

# Lift LEVEL 1 UNIT 1 Assessment



## VOCABULARY

**DIRECTIONS:** Choose the correct answer.

- 1 To have special importance to someone is to dominate / matter / devise.
- 2 Someone with a great deal of knowledge about a subject is a(n) personality / trait / expert.
- 3 If you surpass / replicate / distract other people at chess, you become better at the game than others.
- 4 Someone's complex / intact / insensitive remark may hurt your feelings.
- 5 When you analyze / devise / predict something, you study it carefully to better understand it.
- 6 What does it mean to *predict* something?  
(A) to say that it will happen in the future  
(B) to measure it exactly  
(C) to pay special attention to it  
(D) to copy or repeat it to get similar results
- 7 A student with *ambition* has  
(A) some type of weakness.  
(B) negative feelings toward other people.  
(C) a strong wish to achieve something.  
(D) the ability to make other people laugh.
- 8 To have *control* means to have  
(A) the ability to learn several tasks at the same time.  
(B) a strong wish or desire to do or achieve something.  
(C) an average level of skill or knowledge in a subject.  
(D) the power to make something do what you want.
- 9 What does it mean to *focus* on something?  
(A) to have none or not enough of it  
(B) to measure something exactly  
(C) to say that it will happen based on experience  
(D) to give special attention to it
- 10 If students *replicate* something, they  
(A) give special attention to it.  
(B) make a copy of it or repeat its steps.  
(C) feel that it is important.  
(D) say that it will happen in the future.

- 11 An object is *intact* when it is
- (A) important.
  - (B) made of many parts.
  - (C) not broken.
  - (D) related to mental activities.
- 12 What does it mean to *dominate* a sport?
- (A) to practice it often in order to get better at it
  - (B) to plan or develop its rules and regulations
  - (C) to be much more successful at it than other people
  - (D) to behave rudely toward the other players
- 13 If a machine is *complex*, it has many parts and
- (A) is not broken or damaged.
  - (B) has a mistake or weakness.
  - (C) must be measured exactly.
  - (D) is difficult to understand.
- 14 Students with ability / limitation / trait in a subject have the skill needed to succeed in it.
- 15 When people have a problem, they try to gauge / focus / devise a solution to it.
- 16 A person's gauge / achievement / personality includes their set of emotional qualities.
- 17 To *design* a computer program is
- (A) to study it carefully.
  - (B) to plan or develop it.
  - (C) to give it special attention.
  - (D) to make a copy of it.
- 18 What does it mean to *gauge* an animal's intelligence?
- (A) to decide if it can be trained for a specific purpose
  - (B) to study it carefully in order to understand it
  - (C) to use a particular method to measure it exactly
  - (D) to determine if it can copy or repeat a task
- 19 When people *lack* something, they
- (A) do not have any or enough of it.
  - (B) give special attention to it.
  - (C) study it carefully in order to understand it.
  - (D) say that it will happen in the future.
- 20 A sports team's *achievement* is
- (A) something that they study carefully to understand it.
  - (B) their idea of something that will happen in the future.
  - (C) something important that they succeed in doing.
  - (D) their strong wish or desire to do something.

- 21 Courage is one flaw / trait / control that a person may have.
- 22 The website doesn't properly protect its users' passwords, which is a pretty big control / achievement / flaw.
- 23 What does it mean to have a *limitation*?
- (A) to be important
  - (B) to have a strong wish
  - (C) to pay special attention to something
  - (D) to have a difficulty in being able to do something
- 24 If a machine were *cognitively* equal to a human, it would have the same
- (A) strong wish or desire to do something.
  - (B) ability to know, think, and understand.
  - (C) power to make people do what it wanted them to do.
  - (D) talent to repeat something in order to get the same results.

READING

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the passage and answer the questions.

