

Lift FUNDAMENTALS UNIT 2 Assessment



VOCABULARY

DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct answer.

- 1** If a person finds a *solution*, they have found
- (A) a topic to research.
 - (B) an answer to a problem.
 - (C) a partner to work with.
 - (D) a problem that needs to be fixed.
- 2** What does it mean to *figure out* something?
- (A) to try to do something
 - (B) to create something new
 - (C) to find an answer or to understand something
 - (D) to make changes in order to make something better
- 3** A *global* problem affects
- (A) the whole world.
 - (B) parts of the world.
 - (C) one group of people.
 - (D) a group of countries.
- 4** *Youth* are people that are
- (A) adults.
 - (B) teenagers.
 - (C) younger than a year old.
 - (D) older than 65 years old.
- 5** The word *able* describes someone who
- (A) is young and usually a teenager.
 - (B) is older and considered an adult.
 - (C) is likely to do something.
 - (D) can do something.
- 6** The word *information* means
- (A) a difficult problem.
 - (B) answers to a problem.
 - (C) facts about something.
 - (D) a large amount of something.
- 7** A *crowd* is a group that
- (A) has moved to a new location.
 - (B) has fixed a problem.
 - (C) has a small number of people.
 - (D) has a large number of people.
- 8** People who are *creative* will
- (A) make or think of new things.
 - (B) always follow all the rules.
 - (C) be thankful for something.
 - (D) repeat what others are doing.

- 9 An *idea* is
- (A) a group.
 - (B) a secret.
 - (C) a plan.
 - (D) a problem.
- 10 A *riddle* is a type of
- (A) person.
 - (B) book.
 - (C) puzzle.
 - (D) answer.
- 11 Scientists guess / solve / weigh materials to be sure they have the exact amount needed for an experiment.
- 12 Children are interested in nature, and they often figure out / weigh / wonder about things such as why the sky is blue.
- 13 One way to improve / figure out / try our school is to add a garden to make it easier to study plants.
- 14 Students who solve / try / wonder the difficult math problem will receive a prize for finding the correct answer.
- 15 To guess / solve / try something means to make an effort to do it.
- 16 A person may guess / improve / wonder the answer to a math problem, but it is better to work it out carefully.
- 17 If an object is able / creative / huge, it is large and often heavy.
- 18 Reporters may research a(n) crowd / issue / youth to tell people about a problem.

READING

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and answer the questions.

The Golden Ball

Cast of Characters:

Narrator

Eric, a basketball player

Philomena, a basketball player

Abel, a basketball player

Aisha, a basketball player

Ms. Parra, a new teacher

(School recess. Philomena, Aisha, and Abel play basketball with other players. Ms. Parra watches.)

NARRATOR: It's a tale as old as time: someone is left out of a group event and causes trouble between friends. (shakes head) It will take a creative solution to get out of this mess.

ERIC: (walks up to the players carrying a golden basketball) Ms. Parra, I know you said I can't join the game because there are already too many people on the court. I know, I know, you don't want anyone to get hurt. I understand. (holds out the basketball to the other players, smiling a little) My dad bought this golden ball for me because he thinks I'm the best player. But since I'm not playing today, I'll give it to the most important player. I'm sure you won't have any problem deciding who that is. (sarcastically) Enjoy the game!

(Eric tosses the basketball over his shoulder into the crowd and sits on a bench looking angry. Philomena, Aisha, and Abel all want the golden ball and move to the front of the group. Aisha grabs the ball.)

PHILOMENA: Eric thinks I should have the ball, Aisha. Don't be jealous. Everyone knows I was the best basketball player on my team last year, and I have the trophies to prove it.

AISHA: Wait a minute. I practice with my older brothers almost every day, and they're incredible. They could play professionally. So I'm definitely better than you, Philomena.

ABEL: (grabbing the ball out of Aisha's hands) Hang on! I practice with real professionals at basketball camp every summer. There's no doubt that I'm the best player in the school.

(Philomena takes the ball from Abel and goes up to Ms. Parra.)

GO ON 

PHILOMENA: Ms. Parra, we have an issue. Everyone thinks they deserve the ball when it should clearly go to me.

(Everyone argues loudly.)

MS. PARRA: If everyone can calm down, I'm sure we can all come to an agreement. Just give me a moment to figure out the best way to solve this.

NARRATOR: Ms. Parra recalls a similar situation from before. She knows Eric was trying to cause trouble because he couldn't play. She has to find a way to bring the group back together.

(Ms. Parra holds out her hands for the ball; Philomena gives it to her. Ms. Parra spins it on one finger.)

MS. PARRA: When I was your age, I thought I was the best basketball player in the world. (passes the ball to Abel, who passes it back) Looking back, I realize now that I barely knew the basics of the game. You never know how much you can improve until you actually take the time to do it. (shoots the ball cleanly through the net)

AISHA: Wow, Ms. Parra, you're really good.

MS. PARRA: Thanks. I miss playing professionally, but being a teacher is pretty awesome, too. (laughs at students' surprised expressions) Mostly, I miss being with my teammates. It didn't matter who scored the most points or had the most assists; all that mattered was who was working the hardest.

ABEL: So you're saying that our most important player is the person who tries the hardest during each game?

(Ms. Parra nods. The players consider the idea, then nod in agreement.)

PHILOMENA: I think you're our most important player today, Ms. Parra, so you keep the ball until tomorrow.

MS. PARRA: Thanks, Philomena. (motions for Eric to join the group) And tomorrow we'll work on a solution that gives everyone time to play.



- 19** Read the sentences from “The Golden Ball.”

NARRATOR: It's a tale as old as time:
someone is left out of a group event and
causes trouble between friends. (shakes head)
It will take a creative solution to get out of
this mess.

