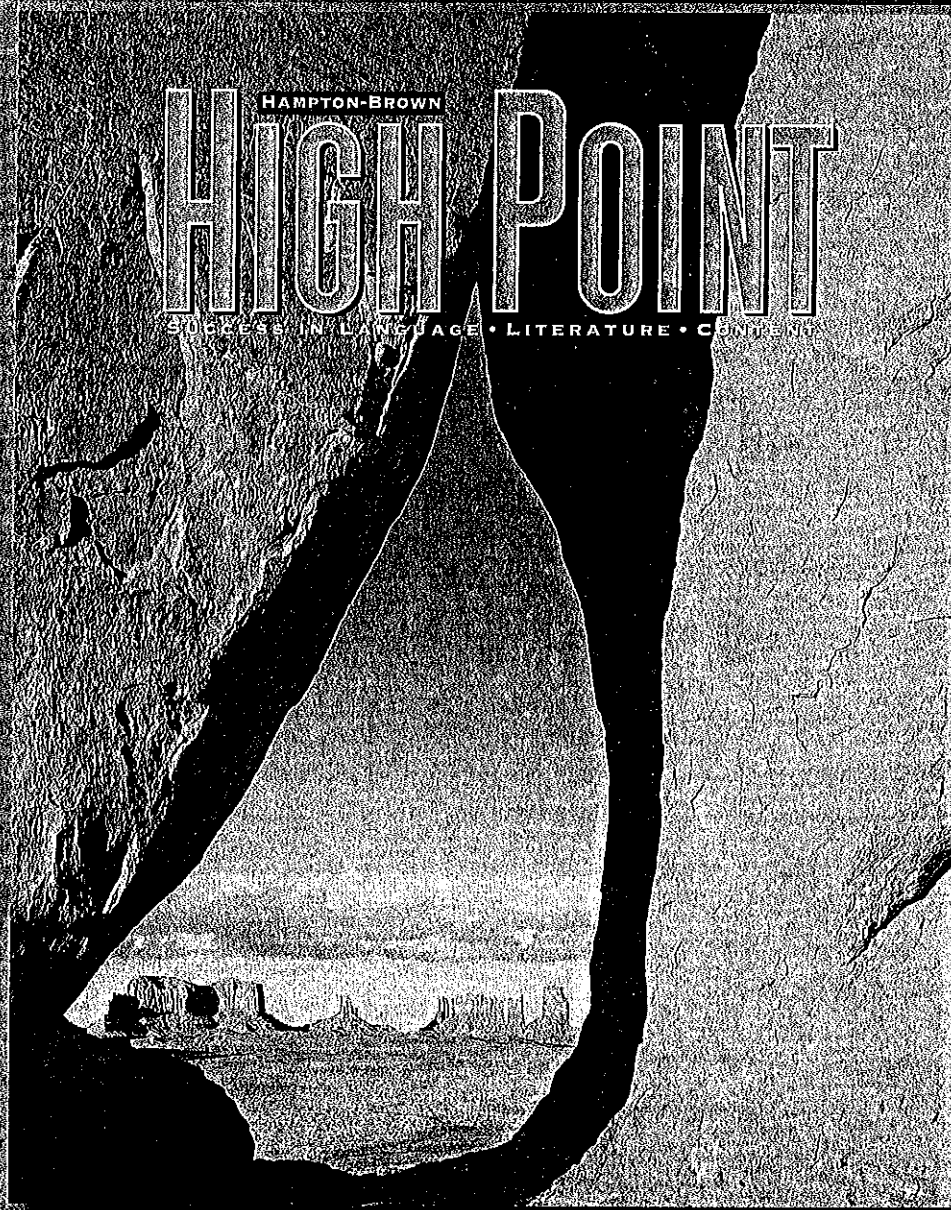


e-Assessment Edition

End-of-Level Test



Level B

Section 1: Reading and Language

VOCABULARY

DIRECTIONS Read each item carefully. Choose the best answer. Mark your answer.

