

Lift FUNDAMENTALS UNIT 8 Assessment



VOCABULARY

DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct answer.

- 1 A speaker that can access the internet is called a complicated / normal / smart speaker.
- 2 If the television is too loud, you can adjust / design / divide the volume with a remote.
- 3 A modern / complicated / social person likes spending time with and talking to others.
- 4 When you have to make an important decision, you should consider / create / divide the facts.
- 5 Websites require passwords in order to protect users' passion / privacy / style.
- 6 An *architect* is a person who
 - (A) plans buildings.
 - (B) serves food.
 - (C) writes books.
 - (D) tests computers.
- 7 What does the word *style* mean?
 - (A) the separate parts of a whole
 - (B) a particular form or design
 - (C) a solution to a problem
 - (D) the last available seat
- 8 The word *modern* describes something
 - (A) unknown.
 - (B) electrical.
 - (C) beautiful.
 - (D) new.
- 9 The word *elegant* means
 - (A) global and important.
 - (B) graceful and attractive.
 - (C) mysterious and interesting.
 - (D) long and confusing.
- 10 The verb *design* means
 - (A) to manage a private business.
 - (B) to act as if something good will happen.
 - (C) to plan out how something will be built.
 - (D) to explain how something complex happens.

11 Something that is *normal* is

- (A) old.
- (B) usual.
- (C) expensive.
- (D) important.

12 The verb *divide* means

- (A) to receive a fair amount of something.
- (B) to question a choice.
- (C) to begin something again.
- (D) to separate into parts.

13 The *suburbs* are located near

- (A) a city.
- (B) a lake.
- (C) mountains.
- (D) an ocean.

14 An *artistic* person is good at

- (A) building large houses.
- (B) making beautiful things.
- (C) doing math.
- (D) solving complex problems.

15 If directions are *complicated*, they are

- (A) extremely short.
- (B) labeled clearly.
- (C) written in order.
- (D) hard to understand.

16 If you *create* something, you

- (A) hide it.
- (B) make it.
- (C) sell it.
- (D) open it.

17 The word *passion* means

- (A) a very strong liking or interest.
- (B) not being active.
- (C) accepting something without argument.
- (D) relating to newer things or ideas.

18 Something that is *incredible* is

- (A) difficult to photograph.
- (B) unlikely to happen again.
- (C) difficult to believe.
- (D) offensive or upsetting.

GO ON 

READING

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and answer the questions.

Making Moves for Oliver

- 1 “What do we do now?” James says to himself. He stares at the huge coffee table. Emma, the youngest, is busy picking things up from the floor. Dad had asked them to prepare the house for Oliver, James’s younger brother. Oliver would only be in a wheelchair for a few weeks. The whole family would need to adjust to make him more comfortable.
- 2 The coffee table had always been too big, but Dad didn’t care. He loved how the elegant lines matched his modern style. Until Oliver hurt both his legs in soccer practice, the table’s size hadn’t been a problem. Now, James can’t create wide enough paths between it and the rest of the furniture.
- 3 The table must move, but where? It won’t fit in any of the other rooms, and they can’t put it outside. James stares at the table and sighs. With no ideas, he decides to work on Oliver’s room.

- 4 I don’t like cleaning up other people’s messes, not even my own family’s. I don’t have a choice, though. Being the youngest means I always have the worst jobs. Now I’m picking up James’s clothes and Oliver’s uniforms and sports equipment.
- 5 James is supposed to prepare the house, but he was just staring at the living room. Now, he’s pushing the bed around Oliver’s room as if one wall would be better than another.
- 6 I ask James how else I can help. Dad said I’m James’s helper. That was a nice way of saying James is in charge. We walk into the living room, and James points at the coffee table.
- 7 “We need to find somewhere else to put that,” he says.
- 8 “How wide do the paths need to be?” I ask. James shrugs and says they need to be wide enough for a wheelchair. With a sigh, I look up the information online and find a tape measure in the drawer.
- 9 James is making this more complicated than it needs to be. “The couch only needs to move forward a few inches,” I explain. “If we push Dad’s chair over, too, Oliver will have a spot for his wheelchair. Dad’s chair is best for Oliver to sit in since it’s the tallest. We can push the coffee table forward and have room in front of the couch.”
- 10 “That could work,” James says. “We can always move the table back if we need to reach the TV.”

