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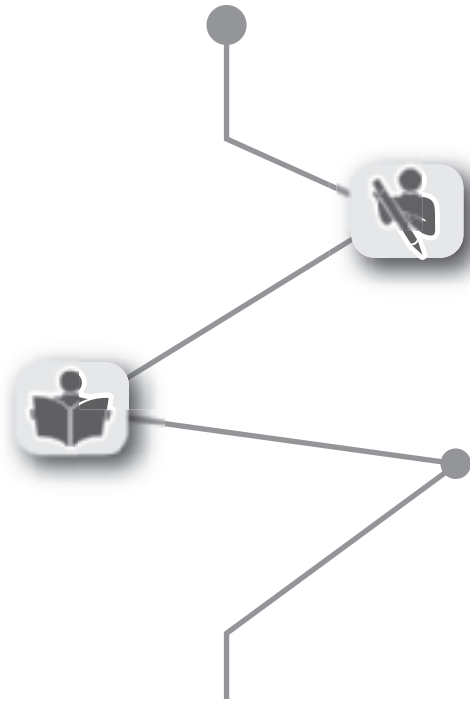
## To the Teacher

This book contains the progress monitoring assessments (unit tests) and summative assessments (semester tests) that accompany the *Glencoe Literature: California Treasures* program.

**Purpose and Administration:** The purpose of the tests in this book is to measure the effectiveness of instruction and to monitor student progress on a regular basis. The tests are designed to be administered at the end of each unit and assess how well students have mastered the standards taught in the unit. Two of the tests serve as semester tests and therefore, provide a cumulative assessment of student progress. Tested categories include reading comprehension, literary response and analysis, vocabulary, spelling, writing strategies, language conventions, and writing applications.

**Scoring, Interpretation, and Reteaching:** All test items are aligned to the California Language Arts content standards, which allows for precise interpretation of test results and prescription for reteaching. For students who do not achieve mastery, this product provides a set of standards-based reteaching lessons. By using the answer keys to identify missed standards, you can assign lessons to individual students who need additional help with and practice answering test items for specific content standards.

**Technology Options:** For all the tests in this book, you have the option of administering a pencil-and-paper test or an online test through the ExamView or Progress Reporter software that came included with the *Glencoe Literature: California Treasures* program.



# Unit 1 Assessments

Reading/Literature

Vocabulary

Spelling

Writing Strategies/

Conventions





### One Pot at a Time

1 Teresa made her way excitedly down the path and across her Pueblo village to her teacher Maria’s house. Since her last lesson, Teresa’s pot would have been baked over a fire until it was hard. She had put great effort into shaping that pot—carefully layering the coiled clay with her small but agile hands. She desperately hoped it would be better than her others, the ones her brothers had all laughed at. Those pots had been lumpy gourds. She wanted this one to be smooth and graceful in her hands.

2 She hoped to return home with a pot worthy of her mother’s marvelous pudding, and imagined making several other pudding bowls, one for each of her mother’s mouth-watering specialties. Teresa smacked her lips at the thought of eating sweet, warm pudding from the pot.

3 Teresa tapped her seeing-eye stick against the ground, raising dust that tickled her nose and made her sneeze. As she approached her teacher’s house, she remembered Maria’s voice saying, “You must have patience with yourself. Do you think I learned how to be a potter in one day, or even one year?”

4 Easy for her to say, thought Teresa, tapping the teacher’s front door while thinking about how famous Maria was—how people came from all over to buy her magnificent pots.

5 Maria welcomed Teresa, gave her a hug, and led her to a chair in the workroom.

6 “Your pot is finished, Teresa. Would you like to feel it?”

7 “Yes,” Teresa said, swallowing hard, her hands cupping the bottom of the pot and slowly moving in a circular motion upward. She sighed, feeling the rough and misshapen pot she had hoped to be perfect.

8 “How do you like it?” asked Maria.

9 “I hate it! It’s terrible,” said Teresa, tears forming in her eyes.

10 “I agree. It’s not very good,” replied Maria.

11 Teresa hung her head, ready to give up pottery-making forever.

12 “Well, it’s not your pot. It’s mine, made when I was about your age, Teresa. I had a lot to learn, you see?”

13 Then Maria presented Teresa with her own pot. It wasn’t perfect, but it was good. Good enough to take home to her mother.

- 1** The narrator of this story is
- A the main character.
  - B Teresa's pottery teacher.
  - C someone outside the story.
  - D one of the main character's brothers.
- 2** Which of the following *best* describes the message of this passage?
- A Always believe your teacher.
  - B People should ignore their brothers.
  - C Making pottery is difficult for most people.
  - D Learning to do some things well takes time.
- 3** Read these two sentences from paragraph 1.

Those pots had been lumpy gourds. She wanted this one to be smooth and graceful in her hands.

Which word could *best* be used to join these sentences?

- A but
- B unless
- C or
- D because

- 4** Reread paragraphs 3 and 7. Information in these paragraphs supports the idea that Teresa is
- A poor.
  - B blind.
  - C wise.
  - D young.
- 5** The *best* way to provide a better transition between the last two paragraphs would be to replace the word *then* with which one of these transitions?
- A However,
  - B Despite this,
  - C Nevertheless,
  - D At that moment,

The following is a rough draft of an essay. It may contain errors.

### Underwater Danger

1     What animals might most endanger your life? Some people would guess big predators such as lions or bears, while others might name venomous snakes. But almost nobody would guess jellyfish.

#### Soft but Dangerous

2     Jellyfish are soft creatures; out of the water, they collapse under their own weight. In general, jellyfish mostly drift with the movement of the water and sting and eat animals they encounter along the way.

3     All, that is, except box jellyfish—creatures able to swim better than other jellyfish to catch prey. They are also unbelievably quick to sting. In one box jellyfish, the stingers fire out at one of the fastest speeds known in the natural world—around two meters per second!

4     Far worse, though, is the poison itself—a box jellyfish’s stings can kill a person. Some deadly box jellyfish are no longer than a fingernail and can kill a person in less than 60 seconds!

#### 24 Eyes and 4 Brains

5     Box jellyfish look like little cubes in the water, and that is how they got their name. But that isn’t the most amazing thing about them, because on four of their sides (but not on the top and bottom), there is a black spot—a cluster of six eyes. The eyes don’t all see the way our eyes do, but two of them seem to. But what’s even more unusual is that each group of six eyes connects to its own brain.

6     No one know what happens in the four brains of a box jellyfish. Do they communicate? Do they operate on their own? If so, how do the four brains of a box jellyfish work together?

#### More Mysteries

7     In truth, no one knows the answers to those questions yet. For now, scientists will just be very happy if they find an antidote for the deadly stings of the box jellyfish.

**6** This passage would *most likely* be found in a

- A physics book.
- B science magazine.
- C fable collection.
- D swimming Web site.

**7** All the following are ways to tell the difference between box jellyfish and other jellyfish *except*

- A their deadly sting.
- B how soft they are.
- C their size and shape.
- D how fast they swim.

**8** Read this sentence from the passage.

Some deadly box jellyfish are no longer than a fingernail and can kill a person in less than 60 seconds!

**Why is it necessary for the author to mention this fact?**

- A It illustrates why box jellyfish are dangerous and deadly.
- B It gives an idea about what a box jellyfish can look like.
- C It shows that box jellyfish are mysterious creatures.
- D It gives specific details that make the passage interesting.

**9** Which of the following sources would provide the *best* evidence to further support the main ideas of the passage?

- A a first-aid pamphlet for box jellyfish stings
- B a news article about recent victims of box jellyfish
- C a fictional narrative about someone stung by a box jellyfish
- D an encyclopedia entry on types of jellyfish

- 10 Which of these statements is the *best* summary of this passage?
- A Box jellyfish look harmless, but they are actually deadly.
  - B Box jellyfish are mysterious creatures that baffle scientists.
  - C There are creatures with many eyes, like the box jellyfish.
  - D The box jellyfish is only one example of dangerous animals.

- 11 Read this sentence.

No one know what happens in the four brains of a box jellyfish.

What is the correct way to write this sentence?

- A Noone know what happens in the four brains of a box jellyfish.
- B No one knows what happen in the four brains of a box jellyfish.
- C No one knows what happens in the four brains of a box jellyfish.
- D Leave as is.

The following items are not based on a passage. Read and answer each question.

- 12** Mrs. Roberts has asked the class to read Madeleine L'Engle's *A Wrinkle in Time* and write about their views and reactions. To complete this assignment, the class will write a
- A movie script.
  - B book review.
  - C factual report.
  - D persuasive essay.

- 13** Read these sentences.

Helena's teacher has asked the students to conduct research about the Internet and its uses. Helena will write about creating a Web site.

- To complete this assignment, Helena needs to write an expository essay that
- A explains an event.
  - B explains a process.
  - C describes a function.
  - D compares and contrasts.

- 14** Raul needs to research the different branches of government in the United States. Which of the following would be the *most* helpful way to organize his notes?
- A a time line
  - B a research report
  - C a bar graph
  - D an outline

- 15** Read this sentence.

For homework I have to write a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ about elephants.

- Which French word correctly fits in the sentence?
- A essay
  - B voyage
  - C lacrosse
  - D herb

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## The Night Harry Houdini Came to Town

- 1 Some events are locked in our memories forever, leaving a permanent mark that refuses to fade or melt away with time.
- 2 It was 1923, and my family and I had arrived at the Orpheum Theater. Like everyone else in the standing-room-only crowd, we had great expectations. We were going to see Harry Houdini, the world's greatest magician, perform his famous milk can trick. After we waited for what seemed like a lifetime for the show to begin, the lights finally dimmed and the spotlight shone on the magician. He waved to us all and then the action began.
- 3 First, a volunteer from the audience handcuffed the magician. Another volunteer tugged the cuffs to make sure they were locked. Then Houdini, as calm and confident as can be, took a deep breath and squeezed himself into a large milk can. His assistants filled the can with water and then topped the can with a lid so heavy that it took two people to put it into place. Was he trapped in a watery grave?
- 4 A clock near the milk can ticked off the seconds and then the minutes. Two men stood by with axes just in case they would need to break open the can. After two minutes, we were all on our feet. Some people shouted for the men to break open the can. Suddenly, just as the men were about to swing their axes, Houdini appeared at the side of the stage. Dripping wet, he smiled broadly and bowed. The great magician had accomplished the unthinkable.
- 5 I was just a seventh grader at the time, and this spectacle was by far the highlight of my short life. Even many, many years later, I still remember it as if it just happened yesterday.

- 16** The author makes the events of the passage seem more realistic by
- A** setting the passage in a theater.
  - B** focusing on a great magician.
  - C** flashing back to a past event.
  - D** describing the behavior of the crowd.

- 17** Which of the following sentences *best* shows that this story is historical fiction?
- A** It takes place in a theater.
  - B** It relates a tale of imaginary people.
  - C** It tells about events involving a famous real person.
  - D** It has an interesting ending for all of the characters.



**Jacob Cowie**

- 1 Much like you, Jacob Cowie is a kid who goes to school during the week. He likes science class best because the class performs experiments every Friday. Like you, Jacob plays with his friends after school. His favorite sport is lacrosse. Perhaps you've heard of lacrosse. It's a game in which players throw, catch, and carry a small, hard ball in a net at the end of a long stick. Maybe you even play lacrosse yourself. But you probably don't play lacrosse like Jacob Cowie and his friends do.
- 2 Jacob is Native American. He is part of a group called the Iroquois. After school and on weekends, Jacob spends time with the other Iroquois people who live nearby—cooking, eating, dancing, and playing together. Jacob loves his mother's traditional Iroquois cooking almost as much as he loves playing traditional lacrosse with his friends.
- 3 When Jacob was ten years old, his father taught him how to make his own lacrosse stick. Together, they burned the wood to make it hard and wove the net for the top of the stick to catch and carry the ball. Then Jacob began to learn how to play Iroquois lacrosse.
- 4 Before each game, the players have a short ceremony. This is because, for Jacob and his friends, lacrosse has a very special meaning that is separate from the game itself. Many of the Iroquois believe that the game of lacrosse has healing powers. Jacob enjoys playing lacrosse, but he also respects the serious purpose that lies behind the game.
- 5 Like you, Jacob has big dreams for his future. He plans to go to college. He wants to study science and make important discoveries. Jacob also dreams of playing for the Iroquois Nationals lacrosse team and winning a gold medal.

