

PASSPORT READING

JOURNEYS™ II



READING BENCHMARK
ASSESSMENT

Expanded Learning
Voyager



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Voyager

READING BENCHMARK ASSESSMENT



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PASSPORT READING

JOURNEYS™ II

Reading Benchmark Assessment

TEST 1—SCREENER RESPONSE FORM

STUDENT NAME _____

DATE _____

TEACHER _____

GRADE _____

Sample A

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Sample B

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Sample C

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

1 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

2 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

3 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

4 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

5 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

6 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

7 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

8 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

9 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

10 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

SAMPLE TEST ITEMS

SAMPLE A.

I hurry into a room with two hallways branching off from it. “Maybe one of these halls leads outside,” Liz suggests. “I’ll check the one on the right. You check the one on the left.”

We _____ up.

SAMPLE A.

- A. split
- B. gave
- C. looked
- D. messed

SAMPLE B.

The curtains flapped silently in front of his open bedroom window. Pale stars dotted the charcoal sky. Staring hard, Evan could see the Big Dipper, or was it the Little Dipper? He could not remember.

Evan liked it when it was _____ outside. He could explore the bright sky.

SAMPLE B.

- A. windy
- B. cold
- C. dark
- D. hot

SAMPLE C.

Woods covered many of the hills. Jay walked up the road. He could see corn growing in a field. On a far green hill, farther than Jay could see, cows ate grass in a pasture.

He was near a _____.

SAMPLE C.

- A. plane
- B. farm
- C. stage
- D. street

TEST 1—SCREENER

Valentine's Day is celebrated all over the world. In the United States, people send cards, candy, or flowers to their sweethearts. Several other countries celebrate in much the same way. Children in many countries give cards to their friends. Sometimes they have parties at school. It is a holiday for all ages.

This holiday is a time to _____ 1 _____.

1. A. skate
B. share
C. weep
D. complain

A cryptid is an animal that is rumored to exist but for which there is no scientific proof. Bigfoot, also known as Sasquatch, is a cryptid. Many stories and myths surround these creatures. Most reports describe a creature that is 7 to 9 feet tall. Bigfoot is usually described as a creature whose body is covered with hair, except on its face. Witnesses have also claimed that Bigfoot walks on two legs.

Many people claim to have _____ 2 _____ these cryptids.

2. A. observed
B. battled
C. transported
D. entertained

At one time, the Great Pyramid in Egypt was the tallest building in the world. In ancient Egypt, it was difficult to build such a tall building. More than 2 million blocks of stone had to be collected, moved, and lifted. These blocks were heavy. The lightest stones weighed about 2.5 tons, and the heaviest stones weighed around 40 to 60 tons. Because the stone blocks were so heavy, the ancient Egyptians had to be creative. The stones came from quarries many miles away. The Egyptians did not have modern machinery to carry the stones. The Egyptians used the Nile River to transport the blocks. The heavy materials and supplies were shipped down the river to the location of the pyramid. Then the blocks were moved using ramps and ropes.

Moving the stone blocks was _____ 3 _____.

3. A. challenging
B. ridiculous
C. thrilling
D. suspicious

King Camp Gillette was born in Wisconsin in 1855. His family's home in Chicago, Illinois, was destroyed in a citywide fire in 1871. Soon after this tragedy, Gillette became a traveling salesman. A friend told him that a great product to sell is one that customers need to buy again and again. While shaving one day, Gillette realized he could make a lot of money if he could design a safe, disposable razor blade. It would need to be thin, strong, and inexpensive. By 1904, Gillette had developed such a blade. During World War I, soldiers in the United States Army were issued the razor blades Gillette had envisioned. Nearly 32 million blades were issued to soldiers by the end of the war.

Gillette's razor was widely _____ 4 _____.

4. A. forfeited
B. abused
C. distributed
D. condemned

TEST 1—SCREENER (cont.)

Although they live deep in the ocean, whales breathe air into lungs, are warm-blooded, and have a little bit of hair. These few traits distinguish them as mammals rather than fish. The ancestors of whales lived on land, but whales have adapted to life in the sea. They breathe through blowholes on top of their heads. Some whales can stay underwater for up to 2 hours holding just one breath.

Whales have _____ 5 _____.

- 5. A. declined
- B. evolved
- C. clustered
- D. participated

Painters often focus on the colors and shapes in the scene they are painting. They try to accurately portray the motion and changes in colors. Some painters decide to use a different kind of technique. Impressionist painters, such as Claude Monet, developed the painting style called *en plein air*. The phrase *en plein air* literally means painting *out of doors*. Monet was in the forefront of this technique, which focuses on painting the way light is reflected off objects. Before this, artists didn't understand that what they see is light on objects. *En plein air* offered artists a plethora of scenes—as long as the light was good.

En plein air is _____ 6 _____ by the use of light.

- 6. A. modified
- B. criticized
- C. stifled
- D. characterized

The space shuttle is one of the most complex machines ever built by mankind. It combines intricate computer systems with immense amounts of rocket thrust. The space shuttle exerts more than 6 million pounds of thrust during launch. This allows the space shuttle to pull away from Earth's gravity. To break free from Earth's gravitational pull, spaceships must travel at about 25,000 miles per hour. Every part added to a space shuttle adds to its overall weight. Increases in weight lead to increases in fuel needs. For this reason, scientists are always trying to find new ways to reduce the size and weight of space shuttle parts. Some systems might include more than 100,000 parts.

Reducing the space shuttle's weight is _____ 7 _____.

- 7. A. dubious
- B. exaggerated
- C. crucial
- D. instinctive

Natural pearls are made when something foreign gets inside a mollusk and irritates it. The mollusk coats the foreign object with nacre, the same material that a mollusk uses to make its shell. The mollusk coats it repeatedly, creating a pearl. Natural pearls are rarely perfectly round. Cultured pearls are pearls that have been made by mollusks but started by humans. Pearl farmers insert a preformed bead into a mollusk, where it is coated with nacre. After several months, it has been coated a few times and looks like a natural pearl. The easiest way to tell if a pearl is natural or cultured is by X-ray. A cultured pearl will show striped veins, while a natural pearl shows circular veins.

To make a pearl, a mollusk _____ 8 _____ a foreign object.

- 8. A. encases
- B. bypasses
- C. obscures
- D. digests

TEST 1—SCREENER (cont.)

When a doctor does a normal checkup on a patient, the patient's reflexes are often tested. When a doctor tests a patient's reflexes, the doctor is really testing the patient's central nervous system. The doctor might ask the patient to sit with legs dangling off the edge of a table. The doctor taps just below the patient's knee with a small rubber mallet. If the patient has good reflexes, the lower part of the leg will kick out. Reflexes are actions of the central nervous system that help protect our bodies. If someone is walking along and suddenly loses balance, reflexes help them regain balance—and they don't even have to think about it.

Reflexes are 9.

- 9. A. developmental
- B. dynamic
- C. excessive
- D. involuntary

Death Valley National Park is surrounded by mountains and receives fewer than 2 inches of precipitation each year. Even with the temperatures of up to 130 degrees Fahrenheit during the summer, Death Valley is home to more than 1,000 species of plants and animals. Many of the plants have adapted to the infrequent rainfall by growing extensive root systems. Some plants have roots that grow 60 feet underground. Other plants spread their roots near the surface of the ground to absorb any rain that does fall. Most animals in Death Valley are nocturnal, preferring the cooler night to the blazing heat of the day. Larger animals, like the desert bighorn, live mainly in the surrounding mountains where it is cooler.

Conditions in Death Valley are 10.

- 10. A. unpredictable
- B. extreme
- C. comforting
- D. polluted

TEST 1—A RESPONSE FORM

STUDENT NAME _____

DATE _____

TEACHER _____

GRADE _____

- 1 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 2 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 3 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 4 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 5 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 6 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 7 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 8 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 9 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 10 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 11 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 12 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 13 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 14 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 15 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 16 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 17 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 18 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 19 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 20 (A) (B) (C) (D)

- 21 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 22 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 23 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 24 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 25 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 26 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 27 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 28 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 29 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- 30 (A) (B) (C) (D)

TEST 1-A

We use time zones to make sure that all the clocks within a specific area are set to the same time. This allows people and businesses to function efficiently. Earth has a circumference of roughly 24,000 miles, and each time zone represents 1 hour of time. This means that each time zone covers about 1,000 miles. If there were no time zones, clocks in similar areas of the world might be set to different times.

Time zones are used to _____ 1 _____ clocks.

1. A. sustain
B. regulate
C. classify
D. guarantee

An eclipse happens when one celestial body is partially or totally blocked by another from the observer's viewpoint. There are two types of eclipses that occur between Earth, the moon, and the sun. When the moon passes directly between Earth and the sun, it blocks the sun and casts a shadow on Earth. This is called a solar eclipse. When the moon passes directly through Earth's shadow, it is called a lunar eclipse.

An eclipse is a result of a celestial body's _____ 2 _____.

2. A. disaster
B. movement
C. explosion
D. stillness

People who modify an outside area by planting trees, shrubs, grass, or changing the contours of the ground are called landscapers. Landscapers are knowledgeable about proper locations for plants. They know which to plant in the sun and which to plant in the shade. Landscapers can be hired to beautify yards or areas of land around houses, apartments, and businesses. They can also do work to enhance the appearance of areas along roads and highways.

The purpose for landscaping can be _____ 3 _____.

3. A. decorative
B. excessive
C. undesirable
D. perilous

Leonardo da Vinci is known for his paintings, such as the *Mona Lisa*, but da Vinci also had some interesting habits. He often wrote from right to left, writing words backward. There are many theories about why he wrote this way. One is that he did it to deter people from stealing his ideas, and another is that he was left-handed. Today left-handed writers write from left to right, but in da Vinci's time it would have been messy. People used a quill and ink, and left-handed writers, going from left to right, would have smeared the ink with their hands. No one knows why da Vinci wrote like he did, but we do know he contributed greatly to society.

Da Vinci's way of writing made his notes less _____ 4 _____.

4. A. humiliating
B. authoritative
C. coherent
D. offensive

TEST 1—A (cont.)

The Tower of Pisa, located in Pisa, Italy, was built as the bell tower for a nearby cathedral. Construction of the tower began in 1173. Due to several wars, the tower was not finished until 1372. Though it was designed to stand vertically, soft soil beneath the foundation on one side of the building has caused it to lean toward the southeast. During its 200-year construction period, much was done to keep the tower standing. Earlier builders redesigned the floors so one side was taller than the other, causing the tower to be curved. Later, the heavy bell was removed from the tower, and supporting cables were attached. Recently, soil was excavated from below one side of the foundation to help correct the tilt.

The Tower of Pisa has undergone several _____ 5 _____.

- 5. A. aggressions
- B. modifications
- C. celebrations
- D. representations

If more snow falls in the winter than the amount that melts during the year, the snow that remains is covered and compacted by the next winter's snow. Over time, this creates layers of ice known as glaciers. Glaciers formed in valleys between mountains are known as valley glaciers. Glaciers formed in open areas are commonly known as ice sheets. Due to gravity and the pressure caused by their own mass, glaciers often begin to move. Valley glaciers move down through valleys, moving soil and carving against the walls. Ice sheets tend to disperse in all directions. A glacier can cover many square miles of ground and be, in some places, more than 2 miles thick.

Glaciers can be _____ 6 _____.

- 6. A. productive
- B. thermal
- C. mobile
- D. toxic

Icebergs are huge chunks of ice that fragment into floating ice sheets. In the southern hemisphere, icebergs form when ice sheets overgrow the land that supports them from underneath. In the northern hemisphere, many icebergs break off ice sheets on the western coast of Greenland. These icebergs float south toward Newfoundland. There, the warmer weather causes them to melt within a few days. While icebergs may appear to be small, white hills on the water, about 75 percent of their total size lies underwater. In 1912, the *Titanic* sunk after a hole was scraped in its side by an iceberg.

The full danger of an iceberg is _____ 7 _____.

- 7. A. compacted
- B. persistent
- C. moderate
- D. obscured

TEST 1—A (cont.)