GO ON 

- 11 “It’s a smart TV connected to a smart speaker that you can control from your smartphone. I think we’ll be okay!” I say.

- 12 Dad rolls Oliver up the temporary ramp to the front door. Once inside, Dad talks about the drive through the suburbs. He pushes Oliver in front of the couch with ease. Then he parks Oliver’s wheelchair next to his chair in the space James and Emma created. With a little help, Oliver moves into Dad’s chair. James and Emma both smile to themselves when Oliver pulls out his phone and turns on the TV.

- 19** In the first section of “Making Moves for Oliver,” readers learn from the narration what Emma / James / Oliver thinks and feels.

- 20** Read the sentences from “Making Moves for Oliver.” Underline the words that indicate the point of view.

I ask James how else I can help. . . . We walk into the living room, and James points at the coffee table.

- 21** The third section of “Making Moves for Oliver” uses _____-person point of view.

- 22** In 3–5 sentences, tell how the point of view shifts from the second to the third sections of “Making Moves for Oliver.” Identify clues from the story that help you figure out the shift in point of view.

- 23** In 3–5 sentences, explain which point of view provides you with the most information about a character’s thoughts and feelings. Include evidence from the text to support your answer.

GO ON 

READING

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and answer the questions.

Green Bridges: A Good Investment

- 1 Every year, thousands of animals are killed as they try to cross busy highways. Experts say cars crash into animals over 1 million times per year. Car repairs and physical injuries then cost over \$8 billion a year. Along one highway in the United States, 98 deer, 3 moose, 2 elk, and a mountain lion were killed by cars.
- 2 Highways are dangerous barriers for wildlife. They divide habitats. Highways can also interrupt mating patterns and cut off food supplies. In these ways, they affect ecosystems as a whole.
- 3 Many countries have found a smart solution to this problem: green bridges. Green bridges are designed so wildlife can cross highways safely. By giving animals safe paths over or under the highways, the bridges help animals avoid cars. They preserve habitats and mating patterns. They allow animals to move around as they normally would.
- 4 The earliest animal bridge was built in France in the 1950s. Since then, wildlife crossings have spread worldwide. Germany and the Netherlands started building green bridges in 1988. The Netherlands now has over 600 crossings. The longest is 800 meters.
- 5 Green bridges are helping a variety of species. Studies examining worldwide highway deaths show that green bridges save both money and lives—for humans and animals. They decrease traffic accidents dramatically. In Flagstaff, Arizona, USA, where they built more than a dozen green bridges, accidents with elk decreased by 90 percent.
- 6 One of the most modern and studied green bridges is in Banff, Canada. It crosses over the Trans-Canada Highway. In just one two-mile stretch, crashes with animals dropped from 12 to 2 a year. Over \$100,000 in costs was saved.
- 7 One study examined 56 green bridges across the world. It found that green bridges not only connect habitats, but they also provide homes for animals. The study also found that green bridges allow birds to travel more freely. Twice as many birds flew over one green bridge than over the road.
- 8 Some critics argue these bridges avoid the larger problem: overpopulation of humans and too many cars. They say we are only protecting land that belonged to the animals before we changed it. They argue that we should be reducing the spread of suburbs and highways instead. Others claim green bridges are simply too expensive. Designing a green bridge costs millions. Repair costs add up as well.
- 9 Really, the question is: how much are we willing to invest in protecting wildlife? Given how many studies show benefits to wildlife and humans, green bridges appear to work. It's not complicated. Green bridges help preserve our natural world. The cost seems small to save animals and their habitats.

GO ON 

- 24** Read paragraph 1 of “Green Bridges: A Good Investment.”

Which inferences does the information in this paragraph support? Choose two answers.

