

A FREE RESOURCE PACK FROM EDMENTUM

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# Assessment Test Pack



Grade 1-12

# Assessment Test Pack

## Introduction

We know assessments are a vital part of the education journey and have a greater focus in the classroom than ever before. Our programs encompass assessments containing critical tools to evaluate student progress and mastery, making it easy to plan instruction, monitor attainment, and review data as necessary.

In this comprehensive pack, we have put together a variety of tests to show what our digital learning program, Study Island, can offer. Here, we have included assessments that showcase our variety of question types and are aligned with the core curriculum, across grades 1 - 12.

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## 9<sup>th</sup> Grade CCSS ELA

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Students today are not getting an education that prepares them for the real world. To be productive citizens as adults, kids need to have a well-rounded education based in academics and the arts. The best way of insuring this is to mandate music lessons for every student. Learning to play an instrument is a great tool for real-life instruction. It is in the best interest of students everywhere for school districts to make music education mandatory.

Learning an instrument requires a student to exercise discipline. In order to learn an instrument, a student must spend time practicing that instrument outside of the assigned class hour. This requires that the student prioritize time to practice. In many cases, the result is that students will spend less time as zombies so that they can engage in the art of music. Certainly, every child could stand to be more productive.

Learning an instrument encourages memory development. Music students are required to memorize notes, scales, and different finger positions. The constant memorization involved in music not only helps students learn their prospective instruments, it also helps expand their memory in other subjects. Research has shown that students who are learning an instrument often do well in their other classes, particularly math and science courses. This proves that classical music increases intelligence.

Additionally, music education boosts self-esteem levels. Everyone knows that learning an instrument can enhance a student's sense of achievement. Although it may take years to flourish on an instrument, the challenges students face help to shape their character. After a student overcomes a challenge, he or she has something to be proud of. This process of overcoming challenges and reaping rewards can be seen in orchestra and band classes around the world. With better self-esteem, students are usually more motivated to do well in their academic subjects.

Learning an instrument encourages discipline, memory, and it boosts self-esteem. Mandatory music education would not only help students throughout their academic career, but prepare them for adulthood. The benefits of a music program far outweigh any risks that may be associated with it. It has even been proven to keep kids from

roaming the streets and getting into trouble. The best thing that anyone could do to help this generation of students prepare for the future is to check with his or her local school district and inquire whether a music education program is in place.

1. What is implied when the author refers to students as "zombies"?

- ☐ A. They are ghost-like people.
  - ☐ B. They like to hear Goth music.
  - ☐ C. They can hang around idly.
  - ☐ D. They work too hard in school.
- 

2. What can the reader conclude about music education programs?

- ☐ A. They are only beneficial to high school students.
  - ☐ B. They may positively impact students' education.
  - ☐ C. They are too difficult to incorporate in schools.
  - ☐ D. They make students appreciative of the arts.
- 

3. The reader can **best** infer that the author believes

- ☐ A. classical music is superior to other music genres.
  - ☐ B. extra-curricular activities are a waste of time.
  - ☐ C. that the education system needs improvement.
  - ☐ D. students should only engage in music curriculum.
- 

## Teen Smoking: What's the Big Deal?

### Table of Contents

- I. The Problem with Teen Smoking
- II. Reasons for Teen Attraction to Smoking
- III. The Consequences of Smoking
- IV. Breaking the Habit
- V. Conclusion

### **The Problem with Teen Smoking**

Everybody isn't doing it. Still, teen smoking continues to be among the top five health risks for youth. The tobacco used to make cigarettes contains nicotine, a highly addictive substance. According to the Center for Disease Control, 80 to 90% of adults who smoke began smoking as youths. The younger a person begins smoking, the more likely he or she will become a life-long smoker. It is common for youths to first begin tobacco use between the ages of 11 and 18. These facts heighten the need to address teen smoking.

### **Reasons for Teen Attraction to Smoking**

There is no formula to predict whether a teen will be attracted to smoking. Some teenagers begin smoking because their parents, siblings, peers, or favorite celebrities smoke. Some smoke because they have low self-esteem and think smoking looks cool. In some cases, a teen may decide to smoke out of curiosity. There are a number of reasons why youths may choose to use tobacco, but the consequences of smoking far outweigh any plausible benefit.

### **The Consequences of Smoking**

Understand that it doesn't matter whether a person chooses to smoke cigarettes, cigars, or chew tobacco, all tobacco use is a health risk. Long-term use of tobacco can lead to cancer, heart disease, and gum disease. Immediate consequences include bad breath; yellow teeth; stained hands; breathing problems; a bad odor left on clothes, hair, and skin; and cigarette burns. Tobacco use can also impair athletic performance and cause a greater risk of injury. In a poll taken by the Texas Department of State Health Services, 86% of teens surveyed said that they prefer to date a nonsmoker. Second-hand smoke poses a health risk to nonsmokers, too. To top it all off, tobacco use is expensive and is often a precursor to future drug activity.

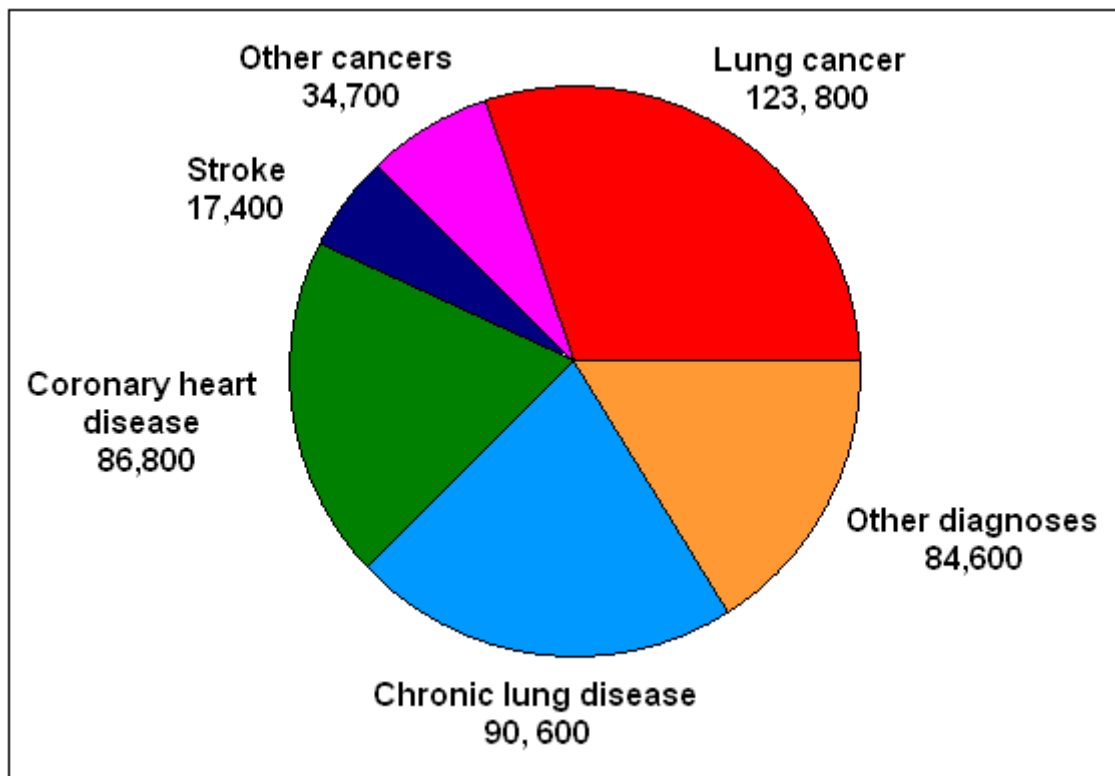
### **Breaking the Habit**

Thankfully, it's never too late to quit smoking. If a person is trying to quit smoking, he or she should get rid of all cigarettes and accessories, including the ash tray. This leaves a smoker with no tools to complete the task. Next, the person should inform family and friends about his or her decision to quit smoking. This network of support can make quitting easier. It may be necessary to temporarily separate oneself from peers who smoke. Some people who are in the process of breaking a tobacco habit find chewing sugarless gum or sunflower seeds helpful. It is usually best to avoid caffeine and sugar which can stimulate the senses and encourage a desire to use a habitual substance. Exercising and going places where smoking is not allowed are helpful, too.

### **Conclusion**

Smoking is hazardous to the health of the smoker and nonsmokers who may be around that person. Most adult smokers began smoking as teenagers. To avoid this epidemic, it is important to address teen smoking and inform youth of the consequences. Not only will avoiding tobacco keep a person healthier, but he or she will have a better social life, too.

**Annual U.S. Deaths Attributable Each Year to Cigarette Smoking,  
1997-2001**



Data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

4. Which of the following **best** identifies the structure of the piece?

- ☐ A. compare and contrast
- ☐ B. chronological order
- ☐ C. theory and evidence
- ☐ D. cause and effect

(1) Ever since Lisa heard that announcement on the radio she hadn't been able to think straight: Her favorite actor of all time was going to be here. (2) Lisa lived in the smallest town imaginable. (3) There were two stop lights and one Piggly Wiggly super market. (4) No one ever came to visit. (5) Unless it was an accident and they were lost. (6) Now T.J. Harper was coming here to film his new movie. (7) Lisa was convinced shed died and gone to heaven! (8) T.J. was so . . . PERFECT! (9) He was handsome—those beautiful hazel eyes and dark brown hair. (10) And he was smart too: T.J. went to college at Yale and law school at Harvard. (11) Lisa immediately called her girlfriends. (12) They began plotting ways to get next to him.

5. Which of these sentences supports why Lisa says T.J. is "perfect"?

- ☐ A. sentence 9 and sentence 10
  - ☐ B. sentence 1 and sentence 5
  - ☐ C. sentence 11 and sentence 3
  - ☐ D. sentence 2 and sentence 4
- 

6. How can the punctuation in sentence 7 be fixed?

- ☐ A. Add a colon after "shed."
  - ☐ B. Add an apostrophe to "shed."
  - ☐ C. Add a comma after "shed."
  - ☐ D. Add a semicolon after "shed."
- 

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### **Breaking the Habit**

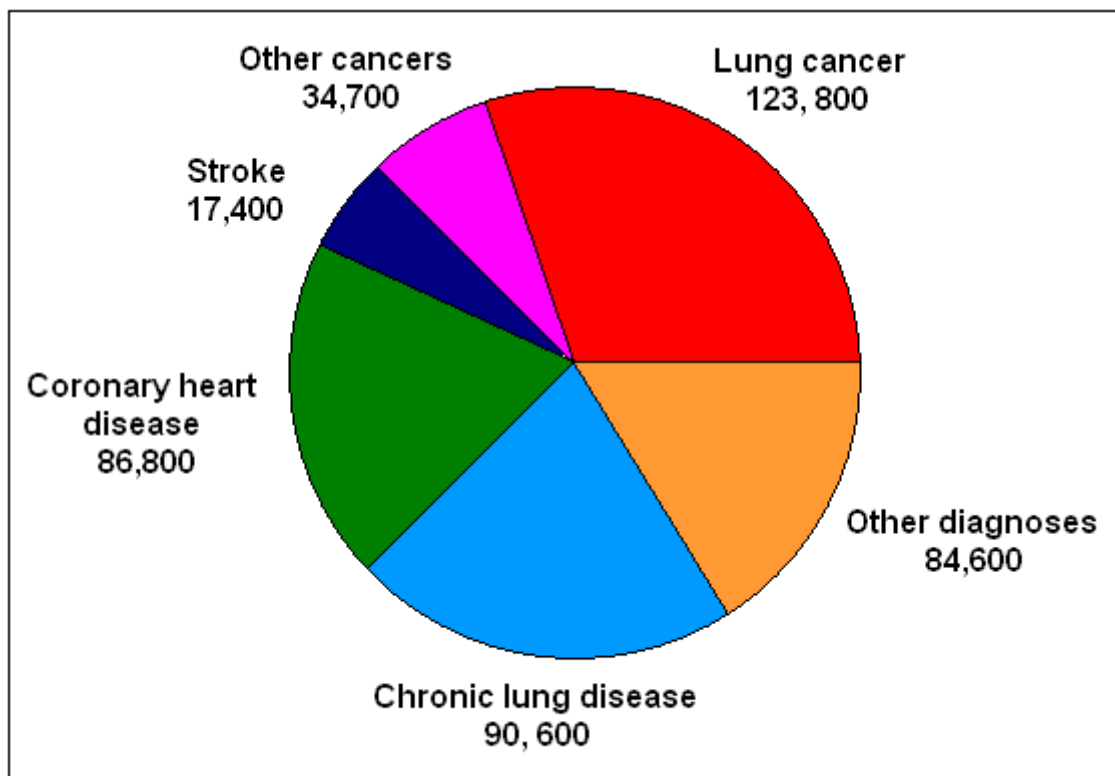
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### Annual U.S. Deaths Attributable Each Year to Cigarette Smoking, 1997-2001



Data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

7. After reading "Teen Smoking: What's the Big Deal?" which of the following conclusions can be drawn?

- ☐ A. All teenage smokers are at a high risk of developing a fatal disease in their mid-twenties.
- ☐ B. Teen smoking is not as serious a problem as some nonsmoking organizations speculate.
- ☐ C. Television and movies are the main factors contributing to teen smoking in the U.S.
- ☐ D. Teens can best avoid the effects of smoking by choosing to abstain from tobacco use.

