

Lift FUNDAMENTALS UNIT 3 Assessment



VOCABULARY

DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct answer.

- 1** What is a *decision*?
- (A) a choice you make after thinking about it
 - (B) the act of moving from one place to another
 - (C) a way of remembering something
 - (D) the act of doing something again
- 2** When people *disagree*, they
- (A) do not know each other well.
 - (B) do not know what is happening.
 - (C) do not have the same opinion.
 - (D) are not worried about anything.
- 3** An *experience* is something that
- (A) a person doesn't want to do but they do it anyway.
 - (B) a person imagines or pictures in their mind.
 - (C) happens when a person is not expecting it to.
 - (D) happens to a person and affects how they feel or act.
- 4** A person's *perspective* is how they
- (A) view something.
 - (B) respond to change.
 - (C) handle stress.
 - (D) learn new things.
- 5** What is a *reason*?
- (A) a way of thinking about something
 - (B) an idea in someone's mind
 - (C) a description of an event
 - (D) a statement that explains someone's actions or thoughts
- 6** When an animal is *alive*, it
- (A) starts and stops.
 - (B) can breathe and move.
 - (C) does not think.
 - (D) has been around for a long time.
- 7** Something that is *dangerous* is
- (A) safe but scary to do.
 - (B) likely to hurt someone.
 - (C) difficult to understand.
 - (D) simple and easy to do.
- 8** The word *dead* means
- (A) not alive anymore.
 - (B) breathing slowly.
 - (C) not moving.
 - (D) very boring.

GO ON 

- 9 Something you can use to catch fish is
- (A) a reason.
 - (B) a lifeguard.
 - (C) a net.
 - (D) the water.
- 10 To *save* means
- (A) to live.
 - (B) to rescue.
 - (C) to use.
 - (D) to discuss.
- 11 When something is done importantly / correctly / differently, it is done in a way that is not the same.
- 12 When you borrow / buy / return something from someone, you use it and then give it back.
- 13 A musical performance is called a concert / drama / play.
- 14 Going to movies, watching shows, and attending sporting events are all forms of attention / entertainment / experiment.
- 15 An *experiment* is
- (A) an unusual animal.
 - (B) a math problem.
 - (C) a scientific test.
 - (D) an educational game.
- 16 To *notice* something means
- (A) to think about it a lot.
 - (B) to give it to other people.
 - (C) to think it is interesting.
 - (D) to become aware of it.
- 17 What does *recognize* mean?
- (A) to look at something closely
 - (B) to remember something when you see it
 - (C) to do very well at something
 - (D) to use something in a different way
- 18 A feeling of appreciation for someone or something is called
- (A) happiness.
 - (B) excitement.
 - (C) respect.
 - (D) interest.

READING

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and answer the questions.

The Scoop on Bike and Scooter Sharing Programs

- 1 Large cities struggle with heavy traffic and air pollution. One solution is to use bikes and scooters instead of cars for short trips. City-wide bike and scooter sharing programs help to make these nonpolluting vehicles available to everyone.
- 2 For example, the city of Hangzhou in China faced serious problems with air quality. Most of the unhealthy pollution came from cars. In 2008, city officials tackled the problem by starting China's first bike-sharing program. This program allowed people to borrow bikes for short trips. The program was a great success: by reducing traffic, it helped reduce pollution.
- 3 Beijing and other Chinese cities followed Hangzhou's example. However, these bike-sharing programs faced some problems. For example, not everyone could find a bike when they needed one. In large cities, the bike parking stations were often too far apart. Use of shared bikes dropped. Bike-sharing companies went out of business, and piles of unused bikes landed in city dumps.
- 4 City governments looked for solutions to their bike-sharing problems. Some college students in Beijing found that GPS location-tracking satellites helped provide a solution to the problem of parking stations. With GPS and a smartphone app, a person could find, pick up, and drop off a bike almost anywhere. By 2017, millions of GPS-equipped bikes were back on the streets of Chinese cities. As bike sharing became popular again, air quality across China again improved measurably.
- 5 GPS sharing programs have spread to cities around the world. Shared vehicles now include electric scooters. E-scooters are very popular in Singapore, where the heat makes walking long distances hard. In the United States, a company in Santa Monica, California, picked up the e-scooter idea in 2017. Many cities around the world now embrace e-scooter sharing—with some caution.
- 6 Electric shared vehicles bring a new challenge: safety. A series of accidents and injuries showed that e-scooters were dangerous for pedestrians. So at the start of 2020, Singapore made a law that people could not use motor vehicles on walking paths. Other locations have since made new safety rules to protect walkers. Meanwhile, muscle-powered bikes continue to reduce pollution.
- 7 Bike sharing is truly going global. In fact, the United Nations Environment's Share the Ride Programme is helping countries to become more bike friendly. The smarter and safer shared rides get, the more they will benefit the planet.

