

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which of the following describes the central idea of the text?
- A. Accepting and learning from your mistakes helps you improve when you try again.
  - B. Students have been taught to avoid mistakes rather than accept them.
  - C. Making mistakes shows that you're someone who's not afraid to take risks.
  - D. People with fixed mindset don't learn from their mistakes because they don't make them often.

2. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
- A. "Mistakes get a bad rap. People often brush them aside by saying, 'I'll do better next time.'" (Paragraph 1)
  - B. "It is when most kids are beginning school. How well they do in school can be related to their mindset about learning and intelligence." (Paragraph 3)
  - C. "Students who have a 'fixed' mindset tend to believe that they are born with a certain level of intelligence. They don't believe it can ever change." (Paragraph 4)
  - D. "Children with growth mindsets were also better at bouncing back after their mistakes. 'They were more likely to get the next trial right'" (Paragraph 8)

3. Which statement describes the author's main purpose in the text?
- A. to encourage readers to make as many mistakes as they can
  - B. to show how adults hurt students' intelligence by discouraging mistakes
  - C. to provide evidence for how mistakes can help you learn
  - D. to help readers determine if they have a growth mindset or fixed mindset

4. Which statement describes the relationship between fixed mindset and growth mindset?
- A. Fixed mindset and growth mindset describes how our brains solve challenging problems.
  - B. Fixed mindset and growth mindset show how a person views their own intelligence.
  - C. Fixed mindset shows that someone has learned as much as they can while growth mindset shows they have more to learn.
  - D. Fixed mindset is the reluctance to learn any more while growth mindset is a person's desire to improve themselves.

5. How does the author's discussion of Schroder's study contribute to the development of ideas about how children react to mistakes?

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