Flying fish have the ability to sail through the air for short periods of time. They use this ability as a way to escape predators, such as swordfish. When flying fish feel threatened and need to leave in a hurry, they swim quickly just below the surface of the water. As their bodies begin to rise out of the water, they spread their wing-like fins out to their sides. They continue to paddle with their tail fins as they begin to fly. If they gain enough speed, they may even lift out of the water and glide through the air. Most flights last less than 200 feet, but some flying fish have been seen using waves to fly for several hundred feet.

The fish's flight is 8.

8. A. fleeting
B. ominous
C. unnecessary
D. symbolic

At certain times of the year, the north and south poles experience an amazing natural phenomenon. An event called the Midnight Sun happens in the Arctic Circle during the summer solstice. At that time, the northern hemisphere of Earth is leaning toward the sun as Earth spins, due to the tilt of Earth's axis. On the day of the Midnight Sun, the sun lowers in the sky but does not set. People who live in regions that experience the Midnight Sun have learned to adjust to the longer days. They learn to sleep fewer hours, or they find ways to block light from entering through windows, so they can sleep during the day.

The Midnight Sun is an annual 9.

9. A. incentive
B. paradox
C. occurrence
D. proclamation

Marshmallows are great roasted over a campfire, but who invented this summertime treat? Marshmallows were first made using sap from the root of the marsh mallow plant. The marsh mallow grows in salt marshes, and the leaves, flowers, and roots can be eaten. Mallows have been commonly used as medicine since ancient times and are still used in some countries to treat inflammation. Ancient Egyptians made a sweet food by combining this sap, which serves as a thickener, with honey and nuts. Today's marshmallow producers no longer use the root of the mallow plant, but use gelatin instead. That means that modern marshmallows don't have medicinal properties, but they taste good!

Marshmallow production has been 10.

10. A. exploited
B. restrained
C. nourished
D. transformed

TEST 1—A (cont.)

Read the following passage about recycling and complete the statements.

When we recycle, we reuse things such as paper, glass, and plastic instead of throwing them away. This way, we essentially create new resources instead of wasting items that can still be used. Recycling helps to protect our environment. **Recycling is a way of** 11 **resources.**

- 11. A. salvaging
- B. withdrawing
- C. illustrating
- D. detecting

If we recycle just one glass jar or bottle, we save enough energy to light a 100-watt bulb for an hour. Recycling 1 pound of steel gives us enough energy to light a 60-watt bulb for more than a day. Using recycled paper saves more than just trees. It also saves water, oil, and electricity. Plus, whenever we recycle we save landfill space. Recycling decreases the amount of pollution in our air and water. **Recycling is one way of** 12 **a clean Earth.**

- 12. A. eroding
- B. ensuring
- C. regulating
- D. revealing

When we make cars from recycled aluminum, we decrease related air pollution by 95 percent. Making paper from recycled material produces much less pollution, and it takes less energy than making paper from wood. If everyone in the United States recycled his or her newspaper on just one day, we could save 41,000 trees. We could also keep 6 million tons of trash from going into landfills. **Environmental improvements could be made if people were** 13.

- 13. A. scandalized
- B. reconnected
- C. sponsored
- D. committed

Junk mail can also create a lot of waste. The average person in the United States receives nearly two trees' worth of junk mail each year. If 100 people stopped their junk mail delivery, 150 to 200 trees could be saved. **Junk mail is a(n)** 14 **to the environment.**

- 14. A. threat
- B. aid
- C. addition
- D. contrast

Trees give us more than paper products. They also filter harmful pollutants from the air. One tree can filter about 60 pounds of pollution out of the air in a year, so we should use recycled paper whenever possible. Recycling is one of the best ways to protect our natural resources and our environment. **Recycling is a(n)** 15 **way to care for the environment.**

- 15. A. unpredictable
- B. defiant
- C. effective
- D. modified

TEST 1—A (cont.)

Read the following passage about muscle growth and complete the statements.

Most people know that training with weights can make muscles grow stronger. However, many people do not understand the process that leads to muscle growth.

When people perform resistance exercises with weights, they slowly damage muscle tissue. Consider arm curls. Arm curls are performed by gripping a dumbbell or barbell and bending the elbow to raise the weight toward the body. If this exercise is performed rigorously with significant weight, the fibers of the bicep muscle will start to break down. **Muscle building involves a _____ 16 _____ stage.** This disruption of muscle cells is signaled to satellite cells that surround the muscle. The role of the satellite cells is to repair damaged muscles. They do this by combining with each other and with the muscle cells surrounding the torn fibers. Together, these cells patch the damage created during weight training. This process results in hypertrophy, another word for muscle growth. **This muscle damage can be _____ 17 _____.**

The speed and efficiency of the repair process is affected by certain kinds of hormones. These hormones are called growth factors. When we exert our muscles during exercise or physical labor, growth factors are released by the pituitary gland. The level of hormones released is determined by the intensity of the workout. The harder we work out, the greater the amount of growth factor hormone released by the pituitary gland. **Hormone production is _____ 18 _____.** Some growth factors help to signal the satellite cells to begin the repair process. Other growth factors aid in the creation of new blood vessels. These new blood vessels are used to supply oxygen to the new muscle tissue created in the repair process. **Growth factors contribute to _____ 19 _____.**

Hard work in the weight room may not seem very complex. However, it is clear the body performs intricate functions to turn weight training into bigger and stronger muscles. **Muscle _____ 20 _____ are increased through exercise.**

16. A. destructive
B. variable
C. discreet
D. commendable

17. A. moderate
B. advantageous
C. naive
D. humiliating

18. A. relative
B. painful
C. unreasonable
D. suspicious

19. A. ambition
B. hygiene
C. technology
D. restoration

20. A. capabilities
B. immunities
C. dispersions
D. limitations

TEST 1—A (cont.)

Read the following passage about Archimedes and complete the statements.

Archimedes of Syracuse, who lived from 287–212 B.C., is known for his many scientific and mathematical discoveries. Today we are familiar with many scientists and mathematicians who made discoveries about our universe and the laws that govern it.

There are many 21 mathematicians.

Archimedes lived more than 2,000 years ago. He had none of the technology we have. His discoveries arose out of his engagement with the world around him. He watched and paid attention, and because of this, he discovered many of the scientific principles that are still heavily relied on today. Archimedes is credited for having explained the principle of the lever, which is a simple machine. The concept of the lever is the foundation for mechanics as we know it today. His 22 led to his discoveries.

Archimedes is probably best known for his discovery of the principle of buoyancy, or water displacement. He was given the difficult task of determining whether the crown given to King Hiero was solid gold or a cheaper mix of gold and silver. Archimedes knew he had to figure out the density of the crown, and not just the weight, to determine what it was made of. But he could not melt the crown to figure this out, so he pondered for a while how to solve the problem. He had to create an 23. One day while getting into the bathtub, he realized that when he got in, the level of the water rose higher. He understood that this was a way to determine the volume of an object in the water, which would be a way to determine the density of the object. He 24 a solution. This law has remained constant throughout the history of scientific discovery.

During the siege of Syracuse, Archimedes was killed by a Roman soldier, even though there were orders given that he not be harmed.

The siege was 25 for Archimedes. Even the enemy realized his importance. Archimedes is an example of how important and lasting scientific discoveries can be, not through the benefits of technology, but by paying attention to the little things that happen in the world every day.

21. A. historic
B. discreet
C. insubstantial
D. perplexed

22. A. imprisonment
B. misfortune
C. observations
D. generosity

23. A. uprising
B. engraving
C. income
D. assessment

24. A. obscured
B. evaded
C. devised
D. supplemented

25. A. involuntary
B. fatal
C. productive
D. imperative

TEST 1—A (cont.)

Read the following passage about Central Park and complete the statements.

Central Park is the most visited city park in the United States and the most famous city park in the world. It is located in the middle of Manhattan, New York, and spreads out over 843 acres. It is visited by more than 25 million people each year. **Central Park is** _____ **26** _____.

Central Park wasn't always a park but was originally a rocky, unwanted patch of land, dappled with swamps and bluffs. However, many people called the land between Fifth and Eighth avenues and 59th and 106th streets their home. Immigrants had settled in the area needed for the new public park, and, in 1853, these people were forced to leave their homes, often without anywhere else to go. **These people were** _____ **27** _____. After this unfortunate event, New York City government officials held a contest for the design of the park. Frederick Law Olmstead, a designer, and Calvert Vaux, an architect, won the contest with their design called "The Greensward Plan." It was modeled after English parks that the men had seen while traveling. Construction began in 1857, when more than 270,000 trees and shrubs were planted, and more than 40 bridges were built. It took 20,000 workers two years of hard work to create Central Park, the first landscaped public park in the United States. **Creating the park was a monumental** _____ **28** _____.

In the winter of 1859, construction ended and Central Park opened to the public. Millions of people enjoyed ice skating on the former swamps, riding in carriages, and strolling along the serene pedestrian paths. **Visitors participated in these** _____ **29** _____ **activities.** Though the public enjoyed the new, beautiful park, they wanted more.

People went to the park commissioners and asked for more space for physical recreation, and the commissioners listened. There was soon a carousel, bike paths, and ballparks for recreational sports. Over the years, the park has expanded to include boathouses, more than 20 playgrounds, a wildlife sanctuary, and a zoo. Today it remains an important getaway for New Yorkers, as well as a relaxing tourist attraction for millions around the world. **Numerous people think** _____ **30** _____ **of Central Park.**

26. A. valueless
B. overcrowded
C. polluted
D. prominent

27. A. accommodated
B. evicted
C. indulged
D. liberated

28. A. imbalance
B. pretense
C. inspiration
D. endeavor

29. A. tiresome
B. acrobatic
C. leisurely
D. yearly

30. A. diligently
B. favorably
C. collectively
D. wholly

TEST 1—B RESPONSE FORM

STUDENT NAME _____

DATE _____

TEACHER _____

GRADE _____

1 (A) (B) (C) (D)

2 (A) (B) (C) (D)

3 (A) (B) (C) (D)

4 (A) (B) (C) (D)

5 (A) (B) (C) (D)

6 (A) (B) (C) (D)

7 (A) (B) (C) (D)

8 (A) (B) (C) (D)

9 (A) (B) (C) (D)

10 (A) (B) (C) (D)

11 (A) (B) (C) (D)

12 (A) (B) (C) (D)

13 (A) (B) (C) (D)

14 (A) (B) (C) (D)

15 (A) (B) (C) (D)

16 (A) (B) (C) (D)

17 (A) (B) (C) (D)

18 (A) (B) (C) (D)

19 (A) (B) (C) (D)

20 (A) (B) (C) (D)

21 (A) (B) (C) (D)

22 (A) (B) (C) (D)

23 (A) (B) (C) (D)

24 (A) (B) (C) (D)

25 (A) (B) (C) (D)

26 (A) (B) (C) (D)

27 (A) (B) (C) (D)

28 (A) (B) (C) (D)

29 (A) (B) (C) (D)

30 (A) (B) (C) (D)

TEST 1—B

Manatees are large aquatic mammals. They are sometimes called sea cows. Manatees spend most of their time grazing on plant life. They live in shallow waters. They can be found in the coastal areas of North, Central, and South America, and the Caribbean Sea. The Florida Manatee can reach 15 feet or more in length. It lives both in fresh and salt water. It was once hunted. It is now legally protected. Manatees do not have any predators. Humans are the only threat to the animal's quality of life.

People are forbidden to _____ 1 _____ a manatee.

1. A. warn
B. notice
C. harm
D. choose

There are many clues to understanding how our ancestors lived. One of these is cave painting. Scientists can sometimes tell how old a picture is. They test the rock that the picture was drawn on. The most common theme of cave paintings is large wild animals. Some people think hunters made the cave paintings. The hunters believed it could magically increase the number of animals.

Cave paintings give scientists _____ 2 _____.

2. A. protection
B. information
C. terror
D. relief

The most famous mummies are those of the ancient Egyptians. They believed that the body should look appealing when reunited with the soul in the afterlife. The Egyptians preserved the dead body in the form of a mummy. The mummies wore masks. The masks helped to improve their appearance. Some Egyptians were buried in coffins that looked like bodies. They believed these coffins could serve as bodies in the afterlife.

The Egyptians believed the soul _____ 3 _____ the best for the afterlife.