GO ON 

19 What is the topic of “The Scoop on Bike and Scooter Sharing Programs”?

- (A) bicycle and scooter sharing programs
- (B) bicycle and scooter safety issues
- (C) solving air pollution problems
- (D) the advantages of using GPS

20 What is the central idea of “The Scoop on Bike and Scooter Sharing Programs”?

- (A) Cities with large populations have problems with traffic and pollution because of the number of cars that are on the roads.
- (B) Bike sharing programs have been around for a long time and have experienced many problems.
- (C) GPS technology uses satellites to track locations and allows people to discover where things are using an app on their phones.
- (D) Bike and scooter sharing programs are good for the environment and have greatly improved over the years.

21 Which sentence from “The Scoop on Bike and Scooter Sharing Programs” supports the idea that bike sharing programs help reduce air pollution?

- (A) Large cities struggle with heavy traffic and air pollution. (paragraph 1)
- (B) For example, the city of Hangzhou in China faced serious problems with air quality. (paragraph 2)
- (C) The program was a great success: by reducing traffic, it helped reduce pollution. (paragraph 2)
- (D) Beijing and other Chinese cities followed Hangzhou’s example. (paragraph 3)

22 Read paragraph 6 of “The Scoop on Bike and Scooter Sharing Programs.”

In 3–5 sentences, explain how the paragraph develops a central idea of the passage. Use details from the passage to support your response.

23 Read paragraphs 3 and 4 of “The Scoop on Bike and Scooter Sharing Programs.”

In 3–5 sentences, describe the details supporting the idea that GPS technology changed the bicycle and scooter sharing programs.



READING

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and answer the questions.

A Park Everyone Can Enjoy

- 1 Fernanda took a deep breath. She glanced around at the crowded town council meeting. Her friends sat in the row beside her, but other seats were filled with people she didn't know.
- 2 "You'll be great," her friend Diana whispered.
- 3 Fernanda hoped she was right.
- 4 The council had called this meeting to hear plans for a new park. A woman named Ana Fuentes had given a piece of land to the town. Fernanda and her friends had put together an idea, and Fernanda would present it.
- 5 "Fernanda Peña?" said the mayor.
- 6 At the sound of her name, Fernanda sprang out of her seat.
- 7 "Thank you," she said. "My friends and I would like the council to use the land to create a skatepark. Skateboarding on town sidewalks can be dangerous. A skatepark would give kids and adults a safe place to ride their skateboards. Thank you."
- 8 Fernanda settled back into her seat. Diana gave her a high five.
- 9 "And now," said the mayor, "we'll hear a proposal from Ms. María Olivera."
- 10 Ms. Olivera? Really? Fernanda turned toward the woman who now rose to speak to the city council.
- 11 Ms. Olivera was Fernanda's neighbor. When Fernanda was little, Ms. Olivera had taken care of her after school, and she'd given Fernanda violin lessons.
- 12 "I represent a group," said Ms. Olivera, "that would like the new Ana Fuentes Park to benefit everyone who loves music."
- 13 Fernanda swallowed. She knew how much music meant to Ms. Olivera. She often gave free violin lessons to kids who couldn't pay. She thought all children should be able to discover the joy of music. Fernanda felt uncomfortable disagreeing with someone as nice as Ms. Olivera.
- 14 "Ana Fuentes was a great supporter of music," Ms. Olivera continued. "She funded concerts and gave money for school band uniforms. To honor her, we believe the town should build a bandstand where musicians can play, with a large plaza where people can listen and dance."
- 15 When Ms. Olivera finished, the audience applauded, and Fernanda found herself applauding with them.
- 16 "Why are you clapping?" Diana whispered. "We disagree with her!"
- 17 "I don't want to be impolite," Fernanda whispered back.