## Building a New Best Friend

- 1 Luisa stared at the photo on her phone. It was from Eva, her best friend.
- 2 *Former* best friend, Luisa reminded herself. She blinked back the sudden stinging in her eyes.
- 3 Eva and Luisa liked the same movies and toppings on their popcorn—butter and cheese. They joined the Alpha Robotics Team together. Then Eva and her family moved away.
- 4 Now Eva and some other girl were showing off their robotic dog. Eva sent Luisa a picture of it with the message: “I wanted a dog, so Dulce and I built Dozer!”
- 5 “Eva is still your friend,” Luisa’s mother told her. “Otherwise, she wouldn’t share pictures with you. But she needs friends at her new school, and I predict you’ll find a new friend here soon.”
- 6 Luisa sighed. How could she replace a friend like Eva? But as she stared at the picture, she thought, *If Eva can have a robot dog, couldn’t I have a robot friend?*
- 7 Luisa didn’t build her robot with the Alpha Robotics Team because her teammates would ask what she was creating, and she couldn’t say, “An artificial intelligence robot with the same traits and personality as Eva.”
- 8 So Luisa built the robot upstairs in her bedroom. When it was finally time to test the robot, Luisa took a breath and pressed the robot’s switch.
- 9 “Please work,” she whispered as the robot’s computer whirred to life.
- 10 The robot turned to focus its robotic eyes on Luisa. “I am your artificial intelligence unit. What would you like me to do?”
- 11 Luisa smiled. “I need a new best friend.”
- 12 Luisa named the robot Arti, short for *artificial intelligence*, and began exposing Arti to things she and Eva liked. They watched Luisa and Eva’s favorite science-fiction movies, then Luisa taught Arti to make popcorn with butter and cheese. Luisa knew Arti was learning new information because the robot began suggesting new movies—the kind Eva and Luisa loved.
- 13 One afternoon, Luisa took Arti outside. As they passed the house next door—Eva’s old house—Luisa noticed a girl playing in the driveway.
- 14 Arti scanned the girl, then said, “She appears to be in the appropriate age group.”
- 15 Luisa shook her head and guided Arti toward Circuitry, the store where she and Eva always got robotics parts. Arti was just as outgoing as Eva . . . although the robot asked questions Eva never asked.

GO ON 

- 16 “What movies do you like?” Arti asked the store clerk. When the clerk said Westerns, Arti turned to Luisa and said, “Not a promising candidate.”
- 17 “What do you like on popcorn?” Arti asked a customer. When she said butter, Arti said, “Possible, but not likely.”
- 18 On their way home, Luisa waved at the girl next door—but Arti rolled to a stop.
- 19 “What is your favorite movie?” Arti asked the girl.
- 20 “*Planet Quest*,” she said.
- 21 Arti’s lights blinked. “What do you eat while you watch?”
- 22 “Popcorn,” she said, “with butter and cheese.”
- 23 Arti’s lights blinked faster. “Luisa, meet your new best friend.”
- 24 “New . . . what?” Luisa shot an embarrassed glance at the girl. “What are you talking about?”
- 25 “My mission was to find you a new best friend,” said Arti.
- 26 “Your mission was to *be* my new best friend,” said Luisa.
- 27 “I disagree.” Arti’s lights flashed, and Luisa’s recorded voice blared from its computer system: “Please work,” her voice said. “I need a new best friend.”
- 28 “I *have* been working, and I found your new best friend.” Arti twisted to face the girl.
- 29 Luisa’s cheeks burned, but the girl shrugged.
- 30 “A science-fiction movie is on TV tonight,” she said, “and my mom said I could invite someone over.”
- 31 The girl’s name was Martina, and that night, Luisa and Arti went to her house to watch the movie.
- 32 Luisa sent a picture of the three of them to Eva, with a message: “I think Arti and Dozer would like each other. Everyone needs new friends.”

**25** Read paragraphs 1–5 of “Building a New Best Friend.” What event causes Luisa to decide that Eva is no longer her best friend? Choose the paragraph that describes the event.

- (A) paragraph 1
- (B) paragraph 2
- (C) paragraph 3
- (D) paragraph 4
- (E) paragraph 5

**26** Read paragraph 5 of “Building a New Best Friend.” What evidence does Luisa’s mother give to show that Eva is still Luisa’s friend?