3. A. demanded
B. deserved
C. exchanged
D. destroyed

Owls are members of the bird family. They live in a variety of habitats. There are more than 160 different kinds of owls. The smallest is the Elf Owl. The largest owls found in North America are the Great Gray Owl and the Great Horned Owl. These larger owls have enormous wingspans. Their bodies can also be very long.

There is a _____ 4 _____ in size between the Elf Owl and the Great Gray Owl.

4. A. struggle
B. contest
C. mistake
D. difference

When bread was first discovered, people crushed grains with rocks. This action made a type of flour. Then they moistened the flour. They also added an ingredient called yeast. Yeast makes bread rise. Before it was discovered, bread looked a lot like a Mexican tortilla looks today. Lastly, they cooked the mixture over an open fire.

Bread had to go through more than one _____ 5 _____.

5. A. process
B. audition
C. direction
D. force

TEST 1—B (cont.)

The ancient Olympic games were held every four years. Today they are still held every four years, but some of the contests have changed. Unlike today, there were no team events. All of the athletes competed in individual contests. They competed in running, jumping, and throwing events and wrestling matches. Outside the stadium, there were competitions on horses. Winners of the competitions received a crown of olive leaves and a red ribbon. The real prize was the glory of being the best among the finest athletes.

The Olympic games have been _____ 6 _____.

- 6. A. questioned
- B. visualized
- C. altered
- D. discussed

Maybe you think you would eat insects only if you were starving. But some people think bugs taste better than beef! In Asia, Africa, and Latin America, insects have always been an important food source. Native Americans once ate them too. Some people eat many different types of insects like grasshoppers and wasps.

These people have _____ 7 _____ a taste for insects.

- 7. A. neglected
- B. rejected
- C. discouraged
- D. acquired

For many years, scientists weren't sure whether the Giant Panda belonged to the bear family or the raccoon family. Genetic testing ended the debate, and it is part of the bear family. Unfortunately, Giant Pandas are an endangered species. About 1,600 Giant Pandas currently live in the wilderness of China. Bears usually eat both meat and plants. But the Giant Panda eats almost nothing but bamboo. They can eat as much as 85 pounds of bamboo in a day.

Bamboo is an _____ 8 _____ part of the Giant Panda's diet.

- 8. A. incredible
- B. essential
- C. emotional
- D. occasional

Peanut butter was created to be a special food for people who had no teeth. It is a good source of protein. More importantly, though, it doesn't need to be chewed. Peanut butter became popular after it was introduced at the World's Fair in 1904. Now almost half of the peanuts grown in the United States are used to produce peanut butter. Peanut butter can be added to sandwiches, bagels, fruits, vegetables, and even candy.

Peanut butter has become a _____ 9 _____ food in America.

- 9. A. prominent
- B. regional
- C. symbolic
- D. bizarre

It may seem strange that snakes would fly instead of slither, but it makes sense. Flying from tree to tree is a lot faster than slithering down one tree, moving along the ground, and climbing back up the next tree. Some tree snakes move this way. They flatten their bodies and glide through the air from tree to tree. Whether it is chasing its next meal, or trying to get away from a predator, some unusual snakes sail through the air.

For some snakes, flying is a(n) _____ 10 _____ way to travel.

- 10. A. lonely
- B. swift
- C. imaginary
- D. annoying

TEST 1—B (cont.)

Read the following passage about the ultimate light show—the northern lights—and complete the statements.

In some parts of the world, people see lights in the sky at night. These lights are as amazing as fireworks. A green glow appears around midnight. It waves across the sky like a curtain. Other colors may appear during the night. The lights fill the sky with shooting rays. These rays can be blue, purple, and pink. **This light show is** _____ **11** _____.

- 11. A. windy
- B. steady
- C. muddy
- D. vivid

Over time, people have tried to explain the lights. They were once seen as a sign of illness or death. In the Middle Ages, people thought they were soldiers fighting in heaven. Native Americans thought the lights were spirits of giant hunters or animals. **People had different** _____ **12** _____ **about the lights.**

- 12. A. beliefs
- B. struggles
- C. moods
- D. quarrels

Today scientists believe the lights come from solar storms. During solar storms, particles of gas from the sun blow toward Earth. They move 1,000 miles per second. Sometimes the particles break through Earth's atmosphere. They crash into other gas particles. These collisions between gas particles produce light.

Earth's atmosphere is mostly made up of oxygen and nitrogen. Each of these gases makes a different color of light. The green northern lights come from particles of oxygen close to Earth. Oxygen particles higher up in the atmosphere create red lights. It is very rare to see red lights. Nitrogen causes blue and purple lights. **The gases create** _____ **13** _____ **colors.**

- 13. A. several
- B. foolish
- C. convenient
- D. separate

The best place to see the northern lights is near the North Pole. This includes countries such as Greenland, Norway, and Canada. That's where the particles from the sun most often break through. **The lights are** _____ **14** _____ **to see here.** Sometimes people in the United States are able to see them too. This can happen when solar storms are strong enough. They have even been seen in Texas and Arizona.

- 14. A. luckiest
- B. shortest
- C. easiest
- D. safest

Solar storms cause the beautiful northern lights. They sometimes also cause problems. Power might go out. Sometimes radios, televisions, and cell phones won't work.

People travel far to see the northern lights. They stay up all night to take pictures of them. **People will continue to be** _____ **15** _____ **in the northern lights.** Move over fireworks, here come the northern lights!

- 15. A. threatened
- B. transferred
- C. interested
- D. supported

TEST 1—B (cont.)

Read the following passage about Oetzi the Iceman and complete the statements.

Discovery in the Ice

On September 19, 1991, two German hikers were walking in the Alps. They discovered a human body. The body was frozen in the ice of a glacier. **The man's body was** _____ **16** _____ **in the ice.** The hikers notified the authorities, who removed the body from the ice. It was not a hiker who had had an accident. It was an ice mummy. The body was still clothed in a grass cloak, a leather vest, and shoes. Other items found nearby included an axe, a flint knife, and a bow and arrows.

- 16. A. enclosed
- B. included
- C. organized
- D. disguised

The Analysis

The body was studied by archaeologists at a nearby university. They measured, X-rayed, and dated it. They determined that the body was more than 5,000 years old. **The body was** _____ **17** _____. It is the oldest frozen mummy ever found. The archaeologists named the man Oetzi after the region in the Alps where his body was found. His body was covered in strange tattoos. Oetzi had tattoos on his joints, back, legs, and feet. Scientists think the tattoos might have been an ancient cure for aches and pains in these areas.

- 17. A. ancient
- B. appealing
- C. excellent
- D. uncomfortable

Prehistoric Life

Oetzi lived to be about 45 years old. This age was very old for people living 5,000 years ago. In addition to his clothing and tools, he also carried a primitive first aid kit. **He kept himself** _____ **18** _____. Other scientists sifted through hundreds of pounds of plant matter found at the site. They found a bark container. Oetzi used the container to carry around embers. The embers made it easier to start fires. **Oetzi was** _____ **19** _____ **to survive in the Alps.**

- 18. A. sincere
- B. healthy
- C. timid
- D. attractive

Final Resting Place

Oetzi is now on display in a museum near where he was found. The chamber where he rests is specially designed to preserve his body. Since he was put on display in 1998, more than 250,000 people have been to his exhibit. Scientists study him in hopes of learning more about life in the distant past. **Scientists understand the** _____ **20** _____ **of learning about our history through discoveries like Oetzi.**

- 19. A. terrified
- B. released
- C. stunned
- D. equipped

- 20. A. appreciation
- B. confidence
- C. importance
- D. gratitude

TEST 1—B (cont.)

Read the following passage about the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco and complete the statements.

Rising out of the fog that hugs the chilly waters of San Francisco Bay, two orange towers stand tall. Draped across the tops of the towers are two thick cables. Suspended beneath the cables is the roadway that connects the city of San Francisco to Northern California. This is the Golden Gate Bridge, one of the architectural wonders of the modern world. **The bridge is a _____²¹ sight.**

- 21. A. striking
- B. shabby
- C. colorless
- D. troubling

History

People have lived around San Francisco Bay for a long time. Since the days of the first inhabitants, many people dreamed of building a bridge across the entrance of the bay. However, most people did not believe it could actually happen. **They were _____²² about such a large project.** However, by the 1920s, technology had advanced to the point where the dream became possible.

- 22. A. persuasive
- B. accurate
- C. enraged
- D. doubtful

Serious planning began in 1928. On January 5, 1933, construction started. The bridge opened to traffic on May 28, 1937. Since that day, nearly 2 billion vehicles have crossed the bridge. The bridge has provided an easier route across the bay. **The development of the bridge has _____²³ the people of San Francisco.**

- 23. A. benefited
- B. educated
- C. denied
- D. terrified

Dimensions

When it opened, the Golden Gate Bridge was the longest suspension bridge in the world, but today it ranks seventh. The overall length of the bridge is 1.7 miles. (About 1.2 miles of that is above water.) The roadway is 220 feet above the surface of the water. The two towers are each 746 feet tall. The main steel cables are 7,650 feet long and 3 feet thick! In all, the bridge weighs an astonishing 887,000 tons.

Interesting Facts

San Francisco has high winds and frequent earthquakes. Because of this, the bridge is designed to be flexible. **It was built to _____²⁴ to the conditions of the San Francisco area.** The center span can move 28 feet from side to side and 16 feet up and down.

- 24. A. demonstrate
- B. integrate
- C. migrate
- D. adapt

Seventeen steelworkers and 38 painters perform constant maintenance on the bridge. This is necessary to fight the corrosion caused by the salty air.

Tolls are paid only by cars traveling into the city. Currently, the toll is \$5. It is free to cross the bridge northbound.

The Bridge Stands Strong

When the bridge opened in 1937, the chief engineer, Joseph P. Strauss, wrote a poem in celebration. Even then, he realized the bridge was an accomplishment that would last far into the future. **The bridge has been an _____²⁵ part of the city.** He was right to be proud. Seven decades later, the Golden Gate Bridge is still considered a masterpiece.

- 25. A. unnerving
- B. annoying
- C. enduring
- D. offending

Read the following passage about robots and complete the statements.

Have you ever wondered what it might be like to grow up in a world where people depend on robots? Believe it or not, that's the world we live in today. Things from airplanes and appliances to cars and computers—even toys—depend on robots these days. Robots, and the jobs they do, are important in daily life for many people around the world. **Robots have become a(n) _____²⁶ part of our lives.**

- 26. A. mischievous
- B. integral
- C. tedious
- D. unpleasant

The robots we depend on don't look anything like the ones in movies. Some are as small as insects. Others—like the ones scientists sent to explore the planet Mars—look a lot more like tricked-out skateboards than the robots we see in the movies. **The robots used on Mars have a _____²⁷ appearance.**

- 27. A. rectangular
- B. sentimental
- C. distinctive
- D. maroon

History

Even though we usually think of robots as modern inventions, their history goes far back in time. A man named Archytas of Tarentum built a robot in 400 B.C. It was a wooden dove that could flap its wings and fly. In the 16th century, people built mechanical figures that could play musical instruments.

At first, robots were made for entertainment. Later, people realized that robots could be used to perform work. **People soon realized that a robot's programmed skills would be _____²⁸ for certain jobs.** One of the first uses of robots for work was in weaving. Using cards with holes punched in them, weavers were able to make the looms do much of the work.

- 28. A. pitiful
- B. preferred
- C. unnecessary
- D. miraculous

TEST 1—B (cont.)

Modern Robots

Today robots are used to weld cars, assemble products, and make products work better. Robots even explore places that are too dangerous for humans to go. Scientists use robots to study space, volcanoes, and even the depths of the ocean. **Robots are**
_____ **29** _____.

Inside Robots

Modern robots couldn't exist without many other recent inventions. If you took a robot apart, you might find tiny motors, video cameras, heat and motion sensors, and computers inside it. One thing you wouldn't find is a brain. Even the most complex robot is still only a tool that needs a human to control it. **Humans are able to**
_____ **30** _____ robots.

- 29.** A. countless
B. perishable
C. inferior
D. durable

- 30.** A. displease
B. confront
C. manipulate
D. penetrate

TEST 2—SCREENER RESPONSE FORM

STUDENT NAME _____

DATE _____

TEACHER _____

GRADE _____

- 1 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 2 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 3 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 4 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 5 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 6 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 7 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 8 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 9 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 10 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

TEST 2—SCREENER

Some insects have as much protein as chicken and steak. Certain caterpillars are nutritious. Termites can provide you with as much energy as many other foods. In West Africa, people roast and fry termites. They also grind them into flour. In East Africa, families own termite mounds and pass them on to their children. However, not every insect can be eaten. Some bugs are poisonous.