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- 18 The mayor announced that the council would soon make their decision. As the meeting ended, Fernanda wondered if Ms. Olivera was disappointed that she and Fernanda wanted different kinds of parks.
- 19 But as she thought about this, she had an idea. She moved through the crowd to find Ms. Olivera before she left the meeting. She reached her at the door and explained her idea.
- 20 “That might just work,” said Ms. Olivera with a smile. “I always knew you were clever, Fernanda Peña!”
- 21 The next week, the council held their meeting outdoors, on the land Ana Fuentes had given for the park. Ms. Olivera and her mariachi band stood on one side, wearing embroidered skirts and silver-trimmed sombreros, and holding instruments. Fernanda and her friends stood on the other, wearing pads and helmets, and holding skateboards.
- 22 The audience sat in chairs before them, whispering. Fernanda heard someone say, “Are they holding a competition?”
- 23 As Ms. Olivera’s band began playing, Fernanda and her friends began to skate—turning, twisting, and performing tricks in time to the music. When the music rose, the skaters’ moves became trickier.
- 24 The audience clapped along. “They’re *not* competing,” someone said. “They’re working together!”
- 25 As the music came to an end, the skaters finished. Fernanda rode toward the center to meet Ms. Olivera.
- 26 “We propose,” Fernanda told the council, “that the town build a bandstand and a plaza for dancing—”
- 27 “—surrounded by a skatepark,” said Ms. Olivera, “so kids and adults have a safe place to skate.”
- 28 The audience cheered, and the mayor nodded.
- 29 “That’s an excellent proposal,” said the mayor. “It would make Ana Fuentes Park a place everyone can enjoy.”

DIRECTIONS: Identify the part of the plot from “A Park Everyone Can Enjoy.” Two are not used.

exposition	climax	resolution
rising action	falling action	

- 24 _____ Fernanda and Ms. Olivera present their park ideas to the town council. Fernanda and her friends would like the council to build a skatepark. Ms. Olivera would like the council to build a park for people who love music. Fernanda doesn’t like the idea of disagreeing with Ms. Olivera, so she comes up with a new idea for the park that she shares with Ms. Olivera.

- 25 _____ The town council likes the new idea presented by Fernanda and Ms. Olivera, and they decide to build a bandstand with a plaza surrounded by a skatepark.

- 26 _____ The people from the town meet to hear the town’s decision about what kind of park they are going to build. They think Fernanda and her friends, and Ms. Olivera and her band are going to have a competition.

GO ON 

FOCUS ON LANGUAGE

DIRECTIONS: Complete the chart.

27 Write each preposition in the correct category.

away from in into on out of toward

Prepositions of Place	Prepositions of Direction

DIRECTIONS: Use the prepositions in the box to complete each sentence. One preposition is not used.

in on into toward away from out of

28 My father boiled a pot of water

_____ the stove.

29 I put pasta _____ the boiling

water and made sure the water splashed

_____ me.

30 After the pasta was cooked, my dad poured the

water _____ the pot.

31 I added sauce to the pasta _____

the pot, and then dinner was ready!

DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct answer.

32 What is the meaning of *dishonest*?

- (A) very honest
- (B) the act of being honest
- (C) not honest
- (D) a person who is honest

33 What is the meaning of *imperfect*?

- (A) not perfect
- (B) more perfect
- (C) perfect again
- (D) the state of being perfect

34 What is the meaning of *inexpensive*?

- (A) too expensive
- (B) not expensive
- (C) without expense
- (D) beyond expense

35 Which word means “not connected”?

- (A) disconnected
- (B) interconnected
- (C) misconnected
- (D) reconnected

36 Which word means “not cooked”?

- (A) overcooked
- (B) precooked
- (C) recooked
- (D) uncooked



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