- 18** The topics within the passage show the comparison and contrast of
- A school subjects.
  - B cultures.
  - C sports.
  - D teammates.
- 19** Which of the following statements about Jacob Cowie is *most* accurate?
- A He is much like other kids.
  - B He is nothing like other kids.
  - C He only does things all other kids do.
  - D He has a different culture from everyone else.
- 20** Which detail provides the *best* evidence to support the author's statement that Jacob Cowie considers lacrosse to be more than just a game?
- A His favorite sport is lacrosse.
  - B His father taught him how to make his own lacrosse stick.
  - C He also respects the serious purpose that lies behind the game.
  - D You probably don't play lacrosse like Jacob Cowie and his friends do.
- 21** Which source would provide the *most* information about Iroquois lacrosse?
- A a college application essay written by Jacob Cowie
  - B an encyclopedia article detailing the history of Native Americans
  - C a newspaper article interviewing Jacob Cowie
  - D a book describing sports played by Native Americans

### A Week in the Past

- 1 Starting today I will spend a week in the past. No, I haven't discovered the secret of time travel. And I'm not going to a prehistoric jungle. I'm going to History Camp. The "living museum" near my house has a weeklong camp where kids pretend to live in, and then learn about, the past.
- 2 This morning I was kind of nervous, and I just stood there with my parents like the other kids. I kicked the dusty ground with the toes of my dress shoes. The camp brochure instructed us to wear old-fashioned-looking shoes, but I only have sneakers, cleats, and dress shoes. It felt pretty silly to wear shorts and a T-shirt with brown leather shoes. Most of the girls wore boots.
- 3 I saw one kid wearing sneakers and wondered if the counselors would make him go barefoot. I tried to remember if I'd read anything about kids going barefoot back in the 1830s. The kid in the sneakers looked tough, and he was upset about being there. I didn't think he'd want to go barefoot. Just as I was imagining him in a costume, a woman in a long dress, apron, and a bonnet appeared.
- 4 "Good morning, children," she welcomed us in an old-fashioned tone, and added, "Boys, follow Mr. Martin; girls, come along with me."
- 5 Waving goodbye to my parents, I followed the big man in the brown shirt, coarse pants, and leather apron. I guessed Mr. Martin was the blacksmith. When we arrived at a small, antique house, we changed into the costumes Mr. Martin handed out. Almost as if by magic, we changed time periods. Even the tough kid began talking and acting like a kid from the 1800s. Maybe we've discovered the secret to time travel after all—imagination. Anyone who uses imagination may even experience the future!

- 22** Which excerpt from the passage *best* shows the main character’s curiosity?
- A I followed the big man in the brown shirt, coarse pants, and leather apron.
  - B I was kind of nervous, and I just stood there with my parents like the other kids.
  - C I tried to remember if I’d read anything about kids going barefoot back in the 1830s.
  - D Just as I was imagining him in a costume, a woman in a long dress, apron, and a bonnet appeared.

- 23** Which element of the setting *best* helps the main character experience the past?
- A the small, antique house
  - B the changing of costumes
  - C the tough kid wearing sneakers
  - D the woman’s old-fashioned tone

- 24** How does the tough kid help support the narrator’s claim that the secret to time travel is imagination?
- A The narrator doesn’t believe that the tough kid wants to attend History Camp.
  - B The tough kid asks the counselors if he can go barefoot at History Camp.
  - C The tough kid chose to wear sneakers to History Camp rather than an old-fashioned pair of shoes.
  - D Once the tough kid changes clothes, he begins to act like someone from a different time period.

- 25** The woman’s tone in paragraph 4 *most* suggests that people in the past
- A used different words from those we use today.
  - B spoke in voices that sounded different from our voices.
  - C wore bonnets when talking.
  - D enjoyed having children around them.

On a separate sheet of paper, write the numbers 1–6. Next to each number, write the letter of the correct answer for that question.

- 1** Which of the following pairs of words are synonyms?
- A deed, hope
  - B waste, exchange
  - C error, mistake
  - D desire, confidence
- 2** Read this sentence.
- Mom suggested that we have our dinner outside on the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Which Spanish word meaning “paved outdoor area” can be used to complete the sentence?
- A rodeo
  - B patio
  - C canyon
  - D bronco
- 3** A listener can be an eavesdropper in the same way that a passenger can be
- A a fare.
  - B a guest.
  - C a tourist.
  - D a stowaway.
- 4** Which of the following synonyms for wound *best* communicates the idea that the wound is a really bad one?
- A cut
  - B scrape
  - C gash
  - D scratch
- 5** Which of the following pairs of words are antonyms?
- A common, rare
  - B mature, small
  - C incredible, unusual
  - D thoughtless, difficult
- 6** Read this sentence.
- Ted met a famous author and asked her to inscribe one of her books for him.
- What does the word inscribe mean?
- A to purchase
  - B to provide
  - C to write in
  - D to complete

On your paper, write the numbers 7–20. Next to each number, write the letter of the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

### Selection Vocabulary

7 a barren landscape

- A fertile
- B mountainous
- C flat
- D lifeless

8 pondering her next move

- A making
- B preventing
- C thinking over
- D talking about

9 the essential ingredients

- A necessary
- B expensive
- C numerous
- D extra

10 plagued by birds

- A surrounded
- B watched
- C bothered
- D fascinated

11 a prominent man

- A tough
- B famous
- C friendly
- D well-paid

12 to be evidently scared

- A plainly
- B extremely
- C reasonably
- D unexpectedly

13 the adjoining room

- A dark
- B welcoming
- C empty
- D neighboring

14 to acknowledge a problem

- A explain
- B think about
- C solve
- D admit to

15 ravaged the neighborhood

- A improved
- B ruined
- C changed
- D visited

16 economic problems

- A money
- B physical
- C personal
- D unavoidable

## Academic Vocabulary

17 a different strategy

- A class
- B trade
- C method
- D reaction

18 to be a consequence

- A result
- B reward
- C reason
- D beginning

19 some reliable people

- A ignorant
- B friendly
- C famous
- D dependable

20 if you persist

- A refuse
- B continue
- C change
- D imagine

On a separate sheet of paper, write the numbers 1–10. Next to each number, write the letter of the correct answer for that question.

1 Read this sentence.

Juan, a boy I knew in forth grade, walked past me with two friends.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A knew
- B forth
- C past
- D two

2 Read this sentence.

After the main dinner course, you can choose to have desert if you want, because it's included in the price.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A course
- B choose
- C desert
- D it's

3 Read this sentence.

Beth gave me good advice; she told me to write a rough draft of my entire paper, so I'd have the whole thing thier in front of me.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A advice
- B write
- C whole
- D thier

4 Read this sentence.

In the silence of the empty house, Renee could hear herself breath, and that just seemed too quiet.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A hear
- B breath
- C too
- D quiet

5 Read this sentence.

Mike has lost so much weight that his cloths don't fit around his waist, so he needs to buy some new ones.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A weight
- B cloths
- C waist
- D buy

6 Read this sentence.

Everyone accept Tyrone usually plays baseball on Wednesdays, but no one knows whether the field is available this week.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A accept
- B usually
- C Wednesdays
- D whether



7 Read this sentence.

There probably isn't enough pizza for everyone to get a peace because forty people showed up!

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A probably                      C peace  
B enough                         D forty

8 Read this sentence.

Donna got many presents, and it was plain to see that she was truely surprised.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A presents                      C truely  
B plain                         D surprised

9 Read this sentence.

How many guests were at you're grandma's party in February when she turned ninety?

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A guests                         C February  
B you're                         D ninety

10 Read this sentence.

Dad and I were successful on our drive through various cities and didn't loose our way once.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A successful                      C various  
B through                         D loose

The following is a rough draft of a student's report. It contains errors.

### Mapping the Brain

(1) Scientists no longer have to operate to see inside the human brain. (2) They now use high technology instruments to see through the skull and take pictures of the brain as it is working. (3) As different areas of the brain work, they use more energy and “light up” in the pictures. (4) For instance, talking or singing make different areas in the brain “light up”. (5) Both activities use language but singing involves music. (6) Music is in another area of the brain. (7) In this way, scientists are able to map which parts of the brain are involved in which activities.

(8) Scientists found that the brain devotes far more space to the hands, feet, and lips than to any other parts of the body. (9) Using this map, you could build an odd-looking model of a human being. (10) It would have a small, skinny body with huge hands and feet and big lips. (11) The hands are highly sensitive to touch, they have many cells that send touch signals to the brain. (12) Other areas, like the upper arm, are not nearly as sensitive.

(13) Scientists demonstrated this difference in a simple experiment. (14) They took two sharpened pencils. (15) They taped the pencils about an inch apart. (16) The points were at the same level with each other. (17) They touched the pencils to the back of a person's hand felt two separate points. (18) Then they touched the pencils to the person's upper arm. (19) He felt only one point. (20) The skin on his upper arm did not have as many cells that could send touch signals to the brain.

(21) Scientists are continuing to map the brain and are learning more every day. (22) The brain is like a huge, unexplored continent that contains many mysteries. (23) For instance, none of the maps show why some people develop Alzheimer's disease and other people don't. (24) I know three people whose grandmothers developed the disease. (25) The science of the brain is still new compared to other sciences. (26) Maybe in the future, when scientists completely mapped the brain, we can start solving the mysteries.

1 What is the correct way to write the underlined part of sentence 4?

- A talking or singing is making different areas
- B talking or singing were making different areas
- C talking or singing makes different areas
- D talking or singing has made different areas

2 Read this sentence from the report.

(5) Both activities use language but singing involves music.

Which is the correct punctuation for the underlined part of the sentence?

- A use language but, singing involves
- B use language but singing, involves
- C use language; but, singing involves
- D use language, but singing involves

3 Read the following sentence.

Some researchers believe our complex hands helped us develop such complex brains.

Where in the report should this detail be placed?

- A after sentence 6
- B after sentence 10
- C after sentence 17
- D after sentence 19

4 Which sentence would be *best* to add to the beginning of paragraph 2?

- A One of the strangest maps of the brain has to do with our hands, feet, and lips.
- B When blind people read Braille, the visual area of the brain lights up as if they could see.
- C There are several different types of machines used to map the brain and its functions.
- D Scientists conduct many experiments to find out how the brain uses energy.

5 Read this sentence from the report.

(11) The hands are highly sensitive to touch, they have many cells that send touch signals to the brain.

Which is the correct punctuation for the underlined part of the sentence?

- A touch; and they have many
- B touch they, have many
- C touch; and, they have many
- D touch; they have many

6 Read these sentences from the report.

(14) They took two sharpened pencils. (15) They taped the pencils about an inch apart.

Which word could *best* be used to join these sentences?

- A so
- B and
- C because
- D while

7 Read this sentence from the report.

(17) They touched the pencils to the back of a person's hand felt two separate points.

Which is the *best* way to rewrite the sentence to form two simple sentences?

- A They touched the pencils to the back of a person's hand. And he felt two separate points.
- B They touched the pencils to the back of a person's hand; and, he felt two separate points.
- C They touched the pencils to the back of a person's hand. He felt two separate points.
- D They touched the pencils to the back of a person's hand; he felt two separate points.

8 Read this excerpt from the report.

. . . none of the maps show why some people develop . . .

What is the correct way to revise the underlined part of the excerpt?

- A none of the maps shows why
- B none of the maps was showing why
- C none of the maps are showing why
- D none of the maps have showed why

9 What is the correct way to write the underlined part of sentence 26?

- A Maybe in the future, when scientists had completely mapped
- B Maybe in the future, when scientists will have completely mapped
- C Maybe in the future, when scientists completely mapped
- D Maybe in the future, when scientists are completely mapped

10 Which sentence would be *best* to remove from the last paragraph?

- A The science of the brain is new compared to other sciences.
- B I know three people whose grandmothers developed the disease.
- C Scientists are continuing to map the brain and are learning more every day.
- D It is like a huge, unexplored continent that contains many mysteries.

The following is a rough draft of a student's report. It contains errors.

### Hurricane Hunters

(1) The Hurricane Hunters are a special group of pilots who fly into hurricanes to study them. (2) Hurricane hunting started on August 7, 1944. (3) Someone dared Lt. Colonel Joe Duckworth to fly his training plane into an oncoming hurricane. (4) Like Joe, my uncle also flew into a storm on a dare, only he nearly crashed. (5) Joe said his plane could handle any kind of weather and he proved it. (6) He flew into the hurricane and reached the eye. (7) When he flew out the other side of the storm, the Hurricane Hunters were born.