- 1 **Motive** is another word for —
Ⓐ secret
Ⓑ reason
Ⓒ question
Ⓓ message
- 2 **Someone who is inspired** is —
Ⓕ far from home
Ⓖ dull and foolish
Ⓗ filled with ideas
Ⓙ interested in the past
- 3 **When you portray** something, you —
Ⓐ remove it
Ⓑ make it better
Ⓒ pass it around
Ⓓ make a picture of it
- 4 **A conversation** is a —
Ⓕ large farm
Ⓖ friendly talk
Ⓗ seed of corn
Ⓙ covering for a bed
- 5 **To be confident** is to be —
Ⓐ sure of yourself
Ⓑ good to yourself
Ⓒ sorry for yourself
Ⓓ angry with yourself
- 6 **When you excel** at something, you —
Ⓕ like it a lot
Ⓖ do it very well
Ⓗ do it every day
Ⓙ remember it for a long time
- 7 **Something that is damp** is —
Ⓐ dusty
Ⓑ unusual
Ⓒ a little wet
Ⓓ large and tall
- 8 **When you are preoccupied**, you are —
Ⓕ running fast
Ⓖ feeling hopeful
Ⓗ getting ready to leave
Ⓙ thinking about something
- 9 **To survive** is to —
Ⓐ search near and far
Ⓑ write something in a book
Ⓒ discover something important
Ⓓ live through a dangerous event or time
- 10 **A crate** is a —
Ⓕ good idea
Ⓖ wooden box
Ⓗ low, wet grassland
Ⓙ waterway built by people
- 11 **When you preserve** something, you —
Ⓐ keep it safe
Ⓑ learn about it
Ⓒ make it bigger
Ⓓ sell it to someone
- 12 **Extinction** is —
Ⓕ a kind of intelligence
Ⓖ the last step of an experiment
Ⓗ a farm where grapes are grown
Ⓙ the end of life for a type of animal

GO ON 

VOCABULARY, *continued*

DIRECTIONS Read the sentences in each box. Then read the item carefully. Choose the best answer. Mark your answer.

13

Many people wanted to go to the concert, but Chan was lucky. He was able to obtain two tickets for Saturday night.

To obtain something is to —

- (A) get it
- (B) lose it
- (C) open it
- (D) produce it

14

Chan wanted the concert to be a surprise, so he didn't tell his friend Lee about it. Finally he revealed the secret. "We're going to the concert!" he said.

To reveal something is to —

- (F) use it
- (G) change it
- (H) tell about it
- (J) ask questions about it

15

On Saturday, Chan and Lee went to the concert. The concert hall was beautiful—with ornate paintings and fancy curtains.

Something ornate has many —

- (A) tables and chairs
- (B) ideas and beliefs
- (C) musical instruments
- (D) details and decorations

16

The musicians in the orchestra were all teenagers. They played a symphony by Beethoven.

The root *phon* means "sound." The word *symphony* probably means —

- (F) a piece of music
- (G) an exciting game
- (H) a dance movement
- (J) an interesting movie

17

Chan and Lee sat in the back of the hall, but they felt as if they were in the front row. Every note was audible.

The root *aud* means "to hear." The word *audible* probably means —

- (A) good to eat
- (B) loud enough
- (C) written down
- (D) brightly colored

18

Chan remembers every detail of the wonderful concert. It is still vivid in his mind.

The root *viv* means "to live." The word *vivid* probably means —

- (F) very funny
- (G) loud and noisy
- (H) fresh and clear
- (J) without any variety

GO ON 

READING AND LITERARY ANALYSIS

DIRECTIONS Read the passage. Then read each item carefully. Choose the best answer. Mark your answer.

The Magic Lake

A long, long time ago, a girl named Anya lived on a farm with her mother and father. Anya and her parents were very poor. Every day, they worked hard in the hot, dry fields. Anya never complained, though. She only wanted to help her parents.

One day, when the family was digging up potatoes, a messenger from the king appeared on a hillside. "The king's son is ill," the messenger cried. "Only water from the magic lake will cure him. Whoever brings the water to the king will receive a bag of gold coins."

