

# Lift

**LEVEL 2 UNIT 3 Assessment**

## VOCABULARY

**DIRECTIONS:** Choose the correct answer.

- 1** The word *acknowledge* means
- (A) to admit.
  - (B) to teach.
  - (C) to act.
  - (D) to guess.
- 2** A *distinct* improvement
- (A) can be hard to see.
  - (B) affects a large group of people.
  - (C) is clear and easy to recognize.
  - (D) happens slowly and continuously.
- 3** If things *transform*, they
- (A) pause.
  - (B) hide.
  - (C) open.
  - (D) change.
- 4** The word *perceive* means
- (A) to solve a hard problem.
  - (B) to become aware of something.
  - (C) to learn to work with others.
  - (D) to be given a generous gift.
- 5** The word *challenge* means
- (A) something that requires time.
  - (B) something surprising and fun.
  - (C) something unknown and scary.
  - (D) something difficult to accomplish.
- 6** The word *reveal* means
- (A) to teach others how to behave.
  - (B) to show something that is hidden.
  - (C) to explain a difficult skill.
  - (D) to take unneeded risks for fun.
- 7** A *treacherous* climb is
- (A) very dangerous.
  - (B) easy to do.
  - (C) done with others.
  - (D) a popular activity.
- 8** People who are *reckless*
- (A) follow rules.
  - (B) don't have respect for other people.
  - (C) take unneeded risks.
  - (D) fear the unknown.
- 9** The word *hazard* refers to something that
- (A) will likely cause harm.
  - (B) cannot be easily broken.
  - (C) is confusing to children.
  - (D) is officially said in public.

**GO ON** 

- 10 If an opinion is *prevalent*, it is
- (A) unpopular.
  - (B) supported.
  - (C) reasonable.
  - (D) common.
- 11 A sense of *security* makes a person feel
- (A) loved.
  - (B) tired.
  - (C) unafraid.
  - (D) dizzy.
- 12 The word *unpredictability* means something that is
- (A) based on false information.
  - (B) likely to change without warning.
  - (C) a source of shock or horror.
  - (D) not easily understood.
- 13 The word *dishonor* means
- (A) to poke with something pointed.
  - (B) to find out by questioning.
  - (C) to celebrate a victory.
  - (D) to treat with no respect.
- 14 A person who is *desperate*
- (A) has a strong support system.
  - (B) feels little hope.
  - (C) is not wealthy.
  - (D) has an unknown illness.
- 15 The word *susceptibility* means
- (A) having a desire to join.
  - (B) the ability to identify a dishonest person.
  - (C) not having protection against something.
  - (D) reasonable and fair decisions.
- 16 The word *characteristic* means
- (A) a judgment of worth.
  - (B) a special quality or trait.
  - (C) a feeling of loneliness.
  - (D) a plan to do something.
- 17 The word *sensation* means
- (A) something felt in the body.
  - (B) an effort that will likely fail.
  - (C) something that stops progress.
  - (D) a statement of purpose.
- 18 A popping balloon can make people feel desperate / reckless / startled.
- 19 A sick person will exhibit / dishonor / overcome symptoms such as fever and cough.
- 20 When two roads cower / merge / dread, they come together into one.
- 21 People who dread / perceive / overcome their fear will stop feeling afraid.
- 22 A dog will likely cower / dishonor / perceive when it is afraid.
- 23 If people merge / dread / perceive something, they hope it will not happen.