(8) What is it like to fly into a hurricane? (9) Pilots agree that going through the outer edge of such a powerful storm is a rough ride. (10) Winds up to 200 miles per hour can batter the crew's plane, but their specially made aircraft can handle the pounding. (11) The plane breaks through into the eye of the hurricane; as a result, everything is smooth and quiet. (12) One pilot said, "You look out the window and there's blue sky overhead, but all around you a wall of clouds reaches straight up and straight down." (13) It's like being in the middle of a donut however the donut is rotating at 100 to 200 miles an hour.

(14) Also, Hurricane Hunters use computerized equipment to gather information on storms as they are forming. (15) They relay the data to U.S. Weather Service stations on the ground. (16) This information makes it easier to predict how powerful a storm will be. (17) They can predict where it will strike land. (18) All storms are given alphabetical names, starting with "A" for the first storm of the season.

(19) In 2005, Hurricane Hunters helped track the hurricanes Katrina and Rita. (20) Both hurricanes started out small and become huge storms as they crossed open water. (21) One pilot, whose plane tracked Katrina, felt really scared for the first time. (22) He never been in a storm so strong. (23) However, the information his crew gathered gave many people in the Gulf states time to get away from the storm.

- 11** Which sentence would be *best* to remove from the first paragraph?
- A Hurricane hunting started on August 7, 1944.
  - B Like Joe, my uncle also flew into a storm on a dare, only he nearly crashed.
  - C Someone dared Lt. Colonel Joe Duckworth to fly his training plane into an oncoming hurricane.
  - D When he flew out the other side of the storm, the Hurricane Hunters were born.

- 12** What is the correct way to write the underlined part of sentence 5?
- A weather; and he proved it.
  - B weather: and he proved it.
  - C weather: And he proved it.
  - D weather, and he proved it.

- 13** Which of the following revisions would make sentence 6 more informative?
- A He flew through one side of the hurricane to the calmer eye.
  - B He flew into the hurricane from one side to the eye of the storm.
  - C He flew through one wall of the hurricane to the eye, or center, where it was calm.
  - D He flew through both outer sides of the hurricane to the eye and flew out again.

- 14** Read this sentence from the report.

(11) The plane breaks through into the eye of the hurricane; as a result, everything is smooth and quiet.

Which is the *best* way to rewrite the sentence to form a complex sentence?

- A By the plane breaking through into the eye of the hurricane, everything is smooth and quiet.
- B When the plane breaks through into the eye of the hurricane, everything is smooth and quiet.
- C The plane breaks through into the eye of the hurricane, so everything is smooth and quiet.
- D The plane breaks through into the eye of the hurricane, but everything is smooth and quiet.

- 15** Read this sentence from the report.

(13) It's like being in the middle of a donut however the donut is rotating at a 100 to 200 miles an hour.

What is the correct punctuation for the underlined part of the sentence?

- A middle of a donut. However: the donut
- B middle of a donut, however, the donut
- C middle of a donut however, the donut
- D middle of a donut; however, the donut

- 16** The *best* way to provide a better transition between the second and third paragraphs would be to replace the word Also, with which of these transitions?

A Before,  
 B Afterwards,  
 C In the past,  
 D Today,

- 17** Read these two sentences from the report.

(16) This information makes it easier to predict how powerful a storm will be. (17) They can predict where it will strike land.

What is the *best* way to join these two sentences into one simple sentence?

- A This information makes it easier to predict how powerful a storm will be and where it will strike land.  
 B This information makes it easier to predict how powerful a storm will be, and where it will strike land.  
 C This information makes it easier to predict how powerful a storm will be; where it will strike land.  
 D This information makes it easier to predict how powerful a storm will be, and, also, where it will strike land.

- 18** Read this sentence from the report.

(20) Both hurricanes started out small and become huge storms as they crossed open water.

What is the correct verb form for the underlined word in the sentence?

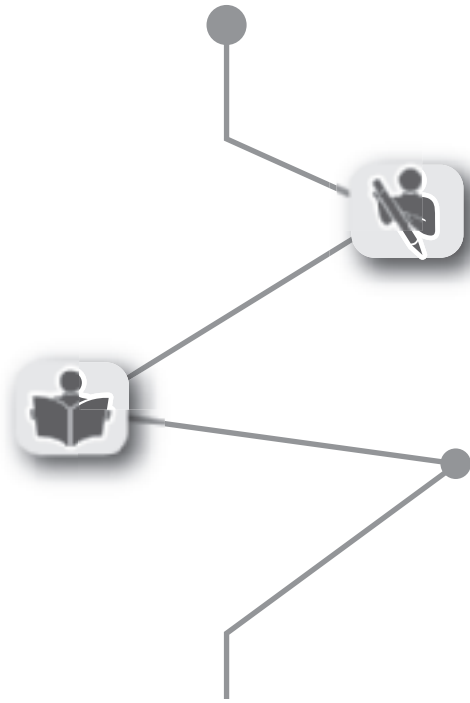
- A had become  
 B were becoming  
 C became  
 D have become

- 19** What is the correct way to revise the underlined part of sentence 22?

- A He had never been in a storm  
 B He was never being in a storm  
 C He is never been in a storm  
 D He has never been in a storm

- 20** Which of the following sentences would make the *best* concluding sentence to the report?

- A Hurricane Hunters have been flying for over 60 years in several different kinds of planes.  
 B Hurricane Hunters know there are risks with every flight, but their work can help save lives.  
 C Hurricane Hunters are specially trained to fly in storms and take measurements.  
 D Hurricane Hunters must be unusually brave and calm in severe weather conditions.



# Unit 2 Assessments

Reading/Literature

Vocabulary

Spelling

Writing Strategies/

Conventions





Read this student adaptation of a popular folktale. It may contain errors.

### Dancing Drum

- 1 Many years before European settlers came to the Americas, the Cherokee lived happily on a beautiful mountaintop in the Appalachians. And the Sun was displeased with the Cherokee. She thought the people did not like her because whenever they looked up at her they shielded their eyes and squinted. “They must think I’m ugly,” she thought. In addition, she was jealous of the Moon. “Every night they gather in their village and dance and sing under the light and smiles of the Moon,” she lamented.
- 2 “I’ll teach them a lesson,” the Sun decided. And to do so she turned up the heat of her rays and scorched the Cherokee’s crops.
- 3 The mountain people were suffering. In a meeting, they talked about things they could do to encourage the Sun to stop ruining their land. Finally, they decided that Dancing Drum, a young warrior, would go to the Sun and try to talk to her. Maybe he could convince her to stop the drought.
- 4 Although Dancing Drum had good intentions, he accidentally killed the Sun’s daughter with his bow and arrow. The Sun was devastated by grief. And she was also extremely angry. To punish Dancing Drum and his people, she turned her back and made the Earth very cold.
- 5 The Cherokee, wrapped in their thickest furs, gathered around the fire and wondered what they could do to make the Sun smile upon them once again. Finally, Dancing Drum had an idea. “Let’s dance and sing for the Sun. Maybe this will make her smile again.” And sure enough, Dancing Drum’s plan worked. The Sun came out from the shadows and shone on the people once again. What’s more, the Sun’s daughter returned from the Spirit World and rejoined her happy mother. Everyone was at peace once again.

- 1** We can tell that this passage is an example of a folktale because it
- A is a true story about Dancing Drum’s life.
  - B has a simple and short plot.
  - C relates a fictional story based on an actual historical event.
  - D examines a topic and contains the opinions of the author.

- 2** The Sun turns her back on the Cherokee because
- A she is looking for her daughter in the Spirit World.
  - B she realizes she is no longer needed.
  - C she is upset by the death of her daughter.
  - D she feels jealous when she sees them dancing for the Moon.

- 3** The Sun could *best* represent the
- A changeable forces of nature.
  - B destruction of nature.
  - C culture of a tribe.
  - D years that have passed.

- 4** Someone who is displeased could become angry as someone who is happy could become
- A captivated.
  - B gratified.
  - C exultant.
  - D content.

- 5** Read the following sentences from the passage.

Many years before European settlers came to the Americas, the Cherokee lived happily on a beautiful mountaintop in the Appalachians. And the Sun was displeased with the Cherokee.

- The *best* way to provide a better transition between the first and second sentences would be to replace the underlined word with which of these transitions?
- A However,
  - B In addition,
  - C Because of this,
  - D Moreover,

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## Join Art Geniuses

### A Special Club for Young Artists

Do you love the arts? Now you can express your creative side at home! Art Geniuses teaches you all about the arts and puts you in touch with other young artists all over the United States.

As a member, you receive a special Art Geniuses identification card, a painting kit, an audio CD that can be used for background music as you paint, and a one-year subscription to *Let's Paint, Kids!* magazine.

*Let's Paint, Kids!* magazine comes every other month. It tells you how to become a great painter even at a young age and covers everything from basic to advanced painting. The more you read, the more you become an Art Genius.

If you join today, you will also receive a free one-of-a kind Art Geniuses painting apron. You can wear it when you paint. Additional aprons are available by sending in the form included in *Let's Paint, Kids!* magazine.

To become an Art Geniuses member, fill out the form below. Membership in the club costs \$15 a year.

Sign me up! I want to become an Art Geniuses Member and receive  
*Let's Paint, Kids!* magazine.

Enclosed is a check for \$15.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail address \_\_\_\_\_

Mail the above form to

**Art Geniuses**

**916 Heart Avenue**

**Cactus, CA 94599**

*Allow 2 to 3 weeks for your first Let's Paint, Kids! magazine to arrive.*

- 6** You will *most likely* find this ad in
- A the front page of a newspaper.
  - B a music magazine.
  - C an art history book.
  - D an art magazine.

- 7** You want to tell your friend about the Art Geniuses ad that you read. Which is the *best* summary of the ad?

- A You can join Art Geniuses for \$15 a year; just sign and mail the form and you will receive many cool items.
- B You get an identification card, a painting kit, an audio CD, and a one-year magazine subscription for joining Art Geniuses.
- C You can mail in the form from the *Let's Paint, Kids!* magazine to get more painting aprons.
- D You can meet lots of young painters all over the United States if you join Art Geniuses.

The following items are not based on a passage. Read and answer each question.

- 8** Read the sentences.

Mrs. Dobson and her class are starting a recycling campaign. They need to give out flyers, place posters all over the school, and arrange an assembly so they can talk to students about the benefits of recycling.

If Mrs. Dobson needs to ask the principal to allow them to do these activities, she should write a

- A letter to the editor.
- B letter of complaint.
- C letter asking permission.
- D job application letter.

- 9** Which of the following Internet keywords would *best* help someone find more information about the people who first lived in America?

- A American people
- B American history
- C first people
- D United States

### Rabbit and the Two Snakes

- 1 One day mischievous Rabbit was taking a drink of water from his favorite stream when an idea hit him with the force of a lightning bolt between the eyes. “I’m going to trick those two pesky snakes that live here on opposite sides of the river.”
- 2 So Rabbit approached the snake that lived on the north side of the river. “Hey there, Skog,” Rabbit shouted at the huge, mean-looking snake. “I bet I can beat you in a game of tug-of-war.” The snake looked at Rabbit like he was crazy. “Yeah, sure,” the snake replied. “You couldn’t out-tug a flea with a broken arm. But I’ll tug with you just to show you how foolish you are.”
- 3 Rabbit laughed to himself and said he’d be right back. Then, secretly, Rabbit went across the river and made the same deal with Askook, the other snake. Rabbit then handed each snake an end of a long grape vine. The snakes, unable to see each other because there was smog, then waited for Rabbit, who had taken cover behind a bush to yell “Start!”
- 4 Well, the snakes, each of which was very strong, had a fight on their hands. “How could such a scrawny little rabbit be so strong?” they both thought. After about five minutes had gone by, they heard Rabbit laughing behind the bush. They realized that the floppy-eared jokester had tricked them.
- 5 The two snakes were bent on punishing Rabbit. They agreed that the last laugh would be theirs. So the snakes told Rabbit he could no longer drink at the stream. From that day on Rabbit was forced to change himself into a bird whenever he felt like taking a drink from the stream. And he vowed that he would never again play a joke on a snake.

- 10** Read this sentence from the passage.

One day mischievous Rabbit was taking a drink of water from his favorite stream when an idea hit him with the force of a lightning bolt between the eyes.

**What is the meaning of the underlined phrase in the sentence?**

- A** Rabbit was hit by a lightning bolt.
- B** Rabbit had a painful headache.
- C** Rabbit was tired and parched.
- D** Rabbit thought of a brilliant plan.

- 11** **What caused Rabbit to challenge the snakes to a game of tug-of-war?**

- A** He wanted to play a prank on them.
- B** He needed someone to pull on a vine.
- C** He wanted to drink from the stream.
- D** He needed someone to fight with.

