

Lift

LEVEL 2 UNIT 6 Assessment

VOCABULARY

DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct answer.

- 1** An object that has *unique* characteristics is
- (A) more important than other objects.
 - (B) larger than other objects.
 - (C) different from other objects.
 - (D) similar to other objects.
- 2** What does it mean to *generate* something?
- (A) to complete or end
 - (B) to produce or make
 - (C) to combine or join
 - (D) to change or adapt
- 3** The word *hardship* means
- (A) suffering.
 - (B) happiness.
 - (C) benefit.
 - (D) complication.
- 4** If someone is *passionate* about a problem, they
- (A) work well with others.
 - (B) show very strong feelings.
 - (C) know the right solution.
 - (D) believe things will turn out well.
- 5** The word *sublime* describes something that is
- (A) hidden or covered by water.
 - (B) capable of being renewed.
 - (C) difficult to change.
 - (D) lovely and wonderful.
- 6** A *frame* is a structure that
- (A) supports something.
 - (B) changes something.
 - (C) replaces something.
 - (D) covers something.
- 7** A *remarkable* event is
- (A) attended by very few people.
 - (B) easily forgotten by people.
 - (C) similar to earlier events.
 - (D) unusual and attracts attention.
- 8** An *infectious* disease is
- (A) easily cured.
 - (B) difficult to treat and prevent.
 - (C) easily spread from one to another.
 - (D) difficult to diagnose.

- 9 The word *trace* means
- (A) a supporting structure.
 - (B) different from anything else.
 - (C) a hint of something.
 - (D) necessary for life.
- 10 To *transmit* a message, a person must
- (A) translate it.
 - (B) code it.
 - (C) receive it.
 - (D) send it.
- 11 To *align* several boxes, a person must
- (A) count them in order.
 - (B) spread them out.
 - (C) arrange them in a line.
 - (D) group them by size.
- 12 People who align / conspire / demonstrate work together to make something bad happen.
- 13 An agreement that is irrevocable / remarkable / sublime is impossible to change.
- 14 A benefit / hardship / trace is something useful to someone.
- 15 Force / Oxygen / Trace is an element necessary for life.
- 16 Sometimes a barrier / feature / frame will block a road, and people will have to find another way to travel.
- 17 The basic building block for all matter is a(n) atom / hardship / molecule.
- 18 A(n) atom / force / molecule of water is its smallest unit and is made up of hydrogen and oxygen.
- 19 When you exert a benefit / force / frame on an object, you push or pull on it.
- 20 The newspaper featured / detached / transmitted an article on the new mayor so people could learn more about her.
- 21 The electrician will detach / insert / release the old wires before adding new ones.
- 22 If you demonstrate / insert / release the emergency brake on a car, the car may begin to move.
- 23 To charge a phone, you must detach / generate / insert the plug into an electrical outlet.
- 24 Teachers often align / demonstrate / transmit an experiment to show students how to follow the steps.

READING

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and answer the questions.

The Sun's Sister

- 1 Before I was born, bright Sun ruled the world.
His fingers reached out and morning unfurled
like a yawning pink rose, pale petals still curled.
Under his gaze, society whirled—
work eat learn play, duties jumbled and swirled.
- 2 And when he retracted his remarkable rays
(a quarrel with Rain or too tired to play),
the rest of the world had to call it a day.
No more milking or herding, no more threshing of hay,
just hours of darkness for whiling away.
- 3 Of his virtues I will be the first to admit:
His joy is infectious, his warmth never quits.
But self-centered Sun always seems to forget
that mammalian eyes aren't well equipped
to sew, farm, and trade in a world that's moonlit.
- 4 Then I came along and—POOF!—changed the game,
rewrote the narrative, busted the frame.
With a flick of my switch, night becomes day.
I make time for families, for reading and play.
- 5 Over the years, few things have changed.
My shape is still curvy, my filaments trained
to spawn light where it's needed the most.
- 6 Midnight streets, monstered closets,
eye strain and fatigue,
gloomy days and bleak evenings,
things nobody needs.
I illuminate shadows, darkness, and damp.
Sun's hard-working sister,
your good friend,
Lamp.