READING

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

## Shelter from the Storm

- 1 Sarawut squinted as his eyes adjusted to the hazy darkness. Just minutes ago, he and May had been walking home from school when a shrieking storm sent them scurrying for shelter in the nearest building. Now they were soaked to the bone. Their formerly crisp school uniforms dripped rainwater onto the musty carpet of what had once been a grand room.
- 2 Not much was visible in the weak light that managed to pass through the grimy windows, but Sarawut easily made out the hulking body of a massive staircase that split the room. On one side was a long wooden counter, filthy with dust. On the other was a cluster of faded velvet couches that sagged with age and dirt.
- 3 It was a hotel. Sarawut was overcome with the desire to explore the old building, but the look on May's ashen face made him reconsider. Sarawut's little sister did not like discomfort or the dark, and the menacing shadows creeping up the walls of this open, relatively empty space already had her on the brink of tears.
- 4 "Just a few more minutes," Sarawut promised, squeezing May's hand. "The storm shouldn't last much longer."
- 5 Sarawut's soothing words were interrupted by a distant *thwump*. There was a momentary silence, then the sound of skittering movement. Sarawut's heart froze as he felt something long and smooth briefly wind around his ankles.
- 6 They weren't alone.
- 7 Sarawut tried to swallow the hot sensation of panic spreading through his chest. There was someone—*something*—else in this creepy, abandoned hotel. He had to get them out of here—get May to safety—but Sarawut was rooted to the spot like an ancient tree. He felt May's small hand slip from his, then he heard her wet sneakers squelch across the carpet as she disappeared into the gloom. In a voice too thin and feeble to be his own, he called after her, then gave up, closed his eyes, and waited for whatever was lurking in the shadows to attack.
- 8 "Sarawut!" a nearby voice exclaimed. Startled, Sarawut opened his eyes and found May standing in front of him, her palm open in invitation. Perceiving his inability to move on his own, May laced their fingers together and marched him up the creaking staircase and down a long hall until they reached an open bedroom door.



- 9 The air was colder up here; the sound of rain was louder. That was because of the broken window, which looked over a bed covered by—"Macaques," Sarawut breathed in awe. There was no mistaking the long tails and brownish-gray fur of the cheeky monkeys that harassed city dwellers for food. There were at least a dozen of them on the bed, some sleeping, others chattering at one another over the cry of the wind. "I guess they wanted to stay dry, too," Sarawut said quietly as the tension melted out of his shoulders. After one last look, he and May tiptoed back down the stairs and waited for the storm to pass.

**24** The story takes place in the

- (A) afternoon, during a storm, in an abandoned hotel.
- (B) morning before school, after a storm, in a dirty hotel.
- (C) evening, while it is dark, in an abandoned hotel lobby.
- (D) early evening, before a storm hits the local hotel.

**25** How does the "shrieking storm" that begins the story affect the characters' behavior?

- (A) It inspires fear in Sarawut and May.
- (B) It ruins Sarawut's and May's school uniforms.
- (C) It forces Sarawut and May into the hotel.
- (D) It prevents Sarawut and May from going to school.

**26** How does the change in setting from downstairs to upstairs make the characters feel?

- (A) They feel ridiculous when they see the monkeys.
- (B) They feel panicked as they realize how many monkeys are there.
- (C) They feel scared as they go up the abandoned stairway to the unknown room.
- (D) They feel relieved to see that the noise came from monkeys.

**27** In 3–5 sentences, explain how the setting adds to Sarawut's feeling of panic when he hears the "thwump" in the distance. Cite evidence from the text.

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- 28** In 3–5 sentences, explain how the setting directly affects Sarawut’s and May’s actions, which moves the plot forward.

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- 29** Read paragraph 8 of “Shelter from the Storm.” In 3–5 sentences, restate the text in your own words.

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**READING**

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

## **Walking on Wings**

- 1 Audiences love watching people take risks. The bigger the risk, the better. Popular movies feature heroes who survive high-speed chases, explosions, and various death-defying stunts. A character dangles from a cable attached to a helicopter as it flies above a city under siege, keeping audiences in breathless suspense. What could make such risks even more exciting? Consider the unpredictability of real-life performances.
- 2 Before movies were what they are today, such treacherous entertainment came to audiences in the form of traveling performers. Circus acrobats walking tightropes and flying through the air on a trapeze thrilled audiences. These acrobats certainly were risk-takers, but another group of performers took risk to an even higher level. They performed on the wings of an airplane in flight!

