

Lift FUNDAMENTALS UNIT 1 Assessment



VOCABULARY

DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct answer.

- 1** When someone has *empathy*, they
- (A) are good at solving problems.
 - (B) can remember things easily.
 - (C) are not interested in what is happening around them.
 - (D) can understand and share another person's feelings.
- 2** The word *imagine* means
- (A) to think or create in your mind.
 - (B) to move from one place to another.
 - (C) to say words slowly and clearly.
 - (D) to completely surround something.
- 3** What is an *impact*?
- (A) a way of doing something
 - (B) a feeling
 - (C) a solution
 - (D) an effect
- 4** The word *treat* refers to the way a person
- (A) asks other people for help.
 - (B) offers to help or do something.
 - (C) acts toward someone.
 - (D) learns new things.
- 5** When someone is *alone*, they are
- (A) kind to those around them.
 - (B) not with others.
 - (C) feeling happy.
 - (D) not fun to be with.
- 6** An *artist* is a person who
- (A) creates art.
 - (B) likes art.
 - (C) buys art.
 - (D) studies art.
- 7** A *presentation* is an activity in which someone
- (A) tries to solve problems.
 - (B) creates something for some reason.
 - (C) explains something to a group of people.
 - (D) studies data related to a project.
- 8** When people *volunteer*, they
- (A) make something.
 - (B) act in an unusual way.
 - (C) think of new ideas.
 - (D) offer to help.

- 9 The word *bother* means
- (A) to annoy.
 - (B) to think about.
 - (C) to be nice.
 - (D) to be angry.
- 10 When someone is *miserable*, they feel very
- (A) joyful.
 - (B) hungry.
 - (C) unhappy.
 - (D) worried.
- 11 The word *seem* means
- (A) to do a lot of things.
 - (B) to think about something.
 - (C) to appear to be something.
 - (D) to understand many things.
- 12 When something is *surprising*, it is
- (A) dangerous.
 - (B) not serious.
 - (C) normal.
 - (D) not expected.
- 13 The word *unkind* describes an action that is
- (A) honest.
 - (B) mean.
 - (C) nice.
 - (D) joyful.
- 14 The word surprising / badly / miserable means in a bad manner or way.
- 15 Someone who gets embarrassed easily may feel miserable / alone / awkward standing in front of the whole class.
- 16 A person is considered surprising / cool / alone if they are well-liked by other people.
- 17 If a student is not listening in class, their teacher might ask them to pay attention / behave badly / be unkind.

READING

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and answer the questions.

Do Animals Have Emotions?

- 1 Stories of dogs warning their owners of dangers are not unusual. A pipe breaks, or a fire starts in a house. The family dog runs to the adults. The dog barks and leads them to the problem. What does this tell us about the dog? Is it worried that the family is in danger? Or is it simply responding to upsetting sounds or smells?
- 2 Many people believe that dogs have emotions. They seem to be aware of danger. They have ways of expressing their feelings of fear, sadness, love, or hunger. Dogs, of course, are domesticated animals. For thousands of years, they have lived alongside humans. They have been trained to help people with their daily lives. This fact helps to explain why dogs pay attention to people and their surroundings. It is also why they react to situations that could cause danger to their owners.
- 3 But what about animals that live in the wild? Many scientists observe wild animals in their natural habitats. In recent years, these scientists have concluded that the behavior of wild animals points to one answer: yes, animals can show emotions toward others. For example, researchers report seeing animals mourn when a family member dies. Jane Goodall spent decades observing chimpanzees in the wild. She wrote about a young male chimp whose mother died. Within days of her death, the chimp left the group. He stopped eating and sat alone while staring into the distance. He died just a month after his mother.
- 4 Scientists believe some other animals also feel sadness and grief over the loss of a group member. For example, elephants have been observed standing around a dead member of the herd. They make crying or sad sounds in a kind of mourning ritual. Elephants sometimes place branches and grass on the body of a dead member of the herd. They may even show depressed body language, such as lowering their heads and dropping their ears. Some researchers say these actions are examples of animals showing grief.
- 5 Scientists have also observed animals showing care toward different species—even humans—in the wild. For centuries, sailors have told stories about dolphins saving crewmembers who fell off the boat. In recent years, similar stories have been photographed or filmed.
- 6 Dolphins have also been seen helping whales in trouble. In New Zealand, a mother whale and her young calf kept swimming toward a beach. People tried to help by moving them back into deeper water. After trying many times to swim to the beach, the animals became tired and very upset. A dolphin must have heard their cries, because it swam toward them and calmed them. Then the dolphin led the whales away from the beach and back to the safety of the ocean.

GO ON 

- 7 Dolphins also help other dolphins. In one case, researchers filmed a pod of dolphins as they circled around an injured member of their group. They then dove underwater and pushed the injured dolphin to the surface so it could breathe. All eleven members of the dolphin pod joined in to help. Unfortunately, the dolphins' actions were not enough, and the injured dolphin died. For several more minutes, members kept the dead dolphin's head above the water. They touched it with their noses. Eventually, they left the dead dolphin and swam away.
- 8 Some scientists believe these behaviors of dogs, chimps, elephants, and dolphins prove that animals have feelings. Other scientists argue that this type of helping behavior only happens because it helps the entire group. They say that the more members there are in a group, the more easily that group can keep enemies away and protect valuable food resources.
- 9 Whether these behaviors prove that animals have feelings and care about others remains a matter of debate. However, there are two things everyone can agree on: animals are aware of others and respond to them in natural and instinctive ways.