## The Attic Adventure

by Sharoon Sunny

Muffled voices seemed to be coming from the upstairs attic. Sage, not knowing what to expect at the top, walked slowly up the stairs. Her brain seemed to be making some very complex calculations as she inched slowly towards it. The house was supposed to be empty except for her cat, Perky. Perky would normally run up the stairs, but today he seemed rather reluctant. This made her more nervous. The evening sun made the shadows appear larger than life. The lights were yet to be turned on, and in that muted light, she had the feeling of being transported into a nightmare.

Sage felt her heart beat with an accelerated intensity; intensity she hadn't felt in years. The last time she was this close to any kind of nervous excitement was six years ago, when she went bungee jumping in South Africa. Africa was a memory Sage wanted to cherish for the rest of her life. The safari tours, visiting the Zulu tribes, dancing in the night around a bonfire, eating with her fingers, and saying "ja" instead of "yeah" were things Sage knew she would never experience again. She left Africa having made some excellent friends and invited several of them to visit her in the United States. It was in Africa she learned that some friends are meant to be keepers. Her life went in directions she had not expected. A job, a house, and a family kept her eternally busy. As Sage walked up the stairs, she realized she had failed to stop and smell the roses.

As Sage got closer to the attic, the voices seemed to almost disappear. She strained her ears to listen to them. She sat down on the stairs with the phone in her hands and began debating whether to call the police or her husband. Deciding against both, she set out to face this on her own. She got up and began climbing the stairs, all along clutching the phone so hard that her nerves seemed on the verge of bursting through her pale white skin.

The attic was located up a small flight of stairs, next to a large open room that the family used for activities like reading, playing games, and sometimes just relaxing. It had large windows, which were open all the time. Sunlight and fresh air created a personality and character, quite unique to the room. There was no other space quite like it in the house. The wind pushed open the entrance to the attic, and as the door opened, it creaked. Perky jumped up in the hope of being carried, and this scared the life out of Sage. She regained her composure and walked up. The door was slightly ajar.

She initially peeked through a small gap in the attic door and could see nothing. Then, she moved closer to the attic door and pushed it open completely. The attic was dark, except for the light that streamed in through the small window above it. As the light streamed in, it made a small pool on the floor and dust particles rose, moving magically towards the sun. The right side of the room was mostly empty, with just a few boxes piled up in the corner. The view to the left was blocked by a giant bookshelf. She moved slowly towards what lay behind the shelf. Finally, as she walked past the shelf, she was astonished at what met her eyes. The muffled voices came from her Zulu friends from Africa.

8. The reader understands from the story that Sage is

- ☐ A. brave.
  - ☐ B. timid.
  - ☐ C. rash.
  - ☐ D. slow.
- 

9. What mood does the author create in the story?

- ☐ A. pensive
  - ☐ B. mysterious
  - ☐ C. melancholic
  - ☐ D. reflective
- 

10. How does the setting of this passage add to the suspense?

- ☐ A. The setting does nothing for the story.
  - ☐ B. The cat's attitude changes the temperament of the story.
  - ☐ C. The dark attic adds to the suspense by making it spooky.
  - ☐ D. The setting makes the story long and boring.
- 

## Answers

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D
- 5. A
- 6. B
- 7. D
- 8. A
- 9. B
- 10. C

## Algebra 1 Linear and Exp Props

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1. Mike is catering a party. He plans on having 4 trays of 6 appetizers each on the buffet at the beginning of the party and will rotate in new trays as those become empty. To ensure that he does not run out of appetizers during the party, he is going to make 4 appetizers per person in addition to the initial number put out on the buffet. Which of the following represents  $A$ , the amount of appetizers Mike needs to make, in terms of  $p$ , the amount of people attending the party?

- ☐ A.  $A = 24 + 4p$
- ☐ B.  $A = 4 - 24p$
- ☐ C.  $A = 24p + 4$
- ☐ D.  $A = 4p - 24$

---

2. Kevin went to Zoo Bach clothing with exactly \$100 that he could spend. He bought three shirts for \$27.72 each, including tax. Each pair of socks costs \$7.42, including tax. Which inequality could be used to find  $s$ , the number of pairs of socks he could buy?

- ☐ A.  $3(\$27.72) + \$7.42s \leq \$100$
- ☐ B.  $3(\$27.72) + \$7.42s > \$100$
- ☐ C.  $\$27.72 + \$7.42s < \$100$
- ☐ D.  $\$27.72 + \$7.42s \geq \$100$

---

3. Paul is buying something at the grocery store. The item is on sale for 15% off and he has a coupon for \$5 off. If there is a 6.5% sales tax on the item, which of the following would give the price Paul pays,  $P$ , as a function of the price of the item,  $x$ ?

- ☐ A.  $1.065(0.15x - 5) = P$
  - ☐ B.  $0.065(0.15x - 5) = P$
  - ☐ C.  $0.065(0.85x - 5) = P$
  - ☐ D.  $1.065(0.85x - 5) = P$
-

4. Amy currently has \$150 in her savings account. She plans to make weekly deposits into the account of \$16. She wants to save at least  $y$  dollars before withdrawing any money. If  $x$  represents the number of weeks of deposits, which of the following inequalities represents this situation?

- ☐ A.  $\$16 + \$150x \geq y$
- ☐ B.  $\$16 + \$150x \leq y$
- ☐ C.  $\$150 + \$16x \geq y$
- ☐ D.  $\$150 + \$16x \leq y$
- 

5. The population of a bacteria after  $t$  hours is shown in the table below.

Hour	1	2	3	4	5
Population	300	900	2,700	8,100	24,300

Which of the following inequalities can be used to determine when the population of the bacteria will be greater than or equal to 656,100?

- ☐ A.  $300t \geq 656,100$
- ☐ B.  $3^t \geq 656,100$
- ☐ C.  $100(3^{t-1}) \geq 656,100$
- ☐ D.  $100(3^t) \geq 656,100$
- 

6. Rebecca is saving money to purchase a laptop, which costs \$1,003.09. She has already saved \$354.75 and plans to continue saving \$70.95 per week. Which inequality could be used to find  $w$ , the number of weeks that Rebecca must save in order to purchase the laptop?

- ☐ A.  $\$354.75w + \$70.95 \geq \$1,003.09$
- ☐ B.  $\$354.75 + \$70.95w < \$1,003.09$
- ☐ C.  $\$354.75 + \$70.95w \geq \$1,003.09$
- ☐ D.  $\$354.75 + \$70.95w \leq \$1,003.09$
-

---

7. Christina is leaving for an 800 mile road trip. Her plan is not to make any stops until she has 620 miles, or less, left of the drive. She is averaging 60 miles per hour. If  $x$  represents the number of hours driving, which of the following inequalities symbolizes this situation?

- ☐ A.  $620 - 60x \geq 800$
  - ☐ B.  $800 - 60x \leq 620$
  - ☐ C.  $620 - 60x \leq 800$
  - ☐ D.  $800 - 60x \geq 620$
- 

8. Candice is taking a group nature hike in a park. There is a \$9.00 fee just to enter the park. In addition, the tour group charges \$0.89 per mile they hike. She brought \$51.00 with her. Which equation can be used to determine how many miles can she hike?

- ☐ A.  $9 - 0.89x = 51$
  - ☐ B.  $51 + 9 = 0.89x$
  - ☐ C.  $0.89x + 9 = 51$
  - ☐ D.  $0.89x + 51 = 9$
- 

9. James mows lawns for \$11 a yard and trims trees for \$28 a tree. He needs to make at least \$389 to go on the spring band trip.

Let  $y$  represent the number of yards he mows and  $t$  represent the number of trees he trims. Which expression below describes the number of yards and trees that James must mow and trim to make at least the amount he needs?

- ☐ A.  $11y + 28t \geq 389$
  - ☐ B.  $11y + 28t \leq 389$
  - ☐ C.  $(11 + 28)(y + t) \leq 389$
  - ☐ D.  $(11 + 28)(y + t) \geq 389$
- 

10. An Air Force C-17 Globemaster III cargo plane left Hill Air Force Base in Salt Lake City, UT at a height of 4,450 feet above sea level. If the plane climbs at a rate of 1,096 feet per minute, which function could be used to determine  $t$ , the time in minutes it will take the plane to reach its cruising elevation of 28,562 feet above sea level?

- ☐ A.  $28,562 = 4,450 + 1,096t$
  - ☐ B.  $28,562 = 1,096 + 4,450t$
  - ☐ C.  $28,562 = (4,450 + 1,096)t$
  - ☐ D.  $28,562 = 1,096(t + 4,450)$
- 

## Answers

1. A
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. D
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. A

## Explanations

1. Mike is making 4 times 6 appetizers to start with on the buffet, and 4 times  $p$  appetizers for each person who attends the party.

Therefore the total number of appetizers Mike needs to make,  $A$ , is 4 times 6 plus 4 times  $p$ .

$$A = 4 \times 6 + 4p$$

$$\mathbf{A = 24 + 4p}$$

2. Determine the inequality sign that is needed to model the situation. Since Kevin cannot spend more than \$100, the amount that he can spend will be "less than or equal to" \$100. The inequality will have the amount he can spend followed by  $\leq$  \$100.

The question states that he bought three shirts for \$27.72 each; therefore the total cost of the shirts is  $3 \times \$27.72$ . Since  $s$  is the number of pairs of socks, then the product of \$7.42 and  $s$  represents the additional cost of the pairs of socks.

Given the information above, the inequality that could be used to find  $s$  is  **$3(\$27.72) + \$7.42s \leq 100$** .

3. If the item Paul is buying costs  $x$ , he has a coupon for \$5 off, and the item is already 15% off, then the price of the item before tax is the following.

$$x - 0.15x - 5 = 0.85x - 5$$


---

Adding in the tax of 6.5% will give the following.

$$\begin{aligned}(0.85x - 5) + 0.065(0.85x - 5) &= P \\ 1.065(0.85x - 5) &= P\end{aligned}$$

4. This situation can be represented by a linear inequality where the number of weeks making deposits is the independent variable.

The amount of money already in the account is the  $y$ -intercept, and the weekly deposit is the rate of change, or slope.

Use the given information to develop an inequality.

$$\mathbf{\$150 + \$16x \geq y}$$

5. After 1 hour, the population is 300, which equals  $100(3^1)$ .

After 2 hours, the population is 900, which equals  $100(3^2)$ .

After 3 hours, the population is 2,700, which equals  $100(3^3)$ .

After 4 hours, the population is 8,100, which equals  $100(3^4)$ .

After 5 hours, the population is 24,300, which equals  $100(3^5)$ .

After  $t$  hours, the population will be  $100(3^t)$ .

Therefore, the inequality that can be used to determine when the population of the bacteria will be greater than or equal to 656,100 is  $\mathbf{100(3^t) \geq 656,100}$ .

6. Determine the inequality sign that is needed to model the situation. Since Rebecca must save at least \$1,003.09 to purchase the laptop, the amount that she saves will be "greater than or equal to" \$1,003.09. The inequality will have the amount Rebecca must save followed by  $\geq$  \$1,003.09.

The question states that Rebecca has already saved \$354.75. In addition to this, Rebecca plans to save \$70.95 per week. Since  $w$  is the number of weeks that Rebecca must save, then the product of \$70.95 and  $w$  represents the amount of additional money Rebecca must save to purchase the laptop.

Given the information above, the inequality that could be used to find  $w$  is  $\mathbf{\$354.75 + \$70.95w \geq \$1,003.09}$ .

7. This situation can be represented by a linear inequality where the number of hours driving is the independent variable.



The length of the drive is the y-intercept, and the speed is the rate of change, or slope.

Since she wants to have 620 miles or less left before stopping, use the 'less than or equal to' sign in the inequality.

$$800 - 60x \leq 620$$

8. To determine the number of miles Candice can hike, she should write the equation with the sum of the costs equal to the total amount of money she has.

The entry fee is constant no matter how many miles she walks.

The price per hike is what is changing each time. This cost should be multiplied by  $x$ , the number of miles she hikes.

The sum of these two equal the total amount of money she has.

$$0.89x + 9 = 51$$

9. For every yard,  $y$ , James earns \$11 and for every tree,  $t$ , he earns \$28. The amount earned is  $11y + 28t$ .

Since James needs at least \$389, but could make more, the total amount,  $11y + 28t$ , must be greater than or equal to \$389.

$$11y + 28t \geq 389$$

10. The problem states that the plane leaves the ground at 4,450 feet above sea level, and then climbs 1,096 feet per minute.

So, set up the function with the plane's cruising altitude equal to the plane's beginning altitude plus the climbing rate in  $t$  minutes from take off.