Insects are a part of some people's _____ 1 _____.

1. A. problem
- B. medicine
- C. diet
- D. garbage

Rock and roll is a popular style of music. It usually features vocals, electric guitars, and a strong backbeat. Many other instruments can also be used in this style. No other kind of music compares to rock and roll. It has been credited with spreading peace and tolerance. Rock has become popular across the globe.

Rock and roll _____ 2 _____ a large audience.

2. A. attracts
- B. equips
- C. describes
- D. embarrasses

Talking is not the only way to communicate with others. Body language is less obvious than talking, but it is a way of communicating too. Through body movements and gestures, we can let people know how we feel. Sometimes when people feel frightened, they touch their faces. When people feel relaxed, they open their palms. People in the same culture understand many of these silent messages. People from different cultures may experience some miscommunication if they don't comprehend the messages sent by the other person's body language.

Body language is an _____ 3 _____ way to communicate.

3. A. original
- B. artificial
- C. extreme
- D. indirect

The Statue of Liberty is sometimes called the "Modern Colossus" after the Colossus of Rhodes. The Colossus of Rhodes was a statue of Helios, the Greek sun god, built at the harbor of Rhodes. The Colossus of Rhodes was built in 282 B.C. It stood 110 feet tall and took 12 years to build. However, this proud monument to Helios stood for only 56 years before an earthquake caused it to break at its weakest point—the knee. The ruins remained until 654 A.D., when Arabs invaded Rhodes. They disassembled the remains of the statue and sold the pieces. Luckily, the Statue of Liberty, the personification of justice, has stood longer than her inspiration. She still guards the harbor of New York.

The Statue of Liberty and the Colossus of Rhodes were meant to be _____ 4 _____.

4. A. traditional
- B. symbolic
- C. incomplete
- D. belittled

TEST 2—SCREENER (cont.)

If there are no bright lights nearby, you will see stars shining in the darkness when you look into the night sky. Some of these stars are much bigger than our sun, but they seem tiny because they are so many light-years away. A light-year is more than 5 trillion miles! Some stars seem to twinkle, while others give off a steady stream of light. Light from stars takes a long time to reach our planet. In fact, a star we are looking at might actually be gone by the time we see the light it gave off. The next time you find yourself gazing at a star, think about how far away it might be.

Stars are 5.

- 5. A. permanent
- B. persistent
- C. undeveloped
- D. remote

During the time of the Roman Empire in Europe, engineers designed a method of supplying cities with the water they needed. Aqueducts were built to connect cities to distant water supplies. They were made out of stone, brick, and a special kind of cement. Aqueducts were carefully designed so that gravity would move the water from its source to another location through the stone channels. Most of the Roman aqueducts were built underground, but some were not. Above-ground aqueducts look similar to bridges and were usually supported by many arches. Several above-ground aqueduct structures can still be seen in Europe today.

Aqueducts are an example of ancient 6.

- 6. A. technology
- B. aggression
- C. boundaries
- D. criticism

The traffic signal may seem like a modern invention, but it has been around since 1868. The first traffic signal was installed near the Houses of Parliament in London, England. The signals were gas lamps inside red and green glass casings and resembled the railroad signals of the time. Since then the traffic signal has been improved and changed in many ways. Early versions of the traffic signal used words such as “stop,” “proceed,” and “move.” Today traffic signals use red, yellow, and green electric lights to guide traffic.

The traffic signal has undergone 7.

- 7. A. commendations
- B. blockades
- C. improvements
- D. exceptions

Space debris collides with Earth’s atmosphere all the time. The collisions occur more frequently at one particular part of the atmosphere. The atmosphere in this spot acts similar to the windshield of a car when it deflects bugs, protecting Earth from being hit by flying objects. The best time to see this colliding space debris is when you are directly underneath this “windshield” effect and it is still dark enough to see it. This time occurs during the hours just before sunrise.

Seeing a meteor during the day is 8.

- 8. A. inappropriate
- B. experimental
- C. improbable
- D. voluntary

TEST 2—SCREENER (cont.)

As is the case with music, poetry is often difficult to define. However, most poetry tends to use several common characteristics—such as rhythm, sound, and imagery—to present certain ideas or emotions to the reader. Poetry can be written about any subject. Also, a poem may be written in many different styles, lengths, and rhyme schemes. Well-written poetry clearly depicts the ideas, images, or emotions that the author wishes to convey to the reader.

Poetry is _____ **9** _____.

- 9. A. inaudible
- B. variable
- C. fleeting
- D. offensive

Weather can be described in many different terms, and Earth is so big that many types of weather are happening at once. Vast ranges and combinations of temperature, humidity, precipitation, and wind speed are experienced all around the world. Some places are warm and breezy while other places are cold and snowy. People have learned to live in many different places on Earth, adjusting to the weather by adopting different lifestyles and clothing choices.

People have adapted to _____ **10** _____ weather conditions.

- 10. A. progressive
- B. offshore
- C. experimental
- D. inhospitable

TEST 2—A RESPONSE FORM

STUDENT NAME _____

DATE _____

TEACHER _____

GRADE _____

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 21 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 22 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 23 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 24 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 25 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 6 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 26 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 27 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 8 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 28 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 9 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 29 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 10 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 30 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 11 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 12 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 13 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 14 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 15 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 16 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 17 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 18 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 19 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 20 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |

TEST 2-A

Read the following passage about Inuits and complete the statements.

Inuits live in regions around and above the Arctic Circle. These regions are the coldest inhabited regions of the planet, where farming and raising animals is impossible. Inuits survive on this barren landscape by fishing and hunting. They move constantly to follow their food sources. Consequently, they must make their homes wherever they can fish and hunt. **Their homes remain _____ 1 _____.**

Because of the severe conditions and lack of soil in the Arctic, trees do not grow, which means that wood is not available to Inuits except through trading. Wood is also unwieldy cargo for dog sleds. The only home-building resource available to Inuits is the snow that they travel across. **There are few other _____ 2 _____ building materials.** Harsh Arctic winds compact surface snow tightly without turning it to ice. Snow blocks can be easily chopped, shaped, and stacked into a dome to form an igloo. Lacking internal support, the dome holds its shape because the blocks lean on each other and transfer pressure evenly throughout the dome. **The _____ 3 _____ is sturdy.**

The simple design of an igloo provides several benefits. First, it is easy to build. Also, because the snow walls act as insulation against the outside weather, the dome traps heat inside. Inuits usually heat their igloos with a small camp stove or even with body heat. The short tunnel that serves as an igloo's entrance is built with a downward slope toward the opening. Because heat rises, it stays inside the dome rather than escaping out the doorless opening. Likewise, the opening is always located away from the direction of the wind to keep cold air from entering. **The entrance is carefully _____ 4 _____.**

When an Inuit family is on the move, it builds a new igloo each night. These small, one-room structures take about an hour to build. When a family reaches a location where it will stay for a while, a larger and more complex igloo may be built. These homes are not permanent, but they enable Inuits to survive the harsh conditions that the region has to offer. **These homes offer a _____ 5 _____.**

1. A. legendary
B. influential
C. transitional
D. subtle

2. A. insubstantial
B. inappropriate
C. discreet
D. accessible

3. A. assemblage
B. circulation
C. demonstration
D. integration

4. A. reassembled
B. situated
C. supplemented
D. centered

5. A. premise
B. harbor
C. refuge
D. transmitter

TEST 2—A (cont.)

Read the following passage about mazes and complete the statements.

Mazes are often fun puzzles to do on paper. Using a pencil, we try to find an open path from the beginning to the end that doesn't end at a wall in the middle. Imagine being put into one of those puzzles and having to find your way out without the benefit of seeing the whole maze at one time. In a real maze, all you can see are the walls around you. **Mazes are designed to appear _____ 6 _____.**

- 6. A. ablaze
- B. impassable
- C. coherent
- D. unexplored

In mythology, a man named Daedalus was the architect of mazes. He designed a maze called the Labyrinth to imprison the Minotaur, who was a monster feared by the people in Daedalus's region. When the king became angry at Daedalus, he imprisoned him and his son, Icarus, in the Labyrinth. Not even the designer could find his way out of the perfectly built maze. **Daedalus and Icarus were _____ 7 _____.**

- 7. A. immature
- B. perplexed
- C. haggard
- D. reverent

Daedalus and Icarus finally realized that the only way to escape the maze was to take to the sky and fly out. **They were _____ 8 _____ about their ability to navigate the maze.** Daedalus fashioned pairs of wings for each of them using feathers and wax. He advised his son that it was important to not fly too low because the wings might touch the water surrounding the Labyrinth and cause them to fall. Similarly, it was important to not fly too high because they would be too close to the sun, and the wax on the wings would melt. **It was _____ 9 _____ that they fly at a certain height.**

- 8. A. boastful
- B. psychic
- C. skeptical
- D. persistent

Daedalus and Icarus flew from the Labyrinth with their wings, successfully escaping the maze. Icarus, though, became so excited about his ability to fly that he forgot his father's advice. **Icarus became _____ 10 _____.** He flew higher and higher, until he was too close to the sun, and the wax on his wings melted. He fell into the sea. Today this myth is often used to teach the lesson of not becoming so enchanted with freedom that you forget to be safe and responsible.

- 9. A. outstanding
- B. virtuous
- C. cowardly
- D. imperative

- 10. A. reckless
- B. unrepentant
- C. mellow
- D. somber

TEST 2—A (cont.)

Read the following passage about Mozart and complete the statements.

Few geniuses have blossomed as early as Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, who, by the age of 7, was performing his musical compositions for large crowds. The young Wolfgang and his sister, Maria Anna, were gifted pianists, and Wolfgang was also an accomplished violin player. **The children were _____¹¹**. Their father, Leopold, was a gifted musician himself. Recognizing the gifts of his children, he arranged for them to tour across Europe. They traveled to London and Paris, performing for the royal families of England and France. **Leopold was their _____¹²**.

It became clear that Mozart's talents were quite special when, by the time he was 10 years old, Mozart had written several symphonies and operas. As an adolescent, his style was influenced by the time he spent in Italy. He visited Italy three times between 1770 and 1773. Two of his operas and one of his symphonies were performed before large audiences in Milan. **His symphonies and operas were _____¹³**.

Despite his genius and early successes, life was not always easy for Mozart. His accomplishments and timeless creations were surrounded by many struggles. In 1782, Mozart married Constanze Weber. Finances were a constant concern, and he supported himself and his wife for several years in Vienna by teaching music lessons and performing in both public and private settings. During this time, he was also paid to create several operas. While money was scarce, this period was one of his most productive times, and by 1786, Mozart had written 15 piano concertos. **Mozart was financially _____¹⁴**. While not well paid for these concertos, several of them are considered to be among his greatest works.

In 1787, Mozart received an official post as court musician for Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II in Vienna, which included a regular salary. This enabled Mozart to focus a bit less on survival. **Income was _____¹⁵**. Vienna would remain Mozart's home until his death in 1791.

11. A. distraught
B. faltering
C. combative
D. exceptional

12. A. undertaker
B. advocate
C. contender
D. abolitionist

13. A. commercial
B. esteemed
C. moderate
D. unsurprising

14. A. insecure
B. spotlighted
C. misunderstood
D. distinguished

15. A. guaranteed
B. postponed
C. improvised
D. exaggerated

Read the following passage about rats and complete the statements.

Many people are afraid of rats because they are often seen only at night. They are nocturnal, which means they are more active in the nighttime. They prefer to scurry against the edges of buildings and in the shadows, so they may appear to come out of nowhere. **Rats try to avoid being** _____ **16** _____. While rats can appear creepy, they are actually smart and sensitive creatures.