- ☐ (A) Mountain lions are the least affected by car crashes overall.
- ☐ (B) People and animals are both negatively affected by crashes.
- ☐ (C) Some highways are more likely to have animals crossing than others.
- ☐ (D) Car crashes with wildlife are a huge problem that should be addressed.
- ☐ (E) The United States has more crashes than other countries around the world.

- 25** Read paragraph 4 of “Green Bridges: A Good Investment.”

Which inference does the information in this paragraph support?

- ☐ (A) Europe needs more green bridges than other continents.
- ☐ (B) The Netherlands’ animal population is one of the world’s highest.
- ☐ (C) Green bridges cost less to build in Europe than in the Americas.
- ☐ (D) More green bridges are being built around the world because they work well.

- 26** Read paragraph 7 of “Green Bridges: A Good Investment.”

What can you infer from the information in this paragraph?

- ☐ (A) There are fewer than 100 green bridges across the world.
- ☐ (B) Green bridges help birds more than they help other wildlife.
- ☐ (C) Birds are affected by highways even though they can fly.
- ☐ (D) Crashes with birds are usually not deadly for humans.

- 27** Read paragraph 8 of “Green Bridges: A Good Investment.”

In 3–5 sentences, write an inference you made based on the arguments against investing in green bridges. Include details from the text to explain your inference.

- 28** In 3–5 sentences, write an inference you made based on the details in “Green Bridges: A Good Investment” and your own knowledge. Explain your thinking.



FOCUS ON LANGUAGE

DIRECTIONS: Answer the question.

- 29** Read the sentence from “Making Moves for Oliver.” Look for the comparative or superlative adjective.

Emma, the youngest, is busy picking things up from the floor.

The word _____ is a _____ adjective.

DIRECTIONS: Complete each sentence with the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjective in parentheses.

- 30** The Empire State Building was the _____ (tall) building in the world from 1931–1970.
- 31** The architect of the Empire State Building based its design on two _____ (early) buildings.
- 32** The Empire State Building stretches 124 meters _____ (high) than the nearby Chrysler Building, which was completed in 1930.
- 33** Since opening, the Empire State Building has remained one of the _____ (popular) tourist attractions in New York City.

DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct answer.

- 34** Read the thesaurus entry.

good (adj.) of high moral standards

She was a good person.

Synonyms for good: ethical, honest, respectable, upright

Which is the example sentence in the thesaurus entry?

- (A) adjective
- (B) of high moral standards
- (C) She was a good person.
- (D) ethical, honest, respectable, upright

- 35** Read the thesaurus entry.

eat (v.) to take in as food

I eat my lunch at noon.

Synonyms for eat: devour, feed, ingest, nibble

Which is the main entry in the thesaurus entry?

- (A) eat
- (B) verb
- (C) to take in as food
- (D) devour, feed, ingest, nibble

36 Read the thesaurus entry.

talk (v.) to express ideas in words

I need to talk to you about work.

Synonyms for talk: chat, inform, lecture, utter

Which is the definition in the thesaurus entry?

- (A) verb
- (B) to express ideas in words
- (C) I need to talk to you about work.
- (D) chat, inform, lecture, utter

37 Read the thesaurus entry.

hungry (adj.) feeling a need for food

Have a snack if you are hungry.

Synonyms for hungry: empty, famished, starving, underfed

Which are the synonyms in the thesaurus entry?

- (A) hungry
- (B) adjective
- (C) feeling a need for food
- (D) empty, famished, starving, underfed

38 Read the thesaurus entry.

cheap (adj.) costing little

Sending an email is a cheap way to stay in touch.

Synonyms for cheap: affordable, economical, inexpensive, reasonable

Which is the part of speech in the thesaurus entry?

- (A) cheap
- (B) adjective
- (C) costing little
- (D) Sending an email is a cheap way to stay in touch.



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- an interesting title
- three paragraphs
- a third-person point of view
- a description of the setting
- information about the characters' thoughts, feelings, and actions.

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