

Lift

LEVEL 3 UNIT 8 Assessment

VOCABULARY

DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct answer.

- 1** What does the word *conceivable* mean?
- (A) unwanted
 - (B) available
 - (C) possible
 - (D) strong
- 2** Something that is *global* is related to
- (A) the stars.
 - (B) a small area.
 - (C) biology.
 - (D) the whole world.
- 3** What is a *role*?
- (A) the part that someone or something has in a situation
 - (B) a motion or activity that is repeated again and again
 - (C) an issue about which people have strong feelings
 - (D) the set of steps that are needed to achieve a goal
- 4** A *prediction* is
- (A) an event that is certain to happen.
 - (B) an action that is against the law.
 - (C) a promise made foolishly.
 - (D) a guess about the future.
- 5** What does the word *pursue* mean?
- (A) to sing
 - (B) to seek
 - (C) to perform
 - (D) to remember
- 6** If a person wants to visit a *specific* place, the person wants to go to
- (A) a nearby place.
 - (B) a popular place.
 - (C) an unfamiliar place.
 - (D) a particular place.
- 7** The word *infrastructure* refers to a community's
- (A) independent businesses.
 - (B) necessary resources.
 - (C) social problems.
 - (D) political values.
- 8** A *trend* is something that is becoming
- (A) more popular.
 - (B) more difficult.
 - (C) less popular.
 - (D) less safe.

- 9 When companies *automate*, they
- (A) expand into a new type of work.
 - (B) create teams that have different functions.
 - (C) use technology or machines to perform a task.
 - (D) gather information from various groups of people.
- 10 What is *urban sprawl*?
- (A) the spread of a city beyond its center
 - (B) disagreements among city officials
 - (C) plans for solving issues in a city
 - (D) a city's crime statistics
- 11 You would be most likely to call something *sufficient* if it is
- (A) active.
 - (B) amusing.
 - (C) adequate.
 - (D) appealing.
- 12 Something that interrupts or creates disorder would be best described as a(n)
- (A) variation.
 - (B) disruption.
 - (C) innovation.
 - (D) speculation.
- 13 What is an *ancestor*?
- (A) a distant relative from the present
 - (B) a family member from the past
 - (C) a lawyer who defends people
 - (D) a scholar who studies history
- 14 A person who is *capable* of doing a job
- (A) does it quickly.
 - (B) does it at a basic level.
 - (C) has the potential to do it.
 - (D) has the desire to do it.
- 15 What is a *variation*?
- (A) a characteristic
 - (B) a difference
 - (C) a similarity
 - (D) a gift
- 16 If a person wants to *assure* you, that person will most likely
- (A) ask questions in order to make you curious.
 - (B) promise you something in a positive way.
 - (C) compliment you in an insincere way.
 - (D) explain a mistake you have made.
- 17 *Fundamentally* means
- (A) at a good time.
 - (B) at a basic level.
 - (C) without thought.
 - (D) with full belief.
- 18 When people *contemplate* something, they
- (A) conduct research before believing it.
 - (B) give generously to support it.
 - (C) spread information about it.
 - (D) think carefully about it.

19 Which word means a new way of doing something?

- (A) variation
- (B) disruption
- (C) innovation
- (D) speculation

20 People at a *destination*

- (A) have arrived at their intended location.
- (B) are struggling with a difficult choice.
- (C) feel condemned to their fate.
- (D) lack the desire to continue.

21 Something that is *practical* is

- (A) inexpensive.
- (B) unexpected.
- (C) hopeful.
- (D) useful.

22 What does the word *colony* mean?

- (A) a technological advance
- (B) a type of democratic government
- (C) a society established in a new place
- (D) a country experiencing a time of peace

23 A *device* is

- (A) a tool.
- (B) a story.
- (C) a game.
- (D) a dream.

24 A *speculation* is

- (A) a desire.
- (B) a guess.
- (C) a fact.
- (D) a lie.

READING

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and answer the questions.