Rats have very poor eyesight and are color-blind. To make up for this, they have fantastic senses of hearing, smell, and taste, which they use to find sources of food and water. They also have great memories and can remember where rat poison is sprinkled after having tasted only a tiny bit once. They have strong teeth and can chew through glass, wire, cinderblock, aluminum, and lead. **Rats can be** _____ **17** _____. They need to chew on hard materials to keep their teeth from growing too long, and by doing this, they can cause a lot of damage to personal property. **Rats have the capability to be** _____ **18** _____ **animals.**

Rats need to create homes for themselves and will climb, swim, jump, and dig until they find a proper dwelling place. **When searching for a home, rats are** _____ **19** _____. In fact, they have been known to dig 3 feet straight into the ground! Even though a rat is usually 6 to 10 inches long not including the tail, it can fit through a hole that is only one-half inch wide!

Once a rat has found a home (inside a work shed, in an abandoned building, or underground), it will gather a nest of soft materials such as paper and cloth. Rat families live together in their nest and only travel within 100 feet of their nest to find food and water. **A rat's life is** _____ **20** _____ **around the nest.** Although a rat typically lives for only 1 year, a female rat can give birth to seven litters in her lifetime. Each litter contains six to 12 rats.

While rats have no interest in harming humans, they can be dangerous. They have been known to spread diseases that can make people sick, so they should be avoided but not feared.

16. A. energetic
B. conspicuous
C. edible
D. grotesque

17. A. invasive
B. precise
C. unthreatening
D. sociable

18. A. impolite
B. lighthearted
C. troublesome
D. prosperous

19. A. persistent
B. conservative
C. combatant
D. leisurely

20. A. intensified
B. illuminated
C. civilized
D. centralized

TEST 2—A (cont.)

Read the following passage about air conditioning and complete the statements.

Air conditioning is not a new idea. In Ancient Rome, wealthy homeowners circulated cold aqueduct water through the walls of their homes in the summer. In medieval Persia, some homes had an intricate system involving pools of rainwater and wind towers that cooled people in the warmer months. **These systems were the first _____ 21 _____ of air conditioning.** However, these brilliant cooling techniques were forgotten for hundreds of years, until 1902.

- 21. A. components
- B. drawbacks
- C. qualifiers
- D. reinforcements

Willis Haviland Carrier, born in New York in 1876, studied mechanical engineering at Cornell University, graduating in 1901. Around the time he graduated, Carrier became aware that the heat and humidity caused problems for a printing plant in Brooklyn, New York. The plant's papers couldn't keep consistent dimensions because the heat and humidity caused the papers' size and shape to change slightly. **The atmosphere in the plant could not _____ 22 _____ the business.**

- 22. A. endanger
- B. appease
- C. dictate
- D. accommodate

Carrier worked on what he called the "Apparatus for Treating Air," which he gave to the printing plant. The plant's owners were thrilled because the new apparatus not only lowered the humidity in the room, but it also cooled the room by several degrees. The printing operators increased their productivity and praised Carrier's work. **Carrier had invented a(n) _____ 23 _____ device.** Carrier soon opened The Carrier Air Conditioning Company of America. He went on to become an important American engineer and inventor. **Carrier made a _____ 24 _____ contribution to modern society.**

- 23. A. irrelevant
- B. marketable
- C. sensitive
- D. unproductive

For many years, air conditioners were only used in large businesses. It wasn't until the 1950s that air conditioners became popular in homes and automobiles. Since then, air conditioners have become a necessity in the summer months in many places—and sometimes all year—depending on the particular geographical location. **Some locations always need air conditioning to feel _____ 25 _____.**

- 24. A. substantial
- B. financial
- C. anonymous
- D. temporary

- 25. A. appreciable
- B. centralized
- C. hospitable
- D. impressive

TEST 2—A (cont.)

Read the following passage about mirrors and complete the statements.

Mirrors come in all shapes and sizes and are used for various purposes. A mirror works by reflecting light. In a plane mirror, which is the kind of mirror that hangs on walls, a beam of light hits the mirror and changes its direction completely. Because the surface of a plane mirror is flat, the light remains parallel as it is reflected, and what can be seen on the plane mirror is an image of what is right in front of it. **Your _____²⁶ is copied in a mirror.**

However, as many people have noticed, the image in the mirror appears to be backward. If we look into a mirror and hold up our right hand, the reflection in the mirror holds up a left hand. Because the light bounces off of the mirror's surface parallel to the way it hits the surface, the image does the same thing. The image you see in the mirror is basically you coming back toward you! **Mirrors provide a _____²⁷ reflection.** If you were standing with a friend, directly facing one another, and you both raised your right hand, you would be holding up hands on opposite sides. But if you decided to raise your hands so that they created a mirror image, you would each have to raise different hands. One person would have to hold up a right hand and the other person a left hand. **Your friend's action is a _____²⁸ of your own.**

Mirrors have many purposes, many far more important than letting us know if our hair looks OK or if our clothes look flattering. **Mirrors _____²⁹ our self-perception.**

Possibly one of the most interesting mirrors is 26 feet long and 16 feet high. The mirror is used by a small town in Italy that gets no direct sunlight for 7 weeks of the year because it is located in a valley. This huge, computer-controlled mirror is used to reflect sunlight into the small town. **This mirror _____³⁰ the sunlight.** In this case, mirrors are used to light people's lives.

26. A. tendency
B. humor
C. heredity
D. visage

27. A. matchless
B. sparse
C. precise
D. defective

28. A. moderation
B. diffusion
C. reversal
D. censure

29. A. obscure
B. inform
C. diminish
D. encompass

30. A. extinguishes
B. clarifies
C. distorts
D. diverts

TEST 2—B RESPONSE FORM

STUDENT NAME _____

DATE _____

TEACHER _____

GRADE _____

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 21 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 22 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 23 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 24 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 25 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 6 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 26 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 27 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 8 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 28 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 9 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 29 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 10 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 30 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 11 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 12 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 13 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 14 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 15 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 16 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 17 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 18 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 19 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 20 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |

TEST 2—B

Read the following passage about comets and complete the statements.

Scientists think comets are very old parts of our solar system. These old parts were around when the sun and planets were formed. **In ancient times, comets** _____ **1** _____ **people.** They believed comets brought disaster to Earth. They blamed comets for volcanoes, illnesses, and wars. Now we know this is not true. Today scientists want to learn more about comets so they can better understand how our solar system began.

Comets have three parts. They are the nucleus, the coma, and the tail. The small, solid center of the comet is the nucleus. Scientists aren't certain what the nucleus is like inside. They think the nucleus is made of ice, rocks, dust, and gas. Scientists call the nucleus a dirty snowball. **Scientists believe the nucleus** _____ **2** _____ **different elements.**

Comets orbit the sun. Their orbits bring them close to the sun, then send them far away from it. As they get closer to the sun, the nucleus starts to heat up. The ice in the nucleus begins to boil. This reaction makes a cloud of dust and gas. Scientists call this cloud the coma. **The coma** _____ **3** _____ **the nucleus.** Solar winds push the dust and gas away from the cloud. This effect makes the comet's tail. The tail is the spectacular part of a comet. We can see the tail because sunlight shines on the dust. As a result, a stream of bright light travels the sky. The tails of comets can be millions of kilometers long.

Millions of comets go around the sun. Most comets can only be seen with a telescope. Only a few come close enough to Earth for us to see without a telescope. Comets visible to the naked eye pass Earth about once every five years. **People** _____ **4** _____ **see comets.** The best time to watch for a comet is during the early evening and morning. No one knows when the next big comet will appear. Keep your eyes open for the beautiful sight! **Seeing a comet is** _____ **5** _____.

1. A. encouraged
B. alarmed
C. protected
D. entertained

2. A. invents
B. develops
C. contains
D. measures

3. A. protects
B. surrounds
C. improves
D. destroys

4. A. seldom
B. normally
C. always
D. immediately

5. A. elegant
B. exciting
C. horrifying
D. confusing

TEST 2—B (cont.)

Read the following passage about spiders and complete the statements.

Spiders are everywhere. They live indoors and outdoors in every part of the world. Scientists have identified about 40,000 different kinds of spiders. One study reports that nobody is ever more than 3 feet away from a spider! **You never know when you will** 6 **a spider.**

All spiders are predators. They only eat what they capture themselves. Spiders cannot eat solid food though. They inject their digestive fluids into their prey. Once the flesh is broken down, they drink the liquid. Most species feed on insects. Some tropical spiders eat lizards, small mammals, birds, and even fish.

All spiders are venomous. They inject venom through their fangs to paralyze their prey. Most spiders are not threatening to humans. Most spiders cannot bite through human skin. **Typically, spiders are** 7 **to humans.** Some spiders, like the black widow, can be dangerous to humans, but fewer than three people a year die of spider bites in the United States. **Spider bites are rarely** 8.

All spiders make silk, and all create silk cocoons for their eggs. But not all spiders spin webs to trap food. Some spiders build nests on the ground and lay out trip lines. The trip lines let them know when prey is passing by. **The trip lines** 9 **the spider.** Spiders also use strands of silk as safety lines, called draglines, in case they fall. Some spiders even use their silk to fly. They release one long thin strand, and when the wind catches it, they become airborne. This is called “ballooning.” Spiders can travel great distances this way, even across oceans.

Spiders are everywhere. There are more spiders than any other group of predators. Some people don’t like them, but spiders are helpful to humans. They eat insects that destroy crops such as locusts and grasshoppers. They eat flies and mosquitoes, which sometimes carry disease. Without spiders to control insect populations, the human population would quickly starve. **Spiders help** 10 **our food supply and keep it safe.**

6. A. encounter
B. embarrass
C. admire
D. tickle

7. A. necessary
B. precious
C. mysterious
D. harmless

8. A. mild
B. bearable
C. fatal
D. unfortunate

9. A. alert
B. relax
C. stun
D. terrify

10. A. appreciate
B. produce
C. weaken
D. preserve

TEST 2—B (cont.)

Read the following passage about Australia and complete the statements.

Australia is the only country that occupies a whole continent. More than 21 million people live in Australia. Because most of the country is a desert, most people live along the coast. A wide variety of unusual animals have adapted to live in the harsh Australian desert though. **These animals are _____¹¹_____ to live in the harsh temperatures.** Among these animals are kangaroos, emus, and bandicoots.

Kangaroos are furry animals with large back legs and feet. Using their large back legs and strong tail, kangaroos hop like rabbits from place to place. The largest kangaroos can be 7 feet tall and weigh 200 pounds. **Kangaroos can grow to be _____¹²_____ animals.**

Kangaroos are a type of animal called marsupials. Marsupials are different from other mammals because of their special pouch. Baby kangaroos spend many months after they are born living in their mother's pouch. **The mother's pouch keeps the baby kangaroo _____¹³_____.** Only the baby kangaroo's head sticks out of the pouch.

Another marsupial that lives in Australia is the bandicoot. The bandicoot is similar to the kangaroo. Bandicoots have large, strong back legs, a strong tail, and a pouch like all marsupials. The biggest difference between kangaroos and bandicoots is that bandicoots are so small. Bandicoots are usually just a foot and a half long. **The bandicoot is like a _____¹⁴_____ kangaroo.**

Emus are not marsupials; they are birds. These birds don't fly though. Like ostriches, emus can run very quickly instead. They are also good swimmers. **Emus have different _____¹⁵_____.** Emus are the second largest of all birds in the world. They are usually about 5 feet tall and weigh as much as 120 pounds.

Many other unusual animals live in Australia. These animals have developed in strange ways to adapt to the harsh desert environment. While Australians enjoy living by the ocean, the animals have found homes all over the continent.

11. A. instructed
B. convinced
C. equipped
D. commanded

12. A. disgusting
B. massive
C. successful
D. radiant

13. A. attractive
B. independent
C. delicate
D. secure

14. A. miniature
B. confident
C. reckless
D. cautious

15. A. amusements
B. habitats
C. greetings
D. abilities

TEST 2—B (cont.)

Read the following passage about the hardest substance and complete the statements.

In the United States, diamonds are often used in jewelry to symbolize marriage and love. But diamonds mean a lot of things to people all over the world. In other countries, diamonds are connected with healing, magic, protection, and wealth. **Diamonds** 16 **different things around the world.**

Did you know diamonds are actually made of pure carbon? Carbon is a substance found in nearly everything on Earth, including rocks, trees, and people. We all need carbon to survive. Diamonds are formed deep beneath the earth. They are made from the carbon of organisms that lived many years before us. Volcanic eruptions pushed the matter to Earth's surface where diamonds are mined today. **Diamonds are a** 17 **substance.**

Diamonds take a long time to form. Scientists tell us the diamonds we see today are probably billions of years old! **The formation of diamonds is a complex** 18.

