

ANSWER KEY CONTINUED

- 14.** Responses will vary. Lessons that the mother taught her son include:
- A. self-sufficiency;
 - B. independence;
 - C. courage;
 - D. responding well to bad circumstances;
 - E. self-defense.
- Students should identify three of the lessons and explain that they are necessary because the boy's life will not be easy. He will not always be with people who care about him and want to help him.

from Seabiscuit: An American Legend

Selection Test A

pp. 43–44

Comprehension

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. A
- 4. A
- 5. B

Vocabulary

- 6. C
- 7. B
- 8. A
- 9. A
- 10. B

Short Response

- 11.** Seabiscuit's jockey tried to keep Seabiscuit away from the rail because the ground was wet and muddy there.
- 12.** Responses will vary. Students may make the following points in their responses:
- A. Both Pollard and Richards waited for the right moment to make their moves (lines 64–66). This situation creates suspense because the reader does not know whether either horse will win the race.
 - B. Pollard seemed to hesitate for no apparent reason, giving Richards a chance to catch up (lines 96–113). This hesitation creates suspense because the reader does not know what the problem is or what will happen to Seabiscuit and his jockey.
 - C. The winner was not announced until several minutes after the race ended (lines

135–140). This fact creates suspense because the reader does not know who won the race.

Extended Response

- 13.** Responses will vary. Students may provide the following examples to suggest that the author's purpose is to inform:
- A. Hillenbrand describes the conditions of the track (lines 1–4 and 32–40);
 - B. Hillenbrand provides details about the circumstances of the race, such as the starting positions of Seabiscuit and Rosemont (lines 39–47);
 - C. Hillenbrand gives information about Pollard's physical problem (lines 177–178).
- Students may provide the following examples to suggest that the author's purpose is to entertain:
- A. Hillenbrand describes the competition between the two favored horses in great detail (lines 49–50, 64–66, and 127–130);
 - B. Hillenbrand withholds information about Pollard's right eye that, if revealed, might remove some of the suspense of the story (lines 177–178).

from Seabiscuit: An American Legend

Selection Test B/C

pp. 45–46

Comprehension

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. B
- 5. C

Vocabulary

- 6. C
- 7. A
- 8. D
- 9. A
- 10. C

Short Response

- 11.** Responses will vary. Students may use two of the following examples to explain how Hillenbrand intensifies the suspense:
- A. Hillenbrand describes Pollard and Seabiscuit as unexpectedly hesitating and losing ground (lines 95–103);

ANSWER KEY CONTINUED

B. Hillenbrand describes Richards's desperate effort to win (lines 108–113);

C. Hillenbrand notes that the horses seemed to cross the finish line at the same moment (line 131);

D. Hillenbrand explains that several minutes passed before the winner was announced (lines 135–140).

- 12.** When Rosemont began to catch up quickly, Pollard may not have noticed. Pollard was blind in his right eye so he probably could not see Rosemont without turning his head.

Extended Response

- 13.** Responses will vary. Students may make the following points in their responses:

A. Not knowing that Pollard was blind in his right eye adds to the suspense. Richards had to bring Rosemont up on Seabiscuit's right, which was Pollard's blind side. If Hillenbrand had explained earlier that Pollard was blind in his right eye, the outcome of the race would have been more obvious (lines 115–127).

B. Not knowing that Pollard was blind in his right eye takes away from the suspense. When Seabiscuit pulled ahead of the field, it seemed impossible for anyone to catch him, even when he gave up a length or two for no apparent reason. If Hillenbrand had explained earlier that Pollard was blind in his right eye, the race would have been more suspenseful. Knowing that Rosemont was coming up on Pollard's blind side would make the competition seem closer (lines 115–127 and 177–185).

- 14.** Responses will vary. Students may make the following points in their responses:
- A. Hillenbrand is sympathetic to Pollard. If Pollard had told anyone that he was blind in one eye, he would not have been able to work as a jockey. He had been able to win in spite of the disability until this race. Losing the race the way that he did put him in a difficult position (lines 174–192).
- B. Hillenbrand blames Pollard for losing the race. Pollard himself could not come up with a good reason for losing the race. Although he had been able to race in spite of the disability to that point, Pollard's luck finally ran out. Concealing important information about his

abilities was harmful to others, not just to Pollard alone (lines 163–176).

Horse of the Century

Selection Test A

pp. 47–48

Comprehension

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. D
5. D
6. D
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. A

Short Response

- 11.** According to the timeline, the most people ever to attend an American horserace attended the 1940 Santa Anita Handicap.
- 12.** Students should include the following details in their responses:
- A. the horses finished close together, so it was necessary to look at a photograph of the finish to find out who won the race (lines 54–58);
- B. the photograph showed that Rosemont won the race by a nose (lines 62–63).

Extended Response

- 13.** Responses will vary. Students may use these details to show how the radio announcers made listeners feel the excitement of being at the 1937 Santa Anita Handicap:
- A. they gave details about how the horses fought for the lead early in the race (lines 7–10);
- B. they told how close other horses were to the lead horse (lines 18–20 and 29–30);
- C. they described Rosemont's struggle in working his way through the other horses to get to the front (lines 23–25);
- D. they told how fast the pace was (lines 31–32);
- E. they called the end of the race a "battle" and indicated how close the finish was (lines 32–37, 44, and 52–53);
- F. they talked about how excited the crowd was (lines 45–46 and 49–52);