Anya looked at her thin, hard-working parents. Her father's hands were as wrinkled as an old tree. Her mother's face was a crinkled brown leaf.

"I want to bring you the gold," she said, "so you'll never have to work again. I'm going to search for the magic lake."

"Don't go!" her mother begged.

"It could be dangerous!" her father warned.

But Anya was determined to win the coins. The next morning at dawn, she kissed her parents and slipped out of the family's dark hut. She took a sack with a few potatoes, a chunk of bread, and a jug to hold the water.

That night, she traveled deep into a thick forest. She was sure that she heard wolves in the distance and that she saw the eyes of animals staring at her through the trees. She was so frightened that she climbed a tree and slept all night among the branches.

In the morning, three sparrows landed beside her. Each bird plucked out a feather from its wing and gave it to Anya. "These feathers are magic," they whispered. "They will protect you and take you wherever you wish."

Anya thanked the kind-hearted sparrows. Then she ordered the feathers to take her to the magic lake. Suddenly she was floating above treetops and mountain peaks. She slowly landed beside a lake. The dazzling water almost blinded her. She pulled the jug out of her sack and filled it with water.

Then the magic feathers whisked her to the sick prince's room in the palace. As the boy swallowed the water, the color came back to his cheeks and his eyes gleamed like dark pebbles.

That evening, the king ordered a great feast in honor of Anya. The next day he gave her the bag of gold coins. Anya smiled with joy as she put the coins in her sack.

READING AND LITERARY ANALYSIS, *continued*

- 19 At the end of the story, Anya has the coins. What will probably happen next?

(A) Anya will return to the lake.
(B) Anya will try to catch the sparrows.
(C) The prince and Anya will get married.
(D) Anya will take the coins to her parents.

- 20 Read the sentence in the box.

Her mother's face was a crinkled brown leaf.

The writer uses this metaphor to show that —

- (F) the mother's face is old and worn
(G) the mother is looking at a brown leaf
(H) there are leaves on the mother's dress
(J) there are many leaves on the potato plants
- 21 What is Anya's goal?
- (A) to meet the king
(B) to learn about the forest
(C) to get the gold for her parents
(D) to leave the farm and start a new life

- 22 Which of these is true about Anya?

(F) She is greedy because she wants the gold.
(G) She is clever because she finds the magic lake.
(H) She is good because she wants to help her parents.
(J) She is strong because she can fly above the mountains.

- 23 Think about how the prince reacts as he drinks the water. You can conclude that he —

(A) gets well
(B) knows Anya
(C) feels confused
(D) has a bag of pebbles

- 24 From the story, you can tell that both the king and Anya's parents —

(F) love their children
(G) want a bag of gold
(H) worry about the prince
(J) know about the magic lake

READING AND LITERARY ANALYSIS, *continued*

DIRECTIONS Read the passage. Then read each item carefully. Choose the best answer. Mark your answer.

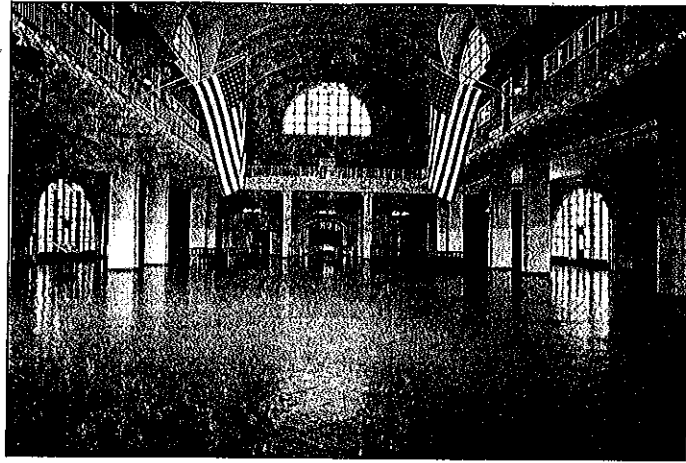
Ellis Island: Gateway to the Past

Between 1892 and 1954, more than 12 million immigrants entered the United States through Ellis Island. Today, at the Ellis Island Immigration Museum, you can relive the immigrants' experience. You can walk through different rooms in the museum, which have been restored, or changed to look as they did in the past.

