

# Lift

**LEVEL 2 UNIT 8 Assessment**

## VOCABULARY

**DIRECTIONS:** Choose the correct answer.

- 1** The word *aspect* means
- (A) help to do something.
  - (B) the shape of something.
  - (C) a part of something.
  - (D) a feeling toward something.
- 2** When you *establish* a business, you
- (A) improve it.
  - (B) start it.
  - (C) close it.
  - (D) change it.
- 3** The word *inevitably* means something is
- (A) limited.
  - (B) continuous.
  - (C) unlikely to happen.
  - (D) definitely going to happen.
- 4** When students are *diverse*, they are
- (A) in agreement.
  - (B) in conflict.
  - (C) similar to each other.
  - (D) different from each other.
- 5** A *resource* is something that is
- (A) useful.
  - (B) unusual.
  - (C) complex.
  - (D) expensive.
- 6** When a person *wanders*, they
- (A) run to a destination.
  - (B) stay in a familiar place.
  - (C) follow a trail to a specific place.
  - (D) go from place to place without a plan.
- 7** A person who acts *humbly* is behaving
- (A) proudly.
  - (B) modestly.
  - (C) quietly.
  - (D) badly.
- 8** A person who seeks *counsel* is asking for
- (A) advice.
  - (B) togetherness.
  - (C) a result.
  - (D) friendship.
- 9** What is an *intent*?
- (A) a debate or speech
  - (B) a purpose or plan
  - (C) a manuscript or book
  - (D) a concept or idea

- 10 A *possession* is something
- (A) easy to use.
  - (B) difficult to do.
  - (C) someone owns.
  - (D) someone observes.
- 11 The speed at which something happens is called a
- (A) rate.
  - (B) rally.
  - (C) possession.
  - (D) necessity.
- 12 To *attest* means
- (A) to describe something.
  - (B) to believe something.
  - (C) to say that something is false.
  - (D) to declare something exists.
- 13 If a gardener wants to *enrich* the soil, they will
- (A) remove the soil.
  - (B) improve the quality of the soil.
  - (C) increase the amount of the soil.
  - (D) spread out the soil.
- 14 A *necessity* is something that is
- (A) expensive to buy.
  - (B) a puzzle to solve.
  - (C) needed to live.
  - (D) difficult to find.
- 15 Which word means “to go beyond the limits of something”?
- (A) enrich
  - (B) transcend
  - (C) establish
  - (D) attest
- 16 The *source* of a problem is its
- (A) result.
  - (B) cause.
  - (C) context.
  - (D) solution.
- 17 People who have a dialect / possession / resource speak a regional variety of a language.
- 18 If a plant has adequate / diverse / noble water, sunlight, and nutrients, it will likely grow.
- 19 A fortunate / noble / prominent person will try to do the right thing to help others.
- 20 Because all countries are linked in many ways, we say our world is adequate / interconnected / profound.
- 21 Due to the popularity of her books, the doctor gained fame and became a diverse / profound / prominent member of her field.
- 22 The speaker made a fortunate / noble / profound statement that was very important to the audience.
- 23 When good things happen to a person, the person feels fortunate / humble / noble.
- 24 A rate / riddle / source is difficult to solve because it is often intended to trick you.

READING

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the story and listen to the audio version of the story. Then answer the questions.

## The New Neighbors

- 1 “What are you doing?” asked Priya.
- 2 Priya and her brother, Rahul, had returned home to find a knot of neighbors huddled on the sidewalk, watching movers unload furniture from a van next door.
- 3 “A new family is moving in,” whispered Mahesh Chowdhury, “and they’re from outer space—we can tell because they don’t have ears.”
- 4 “We’ve never had extraterrestrials in the neighborhood before,” said his mother, Mrs. Chowdhury, “and I worry they’re dangerous.”
- 5 “If you want my opinion,” said Mr. Varani, “I’d say they’re here to keep us under surveillance, spying on us and sending information back to their home planet for a possible invasion.”
- 6 That night at dinner, Rahul asked, “Are extraterrestrials dangerous spies?”
- 7 “They’re probably harmless scientists,” said his mother, “who moved here to work at the new space research laboratory.”
- 8 But the next day, Priya found Rahul watching the new neighbors through the fence, and she quickly pulled him away. What if Mr. Varani was right, and the extraterrestrials were spies?
- 9 “You know it’s not appropriate to—” she started to whisper.
- 10 “It’s all right,” called a voice from the other side of the fence. “Come play HitOverNet with us.”
- 11 Priya and Rahul warily made their way around the fence and found three kids—an older girl, a boy, and a very young girl—playing something that looked like badminton on hoverboards. And Mahesh Chowdhury was right—they didn’t have ears.
- 12 The young girl’s large eyes grew even larger when she saw Priya and Rahul, and she hurtled behind a tree and hovered there, watching them.
- 13 “That’s my sister, TryToBeBrave—BeBrave for short.” The older girl swooped toward them. “Pay no attention, and she’ll eventually drift back out. We’re the GoPlaces—I’m DoGoodThings GoPlaces, and this is my brother, StopMakingThatNoise GoPlaces.”
- 14 “We have extra levitation seats,” said ThatNoise, “and we’ll teach you how to play.”
- 15 Rahul immediately darted toward a levitation seat. Priya hesitated, but she couldn’t let Rahul stay here by himself. And besides, HitOverNet looked fun.