- 12** **Which of the following sources would *most likely* include more passages like this one?**

- A** a newspaper article
- B** a magazine about wildlife
- C** an encyclopedia
- D** a book of fables

- 13** **Read these sentences from the passage.**

“Yeah, sure,” the snake replied. “You couldn’t out-tug a flea with a broken arm. But I’ll tug with you just to show you how foolish you are.”

**In the underlined sentence, what does the snake think of Rabbit?**

- A** The snake thinks that Rabbit is the same size as a flea.
- B** The snake thinks that Rabbit does not have a chance of winning.
- C** The snake thinks that Rabbit should not break the arms of a flea.
- D** The snake thinks that Rabbit should fight with a flea instead.

The following is a rough draft of a student’s report, which may contain errors.

### Competitive Croquet

- 1 Have you ever played croquet? Perhaps someone has pulled out an old croquet set at a party and set it up crookedly on the lawn. You and your friends or family casually and haphazardly took turns hitting those colored balls all over the lawn with those striped mallets. Perhaps your game even got competitive, with you and your friend arguing whose turn it was or debating the rules of the game (which neither of you has ever really known for sure). You might not realize how much speed and strategy are required in a competitive croquet game. People learn this when they play seriously for the first time.
- 2 Croquet was developed in the thirteenth century in France. As you might know, players use long wooden mallets to hit wooden balls through wire arches called “wickets.” The object of the game is to hit posts placed at each end of the field. Competitive croquet is played on a manicured field. Players use forceful strategies to plan their hits carefully so that they can pass through wickets, whack their opponents’ balls off the field, and (most important) hit the end posts. One might liken competitive croquet to a large-scale chess game.
- 3 Today croquet is played competitively in leagues and clubs all over the United States. Some college teams play against other colleges. The United States Naval Academy and St. John’s College of Annapolis compete fiercely.

**14** Read this sentence from the passage.

You and your friends or family casually and haphazardly took turns hitting those colored balls all over the lawn with those striped mallets.

**What does the word haphazardly mean?**

- A methodically
- B forcefully
- C irregularly
- D carefully

**15** Which of the following sources would provide the *best* evidence to support the main idea of paragraph 3?

- A a step-by-step guide on the rules of croquet
- B a recent news article about a spirited game of croquet
- C a journal entry about a famous croquet player
- D a chart that tallies the best scores in croquet history

- 16** Which sentence *best* serves as a summary to be added at the end of the report?
- A Croquet can be a casual picnic diversion or a competitive, cutthroat sport.
- B Friends and family members can play croquet even if they don't know the rules of the game
- C Players of competitive croquet need to use long wooden mallets, wooden balls, wire arches, and a manicured field.
- D One must realize that speed and strategy are needed in a competitive croquet game especially in the United States.
- 17** The author supports the argument that croquet is a competitive game by stating that
- A there are current debates on the rules in playing competitive croquet.
- B friends and family members casually take turns hitting colored balls.
- C croquet is played in leagues, clubs, and colleges in the United States.
- D playing croquet requires balls and mallets, wickets, and a manicured field.

- 18** This passage is *mainly* about
- A the development of competitive croquet.
- B the history of croquet in France.
- C the author's love of croquet.
- D the rules of croquet.

- 19** Read this sentence from the passage.

Perhaps someone has pulled out an old croquet set at a party and set it up crookedly on the lawn.

**What is the correct way to write the underlined part of this sentence?**

- A something has
- B no one has
- C someone have
- D Leave as is.



**You Are Old, Father William**  
***From Alice's Adventures in Wonderland***

*by Lewis Carroll*

“You are old, Father William,” the young man said,  
“And your hair has become very white;  
And yet you incessantly stand on your head—  
Do you think, at your age, it is right?”

5 “In my youth,” Father William replied to his son,  
“I feared it might injure the brain;  
But, now that I’m perfectly sure I have none,  
Why, I do it again and again.”

10 “You are old,” said the youth, “as I mentioned before,  
And have grown most uncommonly fat;  
Yet you turned a back-somersault in at the door—  
Pray, what is the reason of that?”

15 “In my youth,” said the sage, as he shook his grey locks,  
“I kept all my limbs very supple  
By the use of this ointment—one shilling the box—  
Allow me to sell you a couple?”

20 “You are old,” said the youth, “and your jaws are too weak  
For anything tougher than suet;  
Yet you finished the goose, with the bones and the beak—  
Pray how did you manage to do it?”

“In my youth,” said his father, “I took to the law,  
And argued each case with my wife;  
And the muscular strength, which it gave to my jaw,  
Has lasted the rest of my life.”

25 “You are old,” said the youth, “one would hardly suppose  
That your eye was as steady as ever;  
Yet you balanced an eel on the end of your nose—  
What made you so awfully clever?”

30 “I have answered three questions, and that is enough,”  
Said his father; “don’t give yourself airs!  
Do you think I can listen all day to such stuff?  
Be off, or I’ll kick you down stairs!”

**20** Read these lines from the poem.

“In my youth,” said his father,  
“I took to the law,/And argued  
each case with my wife;/And  
the muscular strength, which it  
gave to my jaw,/Has lasted the  
rest of my life.”

**These lines suggest that Father William and his wife**

- A have a lot in common.
- B have a lot of arguments.
- C have a loving relationship.
- D have very strong jaws.

**21** Read line 27 from the poem.

Yet you balanced an eel on the  
end of your nose—

**The image in this line makes Father William appear**

- A silly.
- B smart.
- C witty.
- D curious.

**22** In line 18, suet most likely refers to

- A a very old food.
- B a very hard food.
- C a very soft food.
- D a very tasty food.

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow.

Document A

### Sarah and the Ship Called *Libri*

At 22, Sarah Smith had never boarded a ship before. She used to live in a small town far from the ocean. When the *Libri* docked at a port near her university, her uncle brought her to the ship. The *Libri* was a ship that would bring books to all parts of the world, and Sarah was amazed to see a huge ship so full of books. As she walked aboard the ship, it was like stepping into a different world. Sarah took one of the brochures that a member of the ship's crew handed to her.

As Sarah browsed through the brochure, she learned that the ship needed volunteers to work on board. Her uncle encouraged her to try it out. She submitted an application form with some personal information. After filing her application, Sarah waited for two weeks before a call came, asking her to take a written test.

"The test put a lot of pressure on me. I wanted so much to become a *Libri* crew member. I wanted to travel the world and read," Sarah later recalled.

When she passed the test, the *Libri's* chief librarian interviewed her. He asked her about her commitment and her work ethic. Sarah felt that she aced the interview and waited expectantly for the call.

Another two weeks passed, and Sarah was accepted as a library staff member. She donned the red-and-white uniform of the *Libri*. Now she could be with the books that she loved, travel to different countries, and make lots of friends.

"I am off to a whole new adventure. I've never traveled on a ship before," the beaming Sarah said as she boarded the gleaming white ship. "I can't believe I'll be living here for three years."

Sarah waved at the crowd that gathered in the dock, and she and the ship called *Libri* sailed off to its next port.

**Document B**

**JOIN THE *LIBRI***

**Do you like books? Do you love to travel? Do you want to meet lots of new friends?**

**Then join us as a *Libri* library staff member.**

Complete this pre-application form, submit it to the chief librarian, and we will contact you if you have what it takes to be a *Libri* librarian. You will also need to take a written test and interview with us before you can join our crew.

**I want to be a *Libri* librarian.**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Mail the above form to  
*Libri* Secretariat  
 378 Main Street  
 Bellflower, CA 90034

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**23** The passage in Document A would *most likely* be found in a

- A travel magazine.
- B newspaper on the front page.
- C brochure of a shipping company.
- D textbook about geography.

**24** Which sentence is the *best* summary of the story in Document A?

- A Sarah sailed around the world for three years.
- B Sarah had never been on a boat until the day she visited the *Libri*.
- C Sarah had to take a written test in order to apply for a position on the *Libri*.
- D Sarah applied to be a member of the staff of the *Libri* and was accepted.

**25** If you want to work in the library of the *Libri*, which of the following should you do first, based on the information in Document B?

- A schedule an interview with the librarian
- B read many books from the ship's library
- C take a written examination
- D submit a pre-application form

On a separate sheet of paper, write the numbers 1–6. Next to each number, write the letter of the correct answer for that question.

1 Read this sentence.

Raul detests country music, so he groans loudly if he hears it.

What does the word detests mean?

- A plays
- B hates
- C enjoys
- D writes

2 Read this sentence.

While we were \_\_\_\_\_ to school, we got a flat tire.

Which French phrase correctly fits in the sentence?

- A déjà vu
- B en route
- C à la carte
- D laissez faire

3 Which of the following is most likely to be injurious?

- A a race
- B a discussion
- C a car crash
- D a long bus trip

4 Read this sentence.

Sapna wasn't at all nervous; she actually felt perfectly serene.

What does the word serene mean?

- A calm
- B anxious
- C foolish
- D uncomfortable

5 Read this sentence.

While shopping for apparel, Chad bought shirts, pants, and a jacket.

What does the word apparel mean?

- A books
- B videos
- C clothes
- D groceries

6 Read this sentence.

The blare of his laughter sounded like a stuck car horn.

What does the word blare mean?

- A a soft sound
- B a cheerful sound
- C a short, sharp sound
- D a loud, annoying sound

On your paper, write the numbers 7–20. Next to each number, write the letter of the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

### Selection Vocabulary

- 7** uncomfortable humidity  
 A damp air            C bitter cold  
 B strong storms    D heavy rain
- 8** someone from the squad  
 A crowd                C team  
 B office                D competition
- 9** hostile surroundings  
 A pretty                C uncomfortable  
 B unfriendly        D unfamiliar
- 10** the box's interior  
 A surface              C bottom  
 B insides              D markings
- 11** feeling forlorn  
 A sad                    C angry  
 B powerful            D sleepy
- 12** soggy newspapers  
 A wet                    C old  
 B dusty                D daily
- 13** speaking dejectedly  
 A slowly                C sadly  
 B joyfully             D bravely

- 14** due to her ordeals  
 A memories            C friendships  
 B enemies              D difficulties
- 15** the shrewdest man  
 A oldest                C funniest  
 B richest               D cleverest
- 16** a strange theory  
 A idea                   C puzzle  
 B experiment        D promise

### Academic Vocabulary

- 17** such global problems  
 A sad                    C ancient  
 B difficult             D worldwide
- 18** when they obtained it  
 A got                    C changed  
 B saw                    D damaged
- 19** sustaining their friendship  
 A harming              C changing  
 B affecting              D preserving
- 20** to have similarities  
 A feelings              C difficulties  
 B likenesses            D reasons

On a separate sheet of paper, write the numbers 1–10. Next to each number, write the letter of the correct answer for that question.

**1** Read this sentence.

Our garden is going to be super, with row after row of letuce, corn, cabbage, and carrots.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A super                      C cabbage  
B letuce                      D carrots

**2** Read this sentence.

Learning good maners will allow you to feel relaxed, whether you happen to eat at an inexpensive diner or at a fancy restaurant.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A maners                      C happen  
B allow                      D diner

**3** Read this sentence.

A poisonous spider's bite can be more dangerous than a tiger's, but I supose it's better to avoid both!

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A spider's                      C supose  
B tiger's                      D better

**4** Read this sentence.

While he was climbing a lader to hammer in a loose board, Jack took a sudden fall and got a minor injury.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A lader                      C sudden  
B hammer                      D minor

**5** Read this sentence.

You shouldn't get tired just from sewing a button on a cotton shirt because it isn't very dificult.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A tired                      C cotton  
B button                      D dificult

**6** Read this sentence.

Last summer while I was picking berries, I was biten by about a million mosquitoes.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A summer                      C biten  
B berries                      D million



7 Read this sentence.

If your work is sloppy and has many erors, you may get some negative comments on your paper.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A sloppy                      C comments  
B erors                         D paper

8 Read this sentence.

It seemed that everyone who lived in the valley was growing pretty yellow tullips.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A valley                        C yellow  
B pretty                        D tullips

9 Read this sentence.

A nice fellow got our frightened kiten from the top of the willow tree down to the bottom.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A fellow                        C willow  
B kiten                         D bottom

10 Read this sentence.

Almost all human beings have momments when they act silly, but those times shouldn't be too common!

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A human                        C silly  
B momments                    D common

The following is a student's personal letter. It contains errors.

Dear Mark,

(1) You have to go white water rafting on the Colorado River! (2) I went with my family and a bunch of other tourists last week. (3) We were on the river for six days—take a look at the pictures on my web site.

