***UNIT 3***

***Test***

As the steam-powered train finally gasped to a halt, Hattie, eager to start her first visit to the city, grabbed her bag. She climbed down to the platform and quickly found her waiting relatives standing not too far from Uncle Harold’s brand-new 1915 Model T Ford. As the group walked toward it, Hattie regarded Cousin Lillian’s fancy clothes admiringly. However, she noticed that they did seem to make walking rather difficult.

Riding in the automobile was quite an experience as cars elbowed past like people at a crowded party. Because of the noise of so many horns blasting and the smell of the stinky fumes from all those engines, Hattie started to feel ill. When Hattie remarked on all this, Lillian was puzzled. “This is not a large amount of traffic,” she said. “Are there many cars where you live?” She couldn’t believe it when Hattie said that there were not many cars and that the small number of cars they had didn’t all go out on the road at the same moment.

After a slow trip across town, they arrived at a tall brick house with a red front door. Inside, Aunt Mabel exclaimed, “Better late than never!” upon seeing them. Then she briskly steered Hattie into the warm front room, where Hattie was very happy to accept the welcoming arms of a big, soft armchair. She tried answering her aunt’s questions but could not help yawning. Seeing that Hattie was completely exhausted, Aunt Mabel suggested an early bedtime and led her upstairs to show her around.

Hattie was amazed by the washroom upstairs. At home, the family took baths in a tub they carried into the kitchen and used water from the well that they heated on the woodstove. Because this was such a long process, they did not take baths often. Here at her relatives’ home were both hot and cold water, coming right into the house, so you didn’t have to preheat the water or carry anything!

During the night, Hattie woke to the sound of something clanking and hissing in her room. She cried out, frightened, and Aunt Mabel and Uncle Harold quickly appeared to learn what was wrong.

“That noise is only the steam in the radiator,” her uncle said, pointing to a large metal object along the wall. “It’s noisy. All these new houses heat with steam instead of fireplaces.”

As her aunt and uncle walked back to their room, Hattie heard Lillian across the hall softly asking, “Hasn’t she ever seen a radiator before?”

In the morning, Hattie stood in the kitchen doorway watching as the maid, Nora, cooked breakfast. The kitchen was very new and modern-looking, and the sink had hot and cold faucets just like the washroom. The white monster squatting in the corner turned out to be a refrigerator. The stove had metal coils that heated up when you turned some handles, and Nora said it ran on electricity, not wood. Hattie had heard about these inventions but had never seen them.

“Would you like some toast?” asked Nora. Mmmmmm! Hattie nodded. Nora attached the bread to a metal box with wire racks on the outside, plugged the metal box into the wall, and the wire racks started to glow.

“When one side gets brown, turn this knob to toast the other side,” she said. “Watch carefully so it doesn’t burn.”

At home they made toast over the fire on a toasting fork, so Hattie knew about watching toast. How was this machine an improvement?

Hattie soon discovered that her relatives owned all of the latest gadgets. They also took pride in showing off their up-to-date city, and Lillian was amused when Hattie exclaimed about the modern marvels on every corner. To Lillian, all these devices were ordinary. She didn’t understand that Hattie was seeing a new world—strange, exciting, and a little bit scary.

When Hattie returned to her home, she told her parents about all she had witnessed. “Some of those new gadgets and machines do make life easier. Sometimes, however, they’re not any easier or they even cause problems.”

Hattie’s father replied, “The challenge is figuring out when a new way of doing something is really better. Now, how about some old-fashioned toast?”

Practice fluent reading. Use the record tool to record yourself reading this passage aloud. You will only have one attempt to record yourself.

***A Big New World***

As the steam-powered train finally gasped to a halt, Hattie, eager to start her first visit to the city, grabbed her bag. She climbed down to the platform and quickly found her waiting relatives standing not too far from Uncle Harold’s brand-new 1915 Model T Ford. As the group walked toward it, Hattie regarded Cousin Lillian’s fancy clothes admiringly. However, she noticed that they did seem to make walking rather difficult.

