* modify singular nouns. *These* and *those* modify plural nouns. *This* and *these* refer to objects that are close by. *That* and *those* refer to objects farther away.

This shirt I have on is like that one in the store window.

These pencils just fit in the pocket, but those pens on the desk did not fit.

- Do not use *here* or *there* after *this*, *that*, *these*, or *those*.
 - No:** This here article is about NASA. That there one is about new computers.
 - Yes:** This article is about NASA. That one is about new computers.
- Do not use *them* in place of *these* or *those*.
 - No:** She wrote them articles for *Newsweek*.
 - Yes:** She wrote those articles for *Newsweek*.

Directions Write the letter of the sentence in which the underlined part is correct.

- _____ 1. A That there space capsule is smaller than I realized.
 B That space capsule is smaller than I realized.
- _____ 2. A I think them astronauts were brave to travel in it.
 B I think those astronauts were brave to travel in it.
- _____ 3. A Is that spacesuit the one worn by John Glenn?
 B Is those spacesuit the one worn by John Glenn?
- _____ 4. A This here time line shows the history of space flight.
 B This time line shows the history of space flight.
- _____ 5. A Robert Goddard helped design these early rockets.
 B Robert Goddard helped design them early rockets.

Directions Write each sentence. Use the correct adjective in ().

6. Will (that, those) storm reach Florida today?

7. If it does, NASA will postpone (this, these) shuttle launch.

8. Use (them, those) binoculars to view the launch.



Home Activity Your child learned about *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*. Write the words on four index cards. Ask your child to match each word with the appropriate category: singular near, singular far, plural near, plural far.

Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow.

The President Pitches!

A Baseball Tradition Begins

by Katherine L. House, Highlights

1 April 14, 1910, was more than just another spring day in Washington, D.C. It was Opening Day of the baseball season. That afternoon, the hometown Nationals would play the “lid lifter,” their first game of the year.

2 Plenty of people left work early for the 3:45 P.M. matchup at the ballpark. By game time, the temperature reached nearly 70 degrees. More than 13,000 fans, most of them men, jammed into wooden seats and bleachers. Few seemed to mind that the Nationals, often called the “Nats,” had finished last in the American League one year earlier. Instead, fans were looking forward to the promise of a new season.

3 Even President William Howard Taft decided to show his support. Like other fans, the 27th president was dressed in a suit and tie and wore a bowler hat. Taft, his wife, Helen, and their friends sat in chairs in a box in the first row. Patriotic bunting adorned the railing in front of them.

4 Taft could have sat in a box high up in the stadium reserved for presidents, but he preferred to watch the action with the rest of the crowd.

5 One newspaper predicted that the game would be a “pitchers’ battle.” After all, the Nationals’ right-handed pitcher Walter Johnson boasted one of the fastest pitches in baseball. For the Philadelphia Athletics, dependable lefty Eddie Plank would step on the mound. But it was another pitcher who would make headlines that day.

President Taft Plays Ball

6 Before the game started, the umpire walked over to the president in his first-row box and handed him a new baseball. The president took off his dress gloves, while Mrs. Taft held the ball. Taft, a six-foot right-hander, then stood up. With his hat firmly in place, he prepared to throw the ball. Washington catcher Gabby Street waited for the pitch at home plate. But Taft surprised everyone by hurling the ball all the way to the pitcher’s mound, where Walter Johnson caught it. Johnson, one of the best pitchers of his day, recalled that Taft’s aim was “very good.”

A Tradition Begins

7 Taft’s small act turned into a big deal. Fans expected a fire chief, mayor, or another politician to throw out the first ball on Opening Day. Never had anyone as important as a U.S. president handled the honors.

8 Sportswriters and fans saw Taft’s pitch as more than a simple throw. *The Washington Post* reported, “Of course, it goes without saying that after President Taft had done his part so nobly, the Nationals simply could not lose—and they didn’t.” Johnson pitched a one-hitter, and the Nationals shut out the Athletics, 3–0. Johnson and Taft were the stars of the day. *The Sporting News* declared Taft’s pitch a “momentous event in the history of the national game.” It boasted that Taft, by throwing out the first pitch, had endorsed the game as one “worthy of the patronage of every class of people in this broad land.”