GO ON 

- 16 Soon she and Rahul were blasting about the backyard with DoGood and ThatNoise, using long feathers to coax a robotic bird back and forth across the net. ThatNoise whooped and hollered whenever he and Rahul scored a point, and soon, BeBrave floated out to join them. Rahul kept staring at the GoPlaces, at the spot where they had no ears, until DoGood explained that they listened through their noses.
- 17 “It’s quite efficient,” she said, “with fewer holes in our heads.”
- 18 Priya and Rahul discovered they had many things in common with their new neighbors. DoGood and Priya liked to draw, and BeBrave and Priya loved books, while ThatNoise had a rock collection, just like Rahul—except ThatNoise’s rocks were from another galaxy.
- 19 One afternoon, Priya and Rahul found the other neighbors huddled in their driveway again, watching the GoPlaces haul equipment into their backyard.
- 20 “They’re installing a SplashInWater,” Rahul told them, “so neighborhood kids can cool down on hot days.”
- 21 “All neighborhood kids?” Mahesh Chowdhury’s eyes grew wide.
- 22 His mother took his arm and said, “I’m not comfortable allowing you to play with strangers.”
- 23 “You could accompany him,” Priya told her, “and see the delicate flowers Mrs. GoPlaces brought from their home planet.”
- 24 “I do like exotic flowers,” said Mrs. Chowdhury, “as a nice contrast to our ordinary flowers.”
- 25 “And Mr. GoPlaces bakes the most wonderful cakes,” Priya told Mr. Varani.
- 26 Mr. Varani narrowed his eyes. “Cakes, you say?”
- 27 Priya nodded. “We’re fortunate to have the GoPlaces in our neighborhood.”
- 28 “I wouldn’t say that,” said Mrs. Chowdhury, “but I would like to see the flowers.”
- 29 “That’s a good start,” said Priya, “and maybe when you get to know them, little by little you’ll see they’re not so different from us after all.”

**25** How is the audio version similar to the text version of “The New Neighbors”?

- (A) Characters and actions can be imagined.
- (B) Characters have different voices.
- (C) You are told who is speaking.
- (D) You can hear the emotions of characters.

**26** How is the audio version different from the text version of “The New Neighbors”?

- (A) Character dialogue and narration are told in the same voice.
- (B) Characters express emotions with their voices.
- (C) There are different characters in each version.
- (D) There are different events in each version.

**27** Which statements are benefits of the audio version of “The New Neighbors”? Choose three answers.

- (A) The audio allows the listener to hear the story more than once.
- (B) The audio communicates more emotion.
- (C) The audio focuses readers’ full attention on words in the story.
- (D) The audio is more interesting because you hear the characters.
- (E) The audio makes listeners feel like they are observing the action.

**28** In 3–5 sentences, describe two benefits of the text version of “The New Neighbors.” Think about what you learn from the text that is not in the audio version. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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**29** In 3–5 sentences, describe two drawbacks of the text version of “The New Neighbors.” A drawback is a disadvantage or problem. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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## READING