Riding in the automobile was quite an experience as cars elbowed past like people at a crowded party. Because of the noise of so many horns blasting and the smell of the stinky fumes from all those engines, Hattie started to feel ill. When Hattie remarked on all this, Lillian was puzzled. “This is not a large amount of traffic,” she said. “Are there many cars where you live?” She couldn’t believe it when Hattie said that there were not many cars and that the small number of cars they had didn’t all go out on the road at the same moment.

After a slow trip across town, they arrived at a tall brick house with a red front door. Inside, Aunt Mabel exclaimed, “Better late than never!” upon seeing them. Then she briskly steered Hattie into the warm front room, where Hattie was very happy to accept the welcoming arms of a big, soft armchair. She tried answering her aunt’s questions but could not help yawning. Seeing that Hattie was completely exhausted, Aunt Mabel suggested an early bedtime and led her upstairs to show her around.

Hattie was amazed by the washroom upstairs. At home, the family took baths in a tub they carried into the kitchen and used water from the well that they heated on the woodstove. Because this was such a long process, they did not take baths often. Here at her relatives’ home were both hot and cold water, coming right into the house, so you didn’t have to preheat the water or carry anything!

During the night, Hattie woke to the sound of something clanking and hissing in her room. She cried out, frightened, and Aunt Mabel and Uncle Harold quickly appeared to learn what was wrong.

“That noise is only the steam in the radiator,” her uncle said, pointing to a large metal object along the wall. “It’s noisy. All these new houses heat with steam instead of fireplaces.”

As her aunt and uncle walked back to their room, Hattie heard Lillian across the hall softly asking, “Hasn’t she ever seen a radiator before?”

In the morning, Hattie stood in the kitchen doorway watching as the maid, Nora, cooked breakfast. The kitchen was very new and modern-looking, and the sink had hot and cold faucets just like the washroom. The white monster squatting in the corner turned out to be a refrigerator. The stove had metal coils that heated up when you turned some handles, and Nora said it ran on electricity, not wood. Hattie had heard about these inventions but had never seen them.

“Would you like some toast?” asked Nora. Mmmmmm! Hattie nodded. Nora attached the bread to a metal box with wire racks on the outside, plugged the metal box into the wall, and the wire racks started to glow.

“When one side gets brown, turn this knob to toast the other side,” she said. “Watch carefully so it doesn’t burn.”

At home they made toast over the fire on a toasting fork, so Hattie knew about watching toast. How was this machine an improvement?

Hattie soon discovered that her relatives owned all of the latest gadgets. They also took pride in showing off their up-to-date city, and Lillian was amused when Hattie exclaimed about the modern marvels on every corner. To Lillian, all these devices were ordinary. She didn’t understand that Hattie was seeing a new world—strange, exciting, and a little bit scary.

When Hattie returned to her home, she told her parents about all she had witnessed. “Some of those new gadgets and machines do make life easier. Sometimes, however, they’re not any easier or they even cause problems.”

Hattie’s father replied, “The challenge is figuring out when a new way of doing something is really better. Now, how about some old-fashioned toast?”

The following question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

**Part A**

Which sentence **best** describes the lesson Hattie learns in the passage?

****A.Family members enjoy having visitors.

****B.Traveling by train is better than by car.

****C. New inventions sometimes make life easier.

****D.Life in a city is nearly the same as in a small town.

**Part B**

Which sentence from the passage **best** supports your answer in Part A?

****A."Because of the noise of so many horns blasting and the smell of the stinky fumes from all those engines, Hattie started to feel ill."

****B."Seeing that Hattie was completely exhausted, Aunt Mabel suggested an early bedtime and led her upstairs to show her around."

****C. “Hattie’s father replied, ‘The challenge is figuring out when a new way of doing something is really better.’”

****D.“She cried out, frightened, and Aunt Mabel and Uncle Harold quickly appeared to learn what was wrong.”

Choose **two** sentences from the list that are examples of imagery from the passage. Drag them to the chart.