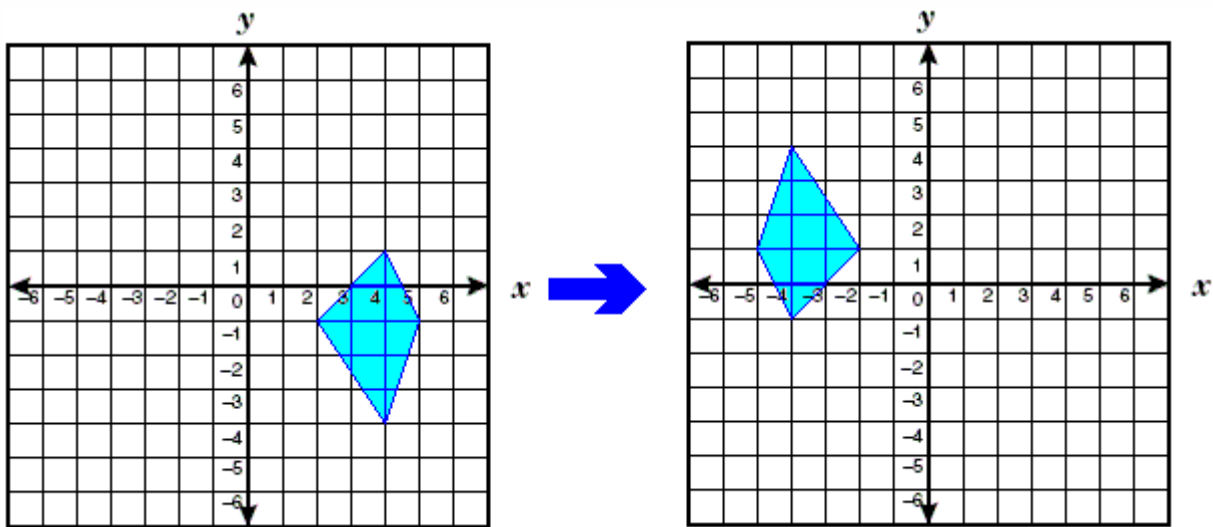
$$\text{Cruising Altitude} = \text{Initial altitude} + (\text{rate of climb per minute})(\text{minutes})$$

$$28,562 = 4,450 + 1,096t$$

# CCSS Geometry

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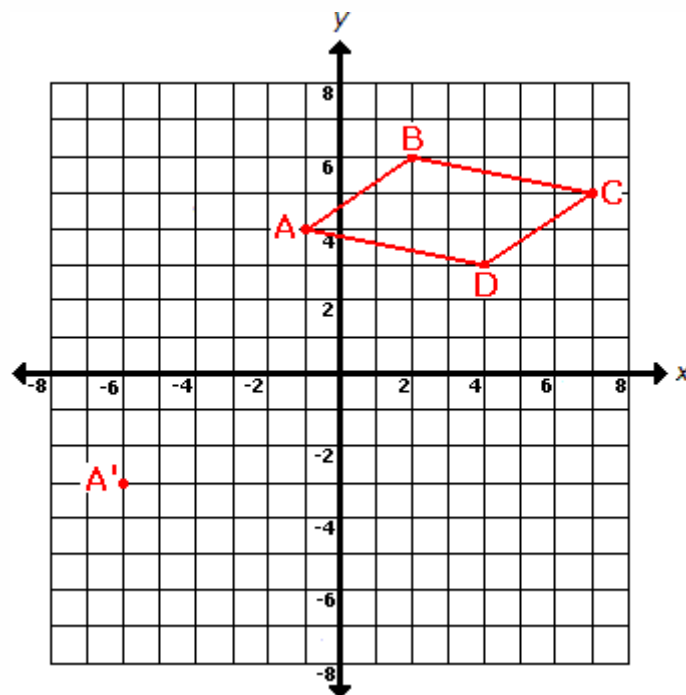
1.



What is the rule for the transformation shown above?

- ☐ A.  $(x', y') = (-y, x)$
- ☐ B.  $(x', y') = (-y, -x)$
- ☐ C.  $(x', y') = (-x, -y)$
- ☐ D.  $(x', y') = (y, x)$

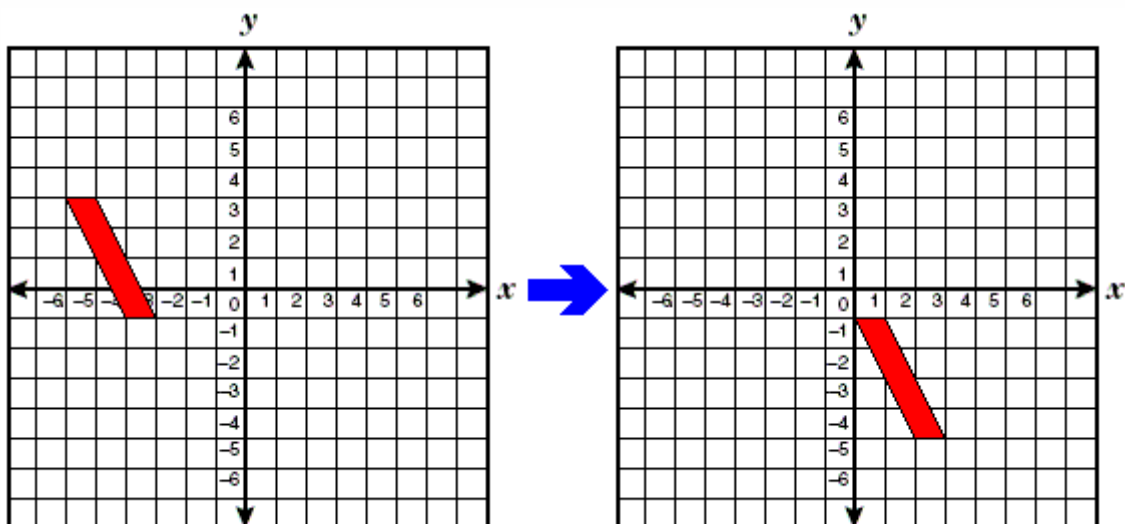
2. The parallelogram ABCD is shown below.



If the parallelogram is translated so that A is mapped to A', then what will be the coordinates of B'?

- ☐ A. (-3,-1)
  - ☐ B. (-1,-3)
  - ☐ C. (-4,0)
  - ☐ D. (-3,0)
-

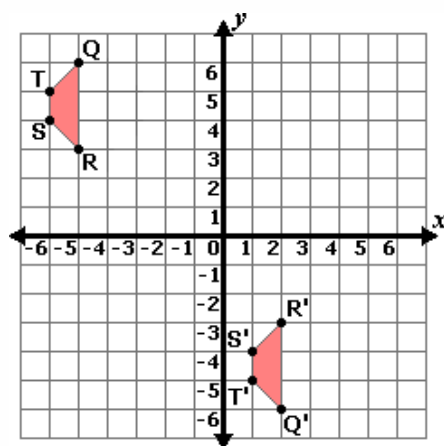
3.



What is the rule for the transformation shown above?

- ☐ A.  $(x', y') = (x + 6, y + 4)$
- ☐ B.  $(x', y') = (x - 6, y - 4)$
- ☐ C.  $(x', y') = (x + 6, y - 4)$
- ☐ D.  $(x', y') = (x - 6, y + 4)$

4.



Which statement describes the transformation that would map figure QRST to figure Q'R'S'T' on the grid above?

- ☐ A.  $(x,y) \rightarrow (x - 7, -y)$
  - ☐ B.  $(x,y) \rightarrow (-x - 7, y)$
  - ☐ C.  $(x,y) \rightarrow (x + 7, -y)$
  - ☐ D.  $(x,y) \rightarrow (-x + 7, -y)$
- 

5. What is the rule for a reflection across the origin followed by a translation 7 units to the right and 4 units up?

- ☐ A.  $(x', y') = (y - 7, x - 4)$
  - ☐ B.  $(x', y') = (-x - 7, -y - 4)$
  - ☐ C.  $(x', y') = (y + 7, x + 4)$
  - ☐ D.  $(x', y') = (-x + 7, -y + 4)$
- 

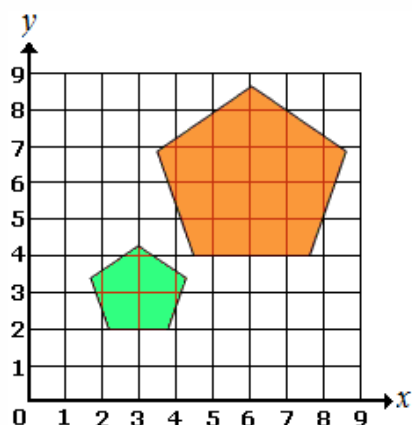
6.

$$\begin{array}{ll} R(-4, -1) & R'(-1, 7) \\ S(-6, 3) & S'(-3, 11) \end{array}$$

Given the points above, which of the following transformations maps RS to R'S'?

- ☐ A. translate horizontally 3 units and vertically 8 units
  - ☐ B. translate horizontally 3 units and vertically -8 units
  - ☐ C. translate horizontally -3 units and vertically 8 units
  - ☐ D. translate horizontally -3 units and vertically -8 units
-

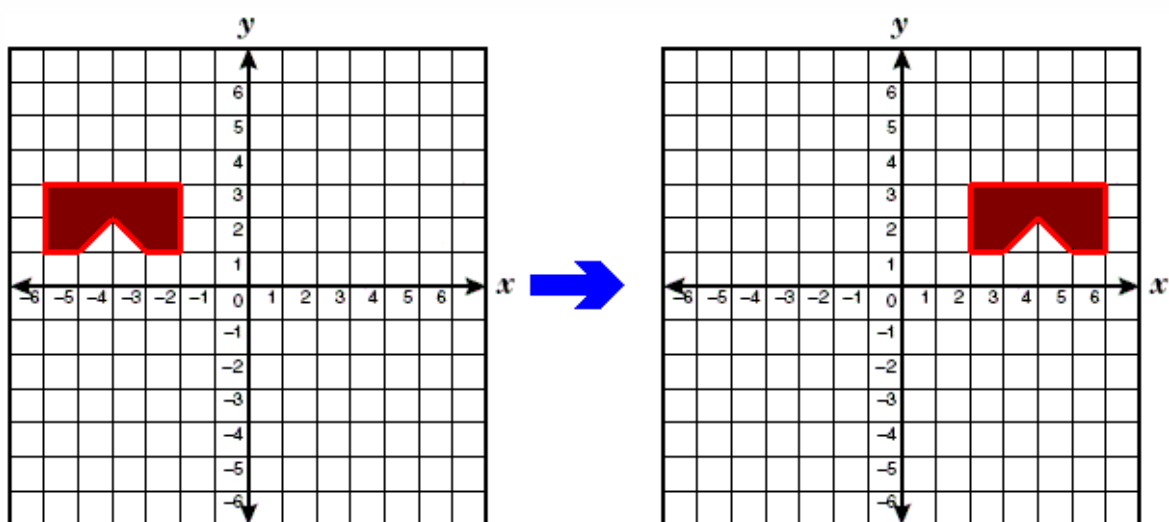
7.



What is the rule for the transformation from the larger polygon to the smaller polygon?

- ☐ A.  $(x', y') = (2x, 2y)$
- ☐ B.  $(x', y') = (\frac{1}{2}x, \frac{1}{2}y)$
- ☐ C.  $(x', y') = (\frac{1}{3}x, \frac{1}{3}y)$
- ☐ D.  $(x', y') = (3x, 3y)$
- 

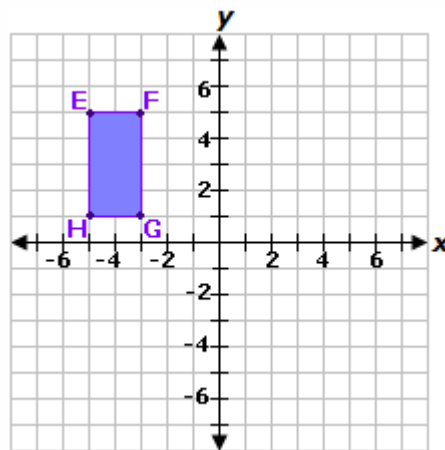
8.



What is the rule for the transformation above?

- ☐ A.  $(x', y') = (-x, -y)$
  - ☐ B.  $(x', y') = (y, x)$
  - ☐ C.  $(x', y') = (-x, y)$
  - ☐ D.  $(x', y') = (x, -y)$
- 

9.



What are the coordinates of G' if E'F'G'H' is a reflection of EFGH across the x-axis?

- ☐ A. (-3,-1)
  - ☐ B. (-3,-5)
  - ☐ C. (5,1)
  - ☐ D. (3,1)
- 

10. Which of the following transformations will always produce a congruent figure?

- ☐ A. expansion
  - ☐ B. contraction
  - ☐ C. dilation
  - ☐ D. rotation
-

# Answers

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. D
6. A
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. D

## Explanations

1. For any given angle,  $\alpha$ , the new coordinates for a counterclockwise rotation about the origin of  $\alpha$  is the following.

$$(x', y') = (x \cos \alpha - y \sin \alpha, x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha)$$

The polygon has been transformed by a counterclockwise rotation of  $180^\circ$  about the origin.

$$\begin{aligned}(x', y') &= (x \cos 180^\circ - y \sin 180^\circ, x \sin 180^\circ + y \cos 180^\circ) \\ &= (x(-1) - y(0), x(0) + y(-1)) \\ &= (-x, -y)\end{aligned}$$

2. The point A at  $(-1, 4)$  is mapped to point A' at  $(-6, -3)$ .

The change in the x-coordinate is  $-6 - (-1) = -5$  or 5 units to the left.