25 Which stanza from “The Sun’s Sister” focuses on the idea that people need light from Sun in order to see well?

- (A) stanza 2
- (B) stanza 3
- (C) stanza 4
- (D) stanza 5

26 Read stanza 4 of “The Sun’s Sister.”

What is the rhyme pattern in this stanza?

- (A) The first two lines rhyme, and the last two lines also rhyme.
- (B) The first and third lines rhyme, and the second and fourth lines also rhyme.
- (C) All of the lines rhyme with each other.
- (D) None of the lines rhyme with each other.

27 In stanza 4 of “The Sun’s Sister,” what kind of mood do the line length and rhyming words create?

- (A) tense and serious
- (B) playful and lighthearted
- (C) angry and fearful
- (D) joyful and festive

28 Read stanza 2 of “The Sun’s Sister.”

In this stanza, the author creates a calm and restful rhythm. In 2–3 sentences, describe how the rhythm relates to the main idea in this stanza.

29 Read stanzas 5 and 6 of “The Sun’s Sister.”

In 3–5 sentences, describe how the structure of these two stanzas are different.



READING

DIRECTIONS: Answer the question.

30 Read the title and first paragraph of the passage.

Write three questions you can ask about the passage. Consider what the passage might be about, what you might learn, and what you already know about the topic.

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and answer the questions.

In Pursuit of a Better Way

- 1 The year is 1796, and the dreaded “speckled monster” is sweeping across England. Victims of smallpox suffer from small pustules, or sores, all over the body. Throughout Europe, over 400,000 people are dying annually of the disease. Survivors are easy to spot because of their terribly disfiguring scars—and, for a third of them, their blindness.
- 2 As a young surgeon’s apprentice in Sudbury, England, Edward Jenner knows the only way to protect against the disease is to go through a painful process called variolation. During variolation, patients are exposed to material from smallpox pustules. After variolation, people usually develop mild symptoms and are later protected; however, some patients develop the disease and spread it to others, or die.
- 3 Jenner notices that local cattlemen who catch cowpox, a far less infectious form of smallpox, do not catch smallpox. After suggesting they get inoculated against smallpox, he is told, “We don’t need it; folks with cowpox don’t get smallpox.”
- 4 “Hmmm, that’s interesting,” thinks Jenner. “They seem to benefit from having cowpox. I wonder if I can demonstrate a causal relationship?”



- 5 Fast-forward a few years, and we find Dr. Jenner practicing medicine in Berkeley, a small town in England. He is a popular doctor, well-liked and respected. When a local smallpox epidemic occurs, the disease spreads among the population, and the results are as devastating as usual: townspeople are dying, going blind, and becoming grossly marred with scars. Jenner is determined to eradicate this punishing illness.
- 6 One day, while in his office, he is visited by a local dairymaid with cowpox named Sarah Nelmes. When he suggests variolation to protect against potential smallpox, she replies, "Oh, there's no need—I shall never have smallpox, for I have cowpox! I shall never have a pockmarked face."
- 7 "Interesting," thinks Jenner. "That is precisely what I observed with the cattlemen while I was an apprentice. I wonder if cowpox could also be transmitted from one person to another as a deliberate mechanism of protection?"
- 8 Jenner wants to test his theory, so he takes a small sample of matter from one of the reddened lesions on Sarah's hand. However, he still needs a test subject. His gardener, a man named Phipps, is extremely supportive of Dr. Jenner and usually does whatever he can to assist the doctor's practice. "Do you mind if I do a little experiment?" Jenner asks his gardener. "I have this theory, and the only way I can prove it is to inoculate a patient with the cowpox virus."
- 9 "Well, I guess it would be all right to test it out on my son," Phipps replies. So, Jenner inoculates James Phipps with the matter taken from Sarah's hand.
- 10 James experiences a mild fever and lesions, but after just a few days, makes a full recovery.
- 11 To confirm his theory, two months later Jenner exposes the patient to matter from a fresh smallpox lesion. The boy is symptom-free. "That's it, then!" Jenner concludes. "The boy is immune to smallpox!"
- 12 Jenner calls this new procedure *vaccination*, after the Latin word for cow, *vacca*, and cowpox, *vaccinia*. In 1798, he publishes a paper on his findings; however, it generates little interest.
- 13 In 1799, still passionate about his cause, Jenner conducts nationwide tests to prove this new resistance to smallpox, and this time his results are conclusive. In 1801, Jenner publishes his treatise "On the Origin of the Vaccine Inoculation." He concludes, "The annihilation of the smallpox, the most dreadful scourge of the human species, must be the final result of this practice."
- 14 Jenner ended up receiving worldwide recognition for his work. His was the first scientific attempt to control an infectious disease by the unique and deliberate use of vaccination. Jenner changed the way much of medicine is practiced today. His devoted research and relentless pursuit of vaccination as a regular practice enabled the eventual eradication of smallpox.



