

# Lift

**LEVEL 2 UNIT 1 Assessment**

## VOCABULARY

**DIRECTIONS:** Choose the correct answer.

- 1** The word *mature* means
- (A) to consider all options.
  - (B) to wish to have something.
  - (C) to develop or grow to full size.
  - (D) to provide help to others quickly.
- 2** What does it mean to *appreciate* something?
- (A) to be angry about something
  - (B) to be thankful for something
  - (C) to respond to something
  - (D) to create something
- 3** The word *contribute* means
- (A) to give money or time.
  - (B) to work together to improve.
  - (C) to compose or make up.
  - (D) to compare differences.
- 4** When students are *reliable*, they are
- (A) not worried about possible bad results.
  - (B) regularly doing what they are supposed to do.
  - (C) strict about following instructions.
  - (D) unusual in a way that attracts attention.
- 5** The word *rigid* describes something that is
- (A) very fast.
  - (B) difficult to use.
  - (C) easy to see.
  - (D) hard to bend.
- 6** A *reel* is a device that
- (A) winds line or string.
  - (B) makes line or string.
  - (C) attaches line or string to a rod.
  - (D) stretches a line or string to a hook.
- 7** A person who is *pragmatic* is
- (A) positive.
  - (B) practical.
  - (C) unhappy.
  - (D) reckless.
- 8** People who are *impatient*
- (A) do not want to wait.
  - (B) cannot solve problems.
  - (C) feel that they must follow all rules.
  - (D) are thankful for something.

- 9 A person who is getting *assistance* is
- (A) talking with a friend.
  - (B) saving money.
  - (C) getting help from someone.
  - (D) following directions.
- 10 An *acquaintance* is someone
- (A) that you know but not well.
  - (B) that you call a best friend.
  - (C) that is a family member.
  - (D) that you do not talk to anymore.
- 11 A type of communication that could include talking, looks, or action is called an
- (A) attempt.
  - (B) offer.
  - (C) emotion.
  - (D) interaction.
- 12 The word *intimate* can be used to describe something that is
- (A) important.
  - (B) threatening.
  - (C) private.
  - (D) breathless.
- 13 A *superior* is someone
- (A) whom one knows, but not well.
  - (B) whom one trusts with secrets.
  - (C) who is higher in rank or importance.
  - (D) who is larger than life size.
- 14 A body movement used to show a thought or feeling is called a
- (A) bond.
  - (B) desire.
  - (C) gesture.
  - (D) superior.
- 15 If people are *aware* of a problem, they
- (A) do not understand the problem.
  - (B) know about the problem.
  - (C) have a solution to the problem.
  - (D) work with others to solve the problem.
- 16 The word *rely* means
- (A) to show or point out something.
  - (B) to think deeply about something.
  - (C) to depend on someone or something.
  - (D) to work with someone or something.
- 17 Information that is important to a situation is
- (A) durable.
  - (B) intimate.
  - (C) pragmatic.
  - (D) relevant.
- 18 Which word means to think deeply about something?
- (A) adapt
  - (B) confide
  - (C) desire
  - (D) reflect

- 19 The word *desire* means
- (A) to research something.
  - (B) to want something.
  - (C) to lose something.
  - (D) to think about something.
- 20 Friends often reflect / rely / confide secrets they don't share with others.
- 21 If an object is reliable / rigid / durable, it is strong and may last a long time.
- 22 Parents may give their children a gesture / command / bond to do something.
- 23 The team's great cooperation / interaction / superior helped them win the game.
- 24 People may bond / command / contribute if they have common interests.