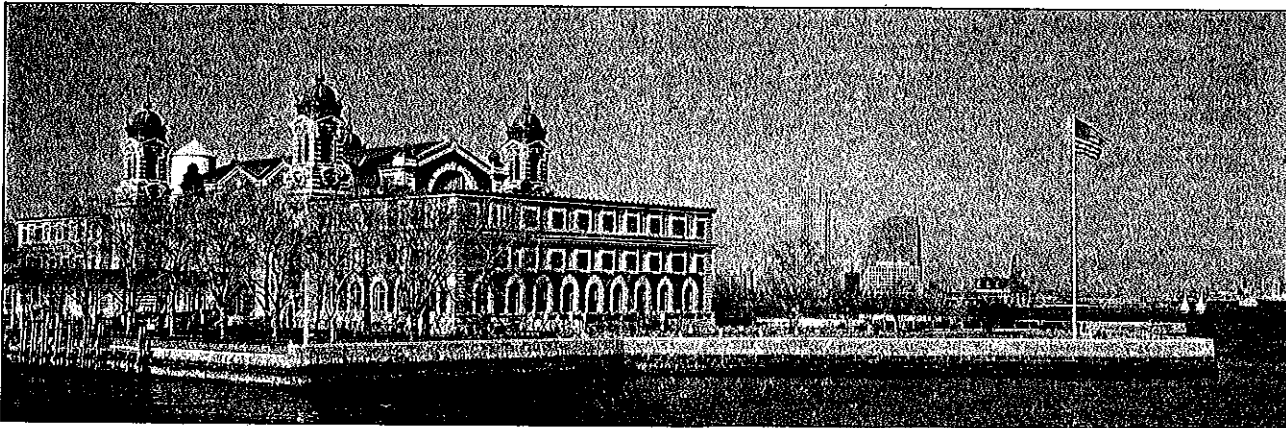
The first stop is the Baggage Room, where people coming to America left their suitcases and trunks. Next, you climb a staircase to the second floor—just as immigrants did in the past.

Doctors watched the immigrants climb the stairs to see if they had any diseases or physical problems. People who looked sick were sometimes made to stay in separate dormitories with rows of iron beds, which you can see in the Dormitory Room.

If you were an immigrant coming through Ellis Island, you were probably hungry by this point. In the cafeteria, new arrivals ate their first American food. Beginning in 1921, they even got a scoop of ice cream with their meal! Then the immigrants flowed into the Great Hall, or Registry Room. Here, immigrants sat on benches as they waited to be interviewed by immigration officials. Imagine yourself in the room, with the noises of people crowded together, the cries of babies, and the sounds of dozens of languages rising to the ceiling. Then imagine yourself leaving the Great Hall to begin a new life in a new land: the United States of America.



The Great Hall, or Registry Room



The Ellis Island Immigration Museum is located in New York Harbor.

GO ON 

READING AND LITERARY ANALYSIS, *continued*

- 25 What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Immigrants left the Great Hall to begin a new life.
 - (B) Doctors watched immigrants as they climbed the stairs.
 - (C) More than 12 million immigrants came through Ellis Island.
 - (D) At the Ellis Island Immigration Museum you can relive the experience of millions of immigrants.
- 26 When immigrants arrived at Ellis Island, what did they do first?
- (F) They slept in iron beds.
 - (G) They ate a meal in the cafeteria.
 - (H) They waited in the Registry Room.
 - (J) They left their suitcases and trunks in the Baggage Room.
- 27 Some immigrants were made to stay in separate dormitories because —
- (A) they were hungry
 - (B) they did not speak English very well
 - (C) their babies were tired and needed to sleep
 - (D) doctors thought they had physical problems
- 28 Which of these sentences is the best summary of the last paragraph?
- (F) People talked with immigration officials in the Great Hall and were served strange new foods.
 - (G) Immigrants who came through Ellis Island got hungry and tired as they waited to start new lives.
 - (H) Immigrants ate a meal, were interviewed by officials in the Great Hall, then left to begin their new lives.
 - (J) You can sit in the Registry Room today and try to imagine the sounds of crying babies and dozens of different languages.
- 29 Based on the description in the passage, you can conclude that a dormitory was most like a —
- (A) harbor
 - (B) hospital
 - (C) cafeteria
 - (D) classroom
- 30 The author wrote this passage to —
- (F) tell a story about his ancestors
 - (G) give information about Ellis Island
 - (H) teach a lesson about right and wrong
 - (J) compare the United States with other countries