The change in the y-coordinate is  $-3 - 4 = -7$  or 7 units down.

Next, find B'. The coordinates of B are at  $(2, 6)$ . Shifting the x-coordinate 5 units to the left gives,  $x' = 2 - 5 = -3$ . Shifting the y-coordinate 7 units down gives,  $y' = 6 - 7 = -1$ .

So, the coordinates of B' are  **$(-3, -1)$** .

3. Choose a corner of the object, such as  $(-5, 3)$ . Then, see what point that corner is on after the object has been translated.



The corner on point  $(-5, 3)$  is on point  $(1, -1)$  after the translation.

The object moved 6 units horizontally on the  $x$ -axis (the 6 is positive since it moved to the right on the  $x$ -axis). Therefore,  $x' = x + 6$ .

It also moved -4 units vertically on the  $y$ -axis (the 4 is negative since it moved down the  $y$ -axis). Therefore,  $y' = y - 4$ .

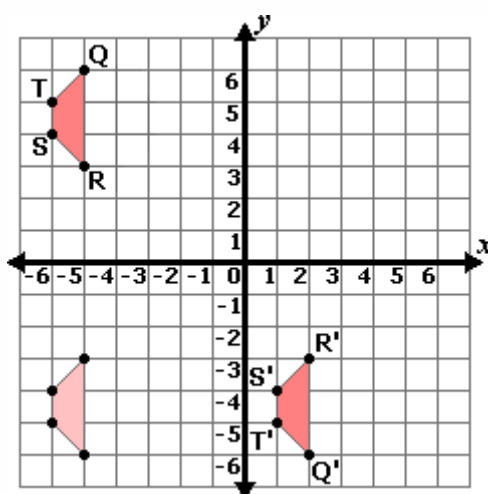
So, the rule for the transformation is  $(x', y') = (x + 6, y - 4)$ .

4. Note that figure Q'R'S'T' is a mirror image of figure QRST. The figure is reflected over the  $x$ -axis, thus the  $y$ -coordinate will change signs. The  $x$ -coordinate will remain the same.

The reflected figure is 7 units to the right of the original figure. Seven will be added to the  $x$ -coordinate.

The statement that describes the transformation is shown below.

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (x + 7, -y)$$



5. In a reflection about the origin (both the  $x$ -axis and  $y$ -axis), for each point of the polygon, both the  $x$ - and  $y$ -values change sign. Thus,  $x' = -x$  and  $y' = -y$ . So, the rule for the reflection is  $(x', y') = (-x, -y)$ .

In a translation of 7 units to the right, each point will move 7 units horizontally on the  $x$ -axis. Therefore,  $x' = x + 7$ .

In a translation of 4 units up, each point will move 4 units vertically on the  $y$ -axis. Therefore,  $y' = y + 4$ . So, the rule for the translation is  $(x', y') = (x + 7, y + 4)$ .

The combined transformation for both operations (reflection and translation) is  $(x', y') = (-x + 7, -y + 4)$ .

6. The point  $R(-4, -1)$  maps to  $R'(-1, 7)$ .

So,  $R$  is shifted 3 units horizontally on the  $x$ -axis and is shifted 8 units vertically on the  $y$ -axis.

Therefore,  $(x', y') = (x + 3, y + 8)$  which indicates the map **translated horizontally 3 units and vertically 8 units**.

7. Notice that both figures have the same shape and orientation, but they have different sizes.

A dilation is the only type of transformation that produces a change in size.

Choose a point on the larger polygon, such as  $(6, 4)$ . Then, find the corresponding point, after the object has been transformed, on the smaller polygon.

The point  $(6, 4)$  on the larger polygon corresponds to the point  $(3, 2)$  on the smaller polygon.

Thus, the values of the  $x$ - and  $y$ -coordinates were both halved during the transformation. Therefore, the following is true.

$$x' = \frac{1}{2}x \text{ and } y' = \frac{1}{2}y$$

So, the rule for the transformation is shown below.

$$(x', y') = \left(\frac{1}{2}x, \frac{1}{2}y\right)$$

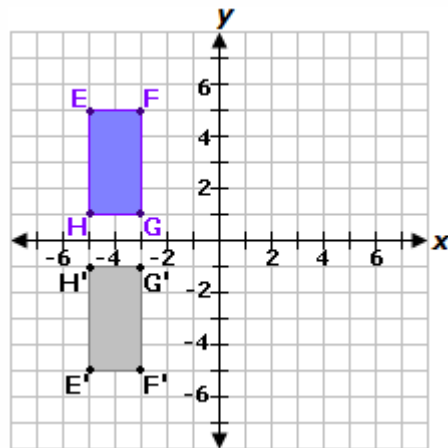
8. The transformation shows a reflection across the  $y$ -axis.

For each point of the polygon, the  $x$ -value changes sign while the  $y$ -value stays the same.

Thus  $x' = -x$  and  $y' = y$ .

9. When point  $P(x, y)$  is reflected over the  $x$ -axis, the point  $P'$  is located at  $(x, -y)$ , where only the sign of the  $y$ -coordinate changes.

Thus, the coordinates of the reflection across the  $x$ -axis of point  $G$  are  $G'(-3, -1)$ .

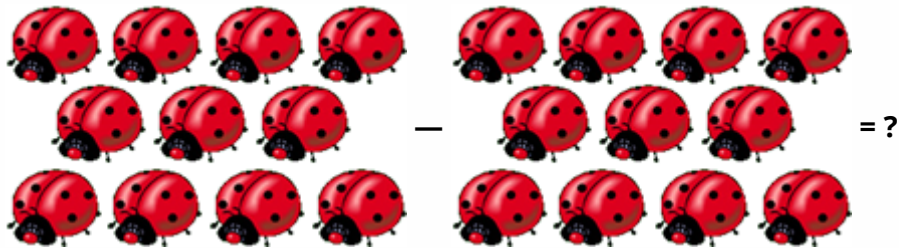


10. A rotation is the only answer listed that preserves both the angles of the figure and the lengths of the sides. Therefore, a **rotation** will always produce a congruent figure.

# Grade 1 Adding & Subtraction

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1.



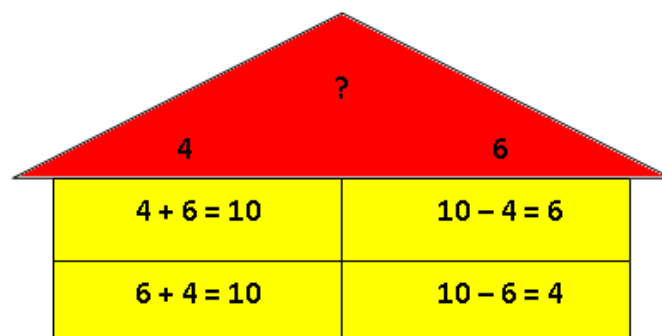
- ☐ 11   ☐ 1   ☐ 0

2. Use the model to finish the number sentence.



- ☐ 9   ☐ 13   ☐ 11

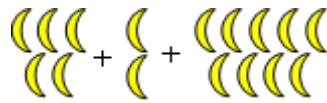
3.



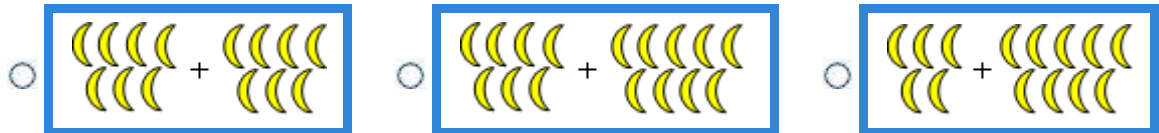
Click the box below that completes the fact family above.

- ☐ 14   ☐ 2   ☐ 10

4.



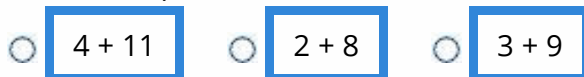
Which is the same thing as adding the moons above?



5.

$$4 + 8 = 12$$

What else is equal to 12?

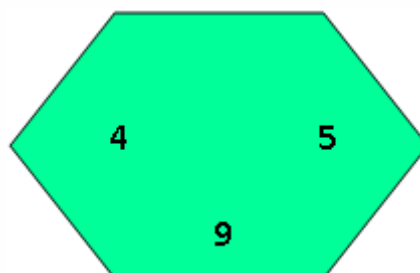


6.

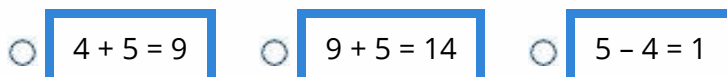
$$13 - 13 = ?$$



7.



Click the math sentence below that is part of the fact family above.



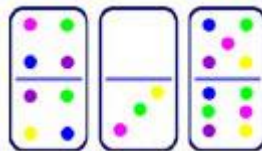
8.

$$2 + 7 = 9$$

Which is in the same fact family as the fact above?

- ☐  $7 - 2 = 5$    ☐  $9 + 7 = 16$    ☐  $9 - 2 = 7$
- 

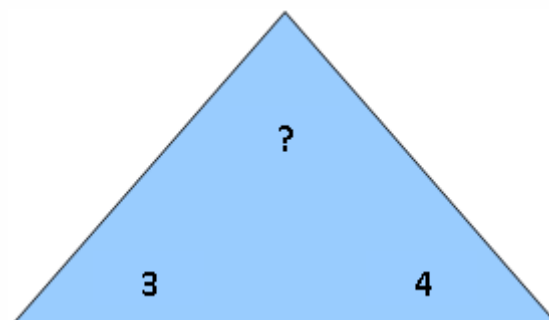
9.



Count the number of dots on each domino. These three numbers make up a fact family. Click the math sentence below that is a part of this fact family.

- ☐  $8 - 3 = 5$    ☐  $8 + 4 = 12$    ☐  $11 - 8 = 3$
- 

10.



Click the number below that correctly completes the fact family above.

- ☐  $5$    ☐  $9$    ☐  $7$
-

11.

$$1 + 10 = ?$$

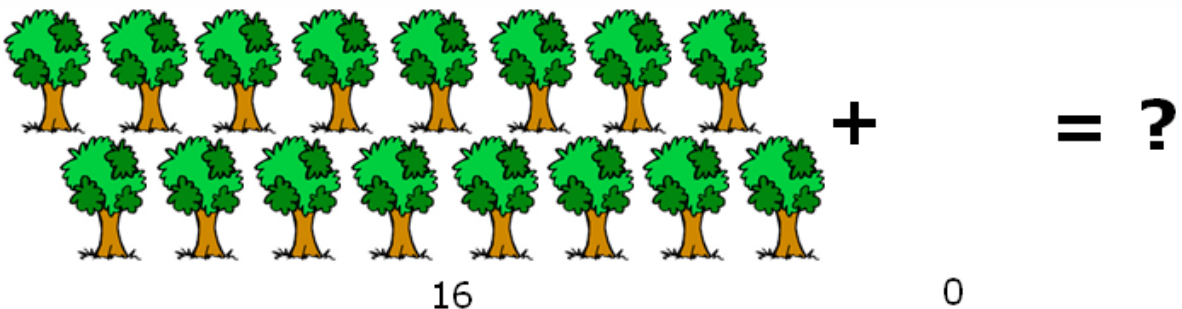
- ☐  $11 + 1$    ☐  $10 + 1$    ☐  $10 + 11$
- 

12. Mika saw 8 ducks and 3 geese at the lake, which means she saw 11 animals in all.

Drew saw 7 ducks and 4 geese at the lake. How many animals did Drew see in all?

- ☐ 5   ☐ 12   ☐ 11
- 

13. Use the model to finish the number sentence.



- ☐ 18   ☐ 16   ☐ 14
- 

14.

$$6 + (4 + 8) = ?$$

- ☐  $(6 + 12) - 8$    ☐  $(6 + 4) + 8$    ☐  $6 - (4 - 8)$
-

15. John added 4 letters to 5 letters to make 9 letters in all.

April had the same number of letters, too. She got 9 letters by adding 5 letters to \_\_\_\_ letters.

- ☐ 5   ☐ 3   ☐ 4
- 

### Answers

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. C
9. C
10. C
11. B
12. C
13. B
14. B
15. C

### Explanations

1. When a number is subtracted from itself, the answer is 0.

So,  **$11 - 11 = 0$** .

2. Any number plus 0 is still that number.

When no more shoes are being added to 11 shoes, there are still 11 shoes.

So,  **$11 + 0 = 11$** .

3.

Each fact family of three numbers can make four math problems. The three numbers in each of the four math problems are 4, 6, and 10. The correct answer will be one of these numbers.

4. Objects that are added together can be grouped in many ways.

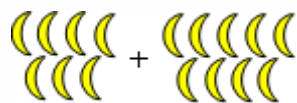
The picture shows the group of 5 moons and the group of 2 moons added together to

---



make a group of 7 moons.

