

A Leading Lady

1 Sacagawea was with explorers Lewis and Clark on their famous journey from the Missouri River all the way to the Pacific Ocean. In fact, Sacagawea was an important part of the team and earned a place in history. And she did it all while she was still a teenager.

2 Sacagawea, a Shoshone Indian, was born around 1789. She grew up on the slopes of the great Rocky Mountains. The Shoshone moved often, so Sacagawea came to know the mountains, valleys, and rivers that were her home.

3 Once, when she was about 11 years old, the Shoshone camped at a place where three rivers came together. Men from the Hidatsa tribe came and attacked the Shoshone. Sacagawea tried to escape across the river. Before she made it halfway, a warrior plucked her from the water and carried her off.

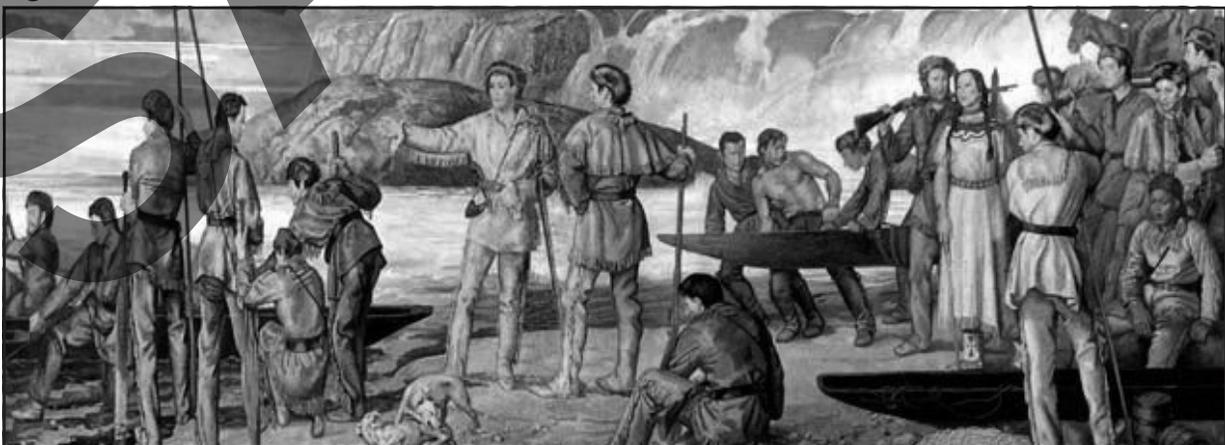
4 Sacagawea was taken 500 miles away. Her old life in the mountains was gone. Now, she lived in a Hidatsa village. She learned to speak the Hidatsa language,

but she never forgot her mountain home or her Shoshone language.

5 Sometimes, people from other tribes came to the village. White men came, too. These were the first white men that Sacagawea had ever seen. One was a fur trapper who lived in the village from time to time. His name was Toussaint Charbonneau. When Sacagawea was about 15 years old, she and Charbonneau were married.

6 One winter other white men came. Captains Lewis and Clark were on an important journey. They were leading explorers west to the Pacific Ocean. They stopped to rest for the winter in the village. The captains knew they would have to cross the mountains on their way. They would need horses to do that. They hoped to trade with the Shoshone, and they would need someone to translate for them. They were delighted to learn that Sacagawea spoke the Shoshone language. They invited her and her husband to join them.

Figure 1



Mural showing Lewis and Clark, Sacagawea, and others, by Frank H. Schwarz, 1937

7 So, Sacagawea became an explorer. That winter, she also became a mother. Her baby boy, nicknamed Pomp, was born. Sacagawea would have to care for him on the journey.

8 In April 1805, the explorers were ready. Sacagawea strapped little Pomp to her back and set out with the men. From the start, Sacagawea was a great help. Once, a gust of wind tipped a boat she was riding in. The boat filled with water, and the captains' important papers and packages of medicine began to float away. But Sacagawea calmly scooped everything up. The captains did not forget her help. They even named a river in her honor.