READING

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

## The Rivalry

- 1 Seo-jun and Do-yun were in the same grade, but they were rivals. They often found themselves on opposing teams that competed at science fairs. Over the past several science fairs, their teams had alternated taking the top spot, growing their rivalry. Each time one boy's team won a science-fair competition, the other boy would feel jealous—wanting to work even harder to win the next competition. Just last year, Do-yun's team won the science fair by predicting the weather for a week. Seo-jun and his team had attempted to calculate the weather for a month, only to lose to Do-yun's team.
- 2 Both boys were extremely smart and talented—but in their own unique ways. Do-yun was the big-idea person and leader of his team. He enjoyed being the center of attention when his team won, while Seo-jun was quiet and reserved. He worked hard for his team, but always let other people enjoy the credit that came with winning. Because of their opposite personalities, both boys always thought to themselves, "I'm glad I don't have to work with that guy."
- 3 Then one day, Seo-jun and Do-yun were assigned as partners for the next science-fair competition.
- 4 "This has to be a joke," Seo-jun mumbled under his breath.
- 5 But, it was not a joke. At their first meeting, Do-yun took over with, "So this is what we're going to do. I've got this idea of building a huge drone that can fly twice as long and twice as high as the ones on the market. I've written a report on drones, and I even built a prototype at home—it's small, but I did get it to move forward, and . . ." Do-yun continued talking about his plans, his vision, the drones he'd made, and his past designs until Seo-jun's eyes glazed over in annoyance. He wanted to scream, "Do you ever talk about anything BUT yourself?"
- 6 Suddenly, Do-yun paused, and silence filled the space between them. Then, to Seo-jun's surprise, Do-Yun asked, "I'm sorry, I'm talking too much—I tend to do that when I get nervous or overexcited about a project. So what are your thoughts? Should we go in a different direction, or do you think this might work?"
- 7 Seo-jun took a deep breath and tried to get past Do-yun's one-sided conversation. Actually, he knew that building a drone was a great idea, and he had always loved studying aviation and mechanical engineering. So, Seo-jun replied, "Honestly, I've been wanting to build a different kind of drone for a long time. I think we can do it, but we'll have to make it out of lighter materials. Otherwise, it might be too heavy to move, and I'm really concerned that it won't fly."
- 8 "Lighter materials! Of course!" exclaimed Do-yun. "I've done it again—I get these crazy, big ideas and draw up plans and just ignore how it would actually work."

GO ON 

- 9 “But that’s fine. It’s a good concept overall, and now I can focus on the details—it’s what I do,” Seo-jun responded with a big smile. Then he invited Do-yun to continue, “Tell me more about your drone idea, and don’t leave out anything, no matter how crazy it might be.”
- 10 Do-yun continued to explain his vision to build a drone. Seo-jun took notes and offered feedback on how he thought they could make the drone fly. As they wrote down their plans, the two realized that their separate talents fit together perfectly. Before long, both were smiling at the contributions they were making—and the project had only just begun.



**25** Which **best** describes the topic of “The Rivalry”?

- (A) two people at a science fair
- (B) two people building a drone
- (C) two people opposing each other
- (D) two people having to work together

**26** Which statement **best** summarizes the plot of “The Rivalry”?

- (A) Seo-jun and Do-yun try to work together to build a drone, but the drone fails to work.
- (B) Seo-jun and Do-yun refuse to work together, and Seo-jun takes over the project for the science fair.
- (C) Seo-jun and Do-yun struggle to get along, but they eventually learn to work together to build a drone.
- (D) Seo-jun and Do-yun are excited to work together, and they win the science fair with their drone design.

**27** What do the characters Seo-jun and Do-yun learn after working together in the story “The Rivalry”?

- (A) They learn that they prefer working on their own.
- (B) They learn that they prefer working in small groups.
- (C) They learn that collaborating can ruin a project.
- (D) They learn that collaborating can improve a project.

**28** In 3–5 sentences, describe how the character Seo-jun changes over the course of the story “The Rivalry.” Think about how he reacts to having to work with Do-yun at the beginning and end of the passage. Use evidence from the text that show his reactions.

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**29** In 3–5 sentences, state the theme or what the characters learn by the end of the story. Describe two events from the story that support this theme.