7 moons plus 9 moons equals 16 moons.



$$5 + 2 + 9 = 7 + 9 = 16$$

5.

$$4 + 8 = 12$$

When adding, you can make one number smaller by 1 and the other number bigger by 1 to get the same answer.

So,  **$3 + 9 = 12$** .

6. When a number is subtracted from itself, the answer is 0.

So,  **$13 - 13 = 0$** .

7.

Each fact family of three numbers can make four math problems. Each of these math problems will have only these three numbers in it.

The math sentence that has only the numbers 4, 5, and 9 in it is:

$$4 + 5 = 9$$

8. Addition and subtraction fact families are addition and subtraction facts that are related to each other. The facts listed below are in the same fact family.

$$2 + 7 = 9$$

$$7 + 2 = 9$$

$$9 - 2 = 7$$

$$9 - 7 = 2$$

9.

The number of dots on the first domino is 8.

The number on the second domino is 3.

The number on the third domino is 11.

These three numbers make up a fact family.

The number sentence that has all of these numbers in it is:

$$11 - 8 = 3$$

10.

In the fact family above, only two numbers are given.

One math sentence that can be made from these numbers is  $3 + 4 = 7$ .

With subtraction, one sentence can be made with these two numbers:  $4 - 3 = 1$ .

So the answer choices can be a 1 or a 7.

11. Addition can be done in any order.

This means that  $1 + 10$  is the same as  $10 + 1$ .

12.

$$8 + 3 = 11$$

When adding, you can make one number smaller by 1 and the other number bigger by 1 to get the same answer.

So,  **$7 + 4 = 11$** .

13. Any number plus 0 is still that number.

When no more trees are being added to 16 trees, there are still 16 trees.

So,  **$16 + 0 = 16$** .

14. Numbers that are added together can be grouped in many ways.

So,  $6 + (4 + 8) = \mathbf{(6 + 4) + 8}$ .

15. Addition can be done in any order.

When John added 4 letters to 5 letters, he had 9 letters in all. When April added 5 letters to **4 letters**, she also had 9 letters.

$$4 + 5 = 5 + 4 = 9$$

# Grade 3 Science

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---

1. The picture shows a wetland habitat like the Everglades.



What animal lives in this habitat?

- ☐ A. moose
  - ☐ B. polar bear
  - ☐ C. elephant
  - ☐ D. frog
- 

2.



The kind of turtle shown above can only live in saltwater environments. It needs warm water to survive and feeds on seaweed and algae.

Where would this turtle most likely be found?

- ☐ A. ocean
  - ☐ B. stream
  - ☐ C. lake
  - ☐ D. pond
-

3. Where are the plants below most likely to be found?



- ☐ A. grassland
  - ☐ B. desert
  - ☐ C. tundra
  - ☐ D. rainforest
- 

4. The picture below shows cliffs and rocky hills.



Which animal would most likely live in such an environment?

- ☐ A. a panda bear
  - ☐ B. a seal
  - ☐ C. a mountain goat
  - ☐ D. a crocodile
-

**5.** The desert is hot during the day and often cool at night. Long periods of no rain make the desert very dry and make it very hard for most kinds of plants and animals to survive.

The table below lists some traits of different animals.

Animal Traits		
Animal	Traits	Picture of Animal
polar bear	thick fur to stay warm claws and teeth to catch prey	
jackrabbit	long ears to keep cool long back legs to move fast	
trout	gills to breathe underwater fins to swim	
parrot	large beak to eat nuts and seeds sharp claws to climb trees	

Which animal would survive best in a desert environment?

- ☐ A. trout
  - ☐ B. jackrabbit
  - ☐ C. polar bear
  - ☐ D. parrot
- 

6. Ants live in big groups.



*Image courtesy of United States Department of Agriculture*

Some ants can bite other animals. The bites hurt and sting. When another animal gets too close to the ants, many ants will attack.

Ants biting other animals is an example of how living in a group can help ants \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A. stay warm
  - ☐ B. make friends
  - ☐ C. find food
  - ☐ D. defend themselves
-



7.



Lions live together in groups called prides. The females, or lionesses, do the hunting. This means that the pride of lions depends on the lionesses for \_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A. food
  - ☐ B. water
  - ☐ C. air
  - ☐ D. a place to sleep
- 

8.



Animals depend on their environment to provide their basic life needs.

Which of the following basic life needs is the river providing for the reindeer in the picture above?

- ☐ A. shelter
  - ☐ B. food
  - ☐ C. air
  - ☐ D. water
- 

9. Some kinds of termites are adapted to eat wood and to live in places that are warm, dark, and damp.

Which of the following habitats would be best for these termites?

- ☐ A. a fallen log in a forest
  - ☐ B. a desert
  - ☐ C. a frozen plain
  - ☐ D. a shallow pond
-

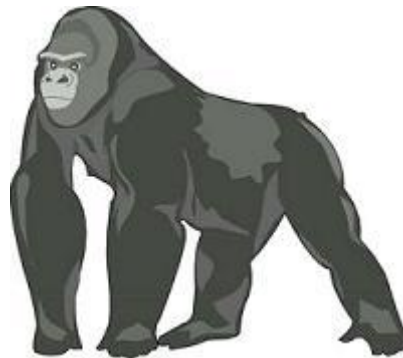
10.



Which of these animals depends on the other?

- ☐ A. The mother depends on the baby to help her keep predators away.
  - ☐ B. Neither of them depends on the other.
  - ☐ C. The baby depends on the mother for food and protection.
  - ☐ D. The mother depends on the baby to find food for them to eat.
- 

11. In the wild, gorillas live in families. There is usually one male leader of a family, like a "dad."



The family probably depends on him most to

- ☐ A. protect them.
  - ☐ B. give them water.
  - ☐ C. play with them.
  - ☐ D. stay away from them.
- 

12. What is one way that fish interact with other fish in order to help each other survive?

- ☐ A. eating plants
  - ☐ B. breathing through gills
  - ☐ C. swimming in schools
  - ☐ D. hiding in plants
-



**13.** Animals that live in environments with lots of green and brown plants are often green or brown themselves, to help them blend into the background.



If an animal lives in an environment that is always covered in snow, what color is this animal likely to be?

- ☐ **A.** white
  - ☐ **B.** green
  - ☐ **C.** blue
  - ☐ **D.** brown
- 

**14.** A horned lizard and tree frog are shown below.



**horned lizard**



**tree frog**

Horned lizards do not need much water. They have skin that blends in with sand. Tree frogs usually live in trees. They need lots of water to keep their skin wet.

The picture below shows a hot, dry habitat.



How would the two animals survive in the hot, dry habitat shown?

- ☐ A. Both the tree frog and the horned lizard would not survive.
  - ☐ B. The tree frog would not survive as well as the horned lizard.
  - ☐ C. Both the horned lizard and the tree frog would survive well.
  - ☐ D. The horned lizard would not survive as well as the tree frog.
- 

15. Large trees will grow only where they

- ☐ A. are close to the ocean.
  - ☐ B. have enough insects to eat.
  - ☐ C. can get enough water.
  - ☐ D. can hibernate during the winter.
-

## Answers

1. D
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. C
11. A
12. C
13. A
14. B
15. C

## Explanations

1. Wetland habitats are usually in warm places. Wetlands have a lot of water, but there is also some dry land.

**Frogs** live in wetland habitats. Frogs are *amphibians*, which means that they can live in water and on land. There are many insects that live in and around the water in a wetland, so the frogs have plenty to eat there.

2. The turtle shown in the picture is a green sea turtle. Green sea turtles live in the **ocean** because they need warm saltwater to survive. They need warm water because they can only live in certain temperature ranges. They live in saltwater because the food they need to eat is found there.

Sea turtles are able to get air quickly from above the water and then dive underneath for long periods of time. They can even sleep underwater for several hours at a time.

3. The plants shown are ferns. Ferns are most commonly found in **rainforests**. Ferns need a moist shaded area to grow well, and the rainforest provides this environment.

4. A **mountain goat** is very good at living in areas with steep cliffs and rocky hillsides.



The different physical characteristics of an environment, such as its mountains, hills, and water resources, support different populations of plants and animals.

5. Animals best-suited for the desert can burrow or hide under rocks to avoid the heat of the Sun during the day. Also, they are often nocturnal so that they are active in the cooler nighttime.

The **jackrabbit** hides in shadows and has long ears that help it to maintain its body temperature. Fish, polar bears, and tropical birds would not do well in the desert.

*Jackrabbit picture is courtesy of NPS.*

6. Ants can **defend themselves** by biting other animals. When an animal gets too close to the nest where the ants live, many ants will come and attack the animal. One ant by itself would probably not make the animal leave. When there are many ants, however, they can cause enough bites that the animal does not want to get any closer.

7. The lionesses do the hunting. This means that they find **food** for the pride.

8. An animal needs air, food, water, shelter and space to survive. Animals meet their needs in the environment in which they live. For example, the river in the picture is providing the reindeer with **water**.

9. **A fallen log in a forest** would be the best habitat for termites because it can provide them with the food, water, and shelter they need.

10. Most baby animals depend on their mothers for food, water, and protection from predators.

11. The male leader of a gorilla family is usually the biggest member, and so can offer the best **protection** for the family.

12. Many fish **swim together in schools** for safety. It can be harder for a predator to catch a single fish when it is distracted by the larger group.

13. Animals are often found in environments in which their color helps them to blend into the background. So in a snowy environment, the best color for an animal to be would be **white**.



*Snow foxes are often white, which helps them blend into the snowy background of their natural environment.*

14. In a particular habitat some animals will survive well. Others will not survive well, or will not survive at all. The habitat in the picture is a desert habitat. Animals that live in the desert must be able to survive without much water.

Horned lizards can survive well in desert habitats. They do not need much water. They also have skin that blends in with the colors of the desert. This helps them to hide from predators. Tree frogs do not survive well in desert habitats. They need lots of water to keep their skin wet. They also usually live in trees, which are hard to find in the desert.

**The tree frog would not survive as well as the horned lizard** in a desert habitat.

15. Large trees will grow only where they **can get enough water**.

A tall tree needs a lot of water so that it can make enough sap to carry food and water to all parts of the tree.

If a tree cannot get enough water to make large amounts of sap, the tree will not grow very tall. In fact, the tree may not be able to grow in that spot at all.

# Grade 3 ELA Assessment

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1.

The students saw many beautiful paintings and statues \_\_\_\_\_ the art museum.

Which preposition **best** completes the sentence?

- ☐ A. down
- ☐ B. except
- ☐ C. at
- ☐ D. into

2.



A tiger is jumping over a hoop with black stripes.

Selena wrote the sentence above to describe the picture. What is the **best** way to write the sentence?

- ☐ A. A tiger is jumping down a hoop with black stripes.
- ☐ B. A tiger is jumping before a hoop with black stripes.
- ☐ C. A tiger with black stripes is jumping without a hoop.
- ☐ D. A tiger with black stripes is jumping through a hoop.

3. Select the sentence that has a prepositional phrase.

- ☐ A. Mark enjoys reading books about whales.
  - ☐ B. Mark does not like to eat peas or broccoli.
  - ☐ C. Mark wishes that he can make better grades.
  - ☐ D. Mark has three brothers and two sisters.
- 

4.

The young girl under the tree could not put down her library book.

Which group of words from the sentence is a prepositional phrase?

- ☐ A. The young girl
  - ☐ B. could not put down
  - ☐ C. her library book
  - ☐ D. under the tree
- 

5. Which word is a preposition?

- ☐ A. because
  - ☐ B. around
  - ☐ C. if
  - ☐ D. and
- 

6. Which sentence uses a prepositional phrase correctly?

- ☐ A. Cassie wants to walk against the park.
  - ☐ B. Cassie wants to walk to the park.
  - ☐ C. Cassie wants to walk of the park.
  - ☐ D. Cassie wants to walk during the park.
-



7. Which sentence uses a prepositional phrase correctly?

- ☐ A. The girl off the red hair raised her hand.
  - ☐ B. The girl up the red hair raised her hand.
  - ☐ C. The girl with red hair raised her hand.
  - ☐ D. The girl below red hair raised her hand.
- 

8. Which prepositional phrase tells when something takes place?

- ☐ A. inside the house
  - ☐ B. beside the lamp
  - ☐ C. across the hall
  - ☐ D. during the game
- 

9.



Which prepositional phrase **best** describes the books in the picture above?

- ☐ A. beneath the papers
  - ☐ B. beside the papers
  - ☐ C. between the papers
  - ☐ D. below the papers
-



10.



Which prepositional phrase **best** describes the girl in the picture above?

- ☐ A. past a fire
  - ☐ B. above a fire
  - ☐ C. near a fire
  - ☐ D. onto a fire
- 

11.

All of the players are going to eat pizza \_\_\_\_\_ their game.

Which preposition **best** completes the sentence?