9 As the days went by, the group got closer to the mountains. Sacagawea began to recognize her old home. She pointed to places she remembered. Here was the river where she had camped with her family. There was the place where she

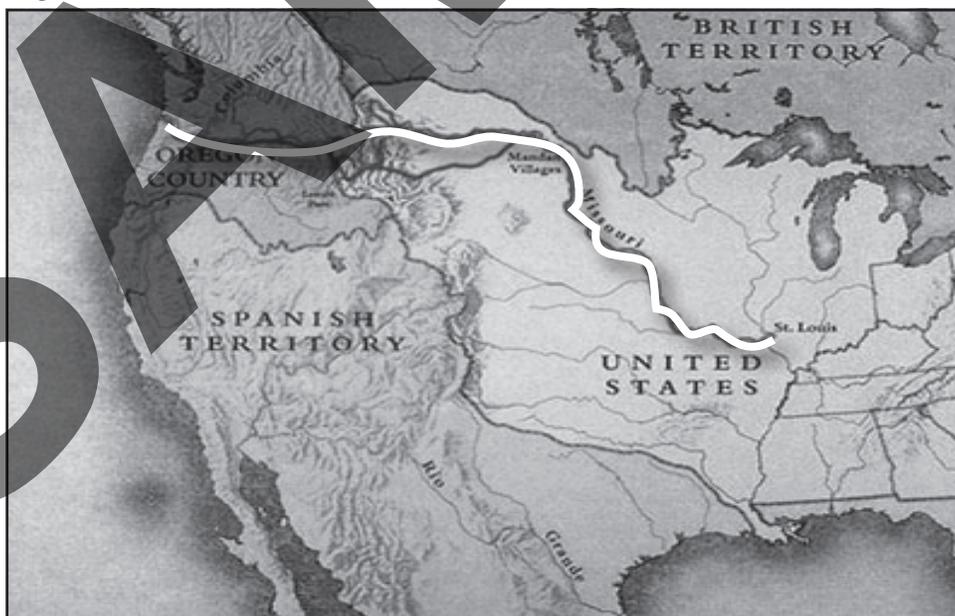
had dug white earth for face paint. She showed the captains the place where three rivers came together. It was the spot where she had been captured.

10 At last, the explorers reached the mountains. One day, Sacagawea looked up to see people approaching. They were Shoshone! For the first time in many years, she saw friends and family. She hugged her brother, now the chief of the Shoshone.

11 Sacagawea translated for the captains. She helped them trade for Shoshone horses. She helped them hire guides to lead them through the mountains. The captains knew that without guides and horses, they might never make it through the mountain passes.

12 All too soon, it was time to leave. Sacagawea continued westward with the explorers. Sometimes they saw people from other tribes. Some of them were

Figure 2



Map of Lewis and Clark's journey

frightened by the strange white men. But they were calmed by the sight of Sacagawea and little Pomp. They knew men would never bring a woman and a baby along to fight a war.

13 After many months, the explorers finally reached the ocean. In January 1806, Sacagawea stood on a beach. She had grown up in the mountains and lived in a village. Now she saw the great ocean for the first time. The explorers built a fort where they stayed all that winter. Then, in the spring, they began the long

journey east. They chose a different route this time. Sacagawea never saw her Shoshone friends and family again. In August 1806, she returned to the Hidatsa village. To the ocean and back, she had traveled more than 4,300 miles.

14 Sacagawea died a few years later, but her name lived on. The captains had kept journals on their journey. The journals told the story of an important chapter in American history. They also told the story of a remarkable young woman who had helped make their journey a success.

Sacagawea's Return

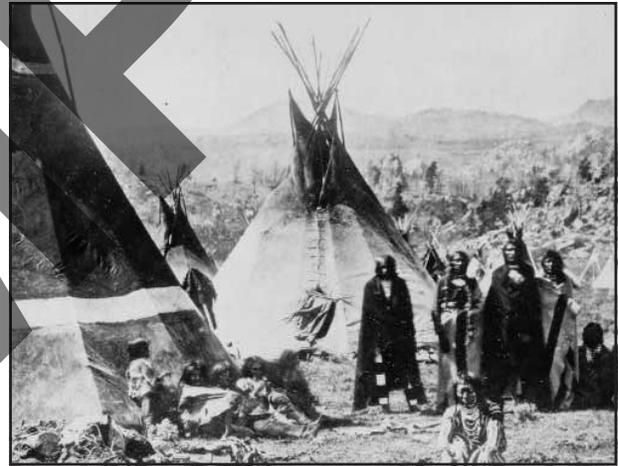
» An Autobiographical Account «

1 Something about this day was not quite right. I rose quickly, dressed, and inhaled the sweet air of the Rocky Mountains around me. I traveled quickly to the river to wash. But I was tense. I felt that something might happen today. I could not tell if it was a good or bad feeling.

2 My family was moving to a new location today. We did that often so we could hunt and trade with different tribes. Today we traded furs, while tomorrow we might trade weapons. It all depended on what my tribe needed.

3 I helped the other women prepare our tribe's belongings. Though I was only 11 years old, they knew I was useful. They treated me like an adult Shoshone woman because I carried more responsibility than a child. The other

Figure 3



Shoshone gathered around tipis

women and I quickly packed our bedding, food, and other useful materials. We were ready to move at first light.