(4) We started out at the Grand Canyon Lodge on the south rim of the canyon. (5) We had to gather in front of the lodge at 5:30 in the morning. (6) When the sun came up over the canyon, it was a really cool sight. (7) We hiked down into the canyon on Bright Angel Trail. (8) They say the trail was named after an old prospector's donkey. (9) The trail is crowded in summer because there are so many people in the park. (10) My dad didn't think we'd see any wildlife. (11) We saw three wild donkeys. (12) It made my sister really happy.

(13) The head guide gave us a safety talk about what to do if we fell out of the raft. (14) Everybody were told to keep their life jackets on all the time we were on the river. (15) Then they put six people in each raft, and we started rafting the Colorado. (16) Right away we're in a major rapid! (17) The waves almost knocked me out of the boat. (18) I managed to hang on. (19) Then waves hit us from the side and swamped the raft. (20) We had to bail water like crazy. (21) After only a minute—which seemed a lot longer—we were out of the rapids.

(22) We drifted down the river for a couple of hours until we stopped for lunch. (23) The sun was really hot—it must have hit 110 degrees in the shade! (24) Afterwards, the food boxes and a stove was loaded back onto the supplies raft. (25) The guide told us we had to go through Haystack and Crystal Rapids to get to Black tail canyon and havasupai falls. (26) Those two rapids nearly capsized the raft!

(27) All the way down the river, you could see layers of stone in the canyon walls. (28) The guide said the bottom stone is really old. (29) We ended the trip at Whitmore Wash, where a helicopter flew us to ghost ranch south of Las Vegas. (30) It was the best trip I've ever had!

Your friend,

Brian

- 1 In sentence 6 of the letter, what is a better way to write “it was a really cool sight”?
- A the light turned the canyon walls gold.
  - B we could see really far across the canyon.
  - C you could see it was going to be a hot day.
  - D there were a lot of shadows in the canyon.

- 2 Read this sentence from the letter.

(8) They say the trail was named after an old prospector’s donkey.

This sentence offers support by

- A describing sights on the trail
- B comparing the trail to something else
- C giving a history of the trail
- D explaining the name of the trail

- 3 Read these sentences from the letter.

(10) My dad didn’t think we’d see any wildlife. (11) We saw three wild donkeys. (12) It made my sister really happy.

Which is the *best* way to rewrite the sentences to form a compound-complex sentence?

- A My dad didn’t think we’d see any wildlife, we saw three wild donkeys; which made my sister really happy.
- B My dad didn’t think we’d see any wildlife; however, we saw three wild donkeys, which made my sister really happy.
- C My dad didn’t think we’d see any wildlife, and we saw three wild donkeys, which made my sister really happy.
- D My dad didn’t think we’d see any wildlife but we saw three wild donkeys which made my sister really happy.

- 4 Which sentence provides the *best* transition from paragraph 2 to paragraph 3?

- A The walk down the trail was over 10 miles long and really narrow all the way to the bottom.
- B When we reached the bottom of the canyon, the outfitter guides were waiting for us with the rafts.
- C People riding mules passed us on the trail, which meant they made it to the bottom a lot faster.
- D As we walked down the trail, we could see other rafters floating on the river far below us.

5 What is the correct way to write the underlined part of sentence 14?

- A Everybody have been told to keep
- B Everybody is told to keep
- C Everybody are told to keep
- D Everybody was told to keep

6 Read these sentences from the letter.

(17) The waves almost knocked me out of the boat. (18) I managed to hang on.

Which word could *best* be used to join these sentences?

- A until
- B because
- C but
- D and

7 Read this sentence from the letter.

(24) Afterwards, the food boxes and a stove was loaded back onto the supplies raft.

What is the correct way to revise the underlined part of the sentence?

- A the food boxes and a stove were loaded
- B the food boxes and a stove are loaded
- C the food boxes and a stove is being loaded
- D the food boxes and a stove are being loaded

8 What is the correct way to capitalize these words from sentence 25?

- A Black tail canyon and Havasupai Falls
- B Black Tail canyon and Havasupai falls
- C Black Tail Canyon and Havasupai Falls
- D black tail canyon and Havasupai Falls

9 Which of the following revisions would make sentence 28 more informative?

- A The guide said the bottom stone is darker than the layers above it.
- B The guide said the bottom stone is different from the stone near the canyon rim.
- C The guide said the bottom stone is over one billion years old.
- D The guide said the bottom stone is a lot harder than the top layers.

10 Read the sentence from the letter.

(29) We ended the trip at Whitmore Wash, where a helicopter flew us to ghost ranch south of Las vegas.

What is the correct way to capitalize the underlined words in the sentence?

- A ghost ranch south of Las Vegas
- B Ghost Ranch south of Las Vegas
- C ghost Ranch south of Las Vegas
- D Ghost Ranch south of Las vegas

The following is a rough draft of a student’s report. It contains errors.

### Secretariat: 20th-Century Super-horse

(1) The list of the 35 greatest athletes of the 20<sup>th</sup> century includes a horse named Secretariat. (2) He was as famous in the 1970s as Brett Favre or Shaquille O’Neal are today. (3) This thoroughbred racer was very fast. (4) Also, he was one of a handful of horses that captured racing’s Triple Crown. (5) To do this, he had to win three races in two months: the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness, and the Belmont Stakes. (6) It was the way he won these races that earned him a place on the list of greatest athletes.

(7) The story of Secretariat began at meadow stables in doswell, virginia, where he was born in 1970. (8) People nicknamed him “Big Red” for his size and his bright reddish coat. (9) He won even as a two-year-old most of his races. (10) By 1973, people were talking about Secretariat as “the next Triple Crown horse.” (11) Big Red didn’t disappoint them. (12) In the 1973 Kentucky Derby, he came from last place to win the race. (13) He won the Preakness in Pimlico, Maryland. (14) Thousands of people came to watch the final race at Belmont Park, and millions more tuned in the race on TV.

(15) Only five horses ended up in the race for the Triple Crown. (16) The bell rang. (17) They charged out of the gate. (18) They raced down the track in a tight bunch. (19) The other horses and Secretariat was halfway around the track when Big Red made his move. (20) Like a powerful running machine, Secretariat pulled away from the other horses until he was 20 feet, then 30 feet, then 40 feet ahead. (21) The screaming crowd watched in disbelief as Secretariat kept running faster and faster. (22) When he crossed the finish line, Secretariat was 256 feet in front of the nearest horse—almost the length of a football field. (23) He had won the Triple Crown by the greatest margin in the history of racing and set a track record that still stands.

(24) Secretariat retired from racing the next year. (25) After he died in 1989, scientists examined him. (26) To their surprise, they found that his heart was twice as large as a normal horse’s heart. (27) This could explain how he could run so fast in so many races. (28) No other horse has come close to doing the same things that Big Red did.

**11** Which of the following revisions would make sentence 3 more informative?

- A No one had seen anything like this thoroughbred racer.
- B This thoroughbred racer set speed records that still stand.
- C This thoroughbred racer could run like the wind.
- D This thoroughbred racer was a blur on the track.

**12** What is the correct way to write the underlined part of sentence 7?

- A began at meadow stables in doswell, Virginia,
- B began at Meadow Stables in Doswell, Virginia,
- C began at Meadow stables in Doswell, virginia,
- D began at Meadow Stables in doswell, Virginia,

**13** Read this sentence from the report.

(9) He won even as a two-year-old most of his races.

Which is the *best* way to revise this sentence?

- A Even most of his races he won as a two-year-old.
- B As a two-year-old he even won most of his races.
- C Even as a two-year-old, he won most of his races.
- D Most of his races even he won as a two-year-old.

**14** Read the following sentence.

He would be the first horse since 1948 to capture that title.

The *best* place to add this detail is

- A after sentence 2
- B after sentence 6
- C after sentence 10
- D after sentence 19

**15** The *best* way to show the transition between sentences 12 and 13 is to add which words to the beginning of sentence 13?

- A Finally,
- B Two weeks later,
- C Two years later,
- D And then,

**16** Which sentence could the student *best* add at the beginning of the third paragraph of her report?

- A The tension around the race was so high that several owners decided not to enter their horses.
- B All the horses came from the same bloodlines that could be traced back to only three stallions.
- C Sportscasters interviewed jockeys and trainers to find out how much money they would make.
- D The weather for all three races didn't have much effect on how fast the horses could run.

- 17** Read these sentences from the report.

(16) The bell rang. (17) They charged out of the gate. (18) They raced down the track in a tight bunch.

What is *best* way to join these sentences into one sentence?

- A The bell rang, they charged out of the gate and they raced down the track in a tight bunch.
- B The bell rang and they charged out of the gate; they raced down the track in a tight bunch.
- C When the bell rang, they charged and out of the gate raced down the track in a tight bunch.
- D When the bell rang, they charged out of the gate and raced down the track in a tight bunch.

- 18** What is the correct way to write the underlined part of sentence 19?

- A The other horses and Secretariat are halfway
- B The other horses and Secretariat had been halfway
- C The other horses and Secretariat were halfway
- D The other horses and Secretariat will be halfway

- 19** Read this sentence from the report.

(22) When he crossed the finish line, Secretariat was 256 feet in front of the nearest horse—almost the length of a football field.

The underlined words offer supporting details because they

- A help the reader to imagine the distance.
  - B provide metric measurement for the distance.
  - C compare football to horse racing.
  - D let the reader figure out the distance.
- 20** Which sentence *best* serves as a summary to be added at the end of the report?

- A People would have been even more impressed had they known about Secretariat's unusual heart.
- B Secretariat can't be called the greatest racehorse of all time because he raced only three years.
- C After his amazing feats, Secretariat truly deserves to be called one of the 20th-century's greatest athletes.
- D Secretariat had an unusual combination of power and speed that made him a "running machine."





The following items are not based on a passage. Read and answer each question.

1 Read this sentence.

Determined, the group of hikers forged ahead despite the thick undergrowth and reached the campsite by nightfall.

Without changing the meaning of the sentence, which word can *best* be used to replace the underlined part?

- A slowed down
- B pushed on
- C faked
- D duplicated

2

Read the following sentences.

Juan walked along the curb, shuffling his feet through puddles as he walked. It was a rainy Saturday afternoon, and he was terribly bored. Ever since his best friend, Rhonda, moved away last summer, Juan had been very lonely. Juan knew that Rhonda would be visiting him on Monday, but even so, it was hard to wait.

Information in the paragraph supports the idea that Rhonda is

- A a lonely person like Juan.
- B a person Juan thinks is boring.
- C a person Juan met for the first time.
- D an important person to Juan.

**3** Read this sentence.

Our school principle,  
Mr. Emerson, is a very  
intelligent man.

**What is the correct way to spell  
the underlined word?**

- A principal
- B prinsipal
- C principel
- D Leave as is.

**4** Read this sentence.

It doesn't matter what anyone  
say to me, I'm determined to  
live my dream.

**What is the correct way to  
write the underlined part of  
the sentence?**

- A what any one say
- B what anyone says
- C what any one says
- D Leave as is.

## Many Worlds Ago

- 1 Shona stopped picking berries and pushed her sweat-dampened dark hair back from her face. Her hands were stained red with berry juice. It was hot, and the sun was burning through the humid air. “There must be a better way,” she thought sadly. “We spend all our days here searching for food, and soon we’ll have to move on again before the big snows come. We are like the elk, always moving.”
- 2 She ambled to the lake to splash water on her face. The water droplets that fell back to the surface of the lake caught her attention and showed her a blurry image. She bent down and looked at the girl on the surface of the water who looked back at her and moved as she did. That was when she realized that what she was seeing was her reflection! If only she could see it clearly, she contemplated. She moved to touch the glassy surface, making the water create circles beneath her fingertips. If she was good-looking, she would never know, for there were no mirrors in Shona’s world. She lived long before civilization began, many worlds ago.
- 3 Shona sighed, straightened, and began to stride away from the water. The world was stunning, she would agree, but life was difficult, and she wanted so much more. She wanted an easier life, wanted to have an actual house that they didn’t have to pack every time the snows came, wanted to be able to enjoy her time without having to search or hunt for food. She wanted to stay right here and not travel the harsh lands, wanted to be near the lake where she could always see the water, and where she could always check her reflection on its clear glass surface.
- 4 She started to walk wearily back to the camp, dragging her bruised and dirty bare toes along the ground. Suddenly, she felt something small and oblong beneath her foot and before she realized what she was doing, she bent down to pick it up and then studied it curiously. She had seen others like it, in the heads of the sun-plant flowers or scattered on the vibrant green grass. She had tried tasting them once, and they were pleasantly sweet and good to eat. This one looked different, though. It had hair-like roots and a little green sprout that was pushing its way from beneath the skin that had started to peel back.
- 5 Shona stared at it, deep in thought. “Hmmm,” she thought, “If you cover the sprouts with a little dirt, would they grow to be a sun plant? And if you put more of these little sprouting things in the ground, would the ground be filled with sun plants?” If so, then the clan would have food available all the time! They’d never run out of food as long as the plants would continue to live, her mind raced on. If other plants made little sprouting things, the clan could grow all kinds of food and they could stay in one place even when the strong snowstorms arrived!
- 6 Shona sprinted back to camp, in a hurry to tell the others what she had discovered. That marked the beginning of a new way of life for the clan.