### **Barnstormers**

- 3 When you picture an airplane, you likely think of a giant jet. Instead, think back to the planes of long ago. One of the most popular planes in America in the 1920s was a biplane. A biplane has two sets of wings and a propeller on the front. After World War I, many former military pilots in the United States bought their own planes and sold rides. They would fly to small towns and rent farmers' fields for runways. In addition to offering rides, they began putting on air shows. These pilots became known as barnstormers.
- 4 Air shows featured daring stunts with pilots flying upside down, spiraling headlong toward the ground, and flying so low that audiences were sure they'd crash. Perhaps even more thrilling were the featured wing walkers, brave aerial acrobats who performed death-defying stunts as planes soared through the air. Lillian Boyer was one of these courageous performers.

### **A Fearless Flier**

- 5 Born in 1901, Lillian Boyer worked as a server in a restaurant when she was 19. Two of her customers were pilots. They offered her an airplane ride that would transform her life from server to celebrity. She was a fearless passenger, and by her second flight, she was walking on the plane's wing. She soon began working with barnstormer Lieutenant Billy Brock.



- 6 They quickly became a traveling sensation. While Brock tended the plane and flew with precision, Boyer performed a variety of stunts. She hung from a cable under the wing, holding on with her hands, her knees, her ankles, her toes, and even her teeth! Like a hero in a popular movie, Boyer stood atop a moving car, grabbed a ladder hanging from the plane, and latched on. She also moved from plane to plane in midair. Perhaps her most impressive trick involved standing on the top wing while Brock flew in a loop—turning her upside down.

## Reflections

- 7 Boyer began wing walking in 1921. She gave her last show in 1928. In seven years, Boyer performed in 352 shows across 41 U.S. states and Canada. She suffered multiple injuries, including broken ribs and a broken hip. One accident in 1925 left her hospitalized for weeks, but that didn't stop her. What finally did stop her was out of her control. The U.S. government enacted laws to regulate the safety of airplanes, wing walkers, and the public. These regulations essentially killed these air shows.
- 8 In an interview later in life, Boyer reflected on her career as a wing walker. She understood the work she did was risky, but she was not reckless. She boldly claimed, "I was never afraid." Her confidence was inspired partly by Brock's expertise and partly by her attitude toward life and death. Boyer explained, "I'm not a fatalist, exactly, but I figured my time to die would have to come anyway, so I went ahead."

### 30 Read paragraph 3 of "Walking on Wings."

Choose the sentence that suggests the reason the performers were called *barnstormers*.

- (A) One of the most popular planes in America in the 1920s was a biplane.
- (B) After World War I, many former military pilots in the United States bought their own planes and sold rides.
- (C) They would fly to small towns and rent farmers' fields for runways.
- (D) In addition to offering rides, they began putting on air shows.

### 31 Read paragraph 4 of "Walking on Wings."

Choose the words that help you determine the meaning of the unfamiliar word *courageous*.

- (A) daring, stunts, brave, death-defying
- (B) crash, acrobats, ground, performers
- (C) headlong, low, thrilling, planes
- (D) shows, pilots, spiraling, acrobats

### 32 Read paragraph 5 of "Walking on Wings."

Based on the heading and the description of Boyer's second flight, it is reasonable to infer that Boyer was **funny / adventurous / intelligent**.

### 33 Read paragraph 7 of "Walking on Wings."

Based on the evidence in the paragraph, which is the **best** inference?

- (A) Wing walking was entertaining.
- (B) Wing walking was dangerous.
- (C) Wing walking was worth the risk.
- (D) Wing walking was illegal.



- 34** In 3–5 sentences, share an inference that might explain why former military pilots became barnstormers. Support your inference with text clues and with what you know.

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- 35** Use evidence from the text to make inferences about Lillian Boyer and her career as a wing walker. Pay special attention to the sections “A Fearless Flier” and “Reflections.” In 3–5 sentences, share your inferences and the text clues that support the inferences.

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- 36** In 3–5 sentences, explain how scanning the headings in “Walking on Wings” helps you clarify meaning.

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## FOCUS ON LANGUAGE

**DIRECTIONS:** Underline the misplaced modifier once, and underline the word it modifies twice.

- 37 Finishing her homework, it was time for Aki to play outside with friends.
- 38 The disobedient but large puppy dragged Chin around the yard barking and pulling.
- 39 The car barely made it to the garage with a slightly flat tire.