18 Read the sentences from "Do Animals Have Emotions?"

But what about animals that live in the wild? Many scientists observe wild animals in their natural habitats. In recent years, these scientists have concluded that the behavior of wild animals points to one answer: yes, animals can show emotions toward others.

Which word could replace *habitats* in order to better understand the sentence?

- (A) creatures
- (B) actions
- (C) environment
- (D) feelings

19 Read the sentences from "Do Animals Have Emotions?"

Many people believe that dogs have emotions. They seem to be aware of danger. They have ways of expressing their feelings of fear, sadness, love, or hunger. Dogs, of course, are domesticated animals. For thousands of years, they have lived alongside humans. They have been trained to help people with their daily lives.

Which sentence from the passage helps you understand the meaning of *domesticated*?

- (A) Many people believe that dogs have emotions.
- (B) They seem to be aware of danger.
- (C) They have ways of expressing their feelings of fear, sadness, love, or hunger.
- (D) They have been trained to help people with their daily lives

- 20** Read the sentences from “Do Animals Have Emotions?”

Whether these behaviors prove that animals have feelings and care about others remains a matter of debate. However, there are two things everyone can agree on: animals are aware of others and respond to them in natural and instinctive ways.

Using context clues, you can determine that *matter of debate* means a subject that

- (A) people give attention to.
- (B) people do experiments on.
- (C) people continue to study.
- (D) people have different opinions about.

- 21** Read paragraph 5 of “Do Animals Have Emotions?”

Choose the **best** paraphrase of the paragraph.

- (A) Researchers have seen animals caring for other animals and humans in nature. For hundreds of years, people have said that dolphins saved sailors, and today these stories have evidence.
- (B) Researchers state that animals like dolphins can care for other animals and humans, especially sailors. These stories are being researched today.
- (C) People in science observe animal behavior such as animals caring for other types of animals. Over a hundred years ago, sailors saw dolphins help humans.
- (D) People in science observe animals caring for other animals and humans in nature. Long ago, people wondered if dolphins would save sailors that fell off the boat. Today we know this is true.

- 22** Read paragraph 6 of “Do Animals Have Emotions?”

In 3–5 sentences, paraphrase this paragraph in your own words.

- 23** Read paragraph 8 of “Do Animals Have Emotions?”

In 3–5 sentences, paraphrase this paragraph using your own words.



FOCUS ON LANGUAGE

DIRECTIONS: Complete each sentence with the simple present form of the verb in parentheses.

24 Dogs sometimes _____ (help) people.

25 My dog _____ (be) very intelligent.

DIRECTIONS: Complete each sentence with the present progressive form of the verb in parentheses.

26 Those dolphins _____ (swim) around an injured whale.

27 The injured whale _____ (cry) for help.

28 That chimp _____ (sit) alone because he is sad.

DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct answer.

29 Read the sentence from “Do Animals Have Emotions?”

Scientists believe some other animals also feel sadness and grief over the loss of a group member.

Which words from the sentence help you understand the meaning of *grief*? Choose two answers.

- (A) Scientists
- (B) believe
- (C) animals
- (D) sadness
- (E) loss

30 Read the paragraph from “Do Animals Have Emotions?”

Stories of dogs warning their owners of dangers are not unusual. A pipe breaks, or a fire starts in a house. The family dog runs to the adults. The dog barks and leads them to the problem. What does this tell us about the dog? Is it worried that the family is in danger? Or is it simply responding to upsetting sounds or smell?

Which descriptions from the paragraph help you understand the meaning of *warning*? Choose two answers.

- (A) A pipe breaks
- (B) A fire starts
- (C) runs to the adults
- (D) leads them to the problem
- (E) responding to upsetting sounds or smell

GO ON 

- 31** Read the paragraph from “Do Animals Have Emotions?”

But what about animals that live in the wild? Many scientists observe wild animals in their natural habitats. In recent years, these scientists have concluded that the behavior of wild animals points to one answer: yes, animals can show emotions toward others. For example, researchers report seeing animals mourn when a family member dies. Jane Goodall spent decades observing chimpanzees in the wild. She wrote about a young male chimp whose mother died. Within days of her death, the chimp left the group. He stopped eating and sat alone while staring into the distance. He died just a month after his mother.

Which sentences from the paragraph **best** help you understand the meaning of *mourn*? Choose three answers.

- (A) In recent years, these scientists have concluded that the behavior of wild animals points to one answer: yes, animals can show emotions toward others.
- (B) Jane Goodall spent decades observing chimpanzees in the wild.
- (C) She wrote about a young male chimp whose mother died.
- (D) Within days of her death, the chimp left the group.
- (E) He stopped eating and sat alone while staring into the distance.

DIRECTIONS: Underline the correct word(s).

- 32** Read the sentences from “Do Animals Have Emotions?” Underline two words that help you understand the meaning of *depressed*.

Elephants sometimes place branches and grass on the body of a dead member of the herd. They may even show depressed body language, such as lowering their heads and dropping their ears.

- 33** Read the sentence from “Do Animals Have Emotions?” Underline the word that helps you understand the meaning of *pod*.

In one case, researchers filmed a pod of dolphins as they circled around an injured member of their group.



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Your descriptive paragraph should include:

- a title
- an introduction that describes the character
- 2–3 sentences describing how the character shows empathy, with details that help the reader form a picture in their minds.

Write your paragraph in the space below. Be sure to use correct grammar, punctuation, and spelling.

[illegible]