Cite Evidence From the Text

Grade 4 Reading Worksheet

Name _____ Date _____

Read the text. Circle the detail that supports each inference.

READ THIS FIRST

The Shinkansen Keeps Time

In 1964, Japan opened a new kind of railway between Tokyo and Osaka. Its trains had long, rounded noses and could travel about 130 miles per hour. People called the line the Shinkansen, which means "new main line." Before it opened, the trip between the two cities took about six and a half hours. The new train made it in four hours, and later in less than three.

Today, Shinkansen trains run across much of Japan. Some reach speeds of nearly 200 miles per hour. Yet the trains are famous for more than speed. They are also known for being on time. On the busiest line, the average train arrives less than a minute behind schedule. Railway workers keep careful records of every delay, even ones that last only seconds.

Staying on time takes teamwork. At Tokyo Station, a train may sit at the platform for only about twelve minutes before it heads out again. A cleaning crew has about seven minutes of that time. Each worker cleans one car. The workers pick up trash, wipe tables and turn every seat to face the new direction. When they finish, the crew lines up on the platform and bows to the waiting passengers.

Engineers have also solved problems along the way. In the 1990s, faster trains made a loud boom when they rushed out of tunnels. Neighbors complained about the noise. One engineer was a bird watcher. He thought about the kingfisher, a bird that dives into water with barely a splash. His team gave a new train a long, pointed nose shaped like the bird's beak. The boom grew quieter, and the train used less power.

Japan has many earthquakes, so safety matters, too. Sensors near the coast and along the tracks can sense the first shaking of an earthquake. Within seconds, power to the trains is cut, and they slow to a stop. Since 1964, the Shinkansen has carried billions of passengers. In all that time, no passenger has died in an accident on the tracks.

1. A reader infers that the railway takes being on time very seriously. Which detail supports this?

   The first trains could travel about 130 miles per hour.

   Neighbors complained about the boom from the tunnels.

   Trains now run across much of Japan today.

   Workers keep careful records of every delay.

2. A reader infers that the cleaning crew shows respect for passengers. Which detail supports this?

The crew picks up trash, wipes tables and turns the seats.

The train sits at the platform for about twelve minutes.

The crew lines up and bows to the waiting passengers.

Each worker on the crew cleans one car.

3. A reader infers that the cleaning job is shared among the crew. Which detail supports this?

The crew bows to the waiting passengers.

Each worker on the crew cleans just one car.

They turn every seat to face the new direction.

The train sits at the platform for about twelve minutes.

4. A reader infers that the railway is ready for emergencies. Which detail supports this?

The trains have carried billions of passengers since 1964.

Japan has many earthquakes, so safety matters, too.

Neighbors complained about the loud noise from tunnels.

When sensors sense shaking, power to the trains is cut.

Scan to get this marked free. No screen time for your child.
Print it · do it in pencil · scan it · PencilGo picks the next sheet.

Cite Evidence From the Text

Answer Key - Grade 4 Reading Worksheet

Read the text. Circle the detail that supports each inference.

READ THIS FIRST

The Shinkansen Keeps Time

In 1964, Japan opened a new kind of railway between Tokyo and Osaka. Its trains had long, rounded noses and could travel about 130 miles per hour. People called the line the Shinkansen, which means "new main line." Before it opened, the trip between the two cities took about six and a half hours. The new train made it in four hours, and later in less than three.

Today, Shinkansen trains run across much of Japan. Some reach speeds of nearly 200 miles per hour. Yet the trains are famous for more than speed. They are also known for being on time. On the busiest line, the average train arrives less than a minute behind schedule. Railway workers keep careful records of every delay, even ones that last only seconds.

Staying on time takes teamwork. At Tokyo Station, a train may sit at the platform for only about twelve minutes before it heads out again. A cleaning crew has about seven minutes of that time. Each worker cleans one car. The workers pick up trash, wipe tables and turn every seat to face the new direction. When they finish, the crew lines up on the platform and bows to the waiting passengers.

Engineers have also solved problems along the way. In the 1990s, faster trains made a loud boom when they rushed out of tunnels. Neighbors complained about the noise. One engineer was a bird watcher. He thought about the kingfisher, a bird that dives into water with barely a splash. His team gave a new train a long, pointed nose shaped like the bird's beak. The boom grew quieter, and the train used less power.

Japan has many earthquakes, so safety matters, too. Sensors near the coast and along the tracks can sense the first shaking of an earthquake. Within seconds, power to the trains is cut, and they slow to a stop. Since 1964, the Shinkansen has carried billions of passengers. In all that time, no passenger has died in an accident on the tracks.

1. A reader infers that the railway takes being on time very seriously. Which detail supports this?

   The first trains could travel about 130 miles per hour.

   Neighbors complained about the boom from the tunnels.

   Trains now run across much of Japan today.

   Workers keep careful records of every delay.

2. A reader infers that the cleaning crew shows respect for passengers. Which detail supports this?

The crew picks up trash, wipes tables and turns the seats.

The train sits at the platform for about twelve minutes.

The crew lines up and bows to the waiting passengers.

Each worker on the crew cleans one car.

3. A reader infers that the cleaning job is shared among the crew. Which detail supports this?

The crew bows to the waiting passengers.

Each worker on the crew cleans just one car.

They turn every seat to face the new direction.

The train sits at the platform for about twelve minutes.

4. A reader infers that the railway is ready for emergencies. Which detail supports this?

The trains have carried billions of passengers since 1964.

Japan has many earthquakes, so safety matters, too.

Neighbors complained about the loud noise from tunnels.

When sensors sense shaking, power to the trains is cut.