4 We traveled lightly that day, as we had eaten our "heavy" food at our camp and intended to hunt this morning. We found some nearby game, and everyone stopped for a meal. We continued on until the sun, that beautiful, hot-orange dancer, was low in the sky. When we came to a place where three rivers came together, we decided this would be a good place

to camp for the night. Bedding was unraveled and shelters set up. Leftover food was passed around, and water jugs were filled for the night. We slept.

5 I awoke terrified by the chaos around me. What was happening? People were running, weapons were being fired, and worst of all, I did not see my family anywhere. I jumped to my feet and looked around me. The best way to escape seemed to be the river. I plunged in and quickly began swimming. Suddenly, I felt myself being lifted. I looked up in disbelief. I had been captured! The man lifting me from the water was a member of the Hidatsa, another tribe. I did not understand his language, so I was not sure if he meant me harm.

6 The Hidatsa took me far away from my home. I was saddened by the loss of my family. I wished I could return to the land that I knew. But I soon began learning things in the Hidatsa village that kept my mind off of my sadness. I learned to speak the Hidatsa language, although I vowed to never forget my Shoshone language.

7 I learned many things in my new village. I had never before seen a white man, but many of them came to trade with Hidatsas. One of the white men, Toussaint Charbonneau, began courting me. When he asked me to marry him, I consented.

8 Soon two important white explorers, Captains Lewis and Clark, arrived in our village. To my surprise, they invited me and my husband to join them as their guides. The many languages I spoke

would help me translate for them. That winter, I also became a mother. My dear baby boy, Pomp, traveled with us. What a tough little boy he was!

9 One day, as we traveled through the high mountains, we saw people. I blinked. Did my eyes deceive me? The people were Shoshone! We greeted each other warmly in my people's language. Our group followed the Shoshones down to my old village. As I approached, I gasped. A smile spread across my face as I approached my brother, the new chief, in his beautiful, handmade attire. I was home.

Figure 4



Eugene L. Daub's monument to Lewis and Clark (that includes Sacagawea), located on Quality Hill in Kansas City, Missouri

Use “A Leading Lady” to answer questions 1–4.

4.3B (Vocabulary—Context) M

1. Read the sentences from paragraph 3 of the passage.

Sacagawea tried to escape across the river. Before she made it halfway, a warrior plucked her from the water and carried her off.

The word plucked means—

- A attacked
- B blocked
- C drove
- D pulled

4.7C (Response—Text Evidence) M

2. Read paragraphs 9 and 10. Which sentence shows that Sacagawea’s Shoshone home changed while she was away?

Fill in the check box with your selection.

9 As the days went by, the group got closer to the mountains. Sacagawea began to recognize her old home. She pointed to places she remembered. Here was the river where she had camped with her family. There was the place where she had dug white earth for face paint. She showed the captains the place where three rivers came together. It was the spot where she had been captured.

10 At last, the explorers reached the mountains. One day, Sacagawea looked up to see people approaching. They were Shoshone! For the first time in many years, she saw friends and family. She hugged her brother, now the chief of the Shoshone.

4.6F (Comprehension—Inferences) H

3. Read the question carefully. Then, enter your answer in the box provided.

Read paragraph 12 of “A Leading Lady.” What did people most likely think when they saw Sacagawea and Pomp traveling westward with Lewis and Clark’s group? Support your answer with evidence from the selection.

SAMPLE

This page may not be reproduced.

4.10A (Author's Purpose—Message) H

4. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

The most likely reason the author wrote this passage was to—

- A** tell readers an interesting story about a mother and her baby
- B** show the differences between the Shoshone and Hidatsa tribes
- C** describe to readers the life of a brave and special young woman
- D** persuade readers to become explorers like Lewis and Clark when they grow up

Part B

Which sentence from the passage best supports the answer to Part A?

- A** *They also told the story of a remarkable young woman who had helped make their journey a success.*
- B** *The boat filled with water, and the captains' important papers and packages of medicine began to float away.*
- C** *She learned to speak the Hidatsa language, but she never forgot her mountain home or her Shoshone language.*
- D** *Sacagawea was with explorers Lewis and Clark on their famous journey from the Missouri River all the way to the Pacific Ocean.*