- 31** Read paragraphs 3 and 4 of “In Pursuit of a Better Way.”

What event caused Jenner to think there was a benefit from having cowpox?

- (A) Cattlemen who had cowpox did not catch smallpox.
- (B) Cattlemen who had cowpox were willing to get inoculated.
- (C) Cowpox spread more quickly than smallpox.
- (D) Cowpox was far less infectious than smallpox.

- 32** Read paragraphs 9–11 of “In Pursuit of a Better Way.”

How was James affected by exposure to smallpox?

- (A) He became mildly ill.
- (B) He had no symptoms.
- (C) He made a full recovery.
- (D) He experienced lesions.

- 33** Read paragraphs 13 and 14 of “In Pursuit of a Better Way.”

What new idea resulted from Jenner’s work on smallpox?

- (A) Smallpox was a dreadful scourge.
- (B) Smallpox could not be cured.
- (C) Infectious disease could be controlled with vaccination.
- (D) Infectious disease could be controlled with nationwide tests.

- 34** Read paragraph 2 of “In Pursuit of a Better Way.”

In 3–5 sentences, describe the variolation process, and explain its positive and negative effects. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

- 35** Read paragraph 13 of “In Pursuit of a Better Way.”

In 3–5 sentences, describe the key event in the paragraph. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

GO ON 

- 36** Read paragraph 13 of “In Pursuit of a Better Way.”

Ask three questions about details in the paragraph that you might want to know more about.

- 37** Read paragraph 14 of “In Pursuit of a Better Way.”

In 2–3 sentences, write one question you still have about Edward Jenner or the development of a vaccine for smallpox. Then describe how you might find the answer to the question.



FOCUS ON LANGUAGE

DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct answer.

38 Read the lines from “The Sun’s Sister.”

His fingers reached out and morning unfurled
like a yawning pink rose, pale petals still curled.

Which noun does the adjective phrase *yawning pink* describe?

- (A) fingers
- (B) morning
- (C) rose
- (D) petals

39 Read the lines from “The Sun’s Sister.”

And when he retracted his remarkable rays
(a quarrel with Rain or too tired to play),
the rest of the world had to call it a day.

The adjective phrase *too tired* describes the word

- (A) he.
- (B) Rain.
- (C) play.
- (D) world.

40 Read the sentences from “In Pursuit of a Better Way.”

When a local smallpox epidemic occurs,
the disease spreads among the population,
and the results are as devastating as usual:
townspeople are dying, going blind, and
becoming grossly marred with scars. Jenner is
determined to eradicate this punishing illness.

Which noun does the adjective phrase *grossly marred* describe?

- (A) smallpox
- (B) townspeople
- (C) scars
- (D) illness

41 Read the sentence from “In Pursuit of a Better Way.”

Survivors are easy to spot because of their
terribly disfiguring scars—and, for a third of
them, their blindness.

Which phrase describes the noun *scars*?

- (A) easy to spot
- (B) terribly disfiguring
- (C) third of them
- (D) their blindness

42 Read the sentence.

Over the extremely short holidays, I very
quickly completed an interesting online course
on new and beneficial innovations in society.