What information does the narrator provide in "The Golden Ball"?

- ☐ A the cast of characters
☐ B the time of the play
☐ C the conflict or problem in the play
☐ D the actions of the characters

- 20** Which character solves the conflict or problem in “The Golden Ball”?

- ☐ A Narrator
☐ B Eric
☐ C Philomena
☐ D Ms. Parra

- 21** Which is a stage direction in “The Golden Ball”?

- ☐ A Wow, Ms. Parra, you're really good.
☐ B It's a tale as old as time
☐ C motions for Eric to join the group
☐ D Cast of Characters

- 22** In 3–5 sentences, explain what Eric’s lines of dialogue in “The Golden Ball” tell you about him as a character.

[illegible]

- 23** In 3–5 sentences, explain why a narrator was included in this play.

[illegible]

FOCUS ON LANGUAGE

DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct answer.

24 Read the sentence.

Does anyone have any information about the new basketball coach?

Which word in the sentences is a noncount noun?

- (A) anyone
- (B) information
- (C) new
- (D) coach

25 Read the sentences from "The Golden Ball."

Eric thinks I should have the ball, Aisha.
Don't be jealous. Everyone knows I was the best basketball player on my team last year, and I have the trophies to prove it.

Which word in the sentences is a count noun?

- (A) jealous
- (B) everyone
- (C) best
- (D) trophies

26 Which is the correct verb to use with the count noun *dogs*?

- (A) runs
- (B) jump
- (C) swims
- (D) has

27 Which is the correct verb to use with the noncount noun *fruit*?

- (A) spoil
- (B) are
- (C) weigh
- (D) tastes

28 Which are the correct verbs to use with the count noun *boat*? Choose three answers.

- (A) sails
- (B) sail
- (C) go
- (D) goes
- (E) is

29 Read the sentences from "The Golden Ball."

PHILOMENA: Ms. Parra, we have an issue.
Everyone thinks they deserve the ball when it should clearly go to me.

Which problem/solution word is used in the sentences?

- (A) have
- (B) issue
- (C) thinks
- (D) deserve



30 Read the sentences from “The Golden Ball.”

MS. PARRA: Thanks, Philomena. (motions for Eric to join the group) And tomorrow we’ll work on a solution that gives everyone time to play.

Which word suggests that the group will try to find an answer to a problem?

- (A) motions
- (B) solution
- (C) gives
- (D) time

31 Read the sentence.

Most ice hockey sticks and skates were designed for men, so they are often too big for women or girls.

Which conjunction or connecting word signals a problem in the sentence?

- (A) and
- (B) for
- (C) so
- (D) or

32 Read the sentences.

The students researched how they could fight climate change. They came up with several ideas that would teach the community about recycling and improve people’s understanding of how to help the environment.

Which words signal a solution in the sentences? Choose two answers.

- (A) fight
- (B) ideas
- (C) and
- (D) improve
- (E) environment

33 Read the sentences from “The Golden Ball.”

MS. PARRA: If everyone can calm down, I’m sure we can all come to an agreement. Just give me a moment to figure out the best way to solve this.

Which problem/solution words are used in the sentences? Choose three answers.

- (A) calm
- (B) agreement
- (C) give
- (D) figure out
- (E) solve

34 Read the paragraph.

Leaders from many nations met in Scotland in 2021 to discuss the climate. Scientists’ observations made on and above the Earth show that our climate is significantly changing. Human activities are the main cause of these changes. The effects of climate change can be catastrophic for people, causing many people to lose their homes to floods and fires. Climate change has also been harmful to the land, causing the loss of beaches and jungles. Finally, changes in the climate have been terrible for plant and animal life and their habitats. Temperature changes have caused plant loss, which has led to animal loss.

Which words from the text help you understand the meaning of *catastrophic*? Choose two answers.

- (A) observations
- (B) changing
- (C) main
- (D) harmful
- (E) terrible

35 Read the paragraph.

Leaders from many nations met in Scotland in 2021 to discuss the climate. Scientists' observations made on and above the Earth show that our climate is significantly changing. Human activities are the main cause of these changes. The effects of climate change can be catastrophic for people, causing many people to lose their homes to floods and fires. Climate change has also been harmful to the land, causing the loss of beaches and jungles. Finally, changes in the climate have been terrible for plant and animal life and their habitats. Temperature changes have caused plant loss, which has led to animal loss.

Which questions would help the reader to understand the effects of climate change in the sentences? Choose three answers.

- ☐ (A) How has climate change affected people?
- ☐ (B) What observations show the climate is significantly changing?
- ☐ (C) Who met in 2021 to discuss the climate?
- ☐ (D) What changes to the land have been caused by climate change?
- ☐ (E) How has plant loss changed animal life?

36 Read the paragraph.

Leaders from many nations met in Scotland in 2021 to discuss the climate. Scientists' observations made on and above the Earth show that our climate is significantly changing. Human activities are the main cause of these changes. The effects of climate change can be catastrophic for people, causing many people to lose their homes to floods and fires. Climate change has also been harmful to the land, causing the loss of beaches and jungles. Finally, changes in the climate have been terrible for plant and animal life and their habitats. Temperature changes have caused plant loss, which has led to animal loss.

Write two *wh-* (*who, what, when, where, why*) or *how* questions that will help you better understand how scientists are studying climate change.



WRITING

- 37** Write an expository text. Describe a problem that students your age commonly face, such as school starting too early or having too much homework. The text should include:
- a title that gives a clue about the problem
 - an introduction that describes the problem and how it affects students
 - sentences that describe a possible solution with details
 - problem/solution signal words
 - a concluding sentence that states the impact or benefit of the solution.

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

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.