Explaining Diego

- 1 The doorbell rang, and Luis jumped off the sofa like a kernel of popcorn. “They’re here,” he told Diego, “so remember: Don’t explain that the refrigerator is cold, and don’t try to impress them by turning the television on and off.”
- 2 “And above all,” said Diego, “I do not reveal where I am truly from, although I must tell you, your television and remote control would be very impressive in my village.”
- 3 Luis sighed, took a deep breath, and then opened the door to welcome Daniel and Alejandro, two neighborhood boys.
- 4 Luis was new in town and was attempting to fit in, which was challenging already without having to explain Diego. Diego also was new in town—and new to the century. Luis’s parents were archaeologists. One afternoon when Luis was helping them excavate the crumbling ruins of a 100-year-old village, a storm began. As Luis turned to run indoors, lightning struck a rusted door handle nearby—and suddenly Diego appeared, out of nowhere, gripping the handle.
- 5 Luis’s jaw dropped, and he was dismayed when he discovered Diego’s truth: that he was a boy who had resided in that village a hundred years ago. A storm had begun in his time, too; and by some weird electrical phenomenon, lightning also struck when Diego had touched the door handle, and he landed in the twenty-first century.
- 6 Now Luis’s parents were trying to find a way to send Diego back to his family, and Luis was trying to help Diego fit into this century so that they could make friends in a place that was new to both of them.
- 7 Unaware of any of this, Daniel and Alejandro sauntered into the house and glanced around.
- 8 “This is my, uh, visiting cousin, Diego,” Luis told them.
- 9 “Yes, I am a long way from home,” Diego said, “but I am trying to learn your customs.”
- 10 Daniel and Alejandro gave each other a puzzled frown, so Luis quickly led them to the kitchen, where his mother had left a pitcher of lemonade.
- 11 As Luis retrieved the pitcher from the refrigerator, Diego began filling glasses with ice from the freezer. Luis held his breath, but Diego stayed quiet about the news that freezers were cold. However, he did stand close to the freezer door, inhaling the chilled air.
- 12 Daniel and Alejandro exchanged another confused look.

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- 13 “Diego gets very hot,” Luis quickly explained, “and this is his favorite way to cool off.”
- 14 When they went outside to play, Diego said that the grass was short because Luis’s parents used an astonishing device called a riding lawnmower.
- 15 Luis quickly explained, “Lawn care is important where he’s from.”
- 16 After that, Diego excused himself and scurried back into the house. He was gone so long that Alejandro and Daniel talked about going home.
- 17 “He’ll be back soon,” Luis told them, although he suspected that Diego had become distracted in the kitchen again—indoor plumbing amazed him.
- 18 Alejandro shook his head and said, “I know he’s your cousin, but that kid is—”
- 19 “Different,” said Daniel.
- 20 “Peculiar,” said Alejandro.
- 21 “Unique,” said Luis.
- 22 Alejandro shook his head again. As he and Daniel started to leave, Diego came in with a tray with steaming mugs, which he handed to them with a flourish—much like a waiter in an elegant restaurant, Luis thought.
- 23 “I’ve presented you with a hot chocolate the way my mother makes it—thick and milky, with a dash of cayenne,” Diego told them, “although I make it much faster than Mamá with this wonderful machine called a microwave oven.”
- 24 Luis started to explain, but Daniel and Alejandro were already sipping the hot chocolate, and Alejandro let out a satisfied sigh.
- 25 “I don’t know where you’re from, Diego,” Alejandro said, “but things there must be—”
- 26 “Unique?” asked Luis.
- 27 “Peculiar?” asked Daniel.
- 28 “Delicious,” Alejandro announced as he gulped his hot chocolate and then asked if they could stay for more.



- 25** Read paragraphs 1 and 2 of “Explaining Diego.” Which lines are evidence that helps a reader infer that Diego is from the past? Choose three answers.

- (A) ... Luis jumped off the sofa like a kernel of popcorn.
- (B) “They’re here,” he told Diego ...
- (C) “Don’t explain that the refrigerator is cold ...”
- (D) “... don’t try to impress them by turning the television on and off.”
- (E) “I do not reveal where I am truly from ...”

- 26** Read the paragraphs from “Explaining Diego.” Underline the evidence that helps a reader infer that Luis is worried that Diego won’t be able to follow instructions.

Daniel and Alejandro gave each other a puzzled frown, so Luis quickly led them to the kitchen, where his mother had left a pitcher of lemonade.

As Luis retrieved the pitcher from the refrigerator, Diego began filling glasses with ice from the freezer. Luis held his breath, but Diego stayed quiet about the news that freezers were cold. However, he did stand close to the freezer door, inhaling the chilled air.

- 27** Read paragraphs 18–21 of “Explaining Diego.”

From the word choices in these paragraphs, what can a reader infer about Daniel and Alejandro?

- (A) They are showing their disbelief that Diego would want to be friends with them.
- (B) They are trying to express their opinion about Diego without sounding mean.
- (C) They are making excuses for why they want to leave Diego alone with Luis.
- (D) They are hinting to Luis that they suspect the truth about Diego.

- 28** In 3–5 sentences, explain how Alejandro’s feelings about Diego change over the course of the story. Cite text evidence to support your answer.

- 29** In 3–5 sentences, explain why a reader could infer that Diego would have trouble adjusting to life in the twenty-first century. Cite text evidence to support your answer.

- 30** Read the sentences from “Explaining Diego.”

As Luis retrieved the pitcher from the refrigerator, Diego began filling glasses with ice from the freezer. Luis held his breath, but Diego stayed quiet about the news that freezers were cold. However, he did stand close to the freezer door, inhaling the chilled air.