Which are adjective phrases used in the sentence? Choose three answers.

- (A) extremely short
- (B) very quickly
- (C) interesting online
- (D) new and beneficial
- (E) in society

43 Read the line from “The Sun’s Sister.”

Before I was born, bright Sun ruled the world.

What idea does the word choice *bright Sun* convey in the sentence?

- (A) The Sun is very intelligent.
- (B) The Sun provides light.
- (C) The Sun existed before the poet was born.
- (D) The Sun rules the world with warmth.

GO ON 

44 Read the lines from “The Sun’s Sister.”

But self-centered Sun always seems to forget
that mammalian eyes aren’t well equipped
to sew, farm, and trade in a world that’s
moonlit.

What does the word choice *self-centered* convey about Lamp’s attitude toward Sun?

- (A) Lamp is jealous of Sun’s bright light.
- (B) Lamp understands Sun’s limitations.
- (C) Lamp does not like Sun’s strong heat.
- (D) Lamp admires Sun’s kindness.

45 Read the sentences from “In Pursuit of a Better Way.”

The year is 1796, and the dreaded “speckled monster” is sweeping across England. Victims of smallpox suffer from small pustules, or sores, all over the body.

What emotion does the phrase *speckled monster* convey about smallpox?

- (A) confusion
- (B) curiosity
- (C) fear
- (D) wonder

46 Read the sentence from “In Pursuit of a Better Way.”

In 1799, still passionate about his cause, Jenner conducts nationwide tests to prove this new resistance to smallpox, and this time his results are conclusive.

What does the choice of the word *passionate* convey about Jenner?

- (A) Jenner is too emotional to be a scientist.
- (B) Jenner lets his emotions affect his decisions.
- (C) Jenner wants to conduct nationwide tests on the vaccine.
- (D) Jenner feels strongly about showing the vaccine works.

47 Read the sentence from “In Pursuit of a Better Way.”

His devoted research and relentless pursuit of vaccination as a regular practice enabled the eventual eradication of smallpox.

What does the word choice *devoted* convey about Jenner’s attitude toward research?

- (A) a faithful attitude
- (B) a detached attitude
- (C) an angry attitude
- (D) a joyful attitude

48 Read the sentence.

In the night sky, the stars winked at the moon, and then hid beneath the clouds as the storm started in the west.

Which object is personified in the sentence?

- (A) the night sky
- (B) the stars
- (C) the clouds
- (D) the storm

49 Read the sentence.

The wood groaned under the weight of the sailor walking across the bow of the old ship during the devastating storm.

Which is an example of personification in the sentence?

- (A) the wood groaned
- (B) the sailor walking
- (C) the bow of the old ship
- (D) the devastating storm



- 50** Which sentence includes an example of personification?
- (A) Did you see the shooting star travel across the sky last night?
 - (B) Anna's dog barked so suddenly that he startled the delivery person.
 - (C) The tea kettle's angry screams could be heard all the way across the street!
 - (D) The candle's flame went out when the wind blew through our open front door.

- 51** Read the lines from "The Sun's Sister."

Then I came along and—POOF!—changed
the game,
rewrote the narrative, busted the frame.
With a flick of my switch, night becomes day.
I make time for families, for reading and play.
Which object is personified in these sentences?

- (A) the sun
- (B) the rain
- (C) a book
- (D) a lamp

DIRECTIONS: Answer the question.

- 52** Read stanza 6 of "The Sun's Sister."

In 2–3 sentences, describe two ideas the personification of the lamp conveys in the stanza. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.



WRITING

- 53** Write an informative essay about an innovation or invention that has helped you at school or improved your learning experience. Your essay should include:
- an introductory paragraph that describes the innovation/invention and introduces how it helped your school/learning experience
 - three body paragraphs that describe how the innovation has helped you at school or improved your learning experience
 - a concluding paragraph that restates the most important ideas in the essay
 - a variety of sentence types and varied sentence beginnings

Write your essay 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.