

# Lift FUNDAMENTALS UNIT 7 Assessment



## VOCABULARY

**DIRECTIONS:** Choose the correct answer.

- 1** Students who want to *concentrate* on a project will
- (A) study the topic of the project.
  - (B) make the project smaller.
  - (C) ask others to help complete the project.
  - (D) focus their attention on the project.
- 2** When hikers *wander*, they are
- (A) building a new campsite.
  - (B) cooking food outdoors.
  - (C) walking without a place to go.
  - (D) running quickly toward something.
- 3** *Stress* is a state of
- (A) worry.
  - (B) sadness.
  - (C) calm.
  - (D) excitement.
- 4** When a person has good *health*, they are
- (A) feeling sick.
  - (B) feeling well.
  - (C) without friends.
  - (D) without worry.
- 5** The word *lonely* describes someone who is
- (A) calm about the future.
  - (B) fearful about the future.
  - (C) worried about their problems.
  - (D) sad from being without other people.
- 6** *Despair* is a feeling of
- (A) calm.
  - (B) anger.
  - (C) sadness.
  - (D) excitement.
- 7** When a person is *anxious* about trying something new, they feel
- (A) happy.
  - (B) angry.
  - (C) fearful.
  - (D) interested.
- 8** When park rangers *protect* animals, they are
- (A) counting the number of animals.
  - (B) putting animals in a small area.
  - (C) studying the actions of animals.
  - (D) keeping animals from being harmed.

- 9 If you *reduce* the sugar in a recipe, you
- (A) add more sugar.
  - (B) use less sugar.
  - (C) replace the sugar.
  - (D) stop using sugar.
- 10 When writing an essay, students should find *research* that is
- (A) a study of the topic.
  - (B) a poem about the topic.
  - (C) a fictional story about the topic.
  - (D) someone's opinion on the topic.
- 11 A person's health / mood / stress is how they feel now.
- 12 People feel despair / lonely / pleasure when they feel happy about an event.
- 13 Mental / Lonely / Physical health has to do with the mind.
- 14 A quiet, calm area near the pond gave the hikers a feeling of anxiety / despair / peace.
- 15 Anxious / Lonely / Wild animals live in nature and are not pets.
- 16 If an athlete has a(n) anxious / mental / physical injury, part of their body has been hurt.
- 17 Something that causes illness is a benefit / disease / mood.
- 18 One benefit / health / stress of being in nature is feeling happier.

READING

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

**Afternoon on a Hill**

- 1 I will be the gladdest thing  
Under the sun!  
I will touch a hundred flowers  
And not pick one.
- 2 I will look at cliffs and clouds  
With quiet eyes,  
Watch the wind bow down the grass,  
And the grass rise.
- 3 And when lights begin to show  
Up from the town,  
I will mark which must be mine,  
And then start down.

—Edna St. Vincent Millay



**19** How many stanzas are in “Afternoon on a Hill”?

- ☐ (A) one
- ☐ (B) three
- ☐ (C) six
- ☐ (D) twelve

**20** Read the lines from “Afternoon on a Hill.”

Watch the wind bow down the grass,  
And the grass rise.

Why might the poet use repetition in these lines?

- ☐ (A) to show the power of the wind
- ☐ (B) to emphasize the color of the grass
- ☐ (C) to stress that the reader should watch the wind
- ☐ (D) to call attention to the grass and how it changes

**21** Read the lines from “Afternoon on a Hill.”

I will be the gladdest thing  
Under the sun!  
I will touch a hundred flowers  
And not pick one.

Which word has a rhyme in these lines?

- ☐ (A) thing
- ☐ (B) sun
- ☐ (C) flowers
- ☐ (D) pick

**22** In 3–5 sentences, describe three images in “Afternoon on a Hill.” Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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**23** In 3–5 sentences, describe three experiences the narrator hopes to have in “Afternoon on a Hill.” Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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**GO ON** 

**READING**

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

## Protect the Green Carpet

- 1 The Amazon rainforest is the largest forest in the world. It is even bigger than Europe! When seen from the air, the Amazon looks like a green carpet covering the land. It is important to protect the Amazon rainforest, which is made up of thousands of different plants and trees, because it is an important source of plant and animal life and rain for the world.
- 2 By protecting the Amazon, we protect important plant species. This single rainforest contains thousands of species, and this variety has many benefits. Many Amazonian plants provide food. For example, cacao and vanilla plants grow wild there. Many crops also grow in the shade of the trees. Additionally, plants from the rainforest have been used in medicines. Seventy percent of plants that fight cancer are found in rainforests like the Amazon.
- 3 Protecting the Amazon also protects animals. Many species of animals in the rainforest are endangered. If the Amazon is destroyed, animals like jaguars, giant otters, and spider monkeys could be lost. These species need the dense trees and plants of the rainforest to survive. When we reduce rainforests, we lose animals.
- 4 Another reason to protect the rainforest is to protect rainfall. Research shows that rainforests are important to the planet's water cycle. Forests pull water from the air, and the water condenses into rain. The Amazon rainforest produces over 50% of the rain in South America. Destruction of the rainforest decreases rain. In fact, scientists warn that the Amazon is in danger of turning into a grassland because of the decrease in the amount of rain falling there. The loss of the Amazon rainforest could even affect water supplies worldwide.
- 5 The Amazon rainforest is more than just a beautiful green carpet. It is home to an amazing variety of plants and animals. The trees of the Amazon rainforest help keep rain falling. We need to protect our green carpet.