READING AND LITERARY ANALYSIS, *continued***DIRECTIONS** Read the passage.

Jared's Surprise

Jared frowned in the back seat as the car bumped down the long dirt road. "How much time do we have to spend here?" he whined.

"We're staying for lunch," his mom answered.

"But it's not even ten o'clock!" Jared said.

"Stop complaining," Dad snapped. "You haven't seen your aunt and uncle since you were a baby, and you've never met your cousin Ray. This will be fun."

"I doubt it," Jared mumbled. He stared out the window at the endless green fields and the munching cows. "It's so old-fashioned here, Dad. They probably don't even have a TV or a computer. Maybe the Pony Express delivers their mail!"

Mom shot Jared an angry look as the car approached his relatives' house. Jared craned his neck to get a closer look at some weird-looking panels on the roof. "What are those?" he wondered. He was going to make a joke about communicating with space, but took one look at his mom and decided against it.

"Welcome!" Aunt Ella shrieked as the family piled out of the car. Everyone climbed up the front steps and went into the living room. Jared looked around curiously. He had half-expected to see an antique spinning wheel and a stone fireplace with a cooking pot, but everything looked as if it belonged to the right century.

"Do you want to go outside?" Ray asked. "I'll show you around."

"OK," Jared said quietly. A few seconds later, they were in front of the house. "What are those?" he asked, pointing to the strange things on the roof.

"They're solar panels," Ray said. "They change sunlight into electricity. We don't get electricity from a power plant anymore."

Jared looked surprised. His relatives weren't so old-fashioned after all! He squinted up at the solar panels. Then he craned his neck back and blinked at the sun. "Getting energy from sunlight is amazing," he said. "Tell me more about it, Ray."

GO ON

READING AND LITERARY ANALYSIS, *continued***DIRECTIONS** Read the passage.

A Bright Future

Whenever we flip on a light or turn on a heater, we use energy. Most of the energy we use comes from fossil fuels—oil, natural gas, and coal. It is important that we become less dependent on fossil fuels and use more solar energy. I agree with the famous scientist, Dr. Jon Yang, who says, “We must begin to use more energy from the sun.”

The best reason to use solar energy is that it is renewable. As long as the sun shines, it will never run out. Fossil fuels, which are made from the remains of dead plants and animals, take millions of years to form. If we use all the fossil fuels, there will be none left for future generations.

In addition, energy from the sun is clean. I think power plants really harm the environment. When power plants burn fossil fuels to make electricity, they create air pollution. Solar panels turn sunlight into electricity without any pollution.

Solar energy can be simple to use, too. Sunlight is most intense on the south side of your house. If you have windows on that side, pull up the shades and let the sun heat the room. What could be easier?

In conclusion, we must switch to using more solar power. I know a lot of kids who have talked to their parents about installing solar panels on the roof of their houses. If you want to make the future “bright,” you should do the same thing.

READING AND LITERARY ANALYSIS, *continued*

DIRECTIONS Think about the passages on pages 8–9. Then read each item carefully. Choose the best answer. Mark your answer.