How does the underlined word link the author’s ideas in these sentences?

- Ⓐ It shows time order.
- Ⓑ It contrasts ideas.
- Ⓒ It shows cause and effect.
- Ⓓ It gives examples.



READING

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and answer the questions.

Buildings of the Future

- 1 The United Nations estimates that the global population will likely reach 10 billion people by the year 2050. Most of this population growth will be concentrated in urban areas. As a result, the future of urban building is an issue of extreme importance. As the population grows, people will need places to live that might not follow traditional ideas. To meet the needs of an increasing population, innovative solutions will have to replace current housing options and perhaps even the way we produce the things we eat. We might not have all the answers now, but some exciting ideas are already gaining traction.
- 2 One trend that has emerged in recent years is that of micro-apartments. These are small spaces, generally under 400 square feet. Some are so tiny that they provide only 27 square feet of living space. Some people might find these spaces cramped, but micro-apartments are ideal for people who don't have large families or who spend most of their time outside of their homes. Of course, because micro-apartments are tiny, they need to use space very efficiently. They often feature furniture that can be easily put away when not in use, such as dining tables or beds that fold into walls.
- 3 Similarly, architects are focused on building *higher*. Cities in China have looked at the persistent problem of limited space. Peng Du is the China office director and academic coordinator at the Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat (CTBUH). He says, "Because of limited land, we have to go vertical." He names Singapore as a contemporary city that has begun to build high-rise towers with everyday families in mind. He also points to advances in technology that will make these super-tall structures environmentally sustainable. For example, solar panels can supply energy, and architectural elements can collect rainwater for uses such as flushing toilets. And not all innovation lies in the future, as Mexico, Australia, and the United Arab Emirates have proved. Today, tall building structures there have been designed with smog-eliminating façade panels that pull pollution from the surrounding air like a vacuum.
- 4 Architects and futurists are also starting to consider how super-tall structures can be used for projects other than housing people—for example, farming. Traditional farming requires clearing forest land or wilderness. With limited land resources, vertical farming could grow produce inside of buildings. Instead of growing fields, structures could stack crops on top of each other like building blocks. It also would allow for fruits and vegetables to be grown closer to the people who buy them, thus reducing energy use and the greenhouse gases created by transporting food from farms to marketplaces. Vertical farms use LED lighting along with hydroponics and aeroponics, techniques that circulate nutrient-rich water or mist

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around plants. These nutrient delivery systems eliminate the need for soil and land, and the LED lighting provides sunlight for photosynthesis. Moreover, growing plants without soil reduces water and energy use, essential for a planet with a growing population and limited resources.

- 5 Of course, building smaller and building higher aren't the only ideas that people interested in pioneering architecture are pursuing. Some innovators are focusing on building underground or even underwater.
- 6 People will always need places to live and food to eat, which means that we need well-considered solutions that will work for everybody. Architects and designers won't be just artists and engineers—they will be pioneers of our future. As overcrowding continues and worsens, its problems beg for creative solutions before the crisis overcomes the well-being of citizens around the world.

31 Read the sentences from "Buildings of the Future."

With limited land resources, vertical farming could grow produce inside of buildings. Instead of growing fields, structures could stack crops on top of each other like building blocks. It also would allow for fruits and vegetables to be grown closer to the people who buy them, thus reducing energy use and the greenhouse gases created by transporting food from farms to marketplaces.

How is the underlined portion of the text connected to the rest of the text?

- (A) It explains a method that is similar to vertical farming.
- (B) It presents a different opinion about vertical farming.
- (C) It shows an additional benefit to vertical farming.
- (D) It provides a specific example of vertical farming.

32 Read the sentences from "Buildings of the Future."

Vertical farms use LED lighting along with hydroponics and aeroponics, techniques that circulate nutrient-rich water or mist around plants. These nutrient delivery systems eliminate the need for soil and land, and the LED lighting provides sunlight for photosynthesis.

How is the underlined portion of the text connected to the rest of the text?

- (A) They are more effective than traditional farming.
- (B) They are ways to give plants nourishment.
- (C) They are controversial farming techniques.
- (D) They are very recent innovations.



- 33** Read the sentences from paragraphs 2–3 of “Buildings of the Future.”

Of course, because micro-apartments are tiny, they need to use space very efficiently. They often feature furniture that can be easily put away when not in use, such as dining tables or beds that fold into walls.

Similarly, architects are focused on building higher. . . .

How is the underlined sentence connected to the previous paragraph?

- (A) It shows a different strategy for addressing the same problem.
- (B) It shows a new strategy for addressing a different problem.
- (C) It presents an argument against focusing on space efficiency.
- (D) It gives an example of a benefit to addressing space efficiency.