9 Even Walter Johnson thought the president had done something special. The Nationals’ pitcher asked a friend to deliver the ball he caught to the White House with a note asking the president to sign it. Taft struggled to write on the small, round object, but he managed to scribble more than his name:

10 *For Walter Johnson, with the hope that he may continue to be as formidable as in yesterday’s game.*

11 A messenger delivered the prized souvenir to the ballpark where Johnson proudly showed it off to his teammates.

12 Walter Johnson didn’t know how special the pitch would turn out to be. In fact, Taft’s throw that day started a famous tradition. Since 1910, every president except Jimmy Carter has tossed out the first ball at least once to celebrate Opening Day. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt did it eight times. He had more opportunities because he held the office longer than anyone else.

13 The custom benefited presidents—and the game of baseball. Pictures of the commander in chief at the ballpark helped him score points with the public. And the custom helped to turn baseball into the popular sport of the country—its national pastime.

43 *The Sporting News* reported that baseball was now “worthy of the patronage of every class of people in this broad land.” What does the word “patronage” refer to?

- A** the fans’ attendance
- B** the president’s pitch
- C** the players’ success
- D** the game’s popularity

44 According to the passage, how did President Taft surprise people?

- A** He attended the game with Mrs. Taft.
- B** He wore a suit and bowler hat to the game.
- C** He threw the ball all the way to Walter Johnson.
- D** He requested to throw the first pitch.

45 The author calls the ball Taft signed a “prized souvenir” because the ball was

- A** an important reminder of a big event
- B** worth a lot of money even before it was signed
- C** given to the pitcher of the winning team
- D** pitched by other presidents as well

46 How does the author’s description of other presidents contribute to the reader’s understanding of the passage?

- A** It shows how the tradition of presidents throwing pitches has changed over time.
- B** It proves that most presidents are fans of the “national pastime.”
- C** It demonstrates how strong of an impact Taft’s first pitch had.
- D** It supports the idea that Taft was better than average at pitching baseballs.

- 47** Which sentence from the passage **best** supports the idea that pitching may have helped President Taft gain political support?
- A** "Johnson and Taft were the stars of the day."
 - B** "Even Walter Johnson thought the president had done something special."
 - C** "In fact, Taft's throw that day started a famous tradition."
 - D** "Pictures of the commander in chief at the ballpark helped him score points with the public."

- 48** According to the passage, how did Taft's pitch influence the game between the Nationals and the Athletics?
- A** It helped Eddie Plank play better.
 - B** It inspired the Nationals to win.
 - C** It made Walter Johnson proud but nervous.
 - D** It inspired each team to have a one-hitter.

- 49** How did President Taft change the game of baseball?
- A** He made it preferable for presidents to sit with the general public.
 - B** He inspired a practice of presidential pitching on Opening Day.
 - C** He began the tradition of presidents autographing baseballs.
 - D** He started a practice that fire chiefs and mayors later followed.

Directions

Read this passage. Then answer questions 16 through 21.

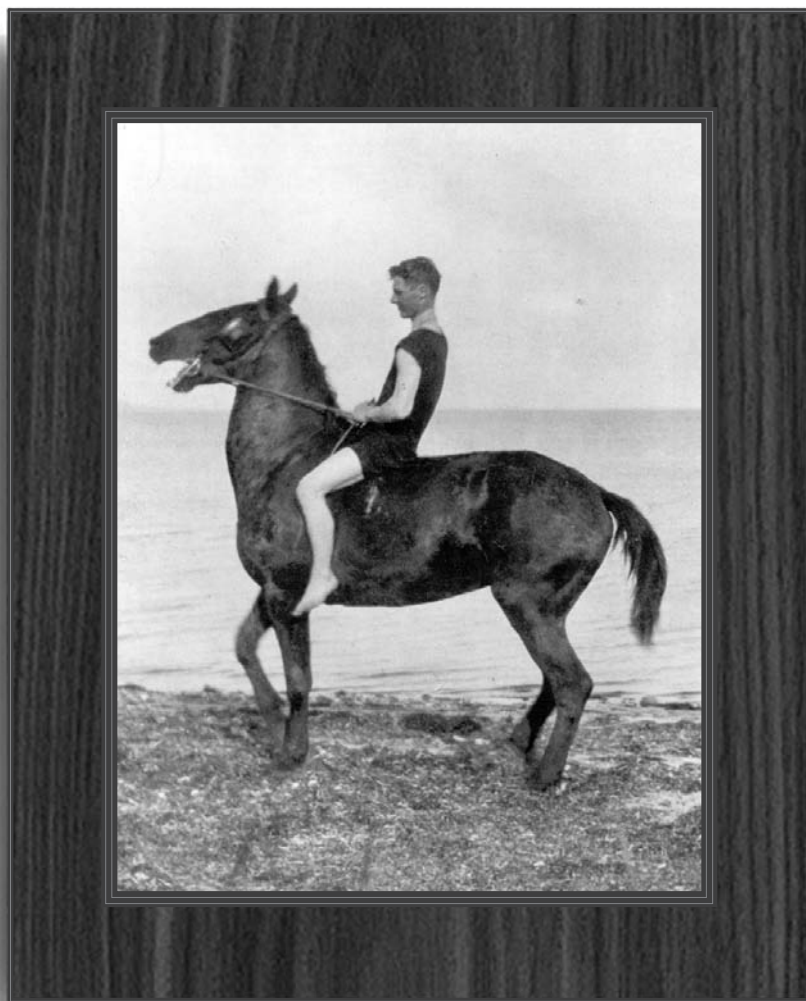
Tell Me Again!