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

## Exploring New Tastes

- 1 Take a moment and think about a slice of steaming-hot, delicious pizza. Can you picture it? Mmmmmmm, can you taste it? Imagine the crispy crust, bubbly and salty cheese, and the tangy marinara sauce. Who doesn't love pizza, right? Pizza is known as an Italian food, but pizza owes its entire existence to South America. Tomatoes—an important ingredient in many Italian dishes—are not originally from Italy.
- 2 Instead, tomatoes are originally from South America. They were grown in the Andes Mountains in an area that is now part of Peru. In the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, there was a period of history known as the Columbian Exchange. During this era, many animals, plants, and foods—as well as ideas and diseases—were exchanged between Europe, Africa, and the Americas. It was through this exchange that European explorers brought tomatoes to Europe.
- 3 Historians think that Spanish explorers brought tomatoes back to Spain. At that time, in the early 1500s, Naples, Italy, was part of Spain. And here's a fun fact: Naples later became known as the birthplace of pizza.
- 4 At first, Europeans had a great deal of suspicion about tomatoes. Many people thought that tomatoes were unhealthy. Some even thought that tomatoes were poisonous. But eventually, tomatoes became the most recognizable ingredient in many Italian dishes. For example, ripe, red tomatoes, along with other ingredients, such as garlic, onions, basil, and oregano, simmer in a pot for hours to make delicious marinara. Most people know this as a sauce for spaghetti or pizza.
- 5 The Columbian Exchange led to the introduction of many new foods to countries around the world. Some of the new foods became a prominent part of local cuisines. In the centuries after the Columbian Exchange, the world has become even more interconnected as people continue to migrate. When they migrate, they bring the cuisines of their homelands with them. Eventually, the familiar foods of their homelands combine with the ingredients and cooking styles of their new cultures. Nowadays, people often intentionally mix the ingredients and flavors of different backgrounds to create new foods. They will often call this mixing a “fusion” of cuisines.
- 6 For example, a popular new fusion trend in Japan fuses Italian and Japanese cuisine. This trend involves putting Japanese mayonnaise, which is sweeter than other types of mayonnaise, on pizza! This may sound like an odd combination. However, after trying one bite . . . I had to admit, it was good. In fact, it was so good that I think everyone should try it! The creamy mayonnaise partners so well with the doughy crust and melted cheese. It was

GO ON

reminiscent of a grilled cheese sandwich that just POPS with flavor in your mouth. Fusion foods often sound like a combination that won't work, yet fusion foods, such as Korean tacos and sushi burritos, are a growing part of mainstream culture. Next time you go to a restaurant, try something new! Maybe you can try red curry risotto, which combines spicy and fruity Thai flavors with creamy Italian risotto. Trying unconventional new foods makes life more interesting—and delicious!

**30** Which genre **best** describes the passage “Exploring New Tastes”?

- (A) fiction
- (B) nonfiction
- (C) autobiography
- (D) drama

**31** Read the sentences from “Exploring New Tastes.”

Take a moment and think about a slice of steaming-hot, delicious pizza. Can you picture it? Mmmmmmm, can you taste it? Imagine the crispy crust, bubbly and salty cheese, and the tangy marinara sauce.

Which statement **best** describes the writer's language about pizza in the sentences?

- (A) The writer uses many adjectives to describe pizza.
- (B) The writer uses figurative language to describe pizza.
- (C) The writer uses facts to describe pizza.
- (D) The writer uses strong, persuasive language to describe pizza.

**32** Read the sentences from “Exploring New Tastes.”

Pizza is known as an Italian food, but pizza owes its entire existence to South America. Tomatoes—an important ingredient in many Italian dishes—are not originally from Italy.

Which **best** identifies the writer's language about pizza in the sentences?

- (A) adjectives
- (B) figurative language
- (C) facts
- (D) persuasive language

**33** Read paragraph 5 of “Exploring New Tastes.”

In 3–5 sentences, describe whether the writer's purpose for writing the paragraph is to entertain, to inform, or to persuade. Use examples of the writer's language to support your answer.

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**34** Read paragraph 6 of “Exploring New Tastes.”

In 3–5 sentences, describe whether the writer’s purpose for writing the paragraph is to entertain, to inform, or to persuade. Use examples of the writer’s language to support your answer.

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**35** Read paragraph 4 of “Exploring New Tastes.”

Then read a different text about the same topic below.

A tomato is a superfood that provides a variety of nutrients that support optimal health. Tomatoes can protect against high blood pressure and diseases like cancer. They contain the chemicals lutein and lycopene that protect vision. Interestingly, tomatoes were once considered poisonous. This was because the acid in tomatoes released lead found in some plates. The lead caused illness, not the tomatoes. Today we know tomatoes are a healthy addition to any meal.

In 3–5 sentences, make two text-to-text connections between the two texts. Ask yourself questions such as: How are these texts connected? What ideas do they share? How are they different? Use text evidence to support your answer.

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- 36** Read the first four sentences from paragraph 5 of “Exploring New Tastes.” Then read a different text about the same topic below.

One effect of the Columbian Exchange was a sharing of crops and animals, which went both ways. European crops like wheat and domesticated animals like horses, pigs, sheep, and cattle were introduced to America, along with weeds and pests. American species like potatoes, tomatoes, and corn entered the European diet. The exchange of crops and animals continues today.

In 3–5 sentences, make two text-to-text connections between the two texts. Ask yourself questions such as: How are these texts connected? What ideas do they share? How are they different? Use text evidence to support your answer.

[illegible]

- 37** Think about another text you have read about food from another country.

In 3–5 sentences, explain how that text is connected to “Exploring New Tastes.” What ideas do they share? How are the texts different? Which text did you prefer?