Although diamonds come in a variety of shapes and sizes, most are colorless. The mineral is clear, like a crystal. It's rare, but occasionally a blue or yellow diamond will be found. Colored diamonds are very expensive. **No matter what color they are, diamonds are** 19.

Eighty percent of the diamonds in the world today are not used in jewelry. Since they are the hardest substances in the world, diamonds are used to cut and grind other substances. For example, diamonds are used to shape concrete, stone, eyeglasses, and computer chips, among other things. **They are an important** 20 **for other industries because of their hardness.**

Diamonds are mined in 25 countries, including India, Brazil, Africa, Russia, and Australia. Diamonds can be found on every continent except Europe and Antarctica. The first diamond was believed to have been found between 3,000 and 4,000 years ago in India.

It takes a lot of work to find a diamond in the earth. It is usually surrounded by tons of rock, which has to be chipped away from the diamond. Then the diamond must be cleaned and polished before it can be sold. As a result, many of the diamonds used in the world today are manufactured or man-made.

- 16. A. represent
- B. contain
- C. protect
- D. attract

- 17. A. natural
- B. royal
- C. dangerous
- D. troubling

- 18. A. function
- B. puzzle
- C. discussion
- D. process

- 19. A. sacred
- B. valuable
- C. cloudy
- D. transparent

- 20. A. material
- B. nuisance
- C. hammer
- D. department

TEST 2—B (cont.)

Read the following passage about the most expensive spice in the world and complete the statements.

Little crocuses in bloom are a sure sign that spring is on the way. But in some parts of the world, when another kind of crocus blooms, it means payday is on the way for the people who grow it. **The flowers are a source of _____²¹.**

- 21. A. medicine
- B. knowledge
- C. income
- D. disease

One type of crocus produces a spice called saffron. Saffron is the most expensive spice in the world. **It is a _____²² spice.** Saffron is from the part of the flower called the stigma. Each stigma is picked by hand and dried. It takes about 75,000 flowers, or 400,000 stigmas, to produce just 1 pound of saffron. No wonder it costs so much!

- 22. A. humble
- B. bitter
- C. prized
- D. terrifying

Saffron has been used as a spice since at least 2600 B.C. No other spice tastes the same. It is dark red and looks like strands of hair or thread. The best saffron comes from Iran, Spain, and Greece. Saffron is the main seasoning in an Italian food made with rice and cheese. It is often used in Middle Eastern and Asian cooking too. When saffron is cooked, it turns food bright yellow. **It turns food into the most _____²³ color!**

- 23. A. feeble
- B. horrid
- C. barren
- D. vivid

Saffron is also used to make a deep yellow-gold dye. It was once used to dye the robes of kings a rich gold color. But because saffron is so expensive, these dyes are now used only for a few special purposes. The bright orange robes Buddhist monks wear are sometimes dyed with saffron. Some Indian women use it to dye their wedding gowns a beautiful gold color. **Saffron is mainly only used for significant occasions because it is _____²⁴.**

- 24. A. costly
- B. sloppy
- C. plentiful
- D. shocking

So the next time you see a cheery purple crocus, remember that it takes an entire acre of similar flowers to make just 1 pound of saffron. **Saffron is _____²⁵.**

- 25. A. deposited
- B. condensed
- C. banned
- D. recycled

TEST 2-B (cont.)

Read the following passage about Hawaii, the 50th state, and complete the statements.

The 50th state, Hawaii, is made up of eight islands in the Pacific Ocean. These islands are named Niihau, Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe, Maui, and Hawaii. The islands are part of an archipelago, which is formed when volcanoes rise from the ocean's floor to form mountain peaks. **Hawaii has a unique _____²⁶.** Scientists believe that lava first erupted above sea level more than 500,000 years ago. Since then, many eruptions have built up Hawaii's islands. The highest point on the island of Hawaii, also called the "Big Island," is more than 13,000 feet. **The islands were formed from the lava of _____²⁷ eruptions.**

It took many volcanoes to form the Hawaiian islands, but Mauna Loa and Kilauea are the only ones that still erupt. Since the 1880s, Mauna Loa has erupted three times: in 1942, 1949, and 1975. **These two volcanoes are considered to be _____²⁸.** Scientists who study volcanoes study the lava that pours from these peaks. Some of these rivers of molten rock flow all the way to the ocean. The mixture of hot lava and ocean water creates clouds of steam.

Polynesian sailors were the first settlers of the islands. They followed the wind east from Tahiti, Samoa, and other South Pacific islands. Archaeologists believe these settlers arrived around 600 A.D. The archaeologists are unsure of the date because the original Hawaiians kept track of their history through stories that were passed on to children. **They did not maintain actual _____²⁹ of their history.** One legend that remains is that the volcanoes are the home of a goddess named Pele. Hawaiian religious leaders offered sacrifices to Pele. They believed she would grant the people peace.

In 1778, Captain Cook sailed to Hawaii and became the first European to land on the islands. Since then, the influence of European and American settlers has steadily changed the traditional Hawaiian way of life. Nearly 200 years later, in 1959, Hawaii officially joined the United States. **Hawaii's inhabitants have experienced constant changes in _____³⁰.**

26. A. administration
B. reservoir
C. system
D. landscape

27. A. electronic
B. remote
C. countless
D. moderate

28. A. neutral
B. active
C. vulnerable
D. compact

29. A. acknowledgments
B. anniversaries
C. recordings
D. institutions

30. A. suspicions
B. lodgings
C. obligations
D. culture

TEST 3—SCREENER RESPONSE FORM

STUDENT NAME _____

DATE _____

TEACHER _____

GRADE _____

- 1 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 2 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 3 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 4 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 5 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 6 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 7 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 8 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 9 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 10 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

TEST 3—SCREENER

The first pizzeria opened in 1830 in Naples, Italy. This restaurant is still in business today. People from all over Italy went to the little town to eat pizza. Pizza became a popular food in Italy. During World War II, American soldiers in Italy tried the new food. They enjoyed it so much they brought the idea of pizza back to America with them. Now pizza is one of the most popular foods in America too.

Pizza was _____ 1 _____.

1. A. threatened
B. disappointing
C. imported
D. contained

Sports competitions in ancient Greece were very popular. Talented athletes trained hard to compete in local games. They wanted to be the best from their region and make their people proud. If they succeeded, they were invited to travel to Olympia. In Olympia, athletes from all parts of Greece competed in several different sports. Fans watched and cheered for their favorite athletes. It was a spectacular event that made quite a mark in history. Today we celebrate the Olympics every four years to carry on this tradition and recognize fantastic athletes.

The Olympics were the ultimate recognition of an athlete's _____ 2 _____.

2. A. compassion
B. departure
C. adjustment
D. performance

During the 1550s, many wagons in Germany were pulled by horses along wooden rails. These rails, which were called “wagonways,” were the early forms of train tracks. They made it easier and more comfortable to travel over what would have been rough roads. During the late 1700s, wood was used less often to make the tracks and wagon wheels. Instead, they were made of a stronger material—steel. The tracks and wagon wheels made of steel were more durable than those made of wood.

Compared to steel tracks, wagonways were _____ 3 _____.

3. A. ceremonial
B. primitive
C. influential
D. significant

It may be surprising, but the coffee people drink comes from a seed. This seed grows on a bush or small tree called the coffea plant. There are many kinds of coffea plants grown around the world. Each area of the world has distinct flavors that are drawn into the plants from the soil. To get the flavor out, the coffea plant seeds are sent through a process called roasting. The seeds, or beans, are cleaned of debris, then sent through a roaster. The roaster heats the beans to change their physical properties and bring out aromatic oils. After roasting, the beans are cooled, dried, and packaged for sale so that people around the world can enjoy a cup of coffee.

Roasting _____ 4 _____ the flavor of coffee.

4. A. gauges
B. elevates
C. circulates
D. extracts

TEST 3—SCREENER (cont.)

During the mid-1800s, many people in the United States were moving west. Utah, Oregon, and California were popular relocation destinations. James K. Polk, a president during this period, realized the need for a dependable way of keeping the eastern states in close contact with the western states. Mail was carried by ships between New York, Panama, and San Francisco, with stops along the way. These steamships delivered mail once per month. Independent entrepreneurs began delivering mail by land, but the journey was often dangerous. Eventually, the Pony Express was organized to carry mail between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California. The riders made the journey on horse in about 10 days.

The Pony Express was more _____ 5 _____.

- 5. A. efficient
- B. creative
- C. scientific
- D. merciful

The term *artificial intelligence* means having the ability to simulate the decision-making or recognition processes of humans. Many books and movies have dealt with the concept of artificial intelligence. They often depict robots or machines that try to take over the world. This may make you wonder if it is possible for machines to reason on their own, the way humans do. Robots might appear to have the intelligence of humans, but they have limitations. In order for a robot to make a decision or distinguish between objects, it must be given all the necessary information to perform these operations.

Robots must be _____ 6 _____ to “think.”

- 6. A. cautioned
- B. advertised
- C. programmed
- D. deflated

Many people are in the habit of brushing their teeth daily, but this was not always so. The earliest forms of the toothbrush were “chewing sticks” used by the Babylonians in 3500 B.C. One end of a chewing stick was pointed for picking food from between teeth; the other end was chewed until it became soft enough to use for brushing. The wood for this ancient toothbrush was selected from among the most fragrant trees to help freshen the mouth. Around 1650 A.D., the bristled form of toothbrush—the kind we would recognize today—was invented in China. As technology advanced over the years, toothbrush manufacturers began making the toothbrush bristles out of nylon instead of pig hairs.

Over the years, the toothbrush has been _____ 7 _____.

- 7. A. misplaced
- B. coordinated
- C. insulated
- D. redesigned

People have not always been able to use motorized vehicles to get where they need to go. Before motorized vehicles were invented, people traveled slowly across dangerous lands with the aid of animals, such as horses, donkeys, or camels. If the travelers did not have animals, they had to travel on foot. After motorized vehicles were invented, long journeys could be made in less time and more comfort.

Travel became _____ 8 _____.

- 8. A. allowable
- B. accelerated
- C. coincidental
- D. localized

TEST 3—SCREENER (cont.)

Precipitation occurs when water vapor in the atmosphere cools, condenses, and falls to the ground in some form. Every place in the world has an average yearly amount of precipitation. Some places experience high levels of precipitation, while the amount of precipitation experienced in other places is low. Rain gauges can be used to determine the average yearly precipitation of an area.

The average yearly precipitation is 9.

9. A. measurable
B. diminished
C. consistent
D. accomplished

Folk music is one of the many different genres of music being played throughout the world. Though it is sometimes difficult to define, most folk music has at least one common quality—it tends to provide commentary on the everyday life of a culture. Some folk songs discuss poverty, racism, war, or social change. Others deal with emotions such as love, joy, or sadness. Since folk songs deal with issues that are experienced in everyday life in a culture, many listeners in that culture find it easy to relate to the lyrics of folk music.

Folk music can be thought of as the music of the 10.

10. A. nobility
B. biographers
C. populace
D. rebels

TEST 3—A RESPONSE FORM

STUDENT NAME _____

DATE _____

TEACHER _____

GRADE _____

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 21 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 22 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 23 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 24 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 25 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 6 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 26 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 27 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 8 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 28 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 9 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 29 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 10 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 30 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 11 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 12 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 13 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 14 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 15 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 16 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 17 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 18 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 19 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 20 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |

TEST 3—A

Read the following passage about meteorology and complete the statements.

Scientists who study Earth's atmosphere and weather patterns are called meteorologists. To understand weather events, meteorologists examine the air in Earth's atmosphere. They examine the multiple characteristics of the air: composition, temperature, pressure, wind speed, wind direction, precipitation, and humidity. **Meteorologists** _____ **1** _____ **many factors regarding weather.**

Air composition refers to the combination of gases in the air. Air is made up mostly of nitrogen and oxygen, but it also contains small amounts of other gases and water vapor. Air in tropical locations, where it rains a lot, contains more water vapor than the dry air of polar regions, where the moisture is trapped in snow and ice. **The amount of moisture in the air is one way of** _____ **2** _____ **an area.**

Gases and vapors are made up of molecules in constant motion. The faster the molecules move, the more energy they produce, and more energy means warmer air temperatures. Meteorologists use thermometers to record air temperature. **A change in air molecule energy affects air temperature** _____ **3** _____.