- 34** In 3–5 sentences, explain the connection in “Buildings of the Future” between micro-apartments and vertical farming.

- 35** In 3–5 sentences, explain the connection in “Buildings of the Future” between population growth and buildings of the future.

- 36** Read the sentences from “Buildings of the Future.” Underline any cohesive devices.

Most of this population growth will be concentrated in urban areas. As a result, the future of urban building is an issue of extreme importance.

- 37** Complete the sentence with a cohesive device that connects the ideas.

Of course, building smaller and building higher aren’t the only ideas that people interested in pioneering architecture are pursuing.

_____, some innovators are focusing on building underground or even underwater.



FOCUS ON LANGUAGE

DIRECTIONS: Read the participles. Write PR if it is a *present participle*. Write PA if it is a *past participle*.

38 _____ completed

39 _____ demanding

40 _____ damaged

DIRECTIONS: Underline the participle that is used as an adjective in each sentence.

41 As she was singing in front of the crowded auditorium, Olivia dropped her music.

42 It was an embarrassing moment, but Olivia just smiled and continued singing.

DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct answer.

43 Read the sentence from "Explaining Diego."

The doorbell rang, and Luis jumped off the sofa like a kernel of popcorn.

Think about the comparison in the simile. How does Luis move?

- (A) quickly
- (B) slowly
- (C) angrily
- (D) wearily

44 Read the sentences from "Explaining Diego."

Alejandro shook his head again. As he and Daniel started to leave, Diego came in with a tray with steaming mugs, which he handed to them with a flourish—much like a waiter in an elegant restaurant, Luis thought.

What does the simile tell the reader about Diego?

- (A) He worries that he may accidentally reveal his secret.
- (B) He hopes that these two visitors will leave soon.
- (C) He likes Alejandro more than he likes Daniel.
- (D) He wants to impress Daniel and Alejandro.

45 Suppose that you added this sentence to paragraph 4 of "Explaining Diego."

Diego's current situation was a dizzying whirlwind of new experiences.

What is the purpose of the metaphor in the sentence?

- (A) to emphasize Luis's nervousness about introducing Diego to Daniel and Alejandro
- (B) to emphasize the speed with which Diego was transported into the twenty-first century
- (C) to emphasize Diego's challenge to learn about the technology of Luis's time
- (D) to emphasize Diego's strong feelings about being separated from his family



- 46** Read the sentences from “Buildings of the Future.”

With limited land resources, vertical farming could grow produce inside of buildings. Instead of growing fields, structures could stack crops on top of each other like building blocks.

What idea is emphasized by the comparison to building blocks?

- (A) weight
- (B) height
- (C) width
- (D) color

- 47** Read the sentence from “Buildings of the Future.”

Architects and designers won’t be just artists and engineers—they will be pioneers of our future.

What is the meaning of this metaphor?

- (A) Architects and designers are developing important new ideas.
- (B) Architects and designers understand the needs of ordinary people.
- (C) Architects and designers are likely to be financially successful.
- (D) Architects and designers frequently make risky decisions.

- 48** Read paragraphs 6 and 7 of “Explaining Diego.”

Now Luis’s parents were trying to find a way to send Diego back to his family, and Luis was trying to help Diego fit into this century so that they could make friends in a place that was new to both of them.

Unaware of any of this, Daniel and Alejandro sauntered into the house and glanced around.

What is the denotation of *glanced*?

- (A) ran
- (B) looked

- (C) spread
- (D) shopped

- 49** Read the sentence. Choose the synonym for *unique* that has the most neutral connotation.

The chef wants to serve each dish in a(n) special / weird / individual way, to make sure they are different.

- 50** Read the sentence. Choose the synonym for *job* that has the most neutral connotation.

The chef took his work seriously, treating each task as a(n) endeavor / assignment / chore to be completed.

- 51** Read the sentence from “Buildings of the Future.”

Some people might find these spaces cramped, but micro-apartments are ideal for people who don’t have large families or spend most of their time outside of their homes.

In the sentence, *large* has a positive / neutral / negative connotation.

- 52** Read the sentence from “Buildings of the Future.”

Some people might find these spaces cramped, but micro-apartments are ideal for people who don’t have large families or spend most of their time outside of their homes.

In the sentence, *cramped* has a positive / neutral / negative connotation.

WRITING

- 53** Imagine you are an inventor. Invent a new piece of technology, such as an innovative smartphone, television, video game, or way to get to school. Jot down ideas about the invention, including its advantages and any changes it will bring to the way we live. Then write a poem about this piece of technology. Include a title that gives a clue about the poem's subject or the poet's feelings. Be sure to include three specific details about it. Also focus on the use of rhyme, rhythm, and/or figurative language in your poem. Write your poem 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.