“Riding in the automobile was quite an experience as cars elbowed past like people at a crowded party.” added to

* **"However, she noticed that they did seem to make walking rather difficult."**
  + **“The white monster squatting in the corner turned out to be a refrigerator.”**

* **"Hattie was amazed by the washroom upstairs"**
  + **“Riding in the automobile was quite an experience as cars elbowed past like people at a crowded party.”**
* **"Hattie soon discovered that her relatives owned all of the latest gadgets."**
* **Imagery**

Read these sentences from the passage.

Inside, Aunt Mabel exclaimed, “Better late than never!” upon seeing them.

What does the saying “better late than never” mean?

****A. It is best to be patient when you are waiting for something to happen.

****B. Everything in life seems to take longer than people expect or plan for.

****C. Time seems to move very slowly when you are waiting for someone to arrive.

****D. It is better for something good to happen after you expect it than not to happen at all.

This is a two part question. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

**Part A**

Which **two** pairs of words are homophones? There are **two** correct choices listed below.

****A.ear/are

****B.house/how’s

****C.knows/nose

****D.left/let

****E.write/right

**Part B**

Why are the pairs of words you chose in Part A homophones?

****A. They sound the same.

****B.They are spelled similarly.

****C.They have the same vowel sounds.

****D.They have the same first and last letters.

The following question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

### Part A

Read this sentence from the passage.

Here at her relatives’ home were both hot and cold water, coming right into the house, so you didn’t have to preheat the water or carry anything!

What does the word preheat mean as it is used in the sentence?

****A. to heat water fully

****B. to heat water after

****C. to heat water again

****D. to heat water before

### Part B

Which detail from the passage **best** supports your answer in Part A?

****A. “. . . carried into the kitchen . . .”

****B. “. . . water from the well . . .”

****C. “. . . on the woodstove.”

****D. “. . . take baths often.”

Read this sentence from the passage.

As the steam-powered train finally gasped to a halt, Hattie, eager to start her first visit to the city, grabbed her bag.

What does the personification of the train as it "gasped to a halt" suggest that the train was doing? Pick **two** choices.

****A. The train was making noises as it stopped.

****B. The train was having a problem with its engine.

****C. The steam that powered the train was being released.

****D. The train was moving like a person who was exercising.

****E. The train whistle was blowing to let people know it had arrived.

****F. The train was making awful fumes that made the passengers sick.

Read this paragraph from the passage.

After a slow trip across town, they arrived at a tall brick house with a red front door. Inside, Aunt Mabel exclaimed, “Better late than never!” upon seeing them. Then she briskly steered Hattie into the warm front room, where Hattie was very happy to accept the welcoming arms of a big, soft armchair. She tried answering her aunt’s questions but could not help yawning. Seeing that Hattie was completely exhausted, Aunt Mabel suggested an early bedtime and led her upstairs to show her around.

How does the author’s use of imagery and personification add to the passage? Use details from the paragraph to support your answer.

The author's use of imagery and personification adds to the passage how tired Hattie is and how she sees her relatives' home. Imagery is the use of figurative language to represent objects, ideas, and actions in such a way that it appeals to the physical senses. Imagery makes use of particular words that create visual representations with ideas in minds. The author starts using imagery in the very first sentence of this passage: "After a slow trip across town, they arrived at a tall brick house with a red front door." The author vividly describes Hattie's relatives' house by saying that it was a tall brick building and that it has a red front door. These details help us to visualize what Hattie was seeing. Personification is a figure of speech in which human attributes are given to objects, ideas, or animals. These non-human objects are portrayed in such a way that we are able to believe that they have abilities that humans can have. The author also uses personification and imagery in the third sentence of this passage: "Then she briskly steered Hattie into the warm front room, where Hattie was very happy to accept the welcoming arms of a big, soft armchair." The author describes how Aunt Mabel takes Hattie into the front room by "steering" her. This helps us to visualize how Aunt Mabel firmly guided the way for Hattie. Another use of imagery is when the author describes the front room as warm. This helps us to feel the warmness of the room that Hattie has been led into. The author personifies the armchair by saying that it has "big welcoming arms." By personifying the armchair, the author helps us to realize how tired Mattie is. The imagery is when the author describes the armchair as big and soft. The author describes that Mattie is yawning so much that she cannot answer her aunt's questions. This imagery shows us clearly that Mattie is "completely exhausted." This is how the author uses imagery and personification to add to the passage.