**5** We can tell that this passage is an example of a short story because

- A it teaches a lesson in a few words.
- B it leaves the conflict unresolved.
- C it has a simple plot that was resolved by the end.
- D it describes events that happened in the past.

**6** The author makes the events of the passage seem more realistic by

- A making Shona a dark-haired person.
- B setting the story in a long-ago time period and a far-off place.
- C using sensory details to describe the taste of the berries and the heat of the sun.
- D comparing the movement of Shona's tribe to the movement of elks.

**7** Shona is able to help her clan by

- A finding the little sprouting things on the grass.
- B coming up with the idea of planting seeds.

- C wanting something more than searching for food.
- D being dissatisfied with the kind of life the clan is leading.

**8** Which of these is the *best* summary of the passage?

- A Shona changed her clan's difficult way of life by discovering a way to plant food.
- B Shona wanted to live a better life that would let her stay in one place.
- C The clans of long ago wandered around so they could find food.
- D The clans of long ago lived very hard lives, which is why Shona wanted change.

**9** The story's setting helped in the resolution of the conflict by

- A giving Shona a way to improve her clan's life.
- B forcing Shona and her clan to move every winter.
- C making Shona feel discontented with her life.
- D showing Shona her reflection in the pool of water.

The following passage is a rough draft of a student’s report and may contain errors.

### The Three Bears of North America

- 1 Have you ever looked at the Big Dipper and Little Dipper in the night sky? They are also known by their Latin names, Ursa Major and Ursa Minor, which mean “Big Bear” and “Little Bear.” Bears have long captured the interest of humans, and real live bears are as fascinating as the constellations they inspire. As far as we know, there are three main types of bears that live in North America. They are the black bear (*Ursus americanus*), the brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), and the polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*).
- 2 In a way, black bears are misnamed. Sometimes they are black, but they may also be brown, cinnamon, pale blue, or almost white. *Ursus americanus* is the most widespread type of the North American bears. It is also the smallest. Black bears may weigh from 175 to 650 pounds. Like all bears, black bears are omnivores, meaning they eat everything from insects to roots and berries to meat.
- 3 Brown bears have a large hump on their shoulders. These powerful muscles help them dig for insects and roots. Brown bears can weigh almost 1,000 pounds. One type of brown bear in the United States is the grizzly bear, or the *Ursus arctos horribilis*. The grizzly bear is found around the Rocky Mountains. Its fur, though brown, is blond or silver at the tips.
- 4 Polar bears get their interesting Latin name, *Ursus maritimus*, which means “sea bear,” because they spend so much of their time swimming or on sea ice in the Arctic. Polar bears are the largest of all bears, weighing as much as 1,600 pounds. These white animals are also the most carnivorous of all bears, and their diet is almost entirely made up of seals.

- 10** Which sentence could *best* be added to the end of the first paragraph of the passage?
- A These bears are very beautiful.
  - B The word *ursus* means “bear” in Latin.
  - C There are probably more bears somewhere else.
  - D These three bears are very different from each other.

- 11** The information in this passage would *most likely* be found
- A on the front page of a newspaper.
  - B in an online encyclopedia entry.
  - C in an astronomy textbook.
  - D in a hiking magazine.

- 12** Read this sentence from the passage.

*Ursus americanus* is the most widespread type of the North American bears.

**This statement would be made stronger by adding which of these sentences?**

- A It usually lives all over the United States.
- B It roams up and down the United States.

- C It can be found from the north to the south of the United States.
- D It lives from the Gulf of Mexico to northern Canada.

- 13** Which of these is the *best* summary of the passage?

- A The three types of North American bears are different in more ways than the color of their fur.
- B The three types of North American bears have interesting Latin names, such as *Ursus Americanus*.
- C The black, brown, and polar bears are all omnivores that eat everything.
- D All bears weigh from 175 pounds to more than 1,000 pounds.

- 14** Which of these sentences could *best* be added as a conclusion at the end of the passage?

- A These three types of bears call North America their home.
- B Truly, North America has varied species of bears that are very interesting.
- C Next time you look at the sky, think of how these constellations got their names.
- D Out of all the bears, the polar bear is the heaviest and most dangerous.

The following passage is a rough draft of a student’s report and may contain errors.

### Eye of the Storm

- 1 The expression “flying through the eye of a storm” is another way of saying “looking for trouble.” Yet there are people who actually *do* fly into the eye of a storm. The eye in this case is the center of a hurricane, and those who do the flying are called hurricane hunters.
- 2 Why would anyone do such a thing? Believe it or not, they’re looking for information that will help scientists and weather forecasters. Many of the pilots and crews of these planes are members of the military, such as the U.S. Air Force Reserve. Others may work for government agencies. Some crews are made up of scientists from universities and other organizations.
- 3 You probably know that some satellites in space send weather information to Earth. But even the best satellites can’t gather all the data that forecasters need. The forecasters have to be able to predict where and when a hurricane will hit and how strong it will be. And what better way to learn more about how these deadly storms actually work than to fly into them?
- 4 Someday there might be better, easier, and safer ways. But for now, the daring researchers head right into the storms. They follow a storm for hundreds of miles to measure wind speed, air pressure, and temperature. They look for signs that a storm is getting stronger, such as a drop in air pressure.
- 5 Over the years, a few planes have gone down, but most crews have survived. Thousands on land have survived as well, all because of the information these brave hurricane hunters gathered.

**15** Read this sentence.

Many of the pilots and crews of these planes are members of the military, such as the U.S. Air Force Reserve.

**This sentence offers support by**

- A providing an example of the subject.
- B defining the subject.
- C comparing the subject to something else.
- D giving a background on the subject.

**16** Which statement from the passage *best* shows that hurricane hunting is an important job?

- A Yet there are people who actually *do* fly into the eye of a storm.
- B You probably know that some satellites in space send weather information to Earth.
- C But for now, the daring researchers head right into the storms.
- D Thousands on land have survived as well, all because of the information these brave hurricane hunters gathered.

**17** The ideas in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the passage are arranged by

- A topic.
- B order of importance.
- C time order.
- D comparison and contrast.

**18** Which of the following sources would provide the *best* evidence to support the main idea in paragraph 5?

- A an editorial that argues that the hurricane hunters' lives should not be put at risk
- B a journal article that compiles the data that the hurricane hunters have collected throughout the years
- C a news article about a town that survived a hurricane because of information gathered by the hurricane hunters
- D a feature article that describes the regular day of a hurricane hunter



## The Land of Counterpane

*By Robert Louis Stevenson*

- 1      When I was sick and lay a-bed,  
          I had two pillows at my head,  
          And all my toys beside me lay,  
          To keep me happy all the day.
- 5      And sometimes for an hour or so  
          I watched my leaden soldiers go,  
          With different uniforms and drills,  
          Among the bed-clothes, through the  
          hills;
- 10     And sometimes sent my ships in fleets  
          All up and down among the sheets;  
          Or brought my trees and houses out,  
          And planted cities all about.
- 15     I was the giant great and still  
          That sits upon the pillow-hill,  
          And sees before him, dale and plain,  
          The pleasant land of counterpane.

- 19** The poet shows that the speaker is a child by
- A setting the poem in a bedroom.
  - B making the speaker sick and bedridden.
  - C surrounding the speaker with toys.
  - D showing that the speaker is happy.
- 20** Which statement *best* expresses the poem's theme?
- A Time is important.
  - B Sickness can be overcome.
  - C Patience is needed in crisis.
  - D Imagination is limitless.
- 21** Which pair of words from the poem suggests that the speaker is using his or her imagination?
- A land, counterpane
  - B day, hour
  - C pillows, sheets
  - D sick, bed
- 22** Which of these lines contains a metaphor?
- A I was the giant great and still
  - B And all my toys beside me lay,
  - C I watched my leaden soldiers go,
  - D Or brought my trees and houses out.

The following passage is a rough draft of a student’s report and may contain errors.

### Bessie Coleman Finds the Sky

- 1 It’s hard to believe today, but 100 years ago the only people who flew airplanes were daredevils and entertainers. In 1903 Orville and Wilbur Wright became the first people to fly. For the next decade, flying was just a sport. Very few people took it seriously. But the daredevils who wanted to fly were very serious. In fact, they were so serious that they sometimes gave up their lives trying.
- 2 One of these brave pilots was Bessie Coleman, the first African American woman pilot.
- 3 It wasn’t easy for anyone to learn to fly, but Coleman had to beat nearly impossible odds. She was born in Texas in 1892. The Wright brothers’ success captured her imagination. At 23, she moved to Chicago to go to beauty school. Bessie never lost her interest in flight. But no flying school in the United States would teach a woman.
- 4 She heard that in Europe her race and gender would not be the barriers they were in the United States. She took language lessons. She went to France in November 1919. In two years, she was a licensed pilot.
- 5 Bessie returned to the United States in 1922. She performed at countless air shows over the next five years. She did amazing flying stunts for audiences: fast rolls, slow rolls, loops, tailspins, “wing walks,” and upside-down flights. She gave lectures and began teaching other African American women to fly.
- 6 Audiences came to air shows to watch the stunts. Sometimes, they saw accidents. Coleman’s career ended when she was thrown from her plane. It was during a test flight in 1926. Bessie Coleman’s example has not been forgotten. She continues to inspire young people to reach for their dreams.

**23** This passage would *most likely* be found

- A in an airline safety guide.
- B on the front page of a newspaper.
- C in a magazine for pilots.
- D in a pilot training manual.

**24** Read the following sentences from paragraph 4.

She took language lessons. She went to France in November 1919.

Which word could *best* be used as a transition to join these sentences?

- A instead
- B however
- C therefore
- D then

**25** Which of the following sources would provide the *best* evidence to support the main idea in paragraph 1?

- A an editorial about airplanes
- B a book on the history of flight
- C a magazine about daredevils
- D an article about the Wright brothers

On a separate sheet of paper, write the numbers 1–6. Next to each number, write the letter of the correct answer for that question.

1 Read this sentence.

Frank hoped his mom wouldn't raise the question of why he hadn't cleaned his room.

In this sentence, the word raise means

- A lift.
- B increase.
- C bring up.
- D construct.

2 Read this sentence.

My great-grandfather saved his money for years to pay for his passage to the United States.

In this sentence, the word passage means

- A hall.
- B journey.
- C way through.
- D piece of writing.

3 Read this sentence.

Sometimes Marcy would tether her dog by attaching his leash to a lamp post or bike rack while she briefly went into a store.

What does the word tether mean?

- A tie up
- B abandon
- C command
- D accompany

4 Considering how word parts function reveals that an uneventful day is one during which

- A company arrives.
- B a surprise occurs.
- C nothing happens.
- D the weather is stormy.

5 Read this sentence.

Jody complained for hours about the raw deal he got.

Without changing the meaning of the sentence, which word or words can *best* be used to replace the underlined word?

- A natural
- B unfair
- C immature
- D cold and damp

6 Read this sentence.

Instead of hurrying forward to meet Ramon, Lily evaded him by ducking around the corner and rushing away.

What does the word evaded mean?

- A avoided
- B greeted
- C surprised
- D signaled

On your paper, write the numbers 7–20. Next to each number, write the letter of the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

### Selection Vocabulary

7 flawless dancing

- A outdoor
- B perfect
- C solo
- D formal

8 to lavishly provide

- A quickly
- B politely
- C cheerfully
- D plentifully

9 just the boost we needed

- A tool
- B assistance
- C advice
- D compliment

10 this inadequate score

- A high
- B last
- C wonderful
- D unsatisfactory

11 the obscure rock band

- A very loud
- B famous
- C little known
- D all-female

12 coping with small children

- A talking
- B dealing
- C playing
- D assisting

13 precisely five minutes

- A about
- B less than
- C exactly
- D more than

14 amid the trees

- A among
- B above
- C near
- D beneath

15 due to her obstinacy

- A humor
- B failure
- C stubbornness
- D intelligence

16 a new superintendent

- A lifeguard
- B army officer
- C teacher
- D manager

## Academic Vocabulary

17 several significant questions

- A small
- B secret
- C humorous
- D important

18 the consumption of gasoline

- A use
- B waste
- C price
- D shortage

19 a new instructor

- A rule
- B booklet
- C teacher
- D assistant

20 an activity that is mental

- A difficult
- B necessary
- C dangerous
- D in the mind

On a separate sheet of paper, write the numbers 1–10. Next to each number, write the letter of the correct answer for that question.