- ☐ A. after
  - ☐ B. past
  - ☐ C. below
  - ☐ D. since
- 

12. Which prepositional phrase tells when something takes place?

- ☐ A. along the river
  - ☐ B. against him
  - ☐ C. behind the cup
  - ☐ D. before school
-

13. Which sentence contains a prepositional phrase?

- ☐ A. The stars and the full moon lit the night sky.
  - ☐ B. I wondered how many stars there were.
  - ☐ C. No clouds were covering the stars tonight.
  - ☐ D. I looked up and admired the stars above me.
- 

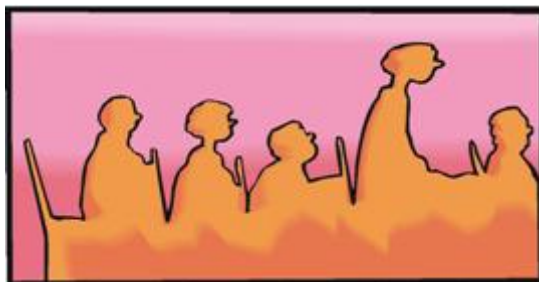
14.

The neighbors across the street gave us a basket filled with candy.

Which group of words from the sentence is a prepositional phrase?

- ☐ A. across the street
  - ☐ B. filled with candy
  - ☐ C. The neighbors
  - ☐ D. gave us a basket
- 

15.



(1) Sammy wished that he could change seats. (2) He did not like sitting behind Patrick. (3) Patrick was so tall that he blocked Sammy's view. (4) Sammy had to stretch his neck to see the board.

Select the sentence that has a prepositional phrase.

- ☐ A. sentence 3
  - ☐ B. sentence 2
  - ☐ C. sentence 1
  - ☐ D. sentence 4
-

## Answers

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. D
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. C
11. A
12. D
13. D
14. A
15. B

## Explanations

1. The sentence should read, "The students saw many beautiful paintings and statues **at** the art museum." The preposition "at" shows that "the art museum" is where the students saw the beautiful paintings and statues.

2. Look at the picture. It shows a tiger with black stripes. The tiger is jumping through a hoop. The sentence that best describes the picture is "A tiger with black stripes is jumping through a hoop." The prepositional phrase "with black stripes" needs to be as close as possible to the word "tiger." Otherwise, it sounds like the hoop has black stripes!

3. A prepositional phrase has two parts: a preposition and the object of the preposition. The preposition shows how the object of the preposition is connected to another part of the sentence. The object of the preposition is always a noun or a group of words that acts as a noun. In the correct sentence, "about whales" is a prepositional phrase. The preposition is "about," and the object of the preposition is "whales."

4. A prepositional phrase has two parts: a preposition and the object of the preposition. The preposition shows how the object of the preposition is connected to another part of the sentence. The object of the preposition is always a noun or a group of words that acts as a noun. In the sentence, "under the tree" is a prepositional phrase. The preposition is "under," and the object of the preposition is "the tree."

5. A preposition is a word used before a noun or noun phrase. It shows how the noun is connected to another part of the sentence. "Around" is a preposition. Here is a sentence using this preposition: Henry rode his bike around the neighborhood. "Because," "if," and "and" are conjunctions.

6. A prepositional phrase has two parts: a preposition and the object of the preposition. The preposition shows how the object of the preposition is connected to another part of the sentence. The object of the preposition is always a noun or a group of words that acts as a noun. In the correct sentence, "to the park" is a prepositional phrase. The preposition is "to," and the object of the preposition is "the park." "To" is the word that best shows the direction that Cassie wants to walk. Keep in mind that "to walk" is not a prepositional phrase because "walk" is a verb.

7. A prepositional phrase has two parts: a preposition and the object of the preposition. The preposition shows how the object of the preposition is connected to another part of the sentence. The object of the preposition is always a noun or a group of words that acts as a noun. In the correct sentence, "with red hair" is a prepositional phrase. The preposition is "with," and the object of the preposition is "red hair." "With" is the word that best shows how the red hair is related to the girl. It shows that the girl has red hair.

8. Some prepositional phrases tell when something happens. One of these prepositional phrases is "during the game." Here is a sentence with this prepositional phrase: Darrel drinks a lot of water during the game. Ask yourself, "When does Darrel drink a lot of water?" The answer is "during the game." The prepositional phrases in the wrong answers tell where something is.

9. Look at the picture. The books are next to the stack of papers, so "beside the papers" is the prepositional phrase that best describes the books.


10. Look at the picture. The girl is sitting close to the fire, so "near a fire" is the prepositional phrase that best describes the girl.

11. The sentence should read, "All of the players are going to eat pizza **after** their game." The preposition "after" means "later in time than."

12. Some prepositional phrases tell when something happens. One of these prepositional phrases is "before school." Here is a sentence with this prepositional phrase: Mandy eats breakfast before school. Ask yourself, "When does Mandy eat breakfast?" The answer is "before school." The prepositional phrases in the wrong answers show the place of something instead of the time of something.

13. A prepositional phrase has two parts: a preposition and the object of the preposition. The preposition shows how the object of the preposition is connected to another part of the sentence. The object of the preposition is always a noun or a group of words that acts as a noun. In the correct sentence, "above me" is a prepositional phrase. The preposition is "above," and the object of the preposition is "me."

14. A prepositional phrase has two parts: a preposition and the object of the preposition. The preposition shows how the object of the preposition is connected to another part of the sentence. The object of the preposition is always a noun or a group of words that acts as a noun. In the sentence, "across the street" is a prepositional phrase. The preposition is "across," and the object of the preposition is "the street."



Another prepositional phrase in the sentence is "with candy." The preposition is "with," and the object of the preposition is "candy." Because prepositional phrases always begin with a preposition, "filled with candy" is not a prepositional phrase.

15. A prepositional phrase has two parts: a preposition and the object of the preposition. The preposition shows how the object of the preposition is connected to another part of the sentence. The object of the preposition is always a noun or a group of words that acts as a noun. In sentence 2, "behind Patrick" is a prepositional phrase. The preposition is "behind," and the object of the preposition is "Patrick."

# Grade 6 Social Studies

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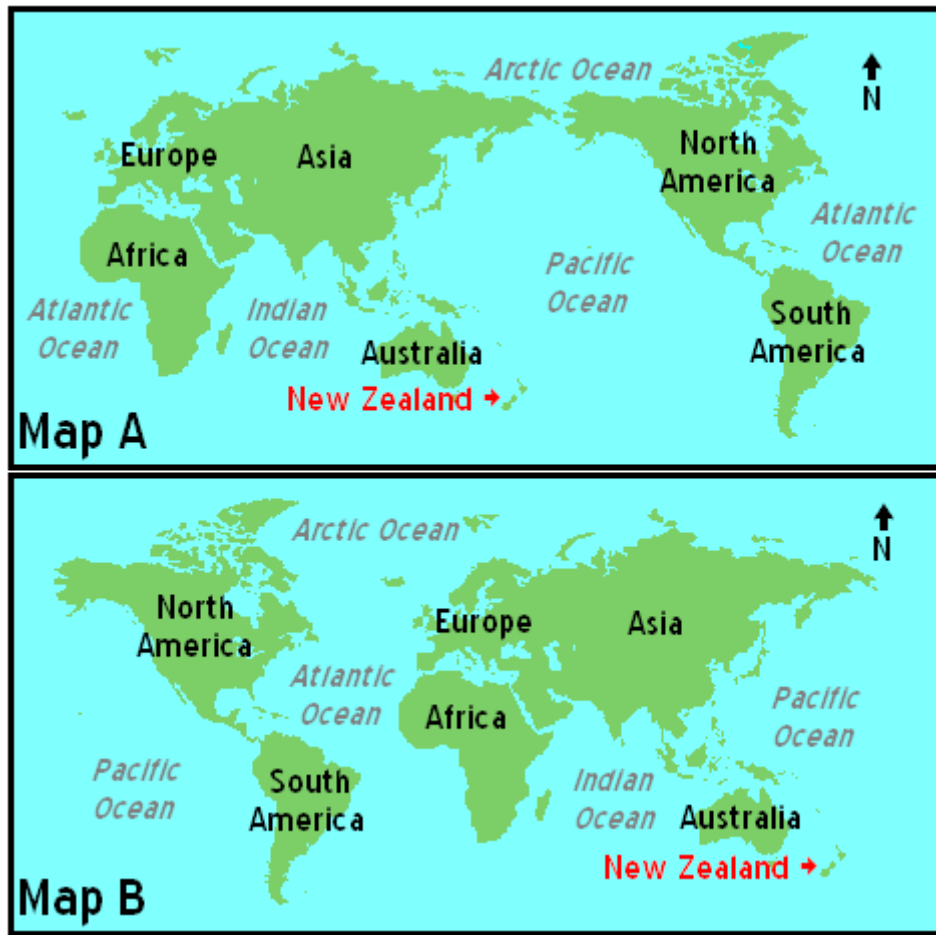
1. The Sahara Desert is the largest in the world. It covers most of

- ☐ A. southern Asia.
- ☐ B. eastern Europe.
- ☐ C. western China.
- ☐ D. northern Africa.

---

2. The longest river in the world that flows from Lake Victoria into the Mediterranean Sea is

- ☐ A. the Amazon River.
  - ☐ B. the Nile River.
  - ☐ C. the Ganges River.
  - ☐ D. the Rhine River.
-



3. The maps above show New Zealand's place in the world from two different perspectives. Which statement explains why people in New Zealand might prefer Map A over Map B?

- ☐ A. Map B is an example of a world map with Asia as the most important continent.
- ☐ B. New Zealand appears centrally located in Map A and therefore more accessible.
- ☐ C. Map B shows New Zealand with easy access to North and South America.
- ☐ D. Map A shows New Zealand safe and isolated from the rest of the world.

4. The longest mountain range in North America is

- ☐ A. the Andes Mountains.
- ☐ B. the Appalachian Mountains.
- ☐ C. the Rocky Mountains.
- ☐ D. the Ural Mountains.

5.

1. GPS provides users with information about their location in any place around the world.
2. The system maps the geographic features of the Earth's surface.
3. GPS is a computer system used to teach students about geography.
4. Government leaders use GPS to monitor most of their citizens' actions and movements.

Which sentence describes the main function of Global Positioning System (GPS)?

- ☐ A. 2
  - ☐ B. 1
  - ☐ C. 4
  - ☐ D. 3
- 

6. Located in the Middle East, the largest inland body of water in the world is

- ☐ A. the Caspian Sea.
  - ☐ B. Lake Superior.
  - ☐ C. the Black Sea.
  - ☐ D. Lake Victoria.
-



7.



This is an example of a

- ☐ A. climate map.
- ☐ B. physical map.
- ☐ C. topographic map.
- ☐ D. political map.

8.



What type of map is this?

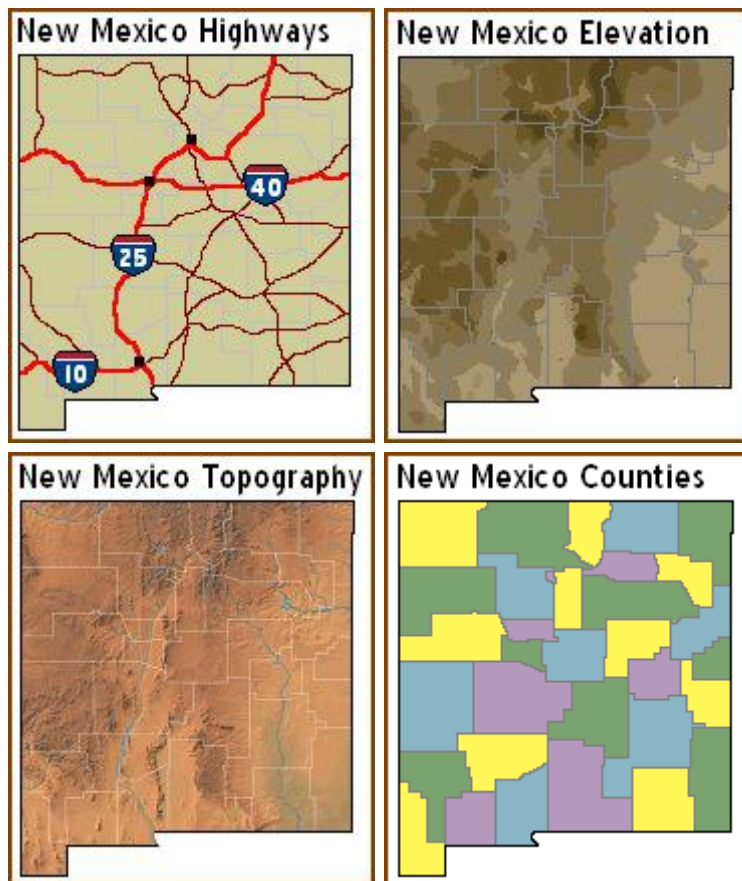
- ☐ A. resource
- ☐ B. political
- ☐ C. climate
- ☐ D. physical

9. A population density map shows

- ☐ A. how many people are from a certain area.
- ☐ B. the ages of people in an area.
- ☐ C. how many people live in a certain area.
- ☐ D. the income of people in an area.