***A History of the Bicycle***

The bicycles we ride today are light, safe, fast, and fun. However, this has not always been so. The first bicycles were built in Europe and the United States in the early 1800s, and they were heavy, slow, and dangerous. These early bicycles were called Hobbyhorses and had heavy wooden frames and two wooden wheels. Riders had to push them forward with their feet. Using one was more like running than riding. In fact, the German word for these early bicycles means “running machines.”

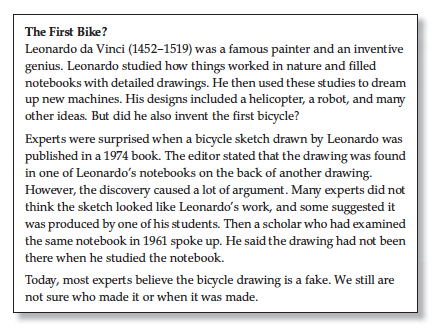
Soon, some people improved the Hobbyhorse. In Scotland, in about 1839, Kirkpatrick MacMillan added foot pedals that were connected to the rear wheel by long rods, which made it easier to move. About 30 years later a Frenchman named Pierre Michaux, along with his son Ernst, improved these foot pedals and added a crank to the front wheel. Their bicycle made cycling popular. Some historians question if Pierre and Ernst worked alone, but they are generally recognized as creating what we think of as the modern bicycle. However, it still needed more work.

The Michaux bicycle had a front wheel that was much larger than the rear wheel. It was faster than the Hobbyhorse, but it often toppled over. Unfortunately, the Michaux bicycle was as uncomfortable as the Hobbyhorse, and it also ground loudly along the roads. The heavy, wooden wheels rimmed with iron resulted in a very rough ride, which caused people to refer to the Michaux bicycle as the Boneshaker.

In the early 1870s, a high-wheeled bicycle called the Penny Farthing was developed in England. Like the Michaux bicycle, it had one very large front wheel and two small back wheels. On some bicycles, the front wheel was five feet high. These high-wheeled bicycles could go quite fast, but they were hard to handle and often threw their riders!

Later inventors further improved the bicycle. In the 1880s, bicycle makers stopped making the front wheels so large, and the bicycle as we know it soon came into being. Still, designers kept working to make bicycles safer, faster, and easier to use.

It is fortunate for us that people continued to improve the bicycle. Today’s safe, comfortable bicycles are enjoyed all over the world and are widely used for transportation and exercise. Many people have contributed to making the bicycle what it is today. All the inventors of the bicycle should take a bow.



Read this sentence from the passage.

However, the discovery caused a lot of argument.

What does the use of the word argument instead of the word "discussion" suggest about the experts?

****A. They agreed with each other.

****B. They had very strong opinions.

****C. They did not believe the editor.

****D. They were unsure about the truth.

Why was the sidebar included with the passage "A History of the Bicycle"? Pick **two** choices.

****A. to describe some Leonardo da Vinci inventions

****B. to explain how the earliest bicycle came into being

****C. to add new information about the history of bicycles

****D. to prove that Leonardo da Vinci designed the first bicycle

****E. to show that Leonardo da Vinci worked best when out in nature

****F. to include more of the argument about who designed the first bicycle

***How to Become a Professional Bicycle Rider***

1 It is easy to dream of being a professional bicyclist. When watching cyclists battle for position in the Tour de France on television every summer, many of us dream of it. But what does it take to become a pro?

2 As with any other sport, becoming a great cyclist takes enormous dedication and time. Many experts recommend that beginning cyclists who want to compete ride their bikes six days a week for at least two hours each day.

3 Fortunately, today’s racing bikes are designed to be light and fast, rather than slow and heavy like history’s first bicycles. Bicycles have changed greatly over the years, making it possible for cyclists to move much faster. However, you will still need strong muscles to ride in races.