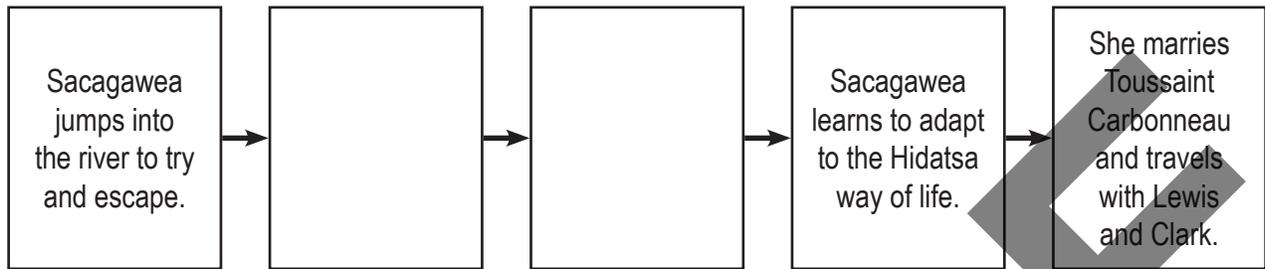
Use "Sacagawea's Return" to answer questions 5–7.

4.10D (Author's Purpose—Describe Literary Devices) H

5. When Sacagawea mentions "the sun, that beautiful, hot-orange dancer," it suggests that the Shoshone—
- A** have a close connection with nature
 - B** wish they lived in a warmer climate
 - C** believe in spirits that live in the sky
 - D** think dancing is an important custom

4.7D (Response—Paraphrase/Summarize) M

6. Read the story chart below.



Which of the following events complete the chart?

Select **TWO** correct answers.

- Sacagawea escapes and returns to her family.
- Sacagawea is captured by a member of the Hidatsa tribe.
- Sacagawea reunites with family and stays with the Shoshone tribe.
- Sacagawea prepares to move to a new location with the Shoshone tribe.
- Sacagawea encourages her brother to become the Chief of the Shoshone tribe.

4.3B (Vocabulary—Context) M

7. Read the sentence from paragraph 7 of the passage.

When [Charbonneau] asked me to marry him, I consented.

The word consented means—

- A agreed
- B considered
- C hesitated
- D understood

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Emma is a fourth grader. Her teacher asked each student to write a book report. This is a draft of Emma's report. Read Emma's report, and think about corrections and improvements she should make. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Family Pests

(1) Little sisters can be big pests. (2) Just ask Beezus Quimby, the main character of *Beezus and Ramona* by Beverly Cleary. (3) Beezus tries to be a good big sister but Ramona doesn't make it easy. (4) She is always getting into trouble.

(5) Beezus takes Ramona to the library to pick out a book. (6) Ramona ruins the book by drawing in it. (7) Ramona's mischief doesn't end there. (8) She rides her tricycle in the house, constantly plays her harmonica, and wipes fingerprint on the neighbor's cat. (9) Beezus is smart and serious, so it's hard for her to understand why Ramona acts the way she does. (10) She loves her sister, so she feels bad for sometimes being angry with her.

(11) At Beezus's tenth birthday party, Beezus finally starts to understand that one day she and Ramona will be friends. (12) Beezus's Aunt Beatrice helps her. (13) Aunt Beatrice is pretty and a teacher. (14) Beezus loves her aunt. (15) She wants to be just like her. (16) At Beezus's birthday dinner, Beezus's mom and Aunt Beatrice tell stories about what they were like as kids. (17) Beezus is surprised to find out that Aunt Beatrice was a lot like Ramona. (18) She sees how her mom and Aunt Beatrice get along now. (19) Finally, she can see that one day she and Ramona will be friends, too.

(20) If you've ever had a hard time dealing with a brother or sister, you should read this book. (21) It will make you feel better.

4.11B.i (Organizational Structure) H

1. Emma wants to improve the second paragraph of her paper by revising sentences 5–6. Which transitions could **BEST** be added to the beginning of each sentence?

Circle the best option for each blank that completes the sentences below.

- (a) Beezus takes Ramona to the library to pick out a book.
 (b) Ramona ruins the book by drawing in it.

- (a) Earlier on, **or** (a) In the beginning,
 (b) Then, **or** (b) Therefore,

4.11C (Coherence and Clarity—
Sentence Structure) H

2. What is the **BEST** way to combine sentences 14 and 15?

- A Beezus loves her aunt, she wants to be just like her.
 B Beezus loves her aunt, so she wants to be just like her.
 C Beezus loves her aunt and wants to be just like her.
 D Beezus loves and she wants to be just like her aunt.

4.11B.i (Organizational Structure) H

3. Emma wants to add a conclusion to her report. Which of the following could **BEST** follow sentence 21 and close this report?

- A However, I enjoy reading mystery novels the most.
 B Beezus and Ramona are interesting characters.
 C After that, maybe you can even be friends!
 D I usually get along with my little sister.

4.2B.i (Word Structure) L

4. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- A Change *She* to **Her**
 B Change *into* to **in to**
 C Change *truble* to **trouble**
 D Make no change