- 31** If cousin Ray told the story “Jared’s Surprise,” you might —
- (A) think that he is old-fashioned
 - (B) know how he feels about Jared’s visit
 - (C) learn where to find power plants in your town
 - (D) find out how to communicate with outer space
- 32** Why did the author write “Jared’s Surprise”?
- (F) to entertain the reader
 - (G) to express personal feelings
 - (H) to explain how something works
 - (J) to tell the story of someone’s life
- 33** Both passages give information about —
- (A) fossils
 - (B) solar energy
 - (C) roads and fields
 - (D) friends and families
- 34** Which passage is a persuasive essay?
- (F) “A Bright Future” because it presents facts
 - (G) “Jared’s Surprise” because it tells what a character thinks and feels
 - (H) “Jared’s Surprise” because it tells about events that could really happen
 - (J) “A Bright Future” because it tries to make readers agree with the author’s point of view
- 35** “Jared’s Surprise” is different from “A Bright Future” because “Jared’s Surprise” —
- (A) has a setting and a plot
 - (B) gives clear explanations
 - (C) is about current ideas and concepts
 - (D) compares stone fireplaces and modern heaters
- 36** Which of these sentences from “Jared’s Surprise” is an opinion?
- (F) It’s so old-fashioned here, Dad.
 - (G) Solar panels change sunlight into electricity.
 - (H) You haven’t seen your aunt and uncle since you were a baby.
 - (J) Jared frowned in the back seat as the car bumped down the long dirt road.
- 37** Which of these sentences from “A Bright Future” is a fact?
- (A) We must switch to using more solar power.
 - (B) I think power plants really harm the environment.
 - (C) It is important that we become less dependent on fossil fuels.
 - (D) Most of the energy we use comes from fossil fuels—oil, natural gas, and coal.
- 38** In “A Bright Future,” the author mentions a famous scientist to —
- (F) show that everyone wants to replace fossil fuels
 - (G) help the reader understand scientific information better
 - (H) use a well-known person to influence the reader’s opinion
 - (J) make the passage more interesting by providing specific details

LANGUAGE SKILLS

DIRECTIONS Read the passage. Then read each item carefully. Choose the best answer. Mark your answer.

Gary Soto is a writer. He has publish poems, short stories, and novels. Most of his story ideas come from his own experiences.

Gary was born in Fresno, California, in 1952. His parents were very poor, but they worked hard. When Gary's father died, life became even tougher for the Soto family. Gary did jobs around the neighborhood to make money. He did not have much time for school. He finished high school and went to college.

In college, Gary started writing poetry and realized that he loved it. Soon he make a decision. He would become a writer.

Today Gary Soto _____. He has won many awards for his stories and poems. Thousands of people love to read it.

39 In number 1, has publish is best written —

- (A) had publish
- (B) has published
- (C) have published
- (D) as it is written

40 In number 2, they is best written —

- (F) he
- (G) their
- (H) them
- (J) as it is written

41 The best way to combine the sentences in number 3, is —

- (A) school, he
- (B) school, or he
- (C) school, but he
- (D) school, and he

42 In number 4, make is best written —

- (F) made
- (G) makes
- (H) maked
- (J) as it is written

43 Which of the following should be added to number 5 to make it a complete sentence?

- (A) famous writer
- (B) still in California
- (C) all over the world
- (D) is very successful

44 In number 6, it is best written —

- (F) her
- (G) their
- (H) them
- (J) as it is written

LANGUAGE SKILLS, *continued*

DIRECTIONS Read the passage. Then read each item carefully. Choose the best answer. Mark your answer.

My grandfather Teodor was a boy. World War II started. He lived in Warsaw, the capital of Poland, with his parents and his two sisters. As a child, he often fished in the Vistula River, who flows through the city.

When the German army invaded Poland in 1939, Teodor and his family left their home. First they traveled north to Gdansk. Then they sailed on a ship from Gdansk to Liverpool, England. After waiting several monthes for another ship, they sailed to New York City. They arrived in July 1940.

By the age of twelve, Teodor had saw many different cities. New York, however, was the largest city he had ever seen. Millions of people lived there. More people arrived every day. The huge, noisy crowds frightened him, but Teodor got used to New York—and to America.

Today, Grandfather Teodor still makes his home in New York City. In fact, he live with us in our house in Brooklyn.