4 Biking is hardest on your leg muscles, but you will need powerful arms and torso muscles as well. Lifting weights and doing regular exercises can help with this. Participating in all kinds of sports is helpful as well. Joining the track team, playing basketball with friends, and swimming laps in the school pool are all helpful. Those sports will increase your muscle strength and fitness, which will make you a better cyclist.

5 Finally, give some thought to finding a coach. Coaches can share knowledge, recognize where you need to improve, and inspire you to become better at cycling. Many coaches believe it takes seven years of training before a cyclist is ready to enter a professional race. Seven years may sound like an incredibly long time, but it often takes that long to learn, train, and practice. Ride on!

In the article, the author says that training to be a professional cyclist requires time and strong muscles. Match **each** of these claims with **two** supporting details the author provides in the article. Drag into the boxes.

You should lift weights and do regular exercises to strengthen your legs, arms, and torso. added to

* + **You should participate in other sports of all kinds, including running, swimming, and playing basketball.**
  + **You should ride a bike six days a week for at least two hours each day.**
  + **You should train for seven years before your first professional race.**
  + **You should lift weights and do regular exercises to strengthen your legs, arms, and torso.**
* **Becoming a professional cyclist requires an enormous amount of time.**

* **Becoming a professional cyclist requires strong muscles.**

Which sentence from the article **best** supports the idea that the structure of bicycles has been improved over the years?

****A. “Many experts recommend that beginning cyclists who want to compete ride their bikes six days a week for at least two hours each day.” (paragraph 2)

****B. “Fortunately, today’s racing bikes are designed to be light and fast, rather than slow and heavy like history’s first bicycles.” (paragraph 3)

****C. “Biking is hardest on your leg muscles, but you will need powerful arms and torso muscles as well.” (paragraph 4)

****D. “Many coaches believe it takes seven years of training before a cyclist is ready to enter a professional race.” (paragraph 5)

What do the articles “A History of the Bicycle” and “How to Become a Professional Bicycle Rider” show about the amount of dedication and thought that went into the design of the bicycle? Support your answer with details from both articles.

The articles "A History of the Bicycle" and "How to Become a Professional Bicycle Rider" show that we should appreciate the amount of dedication and thought that went into the design of the bicycle. "A History of the Bicycle" tells about how the bicycle has improved and changed since the 1800s through the cooperation of many scientists. There were many different kinds of bicycles, including the Penny Farthing and Boneshaker, before the modern bicycle came into existence. This article shows the amount of thought and dedication that contributed to the existence of the modern bicycle and the problems and benefits of each design. The article "How to Become a Professional Bicycle Rider" tells tips how to become a pro at riding bicycles, as the title suggests. In the third paragraph of this article, the text says, "Fortunately, today’s racing bikes are designed to be light and fast, rather than slow and heavy like history’s first bicycles." This shows that today's bicycles are light, fast, and easy to ride, thanks to the amount of dedication and hard work that has went through to find the perfect design for riding bicycles.

**A Family Business**

Are you *still* using a fountain pen?” asked Lucas, walking into his sister’s bedroom. He stood next to the desk and watched her write a letter to their grandmother in California. “Why in the world would you do that when you could use one of the dozen or so computers in Dad’s workshop? No one even knows what a fountain pen is anymore.”

As he scowled at Emily, he tried not to let her see that while he thought what she was doing was ridiculously old-fashioned, he also had to admit that her penmanship was remarkable. The letters flowed across the page beautifully so that it looked more like an art project than a letter. Still, it was so slow using a pen. There were no delete or back buttons for getting rid of mistakes. And, for goodness’ sake—the Henderson family business was repairing computers. There were towers, monitors, and keyboards all over the house since Mr. Henderson tended to bring his work home with him.

“Grandma Patricia likes it when I handwrite her letters,” Emily explained. “Plus, this pen has been in the family for three generations. It whispers of the past when I use it. Grandma was given it on her 13th birthday and then gave it to Mom when she turned 13. In turn, Mom gave it to me on my 13th birthday.”

“You’re absolutely right, Em,” said Mrs. Henderson, sticking her head in Emily’s doorway. “And Lucas, if you think about it, this family is all about communication.” Emily glanced at Lucas out of the corner of her eye, but he looked as confused as she was.