**DIRECTIONS:** Choose the correct answer.

- 40 Read the sentence.

Having sprained his ankle, it was impossible to finish the cricket season.

Which revision corrects the dangling modifier?

- (A) It was impossible for Junil to finish the cricket season spraining his ankle.
- (B) Having sprained his ankle, the cricket season was impossible to finish.
- (C) Having sprained his ankle, Junil could not possibly finish the cricket season.
- (D) The cricket season was impossible to finish having his ankle sprained.

- 41 Which sentence has a dangling modifier?

- (A) As an accomplished musician, many hours were spent practicing.
- (B) While walking to school, the children talked about their plans for the day.
- (C) Forgetting the woman's name, Manuel could not properly introduce her to his friend.
- (D) Zipping down the mountain, the snowboarder felt like she was flying.

- 42 Read paragraph 6 of "Walking on Wings."

Choose the sentence that contains an analogy.

- (A) They quickly became a traveling sensation.
- (B) While Brock tended the plane and flew with precision, Boyer performed a variety of stunts.
- (C) She hung from a cable under the wing, holding on with her hands, her knees, her ankles, her toes, and even her teeth!
- (D) Like a hero in a popular movie, Boyer stood atop a moving car, grabbed a ladder hanging from the plane, and latched on.

- 43 Read the sentence. Then complete the sentence below.

The ocean was a raging beast stamping steadily up the shore.

The analogy in the sentence is a \_\_\_\_\_ that compares \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

- 44 Read the sentence. Then complete the sentence below.

When he heard the horrible news, Hy's face went as colorless as a black and white photograph.

The analogy in the sentence is a \_\_\_\_\_ that compares \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.



- 45 Read the sentence from “Shelter from the Storm.”

He had to get them out of here—get May to safety—but Sarawut was rooted to the spot like an ancient tree.

What idea does the author convey in the analogy?

- (A) Sarawut is desperate to help May.
- (B) Sarawut is so scared he cannot move.
- (C) Sarawut might have a plan to escape.
- (D) Sarawut is much older than May.

- 46 Read the sentence.

Arguing about politics is as productive as worrying about a test instead of studying for it.

What point does the author make with this analogy?

- (A) Students should study for their tests.
- (B) Worrying about tests is not productive.
- (C) Politics can be a source of worry.
- (D) Arguing about politics is not useful.

- 47 Read the sentence from “Shelter from the Storm.”

Sarawut tried to swallow the hot sensation of panic spreading through his chest.

What is the meaning of the root in the word *sensation*?

- (A) feel
- (B) understand
- (C) sleep
- (D) alive

- 48 Words ending *-ology* refer to a field of study. The word *psychology* means the study of

- (A) the human body.
- (B) the future.
- (C) the senses.
- (D) the mind.

- 49 What is a *neurologist*?

- (A) a person who trains people to exercise and eat right
- (B) a doctor who treats diseases of the nervous system
- (C) a therapist who helps people work through depression
- (D) a person who teaches how the body works

- 50 The prefix *extra-* means “beyond.” What is the **best** definition of the word *extrasensory*?

- (A) being beyond the mind’s ability to understand
- (B) unable to be interpreted by the nervous system
- (C) being beyond normal human senses
- (D) happening outside of the nervous system

- 51 Use your knowledge of Greek and Latin roots to identify the word that means “a serious mental illness.”

- (A) neurotoxin
- (B) psychosis
- (C) neuropsychology
- (D) sensitivity

## WRITING

- 52** Risks don't have to be life-threatening to be meaningful. Risks come in many varieties, from riding a scary rollercoaster to standing up for a cause, to telling a friend that they have hurt your feelings. Write a narrative essay about a risk you have taken.

In the introduction, describe the action you took and explain what you risked. Then write three paragraphs that tell the story of your experience, using descriptive details with sensory language. Conclude the essay with your thoughts about the experience, sharing whether you think the risk was worth taking. 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.