10. The Amazon River Basin contains the largest tropical rain forest in the world. It is located on the continent of

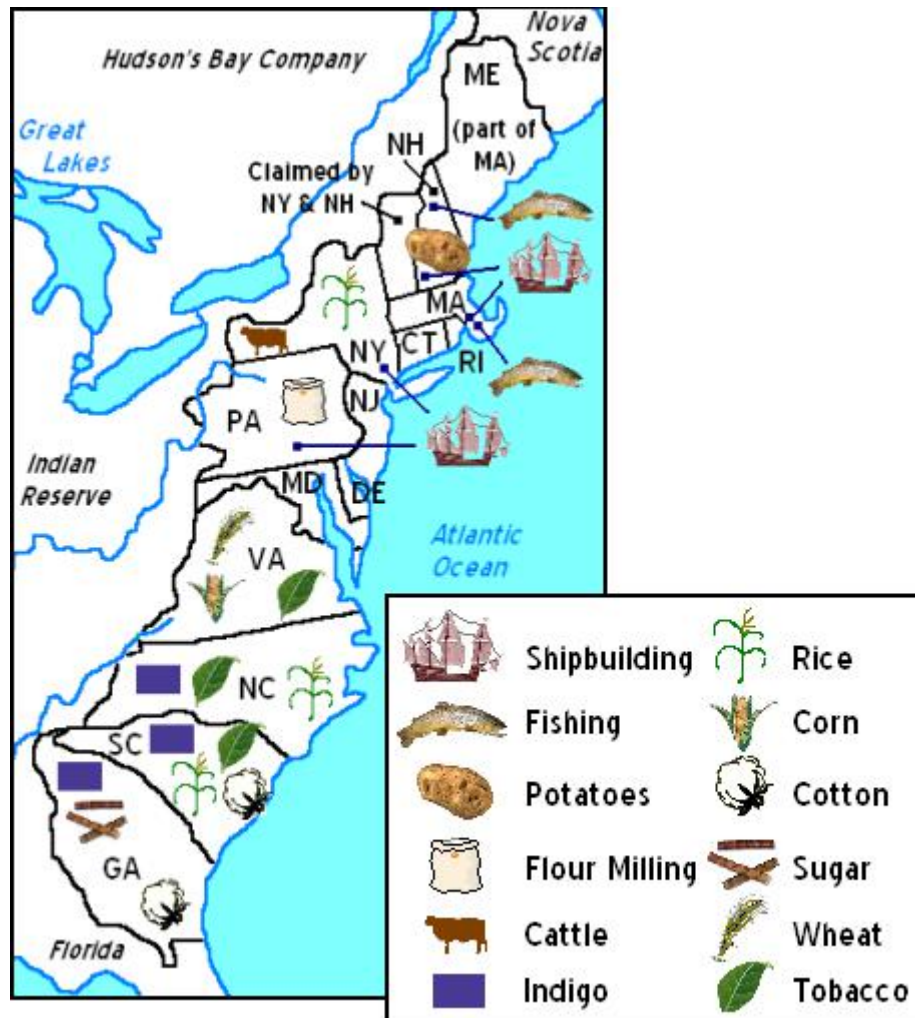
- ☐ A. Africa.
- ☐ B. South America.
- ☐ C. North America.
- ☐ D. Asia.



**11.** The State of New Mexico is shown in four different maps above – physical, political, highway, and relief. Which of the following statements is true about maps and the information they contain?

- ☐ **A.** To be useful, a map must contain the information you need, like a route to El Paso.
  - ☐ **B.** The New Mexico elevation map is just as useful for driving as the highway map is.
  - ☐ **C.** Any map of New Mexico would be helpful whether you're driving or rock climbing.
  - ☐ **D.** Topographic maps show the same information as political or highway maps.
-

12.



The **main** purpose of this map is to show

- ☐ A. population density.
- ☐ B. political features.
- ☐ C. economic activity.
- ☐ D. physical features.

**13.** The sacred river that flows from the Himalayas through India and empties into the Bay of Bengal in Bangladesh is

- ☐ **A.** the Nile River.
  - ☐ **B.** the Danube River.
  - ☐ **C.** the Amazon River.
  - ☐ **D.** the Ganges River.
- 

**14.**

- It is a computer system that records, stores, and analyzes data about the composition of the Earth.
- It can produce two and three dimensional maps showing features of the Earth.
- It is used to make models and organize data.

Which of the following is described in the box above?

- ☐ **A.** Geographic Information System (GIS)
  - ☐ **B.** Global Orbiting Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS)
  - ☐ **C.** Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)
  - ☐ **D.** Global Positioning System (GPS)
- 

**15.** The mountain range that contains the highest peak in the world is

- ☐ **A.** the Alps.
  - ☐ **B.** the Rockies.
  - ☐ **C.** the Andes.
  - ☐ **D.** the Himalayas.
-

## Answers

1. D
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. B
11. A
12. C
13. D
14. A
15. D

## Explanations

1. The Sahara Desert is the largest in the world. It covers most of **northern Africa**. It spans 11 countries and over 3.5 million square miles (9.2 million kilometers).
2. The **Nile River** is the longest river in the world. It spans over 4,200 miles (6,800 kilometers) and flows north from Lake Victoria before emptying into the Mediterranean Sea in Egypt.
3. The same information is shown on both maps but from two perspectives. Map A shows New Zealand in the bottom center of the map. It appears that all the continents surround New Zealand. Map B shows New Zealand in the bottom right corner, tucked away behind Australia. A tour company might use Map A to show people around the world just how easy it might be to visit New Zealand.
4. The longest mountain range in North America is **the Rocky Mountains**. Spanning over 3,000 miles (4800 kilometers), they extend from Alaska through Canada to the southwestern part of the United States.
5. The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a space-based radio-navigation system. It consists of 24 satellites and ground support that are used to provide users with information about their current location. GPS users have receivers that use satellite data to find their position anywhere in the world.
6. Located in the Middle East, the largest inland body of water in the world is **the Caspian Sea**. It covers over 143,000 square miles (371,000 kilometers) and is situated between five different countries: Russia, Kazakhstan, Iran, Azerbaijan, and Turkmenistan.

7. This is an example of a **physical map** because it shows mountains, rivers, and lakes. The purpose of physical maps to show the landscape of a place.

8. This is a **political map**. It shows state and national boundaries and gives the names of the states. Political maps often also show the locations and populations of cities. A political map of the world would show the boundaries of the countries and probably the locations of major cities.

9. A population density map shows **how many people live in a certain area**. Here is an example of a population density map.



10. The Amazon River Basin contains the largest tropical rain forest in the world. It is located on the continent of **South America**. It covers about 2.9 million square miles (7.5 million kilometers) and receives over 100 inches of rain each year.

11. Maps contain a lot of information. If you're driving, you probably want a highway map. An elevation map won't do you much good in finding your way. But if you want to go rock climbing, a topographic map would be a good start so you would know where to find a mountainous region. Choosing the right map is important if you want the right information.

12. The main purpose of this map is to show **economic activity**. This map shows economic activity in the British North American colonies that later became the United

States. There are several types of economic maps emphasizing different aspects of the economy, such as agriculture, industry, or natural resources.

13. The sacred river that flows from the Himalayas through India and empties into the Bay of Bengal in Bangladesh is the **Ganges River**. It flows over 1,500 miles (2,500 kilometers). The Hindu people believe that the Ganges River is a representation of the god Shiva who is the destroyer of the world. As a sign of respect, many traditions such as bathing in the Ganges and releasing ashes of family who have passed away into the river are practiced.

14. A geographic information system (GIS) is a computer system used to record, store, and analyze data about the composition of the Earth. A GIS receives its information from satellites, printed maps and materials, and online sources. The information can be used to map two and three dimensional maps of the Earth's surface and natural features.

15. The mountain range that contains the highest peak in the world, Mount Everest, is **the Himalayas**. They span over 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers) through southern Asia through six countries including India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Afghanistan.



# Grade 7 Math – Rational Numbers

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1. Which of the following is true about the quotient below?

$$\frac{-6}{0}$$

- ☐ A. The quotient is equal to 0.
  - ☐ B. The quotient is equal to -6.
  - ☐ C. The quotient is undefined because the denominator is zero.
  - ☐ D. The quotient is undefined because the numerator is negative.
- 

2. Which of the following describes the quotient of 3 and -33?

- ☐ A. The quotient is a rational number.
  - ☐ B. The quotient is undefined.
  - ☐ C. The quotient is an irrational number.
  - ☐ D. The quotient is an integer.
- 

3. Which scenario matches the given expression?

$$\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{3}{5}$$

- ☐ A. Cara needs  $\frac{4}{5}$  of an hour to bake a batch of cookies. She takes  $\frac{3}{5}$  of an hour to make a grilled cheese sandwich. How much more time does she take to bake a batch of cookies than make a grilled cheese sandwich?
  - ☐ B. Mr. Fisk needs to saw a block of wood to a depth of  $\frac{4}{5}$  of a foot. He has sawn to a depth of  $\frac{3}{5}$  of a foot. How much deeper does he need to saw?  
  
Erica is looking at a map of her neighborhood. Her friend Becky's house is  $\frac{4}{5}$  of a kilometer from her house. Her friend Sam's house is  $\frac{3}{5}$  of a kilometer from her house. How many times farther away from Erica's house is Sam's house than Becky's house?
  - ☐ C.
  - ☐ D. Mr. Morris is making a blueprint of a new house. The distance from the bathroom to the living room is  $\frac{4}{5}$  of a foot. The distance from the front door to
-

the living room is  $\frac{3}{5}$  of a foot. How many times farther away from the living room is the bathroom than the front door?

---

4. Why is the number  $\frac{19}{100}$  a rational number?

- ☐ A. It is the quotient of 9 divided by 10.
  - ☐ B. It is the quotient of 100 divided by 19.
  - ☐ C. It is the quotient of 19 divided by 100.
  - ☐ D. It is the quotient of 10 divided by 9.
- 

5. Solve the following.

$$-1,272 \div (-400) =$$

- ☐ A. 2.82
  - ☐ B. -3.18
  - ☐ C. 3.18
  - ☐ D. -2.82
- 

6. Solve the following.

$$-56 \div 70 =$$

- ☐ A. -0.8
  - ☐ B. -0.64
  - ☐ C. 0.64
  - ☐ D. 0.8
- 

7. Solve the following.

$$5,808 \div -600 =$$

- ☐ A. -9.68
  - ☐ B. 8.32
  - ☐ C. 9.68
  - ☐ D. -8.32
-

---

8. Solve the following.

$$-70 \div 112 =$$

- ☐ A.  $\frac{5}{8}$
  - ☐ B.  $-\frac{5}{8}$
  - ☐ C.  $\frac{8}{5}$
  - ☐ D.  $-\frac{8}{5}$
- 

9. Which of the following is equivalent to  $-\left(\frac{7}{15}\right)$ ?

- ☐ A.  $\frac{-7}{15}$
  - ☐ B.  $\frac{15}{-7}$
  - ☐ C.  $\frac{-7}{-15}$
  - ☐ D.  $\frac{7}{15}$
- 

10. Which of the following is equivalent to  $-\left(\frac{11}{6}\right)$ ?

- ☐ A.  $\frac{11}{-6}$
  - ☐ B.  $\frac{11}{6}$
  - ☐ C.  $\frac{6}{-11}$
  - ☐ D.  $\frac{-11}{-6}$
-

## Answers

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. A

## Explanations

1. By definition, the quotient of any number and zero is undefined.

Therefore, **the quotient,  $\frac{-6}{0}$ , is undefined because the denominator is zero.**

2. Both 3 and -33 are integers. The quotient of 3 and -33 is  $\frac{3}{-33}$ , or  $-\frac{1}{11}$ .

A rational number, by definition, is a number that can be written as the quotient of two integers.

Therefore, **the quotient of 3 and -33 is a rational number.**

3. In the expression,  $\frac{4}{5}$  is divided by  $\frac{3}{5}$ . This represents a situation where one quantity equals  $\frac{4}{5}$  of a unit and another quantity equals  $\frac{3}{5}$  of a unit.

The division expression can be used to calculate how many times greater the first quantity is than the second quantity.

So, the situation that matches the expression is: **Mr. Morris is making a blueprint of a new house. The distance from the bathroom to the living room is  $\frac{4}{5}$  of a foot. The distance from the front door to the living room is  $\frac{3}{5}$  of a foot. How many times farther away from the living room is the bathroom than the front door?**

4. Every quotient of the integers  $a$  and  $b$  is a rational number, where  $b \neq 0$ . The quotient of  $a$  divided by  $b$  can be written as the fraction  $\frac{a}{b}$ .

So, the number  $\frac{19}{100}$  is a rational number because **it is the quotient of 19 divided by 100.**

5. A negative divided by a negative is equal to the absolute value of the negative divided by the absolute value of the negative.

$$\begin{aligned}-1,272 \div (-400) &= 1,272 \div 400 \\ &= \mathbf{3.18}\end{aligned}$$

6. A negative divided by a positive is equal to a negative.

$$\begin{aligned}-56 \div 70 &= -(56 \div 70) \\ &= -(0.8) \\ &= \mathbf{-0.8}\end{aligned}$$

7. A positive divided by a negative is equal to a negative.

$$\begin{aligned}5,808 \div -600 &= -(5,808 \div 600) \\ &= -(9.68) \\ &= \mathbf{-9.68}\end{aligned}$$

8. A negative divided by a positive is equal to a negative.

$$\begin{aligned}-70 \div 112 &= -\frac{70}{112} \\ &= -\frac{5}{8}\end{aligned}$$

9. If  $p$  and  $q$  are integers, and  $q$  is not zero, then the following is true.

$$-\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \frac{-p}{q} = \frac{p}{-q}$$

Therefore, of the choices given,  $-\left(\frac{7}{15}\right)$  is equivalent to  $\frac{-7}{15}$ .