- (A) Eva greatly regrets having to move away.
- (B) Eva still likes the same movies as Luisa.
- (C) Eva wants to help Luisa build a robot.
- (D) Eva is still sharing pictures with Luisa.

**27** What is the first clue that Arti is not exactly like Eva?

- (A) The robot focuses its eyes on Luisa in a scary way.
- (B) The robot begins suggesting new movies to watch.
- (C) The robot likes different kinds of movies than Eva.
- (D) The robot starts asking odd questions of strangers.

**28** In 3–5 sentences, cite evidence that Arti has a different understanding of its purpose than Luisa intended.

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**29** In 3–5 sentences, cite evidence that Luisa got what she wanted in an unexpected way.

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## READING

**DIRECTIONS:** Write your responses.

- 30** What are three questions that you might ask yourself to prepare for reading “Many Ways to Be Smart”?

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- 31** Read the first paragraph of “Many Ways to Be Smart.” What are three questions that you have about the topic of the passage after reading the first paragraph?

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**DIRECTIONS:** Read the passage and answer the questions.

## Many Ways to Be Smart

- 1 Do you know someone who is really good at math, but isn’t good at other subjects in school? People can be talented in many different ways. Harold Gardner, an American psychologist, first proposed the idea that there are many different types of intelligence. In fact, he has identified and described nine types of intelligence. Examples of intelligence other than mathematical include verbal-linguistic, musical, and spatial-visual. Gardner’s proposal has expanded our idea of intelligence beyond being good with numbers and logic. We can find examples of many types of intelligence in successful people around the world.
- 2 When we think about intelligence, many of us think about geniuses like Albert Einstein, a famous physicist. His equations and scientific theories continue to help scientists understand the universe. Similarly, we may think a smart person can work out complicated math problems correctly. Shakuntala Devi was an Indian woman who could perform lengthy mathematical calculations in her head at superhuman speed with perfect accuracy. Although she had no formal education, she earned the nickname “the human computer.” In 1977, in front of a live audience, Devi calculated the 23<sup>rd</sup> root of a number 201 digits long! She completed the calculation in just 50 seconds, which was 12 seconds faster than the most advanced computer of the day. Einstein was in awe of Devi’s intelligence. Although he was an expert with physics equations, he admitted that when they tried to solve the same difficult math problem, she could come up with the correct calculation before he had even finished writing out the problem.



- 3 Individuals with verbal-linguistic intelligence have special talents with language, rather than numbers. Luis Miguel Rojas-Berscia, for example, can speak more than eleven languages. When Rojas-Berscia was just three years old, he observed his mother looking at a map of the world. She told him that they lived in the country of Peru and spoke mainly Spanish. Thinking about all the countries on the map and the many languages they represented, the boy was fascinated. Rojas-Berscia, who already spoke three languages at home, told his mom that one day he would learn every language in the world. Although he is still short of that goal, he currently speaks 28 languages. Rojas-Berscia has the ability to learn a language simply from hearing people speak and living in their cultures.
- 4 Close your eyes for a moment and think about a symphony orchestra playing music. You may not realize it, but the ability shown by those musicians is a type of intelligence: musical intelligence. Yoyoka Soma, who is from Japan, first showed her musical intelligence and talent at a very young age just like Rojas-Berscia. At just two years old, Soma began playing the drums. By four, she was performing for others. And at age eight, she made a video of herself playing a song by a popular British rock group from the 1960s and '70s. The video went viral online, and even a member of the band was impressed by it. People around the world recognized Yoyoka Soma's musical intelligence.
- 5 The world is filled with people who are talented in different ways. You may be able to gauge how people are feeling and know how to interact with them in the best way. That's interpersonal intelligence. Or you may recognize patterns around you in nature or animals, which means you have high naturalistic intelligence. Think about people you know with different talents and what type of intelligence they may have. There are many ways to be smart.