GO ON 

LANGUAGE SKILLS, *continued*

- 45 The best way to combine the sentences in number 1, is —
- (A) My grandfather Teodor was a boy if World War II started.
 - (B) My grandfather Teodor was a boy when World War II started.
 - (C) My grandfather Teodor was a boy because World War II started.
 - (D) My grandfather Teodor was a boy although World War II started.
- 46 In number 2, who flows is best written —
- (F) it flows
 - (G) whom flows
 - (H) which flows
 - (J) as it is written
- 47 In number 3, monthes is best written —
- (A) month
 - (B) months
 - (C) monthses
 - (D) as it is written
- 48 In number 4, had saw is best written —
- (F) had seen
 - (G) has seen
 - (H) have saw
 - (J) as it is written
- 49 In number 5, largest is best written —
- (A) larger
 - (B) more large
 - (C) most largest
 - (D) as it is written
- 50 In number 6, he live is best written —
- (F) he lives
 - (G) he living
 - (H) he have lived
 - (J) as it is written

STOP

Section 2: Writing

PROCESS AND STRATEGIES

DIRECTIONS Read the draft of the personal narrative that Zana wrote. Then read each item carefully. Choose the best answer. Mark your answer.

I Am Zana Banana

- (1) One day last Summer, I noticed a group of kids at a party.
- (2) A clown with purple hair and a polka-dot suit was entertaining them.
- (3) He was holding a tiny, pink umbrella and pretending to walk on a tightrope. (4) The kids were happy. (5) Their eyes were as shiny as the clown's big nose.
- (6) As I watched, I thought about being a clown. (7) I pictured myself standing in front of a group of children and making them laugh. (8) When I got home, I couldn't wait to look for clown classes on the Internet. (9) I discovered that there was a clown camp in my town!
- (10) I learned to paint my face to show emotions, such as sadness and surprise. (11) Before long I could move in funny ways—without hurting myself! (12) The best part was creating my own costume, which I topped off with a bright red wig. (13) I also chose a clown name—Zana Banana. (14) Everyone laughed at my name. (15) I really felt like a clown.
- (16) Now, as Zana Banana the Clown, I entertain little kids all the time. (17) My dream is to go to professional clown school. (18) Don't laugh! (19) Making people happy isn't silly at all!

GO ON 

PROCESS AND STRATEGIES, *continued*

- 1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
- (A) Change *noticed* to notice
 - (B) Change *Summer* to summer
 - (C) Change the period to a question mark
 - (D) Make no change
- 2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
- (F) Change *He* to Him
 - (G) Change *wak* to walk
 - (H) Change *was holding* to was held
 - (J) Make no change
- 3 How should Zana revise sentence 4 to “show, not tell”?
- (A) The kids were glad.
 - (B) The kids seemed to be happy.
 - (C) The kids were happy and were smiling all the time.
 - (D) The kids jumped up and down, screaming with laughter.
- 4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?
- (F) Change *was* to were
 - (G) Change *Their* to They’re
 - (H) Change *clown’s* to clowns’
 - (J) Make no change
- 5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 9?
- (A) Change *of* to in
 - (B) Change *that* to which
 - (C) Change the exclamation point to a question mark
 - (D) Make no change
- 6 Which of these is the best topic sentence to add before sentence 10?
- (F) Clowns and actors are similar in many ways.
 - (G) At camp, I began to discover the wonderful world of clowns.
 - (H) Then I gathered more information about going to clown camp.
 - (J) My parents were really surprised to hear about my new interest.
- 7 Zana wants to make sentence 11 more specific. She should change “I could move in funny ways” to —
- (A) I could move in silly ways
 - (B) I could trip, slip, and tumble
 - (C) I could make funny movements
 - (D) I could really move in funny ways
- 8 What is the best way to combine sentences 14 and 15?
- (F) Everyone laughed at my name, or I really felt like a clown.
 - (G) Everyone laughed at my name, but I really felt like a clown.
 - (H) When everyone laughed at my name, I really felt like a clown.
 - (J) Although everyone laughed at my name, I really felt like a clown.

STOP