GO ON

**24** Read paragraph 2 of “Protect the Green Carpet.”

Which is the claim in the paragraph?

- (A) Cacao and vanilla plants grow wild in the Amazon.
- (B) Seventy percent of plants that fight cancer are found in rainforests.
- (C) The Amazon rainforest contains thousands of different species.
- (D) Protecting the Amazon is an important way to protect plants.

**25** Read paragraph 3 of “Protect the Green Carpet.”

Which is the claim in the paragraph?

- (A) Protecting the Amazon also protects animals.
- (B) Many species of animals in the Amazon are endangered.
- (C) Animals need the dense trees and plants of the rainforest to survive.
- (D) Animals like jaguars, giant otters, and spider monkeys could be lost.

**26** Read paragraph 4 of “Protect the Green Carpet.”

Which is a statistic in the paragraph?

- (A) Forests pull water from the air.
- (B) Research shows that rainforests are important to the planet’s water cycle.
- (C) The Amazon rainforest produces over 50% of the rain in South America.
- (D) The loss of the Amazon rainforest could affect water supplies worldwide.

**27** Read paragraph 4 of “Protect the Green Carpet.”

In 3–5 sentences, identify the claim in the paragraph and the evidence that supports the claim.

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**28** In 3–5 sentences, state the main claim of “Protect the Green Carpet.” Then identify three reasons from the text that support the claim.

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## FOCUS ON LANGUAGE

**DIRECTIONS:** Choose the correct answer.

- 29** Which are compound sentences? Choose two answers.
- (A) When we reduce rainforests, we lose animals.
  - (B) Forests pull water from the air, and the water condenses into rain.
  - (C) Animals like jaguars, giant otters, and spider monkeys could be lost.
  - (D) Some animals need the dense trees and plants of the rainforest to survive.
  - (E) The rainforest contains thousands of species, and this variety has many benefits.
- 30** Which are complex sentences? Choose two answers.
- (A) I will be the gladdest thing under the sun!
  - (B) I will touch a hundred flowers, and I will not pick one.
  - (C) I will look at cliffs and clouds with quiet eyes.
  - (D) After the wind blows, I will see the grass rise.
  - (E) I will look at the town when the lights come on.
- 31** Which are subordinating conjunctions used in complex sentences? Choose three answers.
- (A) when
  - (B) because
  - (C) if
  - (D) but
  - (E) yet

- 32** Read the sentences.

We got responses to our questions. Then we presented the results to the group.

Which correctly combines the sentences and keeps the same meaning?

- (A) We got responses to our questions, but we presented the results to the group.
- (B) If we got responses to our questions, we presented the results to the group.
- (C) We got responses to our questions, yet we presented the results to the group.
- (D) After we got responses to our questions, we presented the results to the group.

- 33** Read the sentences.

I reviewed the report. I have some questions for you.

Which correctly combines the sentences and keeps the same meaning?

- (A) I reviewed the report, and I have some questions for you.
- (B) I reviewed the report, yet I have some questions for you.
- (C) If I reviewed the report, I have some questions for you.
- (D) When I reviewed the report, I have some questions for you.

**34** Read the lines from “Afternoon on a Hill.”

I will be the gladdest thing  
Under the sun!  
I will touch a hundred flowers  
And not pick one.

Which word in the lines creates positive feelings?

- (A) gladdest
- (B) thing
- (C) Under
- (D) hundred

**35** Read the lines from “Afternoon on a Hill.”

I will look at cliffs and clouds  
With quiet eyes,  
Watch the wind bow down the grass,  
And the grass rise.

Which word in the lines creates a feeling of calm?

- (A) cliffs
- (B) quiet
- (C) eyes
- (D) rise

**36** Read the lines from “Afternoon on a Hill.”

And when lights begin to show  
Up from the town,  
I will mark which must be mine,  
And then start down.

Why might the poet have chosen the verb *mark* in the poem?

- (A) to stress the beauty of the lights
- (B) to explain that she is walking down the hill
- (C) to show that she has something written down
- (D) to show that she will look for light from her house

**37** Think about the title of the poem, “Afternoon on a Hill.”

Why might the poet have chosen the noun *hill*?

- (A) to show she disliked climbing
- (B) to show that nature is important
- (C) to show that she had a view of things around her
- (D) to show that she had to look up toward the town

**DIRECTIONS:** Answer the question.

**38** In 2–3 sentences, identify two words in “Afternoon on a Hill” that create positive feelings. Then explain why the poet may have chosen each word.

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## WRITING

- 39** Write an argumentative paragraph that states your point of view on an issue. Try to persuade other people to agree with you. You could write about a new program you would like to see in your school, a way your school could help protect nature, or another issue you care about.

Your paragraph should:

- include a title that shares your opinion
- make a claim about the issue that states your point of view
- state two reasons for the claim, with evidence that supports each reason
- have a concluding statement that summarizes your point of view.

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

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.