- 32** Read paragraphs 2–5 of “Many Ways to Be Smart.” What answers did you find to your questions in item 31? What did you learn, and what are you still curious about? Write 3–5 sentences in response to these questions.

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- 33** Read paragraph 2 of “Many Ways to Be Smart.” Which information is shared in an anecdote? Chose two answers.

- ☐ (A) Devi calculated the 23rd root of a long number in under a minute.
- ☐ (B) Devi had no formal education yet was called “the human computer.”
- ☐ (C) Einstein’s equations and theories help us understand the universe.
- ☐ (D) Einstein’s speed of calculation could not match Shakuntala Devi’s.

- 34** Read paragraph 2 of “Many Ways to Be Smart.” What does the anecdote about Shakuntala Devi demonstrate about her? Choose two answers.

- ☐ (A) her spatial-visual intelligence
- ☐ (B) her ability to solve a hard math problem
- ☐ (C) her computer-like speed of calculation
- ☐ (D) her future career as a physics professor

- 35** Read paragraph 3 of “Many Ways to Be Smart.” The anecdote about Luis Miguel Rojas-Berscia shows the start of his great interest in

- ☐ (A) mathematics.
- ☐ (B) languages.
- ☐ (C) travel.
- ☐ (D) maps.

- 36** Read paragraph 3 of “Many Ways to Be Smart.” In 3–5 sentences, explain how the anecdote about Luis Miguel Rojas-Berscia relates to the title “Many Ways to Be Smart.”

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- 37** Read paragraph 4 of “Many Ways to Be Smart.”  
In 3–5 sentences, summarize the anecdote about Yoyoka Soma’s early experience with the drums and explain what it shows about types of intelligence.

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## FOCUS ON LANGUAGE

**DIRECTIONS:** Choose the correct answer for capitalizing common and proper nouns.

- 38 In the story "Building a New Best Friend," why did the author capitalize "Alpha Robotics Team"?
- (A) to emphasize the importance of the team
  - (B) to emphasize Luisa's interest in the team
  - (C) because it is the name of a specific person
  - (D) because it is the name of a specific group
- 39 During our soccer game, some of the players' Moms and Dads / moms and Dads / moms and dads cheered us on.
- 40 The official name of our astronomy club is the Rising Stars / rising stars / Rising stars.
- 41 Did you know that Shanghai tower / shanghai tower / Shanghai Tower is 128 stories high?
- 42 After she graduates from medical school, my sister will be doctor sanchez / doctor Sanchez / Doctor Sanchez.

**DIRECTIONS:** Underline the antecedent for each word in bold.

- 43 Luisa sighed. How could **she** replace a friend like Eva?
- 44 The robot turned to focus **its** robotic eyes on Luisa.
- 45 When Rojas-Berscia was just three years old, he observed **his** mother looking at a map of the world.
- 46 Think about people you know with different talents and what type of intelligence **they** may have.
- 47 Niko and I are both quite smart, but no one would mistake **us** for geniuses.

GO ON 

**DIRECTIONS:** Choose the compound word that best completes the sentence.

- 48 Someone who runs a race at hilltop / superhuman / slowpoke speed has great athletic ability.
- 49 This visual timeline / timeshare / timekeeper shows that written language began late in human history.
- 50 If you sleepwalk / daydream / highlight instead of paying attention, you may miss the instructions for today's assignment.
- 51 This room is overfilled / brainwashed / soundproofed to keep spies from hearing secret information.
- 52 Shoveling a large pile of dirt is backbreaking / backbiting / backfiring work.



## WRITING

- 53** Write a fictional narrative about a character who has a secret talent. Describe the talent, and tell what happens when the character's family or friends discover the talent. Tell how the character's life changes as a result of these events.

Your fictional narrative should include an introduction that helps the reader picture the main character and the setting. The body paragraphs should describe the character and events, and they should include transition words and phrases that indicate the sequence of events. The conclusion of your narrative should provide a logical ending to the story. Write your narrative in the space below.

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