Student/Classroom:	Examiner:	Assessment Date:

Terra-Cotta Warriors

Six Minute Solution

The first emperor of China built a big tomb. When he died, he wanted to (be) buried in his tomb. The tomb (was) very, very big. It was made (of) wood. It covered more than five (city) blocks. The emperor had a big (army). He had more than 8,000 soldiers. He (had) more than 500 horses. A clay model (was) made for each of his soldiers. (Clay) models were made for the horses. (The) emperor put the clay soldiers and (horses) in the tomb. He put bows, (arrows), and spears in the tomb. The (emperor) believed that the souls of the (soldiers) and horses would go to the (afterlife) with him. The first emperor was (not) nice to his people. He made (them) build his tomb and work on (the) Great Wall. The people were not (happy). When the emperor died, he was (put) in the tomb with the clay (soldiers) and horses. Two years later, the (poor) farmers got mad. They broke into (the) tomb. The farmers took the bows, (arrows), and spears. They knocked down the (soldiers). The clay soldiers broke into pieces. (The) poor farmers burned the tomb. Everyone (forgot) about the tomb. Dirt covered the (tomb). It became a little hill. People (started) to farm on the hill. Two (thousand) years later, in 1974, some farmers were (digging) a well. They found some clay (parts) of the soldiers. They started to (dig) a pit. In China, they are (still) digging in the pit to this (day). They find parts of the clay (soldiers). Then they put each soldier back (together). It will take many years to (dig) up the soldier parts. It will (take) even longer to put all of (the) soldiers together. There may even be (more) clay figures in the tomb of (the) first emperor.

Curriculum-Bas	ed Measurement: Maze Pa	ssage: Student Copy	#/Correct:	_ #/Errors:
Student Name:		Classroom:	Date):

Terra-Cotta Warriors

Six Minute Solution

The first emperor of China built a big tomb. When he died, he wanted to (be, died, tomb) buried in his tomb. The tomb (wanted, thousand, was) very, very big. It was made (the, are, of) wood. It covered more than five (city, him, for) blocks. The emperor had a big (each, got, army). He had more than 8,000 soldiers. He (wood, he, had) more than 500 horses. A clay model (was, big, made) made for each of his soldiers. (Took, Clay, Day) models were made for the horses. (The, Army, Emperor) emperor put the clay soldiers and (up, horses, knocked) in the tomb. He put bows, (his, that, arrows), and spears in the tomb. The (burned, find, emperor) believed that the souls of the (poor, they, soldiers) and horses would go to the (horses, afterlife, farmers) with him. The first emperor was (not, soldiers, had) nice to his people. He made (a, two, them) build his tomb and work on (a, figures, the) Great Wall. The people were not (hill, people, happy). When the emperor died, he was (put, blocks, spears) in the tomb with the clay (soldiers, first, farm) and horses. Two years later, the (the, clay, poor) farmers got mad. They broke into (pieces, the, great) tomb. The farmers took the bows, (arrows, model, afterlife), and spears. They knocked down the (soldiers, not, with). The clay soldiers broke into pieces. (The, Bows, Parts) poor farmers burned the tomb. Everyone (forgot, would, digging) about the tomb. Dirt covered the (tomb, longer, became). It became a little hill. People (started, build, well) to farm on the hill. Two (thousand, soldier, more) years later, in 1974, some farmers were (believed, digging, may) a well. They found some clay (was, city, parts) of the soldiers. They started to (dirt, dig, buried) a pit. In China, they are (broke, nice, still) digging in the pit to this (still, about, day). They find parts of the clay (soldiers, will, be). Then they put each soldier back (this, dig, together). It will take many years to (built, dig, go) up the soldier parts. It will (take, them, many) even longer to put all of (the, people, were) soldiers together. There may even be (clay, put, more) clay figures in the tomb of (the, years, he) first emperor.