[illegible]

## FOCUS ON LANGUAGE

**DIRECTIONS:** Choose the correct answer.

**38** Which sentence uses commas correctly in the dialogue?

- (A) "I love creating fusion dishes" said the chef "because, there are so many possibilities."
- (B) "I love creating fusion dishes," said the chef "because, there are so many possibilities."
- (C) "I love creating fusion dishes" said the chef, "because there are so many possibilities."
- (D) "I love creating fusion dishes," said the chef, "because there are so many possibilities."

**39** Which sentence uses quotation marks correctly in the dialogue?

- (A) Mr. Varani asked, "Are cakes being served?"
- (B) "Mr. Varani asked, Are cakes being served?"
- (C) Mr. Varani asked, "Are cakes being served?"
- (D) Mr. Varani "asked, Are cakes being served?"

**40** Which sentence from "The New Neighbors" has a divided quotation?

- (A) "All neighborhood kids?" Mahesh Chowdhury's eyes grew wide.
- (B) That night at dinner, Rahul asked, "Are extraterrestrials dangerous spies?"
- (C) "I wouldn't say that," said Mrs. Chowdhury, "but I would like to see the flowers."
- (D) His mother took his arm and said, "I'm not comfortable allowing you to play with strangers."

**41** Read the sentence from "The New Neighbors."

"You could accompany him," Priya told her, "and see the delicate flowers Mrs. GoPlaces brought from their home planet."

Which is the speaker's tag in the sentence?

- (A) "You could
- (B) Priya told her
- (C) Mrs. GoPlaces brought
- (D) from their home planet

**42** Which sentences punctuate dialogue correctly? Choose three answers.

- (A) "Can we come with you?" asked Gemma.
- (B) "I know where the treasure is buried whispered Santosh Jones."
- (C) "They're building a new playground for everyone to enjoy" Scarlett told them.
- (D) That night after practice, Jimmy announced, "I am starting in the game on Friday!"
- (E) "We have enough snacks for everyone," said Jin, "so please wait your turn."

**43** Which Latin suffixes mean "the result of" or "the state of"? Choose three answers.

- (A) -able
- (B) -ate
- (C) -ion
- (D) -sion
- (E) -tion

GO ON 

**44** Which Latin suffix means “capable of”?

- (A) -able
- (B) -ate
- (C) -ion
- (D) -sion

**45** How does the Latin suffix *-able* change words?

- (A) changes words to nouns
- (B) changes words to adjectives
- (C) changes words to verbs
- (D) changes words to adverbs

**46** Read the sentence from “The New Neighbors.”

DoGood and Priya liked to draw, and BeBrave and Priya loved books, while ThatNoise had a rock collection, just like Rahul—except ThatNoise’s rocks were from another galaxy.

Based on the meaning of Latin suffixes, what is the definition of the word *collection*?

- (A) fit for placing things in a group
- (B) the quality of being in a group
- (C) capable of placing things in a group
- (D) the result of placing things in a group

**47** Read the sentence from “Exploring New Tastes.”

At first, Europeans had a great deal of suspicion about tomatoes.

Based on the meaning of Latin suffixes, what is the definition of the word *suspicion*?

- (A) the quality of being doubtful
- (B) a person who doubts something
- (C) the state of doubting something
- (D) capable of doubting something

**48** Which words or phrases can indicate a synonym in a sentence? Choose three answers.

- (A) however
- (B) in other words
- (C) even though
- (D) that is
- (E) also known as

**49** Which words or phrases can indicate an antonym in a sentence? Choose three answers.

- (A) but
- (B) in other words
- (C) although
- (D) similar to
- (E) in contrast

**50** Read the sentence.

Rahul wondered if the new neighbors were dangerous and threatening spies, but his mother reassured him that they were probably harmless scientists who moved here to work at the nearby space research laboratory.

Which word from the sentence is an antonym of the word *dangerous*?

- (A) new
- (B) threatening
- (C) harmless
- (D) nearby



**51** Read the sentence.

Many Europeans thought that delicious tomatoes were nutritious and healthy, but others thought that tomatoes were poisonous because of their red color.

Which word from the sentence is a synonym of the word *nutritious*?

- (A) delicious
- (B) healthy
- (C) poisonous
- (D) red

**52** Read the sentence.

Some of the new crops from the Americas became a prominent part of European cuisines, and the crops appeared in cooking across the continent.

Which word from the sentence is a synonym of the word *cuisines*?

- (A) crops
- (B) Americas
- (C) cooking
- (D) continent



## WRITING

- 53** Write a scene for a drama that has a setting, characters, and plot. Be sure your scene has:
- a beginning that introduces the setting and identifies characters
  - a middle that has action or a problem to move the plot of the scene forward
  - an ending that clearly concludes the scene
  - dialogue that gives information about the characters and tells the story.

Write your scene in the space below.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.