1 Read this sentence.

The story is about a wise king who has achieved great things but whose reign is threatened by a fierce enemy who decieves him.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A achieved                      C fierce
- B reign                          D decieves

2 Read this sentence.

“I believe the weight of that bathtub might cause it to crash through the downstairs cieling,” said the chief plumber.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A believe                        C cieling
- B weight                        D chief

3 Read this sentence.

I was relieved to find a nice biege jacket for my friend, but I kept the receipt in case she needs a different size.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A relieved                        C friend
- B biege                            D receipt

4 Read this sentence.

It is easier to behave bravly when there are no dangers or enemies around than it is when life is horribly scary.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A easier                         C enemies
- B bravly                         D horribly

5 Read this sentence.

All the tourists looked in amazment at the extremely beautiful mountains and valleys.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A amazment                    C beautiful
- B extremely                    D valleys

6 Read this sentence.

Tonight, the chilliest night in years, the mayor gave a statement relating to the icyyness of the roads and the need for careful driving.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A chilliest                        C relating
- B statement                    D icyyness

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7 Read this sentence.

The begining of Mark's e-mail was upsetting to Jenna, but when she focused her attention, she could tell he was kidding.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A begining                      C focused  
B upsetting                     D kidding

8 Read this sentence.

George regretted speaking angrily and not politly, and he asked Tim to forgive his behavior.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A regretted                     C politly  
B angrily                        D behavior

9 Read this sentence.

If you treat a dog gentley, it will be a good companion, and you can have many hours of happiness while playing with it.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A gentley                        C happiness  
B companion                  D playing

10 Read this sentence.

The loud children ruined Angie's enjoyment of the peaceful afternoon, and she was furyous that no one controlled them.

Which underlined word is spelled incorrectly?

- A enjoyment                    C furyous  
B peaceful                      D controlled

The following is a rough draft of Alana’s essay, which contains errors.

### Nine Months of School or Year-Round School?

- 1 Suppose someone gave you the following choice. You could go to school for nine months and get three months off. Or you could go to school all year around and have more breaks during the year. Which schedule would you choose? Before you make up your mind, it’s good to look at each one. There is good and bad points about both schedules.
- 2 The nine-month schedule is good for several reasons. Everyone is in class at the same time and has the same holidays. It’s easier for families to schedule vacations. Over summer, students get some time. They can go to camp, take summer classes, join sports clubs, and play on their own.
- 3 Students in year-round schools are divided into four groups, called tracks. Each track has its own calendar of two months in school and three weeks off. This means not all students are crowded into school at the same time. Classes are smaller, which allows teachers to give kids more help.
- 4 However, both types of schedules have problems. Students forget over the summer a lot in the nine-month schedule. Our math teacher, Mr. Darcy, spent all September reviewing fifth grade math. Also, classes can be crowded, and students often don’t get enough help. In the year-round schedule, brothers and sisters could be in different tracks as a result getting family time together would be hard. Students have no summer break to do other activities away from school.
- 5 It’s a mistake to think one type of schedule is all good and the other one is all bad. Both schedules have good points and problems.

- 1 Read this sentence from paragraph 1.

There is good and bad points about both schedules.

What is the correct way to write the underlined part of the sentence?

- A There were good and bad points
- B There was good and bad points
- C There are good and bad points
- D There have been good and bad points

- 2 Read this sentence from paragraph 2.

Over summer, students get some time.

What is a better way to write the underlined part of the sentence?

- A students get a long break
- B students get three months vacation
- C students get some weeks off
- D students get time away from school

- 3 Which type of organizational pattern is used in the essay?

- A comparison and contrast
- B spatial order
- C organization by categories
- D order of importance

- 4 Which sentence could *best* be added to the beginning of the third paragraph?

- A The nine-month schedule has been the main schedule for a long time.
- B Look at how many schools have been changing to year-around schedules.
- C The nine-month schedule and the year-around schedule aren't that different.
- D The year-round schedule may sound bad, but it helps students in crowded schools.

- 5 Read this sentence from paragraph 4.

Students forget over the summer a lot in the nine-month schedule.

How can this sentence *best* be revised to present the ideas in the correct order?

- A Over the summer, students forget in the nine-month schedule a lot.
- B Students, over the summer, in the nine-month schedule forget a lot.
- C Students forget a lot in the nine-month schedule over the summer.
- D In the nine-month schedule, students forget a lot over the summer.

6 What is the correct way to write the underlined words in paragraph 4?

- A tracks, as a result getting
- B tracks as a result, getting
- C tracks; as a result, getting
- D tracks, as a result, getting

7 Read this sentence from paragraph 4.

Our math teacher, Mr. Darcy, spent all September reviewing fifth grade math.

This sentence offers support by

- A comparing the subject to something else.
- B giving an example that illustrates Alana's point.
- C explaining the subject in more detail.
- D beginning a story about Alana's math teacher.

8 Which sentence would make the *best* concluding statement for Alana's essay?

- A The best schedule is one that helps students learn what they need to know at each grade.
- B If I had a choice, I would choose the year-round schedule because I like having more breaks.
- C More and more schools in our state are switching to the year-round schedule.
- D Many parents like the nine-month schedule because it's easier to plan family vacations.

The following questions are not about a passage. Read and answer each question.

9 In which sentence is *all* the capitalization correct?

- A The Woodhaven middle school is on Madison avenue and Twelfth street.
- B The Woodhaven Middle School is on Madison Avenue and Twelfth Street.
- C The Woodhaven Middle school is on Madison Avenue and Twelfth street.
- D The Woodhaven Middle School is on Madison avenue and Twelfth street.

10 In which sentence is *all* the punctuation correct?

- A In her old school, Carmine was in a class of 35 students she often felt lost.
- B In her old school Carmine, was in a class of 35 students, she often felt lost.
- C In her old school, Carmine was in a class of 35 students; she often felt lost.
- D In her old school Carmine was in a class of 35 students; she often, felt lost.

The following is a rough draft of Yan's report, which contains errors.

### When the Moon Changes Color

(1) What if you lived thousands of years ago and didn't know about eclipses of the moon? (2) You look up and see a strange, frightening sight in the sky. (3) The full moon is changing from white to red-orange. (4) Is some kind of demon or a dragon attacking the moon? (5) In a movie about cave men, they showed an eclipse. (6) You and your village try to scare the demon away. (7) People start banging on drums or shooting arrows at the demon. (8) How could you know that the moon is just moving into the earth's shadow?

(9) An eclipse of the moon, or lunar eclipse, happens when the sun, the earth, and the moon are all in a straight line. (10) The earth then casts a shadow in space, just like a ball lighted from one side casts a shadow.

(11) The eclipse begins when the moon starts to enter the earth's shadow. (12) At first, the moon looks bright white and full. (13) Then one side begins to change to a dusky orange. (14) During the next couple of hours, the color slowly spreads over the face of the moon. (15) Finally, the entire moon looks like a red-orange coin hanging in the sky. (16) The moon continues to move. (17) It leaves the earth's shadow and becomes silver white again.

(18) The earth's shadow and the earth's atmosphere affect the color of the moon. (19) The center of the earth's shadow is dark, but it gets lighter toward the edges. (20) Sometimes the moon passes through the dark part of the shadow; sometimes it passes through the lighter part. (21) Also, the earth's atmosphere is full of dust and pollution, which can change how you see the moon's color. (22) Each lunar eclipse is a different color, ranging from dark red to lighter orange.

(23) Full moon eclipses occur at regular times. (24) If you miss one of these eclipses, you have to wait a year or so to see the next one. (25) If only our ancestors knew about eclipses, they wouldn't have been afraid.

- 11** Which sentence would be *best* to remove from the first paragraph?
- A Is some kind of demon or a dragon attacking the moon?
  - B In a movie about cave men, they showed an eclipse.
  - C The full moon is changing from white to red-orange.
  - D People start banging on drums or shooting arrows at the demon.

- 12** Read the sentence below.

The earth moves between the sun and the moon.

**This sentence should be placed before**

- A sentence 8.
  - B sentence 9.
  - C sentence 10.
  - D sentence 22.
- 13** Which organizational pattern was used to arrange the details in the third paragraph?
- A comparison and contrast
  - B order of importance
  - C spatial order
  - D time sequence

- 14** Read these sentences from the report.

(16) The moon continues to move.  
 (17) It leaves the earth's shadow and becomes silver white again.

**Which is the *best* way to rewrite the sentences to form a complex sentence?**

- A The moon continues to move and leaves the earth's shadow, and it becomes silver white again.
  - B As the moon continues to move, it leaves the earth's shadow and becomes silver white again.
  - C The moon continues to move and leaves the earth's shadow and becomes silver white again.
  - D By continuing to move, the moon leaves the earth's shadow and becomes silver white again.
- 15** Which sentence would be *best* to add to the beginning of the fourth paragraph?
- A No two lunar eclipses are ever the same color.
  - B Lunar eclipses only happen when the sky is clear.
  - C Other planets with moon also have eclipses.
  - D If you are too far south, you won't see the eclipse.

**16** Which words should be added to the beginning of sentence 22?

- A After this,
- B Since then,
- C As you know,
- D As a result,

**17** Read this sentence from the report.

(25) If only our ancestors knew about eclipses, they wouldn't have been afraid.

What is the correct verb form for the underlined word in the sentence?

- A would know
- B had known
- C would have knew
- D had been knowing

**18** Which sentence could *best* be added to the last paragraph to help summarize the report?

- A Eclipses are an example of how learning about science can improve our lives in so many ways.
- B We are much luckier than ancient people because we know so much more about the sun and moon.
- C An eclipse is simply the result of the sun, moon, and earth lining up, and it gives us an amazing show.
- D Once you know something about the moon, you'll want to learn more about how the universe works.

The following questions are not about a passage. Read and answer each question.

**19** In which sentence is *all* the punctuation correct?

- A Every two years, a full moon eclipse occurs however, if the clouds are thick; you won't see it.
- B Every two years a full moon eclipse occurs; however if the clouds are thick, you won't see it.
- C Every two years, a full moon eclipse occurs; however; if the clouds are thick you won't see it.
- D Every two years, a full moon eclipse occurs; however, if the clouds are thick, you won't see it.

**20** In which sentence is *all* the capitalization correct?

- A On february 21, in Chicago, we took pictures of the eclipse and sent them to nasa and Kennedy Space Center.
- B On February 21, in Chicago, we took pictures of the eclipse and sent them to NASA and Kennedy Space Center.
- C On february 21, in Chicago, we took pictures of the eclipse and sent them to NASA and Kennedy space center.
- D On February 21, in chicago, we took pictures of the eclipse and sent them to nasa and Kennedy Space center.

## Writing Application: Narrative Writing

**Writing Task:** You have had many experiences while growing up. Think about an experience you have had that you can retell as a story with a plot. Tell what happened. As you write your story, use details and exact words to show the experience from your own point of view. Your audience is your teacher and classmates.

The following checklist will help you do your best work. Make sure you

- read the explanation of the writing task carefully.
- thoroughly develop your plot and include characters and a setting.
- use specific details and narrative strategies such as dialogue.
- narrate the events in a clear order.
- use precise language that is best suited to your audience and purpose.
- use different sentence types to add interest to your writing.
- check for errors in grammar, spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure.

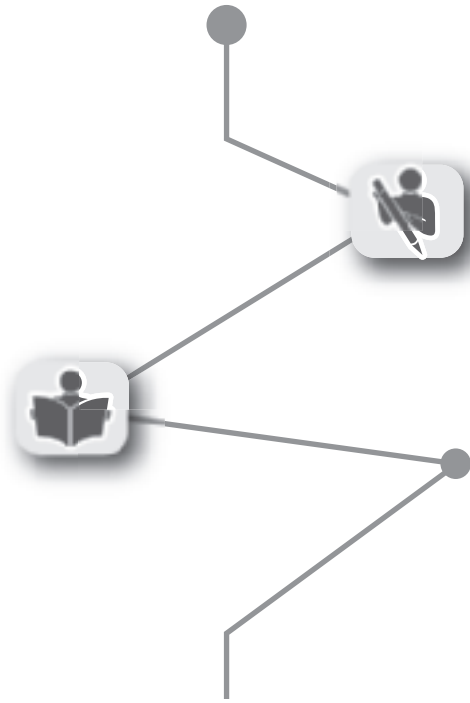


## Writing Application: Response to Literature

**Writing Task:** Read “The Fly” in Unit 1 of your student text. As you read this folktale, pay attention to the qualities of the boy and the rich man. In the tale, the boy and the rich man demonstrate very different characteristics. Write an essay in which you explain how the qualities of each character lead to the events and outcome of the story. Be sure to support your ideas with details and examples from the folktale. Write for your teacher, who has also read “The Fly.”