“Come into the living room for a moment, and I will show you both what I mean,” their mother said.

When Lucas and Emily walked into the living room and sat down on the couch, their mother brought out a photograph album that neither one of them recognized.

“This photo album contains pictures from your great-grandfather’s business,” explained Mrs. Henderson. “He sold some of the first telephones in Oregon.”

“What is this guy doing?” said Lucas, pointing at a photograph of a man talking into a mouthpiece and holding a speaker to his ear.

Mrs. Henderson laughed. “He is talking on the phone, Luke, but that style of phone was called a candlestick phone. The ear piece and mouth piece were separate. When Great-Grandpa Henry starting selling these,” she said, pointing to a rotary dial phone, “he thought they were astonishing.”

She flipped through a few more pages of the album. “Great-Grandpa had that store for years, and then his daughter, your Grandma Patricia, started working for him. She was a hurricane when it came to sales.” She turned the page to show a woman standing next to a table full of phones that seemed more familiar because they had buttons for numbers instead of dials.

“What are those boxes next to the phones?” asked Emily.

“Answering machines,” replied Mrs. Henderson. “They had small tapes in them that recorded the messages people left.”

“Today, your father is still in the communications business,” continued their mother. “He repairs computers, which, as you know, are one of the main ways people stay in touch in this modern age. But even though most communication is now done in seconds with a few clicks of the mouse, we should still appreciate what came before,” Mrs. Henderson added.

“Like my fountain pen,” said Emily, and Mrs. Henderson nodded.

“That pen is a way of connecting one generation to the next. Perhaps you will give it to your child when he or she turns 13, Em.”

Just then, the front door opened and Jeremy, Emily and Lucas’s older brother, came into the living room. “I finally got a job,” he announced loudly, as he tossed his backpack onto the end table.

“Congratulations, Jeremy! Where will you be working?” asked Mrs. Henderson.

“The cell phone kiosk at the mall,” replied Jeremy.

Emily and Lucas burst out laughing, to the surprise of their older brother. “The family tradition continues,” said Lucas.

“Here—look through this album and you will understand what we are talking about,” said Emily as she handed the photograph album to her confused brother. “Now—I’m going back to my room to finish my letter to Grandma Patricia—and ask her about selling phones. Maybe I can get some tips for you, Jeremy,” she added with a grin.

Which sentences from the passage **best** show the theme of the passage? Pick **two** choices.

****A. "There were towers, monitors, and keyboards all over the house since Mr. Henderson tended to bring his work home with him."

****B. "'And Lucas, if you think about it, this family is all about communication.'"

****C. "'They had small tapes in them that recorded the messages people left.'"

****D. "'That pen is a way of connecting one generation to the next.'"

****E. "Emily and Lucas burst out laughing, to the surprise of their older brother."

* **Incorrect answer**

****F. "'Maybe I can get some tips for you, Jeremy,' she added with a grin."

Read this sentence from the passage.

As he scowled at Emily, he tried not to let her see that while he thought what she was doing was ridiculously old-fashioned, he also had to admit that her penmanship was remarkable.

Which word has a connotation that is **most** similar to that of the word remarkable?

****A. possible

****B. incredible

****C. noticeable

****D. understandable

Which words are homophones? Drag **two** answers to the box.

write/right added to

* **house/how's**
  + **knows/nose**
* **ear/are**
  + **write/right**
* **left/let**
* **homophones**
* **An Indian Summer Day on the Prairie**
* by Vachel Lindsay
* (IN THE BEGINNING)  
  The sun is a huntress young,  
  The sun is a red, red joy,  
  The sun is an Indian girl,  
  Of the tribe of the Illinois.
* (MID-MORNING)  
  The sun is a smouldering fire,  
  That creeps through the high gray plain,  
  And leaves not a bush of cloud  
  To blossom with flowers of rain.
* (NOON)  
  The sun is a wounded deer,  
  That treads pale grass in the skies,  
  Shaking his golden horns,  
  Flashing his baleful eyes.
* (SUNSET)  
  The sun is an eagle old,  
  There in the windless west.  
  Atop of the spirit-cliffs  
  He builds him a crimson nest.