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**READING**

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

## Friends Far and Near

- 1 Friends can be made in every area of life: in school, on sports teams, through music groups, or even through family interactions. But one of the most common ways for teens to make friends these days is online through social media apps.
- 2 According to research conducted by the Pew Internet Project, over 75 percent of teens use social networking sites. While this seems normal to most teens, many parents have a different view of social media use. According to a survey conducted by the Children’s Hospital of Chicago, 68 percent of parents believe that social media negatively affects their teen’s ability to socialize. They believe teens reveal too much about themselves, that bullying is prevalent, and that social media is addictive. While these may be genuine concerns of parents today, much can be said about the positive benefits of online friendships.
- 3 Online friendships allow teens to bond with people they would not connect with otherwise. Teens may join a group chat because they are curious about a topic being discussed and end up making new friends who don’t live anywhere near them. As one student described, “I’ve had some ‘online-only’ friendships that started . . . because we all followed the same band. I feel like most of my online friendships still start because of a shared interest in pop culture.”
- 4 Making friends online means friendships no longer have to be confined to school campuses or local neighborhoods. Pew Research revealed that around one-third (35 percent) of teens say they have a close friend who lives far away. So with online friends, teens don’t have to go through the trouble of making arrangements to meet. Thirty-three percent of teens appreciate that it is simply easier to connect with a friend online than to attempt to connect with them face-to-face. And because they have friends online, this means the world can expand. Online friends can come from any place in the world! Teens can become more aware of the cultures, social activities, and customs of their online friends from afar.
- 5 Online friendships can also feel more intimate because the contact is more reliable and supportive. According to Pew Research, teens consider online groups and forums an important part of their social lives. In these spaces, they not only meet new people but receive support to cope with tough times. Online friends are usually there when the need to confide arises. As one teen who was surveyed said, “I feel super cared for when I post something about feeling bad and someone messages me about it. I feel like doing so means that they are accepting . . .”
- 6 In contrast, some argue that social media creates false friendships. People may exaggerate their positive qualities or present themselves as smarter, more attractive, or more popular than they actually are. They might even fake their age, looks, or interests.

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- 7 Social media can also put a lot of pressure on teens who are already stressed out by trying to fit into the rigid social structures that exist in every school. Researchers at the University of Queensland found that rejection on social media can make users feel “invisible,” excluded, and less important than others. As one student reported, “I started with a video chat with all my friends in it every day or so, then it decreased to every two days, then every week, then silence. I didn’t even know if these people I had spent years of my life with even remembered I existed.”
- 8 Despite these concerns, social media use among teens remains wildly popular. According to Pew Research, nine out of ten teens rely on some form of social media to find and maintain friendships. Friendships are such an important part of teens’ daily lives. Whether online or in person, friends provide support, laughter, assistance, and comfort. With all the advantages that social media provides, it’s easy to see why many teens claim that friendships made online are just as durable, maybe even more so, than those they make in person.





- 30** Read paragraph 2 of “Friends Far and Near.” Then choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Paragraph 2 uses sequence / cause and effect / compare and contrast structure to discuss how teens and parents view social media use.

- 31** Read paragraph 4 of “Friends Far and Near.” Which structure does the author use to discuss making friends online?
- (A) cause and effect
  - (B) compare and contrast
  - (C) sequence
  - (D) description

- 32** Read paragraphs 5 and 6 of “Friends Far and Near.” Which phrase signals that the author will discuss differences in ideas?
- (A) According to Pew Research
  - (B) In contrast
  - (C) People may
  - (D) might even

- 33** Read paragraph 7 of “Friends Far and Near.” In 3–5 sentences, describe the structure the author uses to discuss how media puts pressure on teens. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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- 34** Read paragraphs 5 and 6 of “Friends Far and Near.”

In 3–5 sentences, describe the structure used in paragraphs 5 and 6 to discuss online friendships. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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**35** What does it mean to *paraphrase* a text?

- (A) to correct errors as one writes
- (B) to add ideas to a topic one is dictating
- (C) to put in different words but keep the meaning
- (D) to put in different words to change the meaning

**36** Read the sentence.

Nearly 70% of people report having a friend they see only in certain places or at certain times.

Which sentence correctly paraphrases the sentence?

- (A) About 70% of people see friends in certain places.
- (B) More than 70% of people say they have a friend they see in many situations.
- (C) Less than 70% of people say they have a friend they see in many situations.
- (D) Almost 70% of people say they have a friend they only see in some situations.

**37** Read the paragraph.

There are many different types of friendships. People can have friends from early childhood that they have grown up with. People often confide in friends they have known for a long time. People also have situational friends or place-based friendships. These are friends that people mostly see in certain places such as work, school, or the park. There are also activity friendships, which is when people become friends by participating together in activities such as sports.

In 5–6 sentences, paraphrase the paragraph in your own words.

[illegible]

## FOCUS ON LANGUAGE

**DIRECTIONS:** Underline the correct answer in each sentence.

- 38** Read the sentence from "Friends Far and Near." Underline the prepositional phrase.