Earth's gravity pulls air down, and that pull gives weight to air molecules. The greater the weight, the greater the air pressure is in a given area. Air pressure is measured with a barometer. Air moves from areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure, creating wind. Meteorologists study wind speed and wind direction by using an anemometer. **Each instrument measures** _____ **4** _____ **conditions.**

Precipitation refers to any form of water that falls from the atmosphere to Earth's surface in the form of rain, snow, sleet, or hail. To measure rainfall, meteorologists use rain gauges, which are usually funnels on top of glass cylinders. Rainfall is measured by the height of water collected in the cylinder. Humidity refers to the amount of water vapor in the air and is recorded by an instrument called a hydrometer.

Meteorologists use the elements of air to predict weather patterns. The instruments they use have become more accurate over time and have enabled meteorologists to predict weather patterns with greater accuracy. **Meteorology has** _____ **5** _____ **technologically.**

1. A. translate
B. disbelieve
C. conceal
D. consider

2. A. categorizing
B. reexamining
C. supplementing
D. activating

3. A. infrequently
B. initially
C. additionally
D. significantly

4. A. profound
B. specific
C. galactic
D. offshore

5. A. relapsed
B. resisted
C. progressed
D. fumbled

TEST 3—A (cont.)

Read the following passage about spices and complete the statements.

When you sit down to eat dinner, it's likely that a shaker of pepper is there on the table to season your food. You might find it hard to believe, but 500 years ago, royalty and pirates alike would have done anything to get that shaker of pepper. It would have been worth more than its weight in gold. **Pepper was _____ 6 _____.**

The desire for spices drove global exploration in the 15th century. Explorers such as Vasco da Gama and Christopher Columbus launched ships not to expand the map of the known world but to bring back spices for the royalty that funded their expeditions. **Exploration was _____ 7 _____ by a demand for spices.**

Spices were valuable for two reasons. First, Europeans had neither iceboxes nor refrigerators, so their food spoiled quickly. Often, people had to eat meat that had already begun to decay. Pepper hid the bad odor and flavor of rancid meat, in addition to making bland food more palatable. **Spices worked as a(n) _____ 8 _____.**

More significantly, spices had such value because they were dangerous to bring back to Europe. Sailors leaving Europe had to sail thousands of miles around the southern tip of the African continent. Terrible storms battered their ships. If they made it around Africa, they still had to cross the pirate-infested Indian Ocean. Even if the pirates didn't get them, sailors had to deal with island natives bent on profit or bloodshed. Sailors lucky enough to survive still had to sail back home safely with their boatload of treasure. **Foreign spices were fairly _____ 9 _____.**

In 1519, Ferdinand Magellan set out with a fleet of five ships intending to find a more profitable spice route. Three years later, having circled the earth, a single ship limped into a Spanish harbor carrying a fortune in cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, and pepper. The journey had cost Magellan his life. **The trip had been _____ 10 _____.** That's something to consider the next time you reach for the pepper shaker.

6. A. cherished
B. insubstantial
C. outrageous
D. crucial

7. A. unburdened
B. diverted
C. motivated
D. cancelled

8. A. buffer
B. concealer
C. limitation
D. insulator

9. A. idealistic
B. undesirable
C. offensive
D. inaccessible

10. A. chaotic
B. faultless
C. corrupt
D. progressive

TEST 3—A (cont.)

Read the following passage about poison ivy and complete the statements.

Anything that contains the word “poison” in its name is usually unpopular. We are taught to avoid substances and animals that are poisonous, but occasionally we may encounter poisonous plants. There are many poisonous plants in the world. **Even some local plants are _____ 11 _____.** One of the most commonly encountered is poison ivy.

Poison ivy is not actually ivy, but rather a vine containing three almond-shaped leaves and white berries. Poison ivy grows all over the United States and can often be found in wooded areas, including people’s backyards. The poison the plant contains is called urushiol. Contact with the plant usually causes an allergic reaction in people. This reaction is seen as an itchy rash on the skin that develops small bumps and sometimes blisters. **Contact with the plant can be _____ 12 _____.**

Urushiol can remain in the plant long after it is dead, so there is still risk associated with handling a dead poison ivy plant. If poison ivy plants are burned, they can release urushiol in the smoke, which, if inhaled, can cause irritation and rash in the lining of the lungs. **Inhaling urushiol can have _____ 13 _____ effects.** This can be serious for persons who are allergic to poison ivy. The person may experience great difficulty in breathing. Similarly, if poison ivy is eaten, the poison can damage the digestive tract and other organs. Usually, though, people only experience contact with the plant on the skin and have to live with the itchy rash for 2 to 4 weeks. **These are _____ 14 _____ symptoms.**

If you come into contact with poison ivy, the most important thing to do first is thoroughly wash the skin with soap and water. The urushiol oil cannot be removed with water alone, so soap is important to stop the spread of the poison over more of the skin. Keeping the affected area cool constricts blood vessels, which means the sores will leak less. Medications can be used to help with the itching, but nothing but time will actually make the poison ivy rash go away. **The effects of poison ivy are _____ 15 _____.**

11. A. impressive
B. appetizing
C. hazardous
D. sensitive

12. A. productive
B. aggravating
C. humiliating
D. sanitary

13. A. negative
B. inadequate
C. gradual
D. arthritic

14. A. abnormal
B. potential
C. ceaseless
D. hereditary

15. A. tranquil
B. unthreatening
C. marketable
D. temporary

TEST 3—A (cont.)

Read the following passage about zoos and complete the statements.

Every year in the United States, more people visit zoos than attend all professional baseball, basketball, and football games combined. Children and adults alike enjoy observing animals from all over the world. Crowds gather around the sea lions at feeding time and marvel at the majestic tigers lolling in large enclosures. **Americans find zoos _____ 16 _____.** But zoos, also known as zoological parks, have only been accessible by the public for a little more than 200 years.

An ancient Egyptian queen was the first ruler known to have sent out expeditions specifically to capture non-native animals. Primarily for her private enjoyment, she brought greyhounds, monkeys, and giraffes from southern Africa around 1500 B.C. The royal tradition of collecting foreign animals continued in Europe. These collections were called menageries and were vain efforts at showing off power to other royalty. Regular people could not visit the animals unless they had the thankless and dangerous task of caring for them. **The first zoos were for the _____ 17 _____.**

During the Roman Empire, animals were trained to fight in a coliseum as mass entertainment. These spectacular battles between elephants and lions, or rhinoceroses and crocodiles, were the first glimpses of such animals given to the general public. **These fights involved many _____ 18 _____ animals.** After the empire fell, 1,000 years passed before menageries resumed throughout Europe.

Eventually, leaders began to foster more of a scientific interest in the animals. They started to care for the welfare of the captive creatures, designing enclosures to mimic natural habitats. **These surroundings were more _____ 19 _____ for the animals.** As monarchies gave way to modern systems of government, the private menageries of royalty were opened to the public. These were zoos as we know them today.

The Central Park Zoo in New York was the first in the United States, opening in 1860. Modern zoos have conservation and breeding programs and cooperate with scientific communities to further knowledge of our planet's biological diversity. **Zoos _____ 20 _____ our understanding of animal life.** They are also a great place to spend a Saturday afternoon.

16. A. captivating
B. gruesome
C. extravagant
D. volatile

17. A. aristocracy
B. broncos
C. civilians
D. avengers

18. A. fugitive
B. unsuspecting
C. exotic
D. privileged

19. A. aggravating
B. appropriate
C. contaminated
D. restrained

20. A. expand
B. dictate
C. elude
D. affirm

TEST 3—A (cont.)

Read the following passage about crocodiles and complete the statements.

Crocodiles are large reptiles that have changed little from their dinosaur predecessors who lived long ago. They can live to be 70 years old, and one of the oldest crocodiles died in a zoo in Russia at 115 years old. They remain curious to us because they are so fierce and look so prehistoric.

Crocodiles live on land and in water and are usually found in freshwater areas. The largest crocodilian is the Saltwater Crocodile, which grows to be between 16 and 23 feet long and can weigh as much as 1 ton. Its legs are strong enough to raise its belly off the ground to walk on land. These crocodiles feed on mammals, birds, and fish, and can sometimes be a threat to humans. **The Saltwater Crocodile is _____²¹**. In contrast, the Dwarf Crocodile, which lives in African rain forest swamps, grows to be only about 5 feet long.

All crocodilians have wide, flattened bodies, powerful jaws, eyes and nostrils on the tops of their heads, and a muscular tail. The eyes on top of a crocodile's head allow it to see while submerged in water. As predators, crocodiles often lie in wait at the shoreline for an animal to come to the water to drink. **The location of their eyes lets crocodiles hunt while _____²²**. Despite their huge jaws and menacing teeth, crocodiles can't chew. If a crocodile catches a large prey, it has to spin in the water with the animal in its mouth until it breaks apart, then the pieces can be swallowed whole.

Crocodiles are generally solitary but will come together to herd fish to feed on or to kill large prey. **Their solitude is broken by _____²³**. When crocodiles hunt cooperatively, they are able to take down animals as large as wildebeests or buffalo. They usually take such a large carcass under a log below the water to be eaten later. **Crocodiles are _____²⁴ hunters.**

Crocodiles are fascinating and frightening creatures, representative of what may have existed during the time of the dinosaurs. **Crocodiles _____²⁵ the past.**

21. A. skeletal
B. discreet
C. tolerant
D. massive

22. A. restrained
B. inflicted
C. immersed
D. provoked

23. A. necessity
B. resistance
C. punishment
D. sympathy

24. A. subtle
B. ruthless
C. docile
D. moderate

25. A. illuminate
B. exclude
C. revise
D. restrict

TEST 3—A (cont.)

Read the following passage about brain games and complete the statements.

Physical exercise is an important way to keep our bodies strong and healthy, but we also need mental exercise to keep our brains functioning at their best. Exercising our brains can be as easy as playing word and memory games, solving riddles, or putting jigsaw puzzles together. **There is an _____²⁶ of brain games.** Almost anything that makes us think can be considered a brain game. Mental exercises that call for memory or logic can help us with everyday tasks, such as studying for tests or solving math problems. Brain games can even help us remember people's names or important dates. It is easier to remember almost anything if we keep our brains exercised. **It is possible to _____²⁷ a better memory.**

As we get older, our brains do not function as quickly or as well as they did when we were younger. This makes it more difficult to remember things such as where we put things or the names of our neighbors' pets. If we continue to exercise our brains, however, we can stop mental decline. **A fit brain will _____²⁸ memories longer.** Some types of mental exercise are more effective than others. While it is good to solve crossword puzzles or play card games, it is even better to stretch our minds with more difficult challenges such as doing things we don't do every day or that we find difficult. **Challenge is an important _____²⁹ of effective mental exercises.**

When people are given training in memory or reasoning, their brain function can improve dramatically. When combined with physical exercise and adequate rest, mental exercise is effective for people of any age. Brain games may sound like play, but they can actually keep our brains strong and healthy. Memorizing the names of all the states and their capitals can be just as good for our brains as exercising can be for our bodies. _____³⁰ exercises can be good brain games.

26. A. imitation
B. array
C. envoy
D. overhaul

27. A. invert
B. encounter
C. foster
D. obstruct

28. A. exude
B. retain
C. justify
D. imprint

29. A. sequence
B. pretense
C. reprieve
D. aspect

30. A. Ambivalent
B. Extended
C. Academic
D. Exclusive

TEST 3—B RESPONSE FORM

STUDENT NAME _____

DATE _____

TEACHER _____

GRADE _____

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 21 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 22 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 23 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 24 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 25 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 6 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 26 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 27 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 8 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 28 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 9 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 29 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 10 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 30 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 11 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 12 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 13 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 14 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 15 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 16 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 17 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 18 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 19 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 20 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |

TEST 3—B

Read the following passage about appliances and complete the statements.

Can you imagine what your life might be like without a refrigerator, a microwave, or a washing machine? These things that make our lives easier are called appliances. Many of them are found in a kitchen. Ovens, toasters, and garbage disposals are all appliances. Other appliances can be found throughout a home. Things like vacuum cleaners, doorbells, and washing machines are also appliances. **Most homes have several of these** _____ **1** _____.