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

### Part A

What is the theme of the last two stanzas of the poem?

****A. Never stop trying.

****B. Be kind to animals.

****C. The sun is our oldest wonder.

****D. Deer and eagles love the wild.

### Part B

Which line from the last two stanzas **best** supports this theme?

****A. “There in the windless west”

****B. “Atop of the spirit-cliffs”

****C. “The sun is an eagle old”

****D. “The sun is a wounded deer”

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

### Part A

Identify one example of personification in the last two stanzas of the poem.

****A. “windless west”

****B. “Atop of the spirit-cliffs”

****C. “Flashing his baleful eyes”

****D. “grass in the skies”

### Part B

What image does the personification from Part A convey to the reader?

****A. The wilderness has many dangerous things.

****B. The sun is looking down at us with angry eyes.

****C. There are many beautiful cliffs to explore.

****D. The sky will sometimes look like grass.

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

### Part A

What is being compared in the metaphor in the third stanza of the poem?

****A. sun and a wounded deer

****B. eyes and sun

****C. grass and sky

****D. golden horns and a deer

### ﻿Part B

﻿What image does the metaphor from Part A convey to the reader?

****A. The sky is the color of grass.

****B. The eyes of the sun are shining and bright.

****C. Deer have beautiful horns.

****D. The sun is old and frail.

***Grandmother from Java***

(1) Grandma moved to the United States many years ago. (2) She learned right away that foods were different here. (3) She couldn’t hardly find some of the ingredients she needed for her recipes. (4) She had to do her best with whatever she could buy in the market. (5) For example, one of her favorite dishes is a spicy soup called tongseng. (6) On Java the island where she grew up, this is usually made, with goat meat. (7) You can’t buy goat meat in most American stores. (8) Grandma started making tongseng with lamb or beef instead. (9) Her tongseng tastes the more yummy of all the soups in the world. (10) I’m happy that it is part of my family background.

What information does the prepositional phrase in sentence 1 provide?

****A. where Grandma moved

****B. why Grandma moved

****C. when Grandma moved

****D. how Grandma moved

How can sentence 3 be written correctly?

****A. She could not hardly find some of the ingredients she needed for her recipes.

****B. She couldn’t not find some of the ingredients she needed for her recipes.

****C. She couldn’t find some of the ingredients she needed for her recipes.

****D. She couldn’t find none of the ingredients she needed for her recipes.

Which is a prepositional phrase in sentence 4?

****A. had to

****B. do her best

****C. whatever she could buy

****D. in the market

How can sentence 6 be written correctly?

****A. On Java the island where she grew up this is usually made with goat meat.

****B. On Java, the island where she grew up this is usually made with goat meat.

****C. On Java the island, where she grew up this is usually made with goat meat.

****D. On Java, the island where she grew up, this is usually made with goat meat.

How can sentence 9 be written correctly?

****A. Her tongseng tastes the yummier of all the soups in the world.

****B. Her tongseng tastes the yummiest of all the soups in the world.

****C. Her tongseng tastes the more yummier of all the soups in the world.

****D. Her tongseng tastes the most yummiest of all the soups in the world.

Read the passage below. Then choose the word or words that correctly complete the sentences.

(1) One day in 1941, Georges de Mestral was out hiking in the Swiss woods. (2) Stopping to rest, he found a lot of burrs sticking firmly         his clothes. (3) His dog’s shaggy coat was covered with the pesky seed pods, too, and they         come off easily. (4) De Mestral studied the burrs         . (5) Their surfaces were covered with a lot of tiny hooks. (6) This gave de Mestral an idea. (7) The burrs could provide a new way to fasten clothing. (8) People needed something that worked         than zippers. (9) Zippers often broke or got stuck.

(10) De Mestral started trying out different ideas. (11) He finally came up with a strip of tiny nylon loops that would grab         onto a strip of tiny nylon hooks. (12) In 1955, de Mestral registered his invention under the name Velcro.