Friendships are such an important part of teens' daily lives.

- 39** Read the sentence from "Friends Far and Near." Underline the prepositional phrase that modifies *rejection*.

Researchers at the University of Queensland found that rejection on social media can make users feel "invisible," excluded, and less important than others.

- 40** Read the sentence from "Friends Far and Near." Underline the prepositional phrase that modifies *percent*.

Thirty-three percent of teens appreciate that it is simply easier to connect with a friend online than to attempt to connect with them face-to-face.

- 41** Read the sentence from "Friends Far and Near." Underline the prepositional phrase that modifies *use*.

Despite these concerns, social media use among teens remains wildly popular.

- 42** Read the sentence. Underline the two prepositional phrases.

Over the holidays, I visited my old school in the village because I had free time.

**DIRECTIONS:** Choose the correct answer.

- 43** Read the sentence from "Friends Near and Far."

Online friendships can also feel more intimate because the contact is more reliable and supportive.

Which word helps the reader determine the meaning of *intimate* in the sentence?

- (A) online
- (B) supportive
- (C) feel
- (D) contact

- 44** Read the sentence.

Some important scientists claim that online friendships don't last long, but other researchers believe that they are just as durable as close friendships made in person.

Which word helps the reader determine the meaning of *durable* in the sentence?

- (A) important
- (B) last
- (C) other
- (D) close

45 Read the sentence.

The women's ice hockey team was elated when they were the only team in the region that had been invited to play in an international tournament.

Based on the context of the sentence, what does the word *elated* mean?

- (A) disappointed about the issue
- (B) surprised at the outcome
- (C) filled with joy and pride
- (D) interested in the results

46 Read the sentence.

Juan Carlos was gregarious, which was unlike his brother, who tended to be quiet around others.

Based on the context of the sentence, what does the word *gregarious* mean?

- (A) frightened
- (B) noisy
- (C) retiring
- (D) social

47 Read the sentence.

The beach was idyllic during their afternoon, gracing them with a light breeze, the sound of gentle ocean waves, and sunshine warming their skin.

Based on the context of the sentence, *idyllic* means

- (A) hot, cloudless summer weather.
- (B) pleasant or pleasing to the senses.
- (C) a place where one might relax.
- (D) a good spot to sunbathe or swim.

48 Read the sentence.

The witness that was at the scene was quick to contradict another person's false account of the accident.

Which definition **best** fits the meaning of the word *contradict* as it is used in the sentence?

- (A) to write something that is said aloud
- (B) to say something against
- (C) to find a similar reason
- (D) to see something that is the opposite

49 Read the sentence.

The professor dictated notes on how to complete the experiment to the students in a loud voice, and expected them to write down every word.

Which definition **best** fits the meaning of *dictated* as it is used in the sentence?

- (A) pronounced the words correctly
- (B) showed notes written by the professor
- (C) wrote words as someone read them aloud
- (D) controlled or commanded

50 Read the sentence.

The jury announced their verdict, and the person accused of stealing was set free.

Which word would **best** replace the word *verdict* as it is used in the sentence?

- (A) proposal
- (B) question
- (C) decision
- (D) consideration

**51** Read the sentences from “Friends Far and Near.”

Friendships are such an important part of teens’ daily lives. Whether online or in person, friends provide support, laughter, assistance, and comfort.

What is even more important in every teen’s life?

- (A) sleepovers, cell phones, candy
- (B) television, cars, and basketball
- (C) designer sneakers, soda, and junk food
- (D) clothing, shelter, and food

**52** Read the sentences from “Friends Far and Near.”

As one student reported, “I started with a video chat with all my friends in it every day or so, then it decreased to every two days, then every week, then silence. I didn’t even know if these people I had spent years of my life with even remembered I existed.”

Which definition **best** fits the meaning of *reported* as it is used in this sentence?

- (A) prepared or presented a news event for broadcast
- (B) served as a carrier of a message
- (C) wrote or spoke an account of what happened
- (D) announced the arrival of someone or something

## WRITING

- 53** Write a short skit with at least two characters in a family, where each character speaks at least six times. The skit should include:

- an introduction in which one character starts the conversation or sets the scene
- something that one character wants from the other character
- a conclusion that clearly and positively ends the conversation and teaches the audience something about resolving conflict

Write your skit 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.