by Else Holmelund Minarik

“Tell me again how you learned to ride a horse,” I would ask my father when I was a little girl in Denmark. I was no more than four years old—too little to learn to ride a horse by myself. But I liked to hear my father tell his story.

And then he would begin.

“When I was a little boy, as little as you are now,” he would say, “I wanted to ride the horses. But I was too small to mount a horse. So I would slip into my father’s stables to be with the horses and admire them. Such big, powerful animals they were!”



Father and
Fiery in
Denmark
many years
ago

Go On

“The gentle workhorses stood quietly in their stalls, eating their hay. I would clamber up the side of one of the stalls and slide over onto the horse’s back.

clamber =
climb

“Then I would clutch its mane and fancy us galloping over the meadows, down to the shore, and even into the sea.

fancy =
imagine

“When I grew tall enough to mount a horse,” he said, “my wish came true.”

“You swim with the horses now,” I said. “You even swim with Fiery. And he has spirit!”

Everybody knew about Fiery, the great black stallion with the fiery temper, and how he behaved when he first came to the stables. He reared in his stall. He snorted and kicked. He rolled his eyes. And everyone was afraid of him. Everyone, except my father.

I wanted to hear more. “Now tell how you made Fiery your friend,” I begged. This was my favorite story.

“Well, little Else,” my father went on, “I just talked to him. I talked as a friend. You must talk to a horse like Fiery.

“I’d say, ‘No, little horse. No, my friend. You can’t run free. You must learn to let me ride you.’

“And soon Fiery began to listen. He knew from my voice that I would be his friend.”

So Fiery let my father teach him to carry a rider. Then Fiery would take my father across the soft green meadows or even into the lively waters of the northern sea.

I loved to see Father riding Fiery bareback into the sea. There they swam, Father and Fiery, out in the cold, clear water.

bareback =
without a
saddle

Often I would watch them from the shore, holding tight to my mother’s hand. They swam so bravely. I was so proud of them!

Then Father and Fiery would come splashing out of the water and gallop along the shore toward us. They made a fine stop—just in time!

Fiery towered over us. He tossed his head and shook a spray of sea water from his glistening black coat.

Father was laughing and patting Fiery’s neck.

And I was making a wish.

I wished that someday I could have a horse, too . . . but a smaller one!

16 What is Fiery like when he first comes to the stables?

- A** He is quiet and lazy.
- B** He is wild and full of spirit.
- C** He makes friends with everyone.
- D** He only lets Else’s father ride him.

17 Where does Else **most** like to watch her father ride Fiery?

- A** on the farm
- B** in the stables
- C** at the seashore
- D** in the meadow

18 Read these sentences from the passage.

“When I was a little boy, as little as you are now,” he would say, “I wanted to ride the horses. But I was too small to mount a horse.”

In the second sentence, “mount” means

- A** feed
- B** talk to
- C** exercise
- D** climb on

19 How does Else feel about horses after watching her father ride Fiery?

- A** She wants a horse just like Fiery.
- B** She has no interest in riding horses.
- C** She would like to have a smaller horse.
- D** She thinks horses should not go into the sea.

20 What does Else learn from her father’s story?

- A** how to train a workhorse
- B** how to swim with a horse
- C** how to make friends with a horse
- D** how to ride a horse without a saddle

Go On