The following checklist will help you do your best work. Make sure you

- carefully read the explanation of the writing task.
- include specific details and examples from the story to support your ideas.
- organize your writing with a strong introduction, body, and conclusion.
- use precise language that is best suited to your audience and purpose.
- vary your sentences to add interest to your writing.
- check for errors in consistency, grammar, spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure.



# Unit 4 Assessments

Reading/Literature

Vocabulary

Spelling

Writing Strategies/

Conventions



### Jane Addams and Hull House

- 1 In the late 1800s, Chicago was filled with many people who had just moved to the United States a short time before to start new lives. These immigrants often did not have much money and were seldom well-educated. Many of them had low-paying jobs and lived in run-down neighborhoods. Many could not speak English.
- 2 Jane Addams was the daughter of a wealthy man who was friends with Abraham Lincoln. She could have easily ignored these people. Instead, she rented a large, old house in Chicago in 1889 and began welcoming many of the immigrants into her home.
- 3 Hull House soon became known throughout the city and the nation. Addams and other volunteers worked tirelessly to provide help in any way they could. By the second year it was open, 2,000 people visited Hull House every week.
- 4 Hull House offered something for just about everyone. Children learned how to read and write. Working-age people were taught job skills and were then placed in jobs throughout the city. Older people received medical care when they became sick.
- 5 In the early 1900s, Addams took on new challenges. But she still worked to improve life for the poor people of Chicago. For her heroic efforts, she received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931. She continued her cause until her death in 1935.

- 1 Read this sentence from the passage.

Jane Addams was the daughter of a wealthy man who was friends with Abraham Lincoln.

**Why is it appropriate for the author to mention this?**

- A It shows that friendship is very important.
- B It shows that Abraham Lincoln had many friends.
- C It shows that Jane Addams knew Abraham Lincoln.
- D It shows that Jane Addams didn't have to care about the poor.

- 2 **How did Jane Addams's work benefit the immigrants?**

- A The immigrants became poor.
- B The immigrants met Abraham Lincoln.
- C The immigrant children learned to read and write.
- D The immigrants could move to Chicago.

- 3 **Which organizational pattern was used to arrange the details in paragraph 5?**

- A chronological order
- B organization by categories
- C order of importance
- D compare and contrast

- 4 **Which of the following Internet keywords would *best* help someone find more information about immigrants during Jane Addams's time?**

- A American immigrants
- B life of Jane Addams
- C Chicago immigrants in the 1800s
- D Abraham Lincoln

- 5 **Which of these is the *best* summary of this passage?**

- A Addams worked throughout her life to help Chicago's immigrants.
- B Addams always came up with better ways to help other people.
- C Addams continued to inspire those who wanted to help other people.
- D A person who shares his or her own wealth deserves praise.

## Jellyfish

- 1 Jellyfish live, swim, and eat throughout Earth's oceans and seas. Despite the fact that they are somewhat common marine animals, many people are uninformed about jellyfish and view them as mysterious creatures.
- 2 Jellyfish have existed for over 650 million years. They lived on Earth even before dinosaurs and sharks. Today there are over two hundred types of jellyfish living on Earth. Some are as small as a quarter, whereas others are over one hundred feet long and eight feet wide. Smaller jellyfish often float together in large groups.
- 3 Despite the name, a jellyfish is not a fish. It is considered an invertebrate, which means that it has no backbone. In fact, unlike fish, a jellyfish has no bones, heart, blood, gills, or central brain, and most varieties have no eyes. A jellyfish breathes with its entire body. Because the jellyfish is made up almost entirely of water, it is easily harmed by water pollution.
- 4 Jellyfish feed on very small plants and shrimp. They use their long thin tentacles to trap prey. Jellyfish also use their tentacles to swim. By pressing water away from their bodies, they propel themselves backward. Most jellyfish prefer to stay just below the surface of the water.
- 5 Most kinds of jellyfish are harmless to human beings, and some people keep jellyfish as pets; however, some types of jellyfish produce dangerous stings when they try to capture prey or need to defend themselves. Swimmers should always be careful to avoid jellyfish in the water. Beachgoers should always check with lifeguards before picking up any jellyfish that they might find in the sand.
- 6 Jellyfish enrich our world. Their delicate white, blue, pink, and clear bodies are beautiful. They provide shelter in open waters for certain fish. They are nutritious and offer cures for a variety of illnesses.

**6** This passage would *most likely* be found in a

- A fiction book.
- B sports magazine.
- C science magazine.
- D fashion magazine.

**7** Part of the passage contrasts

- A food eaten by jellyfish.
- B life spans of jellyfish.
- C uses of jellyfish.
- D sizes of jellyfish.

**8** Which sentence is *best* added to the end of the passage?

- A Jellyfish are dangerous creatures.
- B We do not have to worry about taking care of jellyfish.
- C Jellyfish are truly unique sea creatures.
- D They are the most beautiful creatures of the sea.

**9** Which of the following sources would provide the *best* evidence to support the main idea in paragraph 3?

- A a biology textbook
- B a book about fish
- C a picture book about the beach
- D a comic strip about jellyfish

The following items are not based on a passage. Read and answer each question.

10 Read this sentence.

Lindsay broke the vase. She could not tell her mother that she was the one who did it.

Which word could *best* be used to join these sentences?

- A or
- B but
- C while
- D because

11

Read this sentence.

Haylee thought she could withdraw from the contest; but the organizers did not allow her to.

What is the correct way to write the underlined words?

- A contest: but the organizers
- B contest, but the organizers
- C contest but, the organizers
- D Leave as is.

**12** Read this sentence.

The team members divided the tasks among themselves in order to finish more quickly.

**Without changing the meaning of the sentence, which word or words can *best* be used to replace the underlined word?**

- A solved
- B completed
- C separated
- D came between

**13** Mrs. Alvarez asked her students to interview their grandfathers or grandmothers about what it was like to be a teenager when they were young. Now the students will write a factual piece about what they learned. To complete this assignment, each student should write

- A a poem.
- B an autobiography.
- C an opinion article.
- D an essay.



## Violent Vesuvius

From *Kids Discover*, August/September 1995

- 1 People who lived near Vesuvius in A.D. 79 thought of it as simply a very big hill. However, Vesuvius was really a sleeping volcano, silently and slowly building up pressure until it would one day explode.
- 2 On August 24, A.D. 79, after a series of small steam explosions made an opening at the top of the mountain, Vesuvius erupted. The blast shot pumice and ash toward the sky. After about half an hour, the pumice and ash rained down and began to destroy the city. The volcano had awakened, with a deafening roar.
- 3 What caused Vesuvius to erupt? Earth's surface is made up of huge rocks, called plates. When the plates move apart or hit each other, molten rock, called magma, from deep within Earth is pushed to the surface by pressure from hot underground gases. The magma in Vesuvius was so hot and steam-filled that it turned to pumice. There was no lava in this eruption because this magma was too explosive and steam-filled to form lava.

- 14** The eruption of Mount Vesuvius could *best* be described as
- A a mythological event.
  - B a rain of fire.
  - C an ancient natural disaster.
  - D the awakening of a hill.
- 15** Which is the *best* summary of this passage?
- A Vesuvius was a volcano that destroyed a city when it erupted in A.D. 79; the eruption was so hot that it didn't even produce any lava.
  - B The people who lived near Vesuvius thought it was a city; however, it was really a volcano.
  - C Vesuvius erupted on August 24, A.D. 79; it rained down pumice and ash.
  - D Volcanoes erupt when rocks beneath Earth's surface hit against each other; the pressure pushes molten rock, called magma, to the surface.
- 16** The phrase "volcano had awakened" in paragraph 2 is an example of
- A a simile.
  - B a metaphor.
  - C hyperbole.
  - D personification.
- 17** The passage's source, *Kids Discover*, is most likely
- A the entertainment section of the newspaper.
  - B a science magazine.
  - C a book about modern cities.
  - D a fantasy novel for young readers.

### Gardening in a Concrete Canyon

1 Anju gazed through her bedroom window and sighed forlornly. The window faced another apartment building across a walkway so narrow that it was hard to tell noon from dusk. “This stinks!” she shouted suddenly. “And if I don’t touch something green soon, I think I’ll go insane!” She turned from the window and went on, “By ‘green,’ I mean something that is alive. I mean something that is growing, something I care for. I want plants—a garden—where I can grow green, living things!”

2 “I’m sorry, Anju, but there is no open ground surrounding our apartment building,” her mother replied.

3 “I was thinking of the abandoned lot down the street,” Anju began. “I know it is choked with weeds and has some broken glass, but no one seems to own it or care about it.”

4 “We have no tools and no way of watering an empty lot,” her mother pointed out, “but if you have a practical solution, go ahead.”

5 “I’m working on it,” Anju answered. She needed tools to get started: a shovel, a hoe, a rake, and a trowel. Anju knew Latka, the man who tended the yard around their apartment building; perhaps he would loan her his tools for planting.

6 Latka was happy to let Anju use his tools and even helped her dig the garden plot. The only problem remaining was water. Without water, her vegetables and flowers would never survive, but there was no source nearby.

7 “You can always hope for rain every few days,” her father said at breakfast, “that might work. Otherwise, your garden will be kabashed!”

8 Anju nodded. She reached for her milk and stopped—milk jugs! “That’s it!” she cried. “I’ll use milk jugs to water my garden!”

- 18** We can tell that this passage is an example of realistic fiction because it
- A** depicts a possible situation in life.
  - B** relates a story about imaginary creatures.
  - C** has a happy ending for the main character.
  - D** recounts events involving a famous person.
- 19** Anju's resourcefulness led her to
- A** wish for plants.
  - B** pray for rain every few days.
  - C** get her parents to help her.
  - D** think of using milk jugs to water plants.
- 20** What causes Anju to decide to garden?
- A** The rain seems to come every few days.
  - B** The apartment building across from hers is ugly.
  - C** She cannot see anything green from her bedroom window.
  - D** She liked how Latka tended the yard around their apartment.

The following is a student's rough draft. It may contain errors.

### A Day at the Beach

- 1 For some people, there is nothing better than a long summer day spent at the beach. They drive for hours in horrible traffic, and then they drive around for another hour looking for a parking space. At last they rush out of the car to fight for a tiny space on the crowded beach, where they spread out their towels and proceed to get sunburned.
- 2 Other beach lovers run by and kick sand into the packed picnic lunch, and a day on the beach wouldn't be complete if a runaway beach ball or volleyball didn't knock someone on the head. The ocean waves look cool and inviting, but as soon as these happy beachgoers step into the water, they get dragged about and pounded onto the cement-like wet sand. If they're lucky, they'll step on a crab or some other equally charming marine creature.
- 3 Yes, a day at the beach simply can't be beat. I just can't wait until summer when my family of Ocean Lovers will make the daily trek to the shore. I hope it rains all summer!

**21** Read these sentences from paragraph 3.

Yes, a day at the beach simply can't be beat. I just can't wait until summer ...

**Which word or words could be added to the beginning of the second sentence?**

- A Finally,
- B After that,
- C As for me,
- D Nevertheless,

**22** The author implies that spending a day at the beach is

- A an annoyance.
- B a party.
- C a getaway.
- D a pleasure.

**23** Which words from "A Day at the Beach" tell the reader that this passage is written in the first person?

- A people, summer
- B day, they
- C beach lovers
- D I, my

**24** The following details support the author's attitude about the beach *except*

- A the risk of getting sunburned.
- B the hot ocean water.
- C the sand kicked in one's lunch.
- D the lack of parking spaces.

25 Read this sentence.

I just can't wait until summer when my family of Ocean Lovers will make the daily trek to the shore.

**How should this sentence be rewritten to reflect proper capitalization?**

- A I just can't wait until summer when my family of Ocean lovers will make the daily trek to the shore.
- B I just can't wait until summer when my family of ocean Lovers will make the daily trek to the shore.
- C I just can't wait until summer when my family of ocean lovers will make the daily trek to the shore.
- D Leave as is.