Time-Savers

Appliances save people time and effort. Think about how your daily life might be different if you couldn't use appliances like refrigerators and washing machines. Refrigerators didn't exist until about 80 years ago. People had to store food outdoors or use old-fashioned "ice boxes." **It was hard to keep food** _____ **2** _____.

The first refrigerator with automatic controls was invented in 1918. It was called the "Kelvinator." It cost \$714, which was really, really expensive! After World War II ended in the 1940s, modern refrigerators became popular. They also didn't cost as much. More people were able to buy them. Today most homes in the United States use refrigerators. **Now refrigerators are** _____ **3** _____ **appliances.**

Washing machines save people a lot of work. In the old days, people cleaned clothes by beating them against rocks. They also used stream water. It was difficult work.

The first Laundromat opened in 1851. It had a machine that used 12 donkeys for its power! In 1874, a man named William Blackstone invented the first washing machine. It was simple and only cost \$2.50. **Blackstone's machine was** _____ **4** _____ **than today's versions.** It had wooden legs, a tub, and gears. A lot of people began inventing different kinds of washing machines. Of course, they didn't all work well.

Companies keep building better washing machines. **Washing machines are continuously being** _____ **5** _____. Think of how much time and work these machines save you!

1. A. conveniences
B. committees
C. arrangements
D. problems

2. A. modern
B. practical
C. frozen
D. valuable

3. A. noisy
B. common
C. rare
D. disappointing

4. A. shallower
B. cleaner
C. lovelier
D. cheaper

5. A. transported
B. repaired
C. improved
D. damaged

TEST 3—B (cont.)

Read the following passage about black holes and complete the statements.

Most scientists believe that black holes exist. It is hard to know for sure though. Scientists learn about stars and space from the light distant stars make. Black holes do not give off light. In fact, scientists believe black holes suck light in. Because of this, no one has ever seen a black hole. **Black holes are _____ 6 _____.**

Black holes form when an old star explodes. The explosion of a star is called a supernova. The supernova leaves a dense, concentrated object. The gravity of this object, called a neutron star, is hundreds of times higher than the gravity of Earth. Sometimes neutron stars collapse even more. When this happens, a black hole is created. The gravity of a black hole is so strong that it pulls in light. **The pull is _____ 7 _____.**

Scientists find evidence for black holes by observing objects near black holes. Telescopes have taken pictures of swirling dust clouds inside other galaxies. Studying the pictures can reveal how fast the dust is spinning. It can also show how big the objects in the clouds are. Scientists know there must be something inside the dust cloud. **The swirling dust is the _____ 8 _____ of a black hole.**

In order for the objects in the dust cloud to keep circling around, there must be an object in the center of the cloud. The object in the center must have enough gravity to keep the other objects in orbit. If there wasn't something there, the dust cloud would fly apart. The gravity of the object in the center of the cloud is related to the objects spinning around it. **The object in the center _____ 9 _____ what spins around it.** Scientists believe the objects are actually black holes. The gravity of black holes seems to be 1 million times stronger than the gravity of the sun.

Hard proof of black holes may never be found. Scientists will continue to look though. **Continued _____ 10 _____ is needed.**

6. A. invisible
B. peaceful
C. necessary
D. elegant

7. A. slight
B. forceful
C. poisonous
D. painless

8. A. advantage
B. strength
C. principle
D. evidence

9. A. shrinks
B. weakens
C. determines
D. interprets

10. A. exploration
B. hesitation
C. regulation
D. conversation

TEST 3—B (cont.)

Read the following passage about cars and complete the statements.

The First Cars

Inventors started trying to make cars in the 1770s. The first cars were powered by steam engines. Some of these cars worked well, but some did not. **Inventors had** _____ **11** _____ **success.** A man named Henry Ford finally figured out a way to make a lot of cars quickly. He invented the Model T in 1907. Ford made it so that more people could buy cars and have a way of getting from one place to another place. **Ford's low prices** _____ **12** _____ **people to buy new cars.**

- 11. A. immediate
- B. partial
- C. imaginary
- D. unbearable

Cars of Today

In the past, cars were a luxury. When cars first came out, they cost a lot of money. Only the richest people had enough money to buy them. Today cars play a much bigger role in people's lives. In many parts of the United States, most people rely on cars to get to school or work. **Cars are a** _____ **13** _____ **in many people's daily lives.**

- 12. A. located
- B. demanded
- C. directed
- D. encouraged

Although cars are still extremely expensive, more people buy them today because they need a car to get from place to place. Relying so heavily on cars can hurt the environment. If bus and train systems were better, not as many people would need cars. Wild animals' habitats are often destroyed to build roads, and gasoline prices keep rising. **Cars also have** _____ **14** _____.

- 13. A. discovery
- B. forecast
- C. necessity
- D. complaint

Cars of the Future

In the future, cars will be different. The new cars will be powered by electricity and different gases. Today engineers are working on better gases that won't hurt the planet. Electric cars are expensive, but one day they may be cheaper. Who knows, maybe in the future cars will have wings instead of wheels, and they will be like personal airplanes. **This is an imaginative** _____ **15** _____.

- 14. A. characteristics
- B. disadvantages
- C. motives
- D. vices

- 15. A. concept
- B. procession
- C. substance
- D. regulation

TEST 3—B (cont.)

Read the following passage about lightning and complete the statements.

In the United States, lightning strikes the ground about 25 million times a year. Luckily, most lightning strikes don't cause injury or damage. But some lightning strikes are very dangerous. **Some lightning strikes can cause more _____ 16 _____ than others.** Lightning starts about 10,000 forest fires a year and causes millions of dollars of damage. Lightning also causes thousands of house fires in the United States. Every year, lightning kills an average of 67 people in the United States and injures about 300 more.

- 16. A. torture
- B. resistance
- C. suspense
- D. destruction

Lightning Safety Awareness

Because lightning has the power to kill, everyone should know how to reduce his or her risk when a thunderstorm is near. Being aware of the weather is a good way to start. Most deaths and injuries from lightning strikes occur during the summer. When you're outside, keep your eyes on the sky and your ears alert for the sound of thunder. Tall clouds that grow upward may be a sign that a thunderstorm is developing. **Being _____ 17 _____ can keep you safe.**

- 17. A. distrusted
- B. fascinated
- C. informed
- D. reassured

How Close Is It?

If you hear thunder, you are probably within 10 miles of the storm. Even though that may seem far away, it is close enough for lightning to strike. When you see lightning, count how long it takes until you hear the thunder. If it's 30 seconds or less between the lightning and when you hear the thunder, the thunderstorm is dangerously close. You should go to a safe place right away. **Counting can help you figure out the _____ 18 _____ of the storm.**

- 18. A. location
- B. trigger
- C. exposure
- D. fragments

Safety in the Storm

Safe places include buildings or inside a vehicle. When you're inside a building, stay away from doors and windows. Don't use the telephone or touch appliances or electronic equipment such as computers, TVs, or stereos. When inside a vehicle, close the windows and sit with your hands in your lap. **These _____ 19 _____ could be lifesavers in a storm.**

- 19. A. monuments
- B. performances
- C. suggestions
- D. punishments

If you're caught outside in a thunderstorm and can't get to shelter, move as far away as possible from water, high ground, trees, and open spaces. If lightning strikes nearby, put your feet together and crouch down. Put your hands over your ears to help prevent damage to your hearing from thunder.

Whether you are inside or outside when a thunderstorm hits, always wait at least 30 minutes after the last thunderclap before going back to what you were doing.

TEST 3—B (cont.)

We don't have to be afraid of thunderstorms, but we should always respect their danger. **Understanding how** _____ **20** _____ **lightning can be will make you more prepared.** A good safety slogan to remember when it comes to thunderstorms is: If you can see it, flee it; if you can hear it, clear it.

20. A. powerful
B. fabulous
C. reasonable
D. abundant

Read the following passage about sleep and complete the statements.

Why do people need to sleep? No one is certain of any one reason, but we do know necessary things happen while we are asleep. Sleep gives our bodies time to repair muscles and replace cells. **Sleep is a time for** _____ **21** _____. It is also a time when our brains organize memories, which may be part of the reason we dream. While we sleep, chemicals that support our immune systems are secreted, helping us stay healthy. In children, growth hormones are secreted during sleep.

21. A. succession
B. recuperation
C. reassurance
D. computation

When we are young, we need a lot of sleep each day, but we need less as we get older. An infant might sleep up to 20 hours a day. By the age of 4, the average need for sleep drops to 12 hours a day; and by the age of 10, the average is down to 10 hours of sleep. Most adults need 7 to 9 hours of sleep each night. **As people age, their need for sleep is** _____ **22** _____. If we do not get enough sleep, we do not perform as well at physical and mental tasks. With too little sleep, it is more difficult to concentrate, pay attention, or remember something. We may become easily distracted or irritated, and we are much more likely to make mistakes. Our sense of coordination will suffer, so we may become clumsy. **For a person to function well, sleep is** _____ **23** _____.

22. A. suspended
B. reduced
C. enforced
D. renewed

Getting a good night's sleep can help us wake refreshed and prepared for each new day. Developing good sleep habits can help us make sure we get adequate rest each night. With sufficient sleep, everything becomes easier and we are not as easily tired or discouraged. **Adequate sleep improves a person's** _____ **24** _____. Exercise can help us relax and feel ready for bed. Regular exercise can make it easier to go to sleep. We should avoid any type of stimulant, such as caffeine. If we go to bed at the same time and wake up at the same time each day, we will establish a sleep pattern. A routine makes it easier for our bodies to relax so we can get sufficient sleep each night. _____ **25** _____ **can affect sleeping patterns.**

23. A. tempting
B. abundant
C. essential
D. obvious

24. A. composure
B. qualifications
C. objectives
D. representation

25. A. Residence
B. Tolerance
C. Uncertainty
D. Lifestyle

TEST 3—B (cont.)

Read the following passage about the 49th state, Alaska, and complete the statements.

The state of Alaska was a big bargain for the United States, which purchased it from Russia in 1867 for just two cents an acre. It was a territory for many decades until Alaska officially became the 49th state in 1959.

If you travel to Alaska, you will find many of the same things you enjoy in your own state. Restaurants, movie theaters, and cable television are common in most areas.

Alaska has _____²⁶_____ to every other state across the country.

- 26. A. resemblances
- B. excursions
- C. compliances
- D. generositys

However, what makes the 49th state interesting is what is different about it. For example, did you know dog mushing (a team of dogs that pulls sleds through the snow) is the state sport? In fact, Alaska's most famous dogsled race is more than 1,000 miles long! **The dogsled race is a state _____²⁷_____.**

- 27. A. breakdown
- B. attraction
- C. initiative
- D. reinforcement

Although winters are extremely cold and snowy in Alaska, summer temperatures range from 60 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. People from all over the world visit Alaska in the summer to enjoy all the wildlife the state has to offer. You might spot gigantic moose in Alaska or fish that weigh nearly 100 pounds. Whale watching is also a popular activity for those who visit Alaska. **Alaska offers an assortment of _____²⁸_____ activities for tourists to enjoy.**

- 28. A. urban
- B. dubious
- C. fictional
- D. notable

The 49th state has other interesting features too, including glaciers, bodies of water, and mountains. Mt. McKinley, the continent's highest mountain peak, is in Alaska. The state also has approximately 100,000 glaciers (masses of ice and snow). As a result, Alaskans enjoy hiking, skiing, backpacking, and rock climbing year-round.

Although there are many interesting things about Alaska, it is much less populated than other states in our country due to the climate. Winter temperatures often drop far below 0 degrees Fahrenheit. **People are _____²⁹_____ about living in such a climate.** In some parts of Alaska, it is dark during the winter for months at a time. Other cities get just a few hours of sunlight each day during the winter. More than 600,000 people call Alaska home today, whereas most other states in our country have populations of 1 million or more. **Although Alaska's population is _____³⁰_____ compared to other states, people who reside there enjoy it.**

- 29. A. immature
- B. obnoxious
- C. apprehensive
- D. carefree

- 30. A. transient
- B. resourceful
- C. consistent
- D. sparse



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