10. If  $p$  and  $q$  are integers, and  $q$  is not zero, then the following is true.

$$-\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \frac{-p}{q} = \frac{p}{-q}$$

Therefore, of the choices given,  $-\left(\frac{11}{6}\right)$  is equivalent to  $\frac{11}{-6}$ .

# Grade 12 ELA Assessment

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The following is the rough draft of a student essay. It may contain errors.

## Ethics

(1) If you listen to the daily news, you may think that people are getting worse, that society has lost its moral compass. (2) Stories of robberies, scandals, murders, and other crimes. (3) The world seems like a scary place filled with ne'er-do-wells looking to take advantage of anyone they can.

(4) About a month ago, my grandmother became the victim of elderly crime. (5) She likes to go shopping every day and frequents her city's mall. (6) She was walking out of her local grocery store. (7) A man ripped her purse and shopping bag out of her hands. (8) He ran off and jumped in a car that shot out of the parking lot.

(9) After talking to the police, Grandma went back home. (10) Two messages were blinking on her answering machine. (11) The first one was from a man who found some papers, notes, and receipts scattered in the alley behind his apartment complex. (12) He gathered them up and called the number he found on an insurance card.

(13) The second message was from a woman who found a dirty purse in an alley a couple of blocks away. (14) She found a phone number on a paper in the purse and called immediately.

(15) So, is society getting worse? (16) I like to think about it this way: One nefarious person stole my grandmother's purse; two good Samaritans tried to help her in the aftermath.

1. Which of these sentences would make the **best** supporting detail for the fourth paragraph (sentences 13-14)?

- ☐ A. The woman cleaned up the purse and drove to Grandma's house to return it.
  - ☐ B. That alley was more than 100 yards long with driveways to houses along both sides.
  - ☐ C. The police took my grandmother's statement, but they were skeptical they would find the culprit.
  - ☐ D. My grandmother's purse was ivory leather with three compartments and a zipper top.
-

2.

This year, the prom will be held in a ballroom at the hotel.

Which is the **most** vivid word to add before "ballroom" to strengthen the description?

- ☐ A. lavish
  - ☐ B. good
  - ☐ C. pretty
  - ☐ D. nice
- 

3. Which sentence has correct punctuation?

- ☐ A. My cousin moved to Oregon; but he has had trouble finding a job.
  - ☐ B. All students should read *Hamlet*; *Julius Caesar*; and *Richard III*.
  - ☐ C. I've always been interested in photography; I think I'll take a class.
  - ☐ D. On the survey, answer the question; What is your favorite song?
- 

### Mending Wall

by Robert Frost

Something there is that doesn't love a wall,  
That sends the frozen-ground-swell under it,  
And spills the upper boulders in the sun,  
And makes gaps even two can pass abreast.  
The work of hunters is another thing:  
I have come after them and made repair  
Where they have left not one stone on a stone,  
But they would have the rabbit out of hiding,  
To please the yelping dogs. The gaps I mean,  
No one has seen them made or heard them made,  
But at spring mending-time we find them there.  
I let my neighbor know beyond the hill;  
And on a day we meet to walk the line  
And set the wall between us once again.  
We keep the wall between us as we go.  
To each the boulders that have fallen to each.

---

And some are loaves and some so nearly balls  
We have to use a spell to make them balance:  
"Stay where you are until our backs are turned!"  
We wear our fingers rough with handling them.  
Oh, just another kind of out-door game,  
One on a side. It comes to little more:  
There where it is we do not need the wall:  
He is all pine and I am apple orchard.  
My apple trees will never get across  
And eat the cones under his pines, I tell him.  
He only says, "Good fences make good neighbors."  
Spring is the mischief in me, and I wonder  
If I could put a notion in his head:  
"Why do they make good neighbors? Isn't it  
Where there are cows?  
But here there are no cows.  
Before I built a wall I'd ask to know  
What I was walling in or walling out,  
And to whom I was like to give offence.  
Something there is that doesn't love a wall,  
That wants it down." I could say "Elves" to him,  
But it's not elves exactly, and I'd rather  
He said it for himself. I see him there  
Bringing a stone grasped firmly by the top  
In each hand, like an old-stone savage armed.  
He moves in darkness as it seems to me,  
Not of woods only and the shade of trees.  
He will not go behind his father's saying,  
And he likes having thought of it so well  
He says again, "Good fences make good neighbors."

4. Why does the speaker most likely say the following line from the poem?

Spring is the mischief in me

- ☐ A. to demonstrate his anxiety
- ☐ B. to illustrate his playfulness
- ☐ C. to describe how calm he is
- ☐ D. to show his favorite season

---

### Justice for All?

#### Saboteurs?

Prejudice against Asian immigrants had been longstanding on the West Coast.

---



However, it increased when World War II broke out following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Within a few weeks, the demand spread that Japanese Americans, both naturalized citizens and those born in the United States, be removed from the West Coast. The belief was that they might be "saboteurs" or "spies." It made no difference that there was no proof that even one was a threat to the United States.

## Relocation Orders

On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 authorizing the Secretary of War to designate parts of the country as "military areas." Any and all persons could be excluded, and travel restrictions might be imposed. A few weeks later, General John L. DeWitt, Western Defense Command leader, made the entire Pacific coast a military area because of its vulnerability to attack.

Curfews were established, and Japanese Americans were at first prohibited from leaving the area. And then they were prohibited from being in the area. The only way Japanese Americans could follow these contradictory orders was to "evacuate" to relocation centers.

In the relocation program, 110,000 men, women, and children were sent to what were in essence prison camps. This program was the most serious invasion of individual rights by the federal government in the nation's history. The entire operation operated on the racist belief that anyone of Japanese ancestry was a traitor.

## Court Cases

In wartime, the old saying goes, law is silent. The Supreme Court, which had only recently begun to play a stronger role in protecting minority rights, did not want interfere with what the administration considered necessary. Three cases testing the constitutionality of the evacuation orders were heard by the Court. In the first case, *Hirabayashi v. United States* (1943), the Court upheld the curfew, but avoided ruling on the wider implications of relocation.

In the second case, *Korematsu v. United States*, the Court could no longer ignore whether loyal citizens could be relocated to detention camps solely based on their race. A majority of the Court agreed with Justice Black's view that military necessity justified the relocation. However, three members of the Court, Frank Murphy, Owen J. Roberts, and Robert H. Jackson, dissented.

On the same day, the Court unanimously authorized a writ of habeas corpus for Mitsuye Endo, a citizen whose loyalty had been clearly established. The Court's rulings in *Hirabayashi* and *Korematsu* were criticized by many civil libertarians and scholars from the start. There has been a general condemnation of them ever since.

## Justice in the 'Court of History'

After the war ended, the internment haunted the nation's conscience. In 1948, Congress took the first step in making amends. It enacted the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act to provide some compensation to those who had lost homes and businesses. In 1980, Congress again opened the internment issue. This time, witnesses

testified, many of them for the first time, of the hardships and trauma they had suffered. The resulting report, which was called Personal Justice Denied (1983), condemned the removal as unjustified. The report also concluded that the Supreme Court decisions had been "overruled in the court of history."

*adapted from <http://usinfo.state.gov/infousa/government/overview/65.html>*

5. What do the italics in the fifth and sixth paragraphs indicate?

- ☐ A. proper names of defendants
  - ☐ B. locations of internment camps
  - ☐ C. official court case names
  - ☐ D. unfamiliar Japanese names
- 

6. What is the main idea of the second paragraph of this passage?

- ☐ A. Executive Order 9066 created "military areas" that did not allow travel or settlements.
  - ☐ B. General John L. DeWitt selected a portion of the Pacific coast for military defense.
  - ☐ C. Japanese Americans had no choice but to follow the demands of Executive Order 9066.
  - ☐ D. Roosevelt's signing of Executive Order 9066 interned 110,000 Japanese Americans.
- 

7. Carol pulled into the driveway and placed a grocery sack on the counter. She began unloading the groceries when she noticed a slimy mess in the sack.

"Oh no! The eggs broke while I was in the car," she said. With a frustrated grunt, Carol grabbed a wad of paper towels to clean the mess.

Which of these is an example of an interjection from the passage?

- ☐ A. "she said"
  - ☐ B. "grunt"
  - ☐ C. "slimy"
  - ☐ D. "Oh no"
- 

The following is the rough draft of a student essay. It may contain errors.

### Ethics

(1) If you listen to the daily news, you may think that people are getting worse, that society has lost its moral compass. (2) Stories of robberies, scandals, murders, and

---

other crimes. **(3)** The world seems like a scary place filled with ne'er-do-wells looking to take advantage of anyone they can.

**(4)** About a month ago, my grandmother became the victim of elderly crime. **(5)** She likes to go shopping every day and frequents her city's mall. **(6)** She was walking out of her local grocery store. **(7)** A man ripped her purse and shopping bag out of her hands. **(8)** He ran off and jumped in a car that shot out of the parking lot.

**(9)** After talking to the police, Grandma went back home. **(10)** Two messages were blinking on her answering machine. **(11)** The first one was from a man who found some papers, notes, and receipts scattered in the alley behind his apartment complex. **(12)** He gathered them up and called the number he found on an insurance card.

**(13)** The second message was from a woman who found a dirty purse in an alley a couple of blocks away. **(14)** She found a phone number on a paper in the purse and called immediately.

**(15)** So, is society getting worse? **(16)** I like to think about it this way: One nefarious person stole my grandmother's purse; two good Samaritans tried to help her in the aftermath.

8. What is the **best** way to combine sentence 6 and 7?

- ☐ A. As she was walking out of her local grocery store, a man ripped her purse and shopping bag out of her hands.
  - ☐ B. She was walking out of her local grocery store, a man ripped her purse and shopping bag out of her hands.
  - ☐ C. She was walking out of her local grocery store; but a man ripped her purse and shopping bag out of her hands.
  - ☐ D. Walking out of her local grocery store, a man ripped her purse and shopping bag out of her hands.
- 

9.

People think Jeff Lewis is intolerable, but they would definatelly like him if he was more gracious and showed some humility.

Which word in the sentence is misspelled?

- ☐ A. gracious
  - ☐ B. definately
  - ☐ C. humility
  - ☐ D. intolerable
-

10. Which sentence in the passage is nonessential and should be deleted?

- ☐ A. sentence 5
- ☐ B. sentence 3
- ☐ C. sentence 16
- ☐ D. sentence 11

---

### Tuning Out Television

*Marcus has been reading about a national program that encourages people to turn off the television for a full week. He was intrigued by the idea and wrote the following letter to his school newspaper.*

Dear Editor,

I am writing to you as a concerned citizen of the student body, the nation, and—even more widely—the world.

There is an insidious enemy in our midst. It lurks right in our very homes. In fact, it lives in multiple rooms in our households. Even worse, we've invited the enemy in. We've even paid money to bring it into our lives.

The enemy is television. Sure, it's fun. It's entertaining. And it's hard to imagine our lives without it.

But its very charm is part of the problem. We're entranced by it. There it sits, warmly lit and beckoning with its moving images and inviting voices and music.

The minute we succumb to its wiles, it attacks our motivation and our creativity. It gobbles and swallows up our time and energy in enormous gulps.

Did you know that according to the A.C. Nielsen Co., the average time per year that each American spends watching television is more than 4 hours each day? That translates into 28 hours per week, which is more than many part-time jobs. In larger terms, that means 2 months of nonstop TV-watching per year. In a 65-year life span, that is 9 years under the enemy's spell. As a collective, the number of hours of television watched annually by Americans equals 250 billion. Astounding, the effect the enemy has on us. We don't ever get that time back.

Sure, television can certainly be educational and informative. However, there are so many other options now for news—from the old-school, trusty newspapers (like this one), to the high-tech, instant access to the Internet. Besides, are those 4+ hours per day spent in front of PBS and CNN? I don't think so.

But we can fight the enemy—especially if we band together. I'm not proposing to abolish television altogether. That's not really realistic.

As an avid addict to all kinds of action-packed dramas like *24* and *CSI*, it would be hypocritical of me to say it's acceptable for me to watch but not you or anyone else.

So I propose to banish the enemy for just a week. As a student body, let's take a stand. Let's organize and commit to trying to fight the enemy with the rest of the nation by observing "Turn Off Television Week."

Perhaps we could organize activities to help stoke people's imaginations with

alternatives to television. Remember books—glorious books? Such a wealth of information at our fingertips, ready to pick up and take with us anywhere. No electricity needed, no plugs or glazed-over eyes as a side effect. Maybe a book exchange, field trips to museums, or talking to one another instead of flipping the channels. What if we tuned in to each other and our community instead of the enemy box?

I hope you, as the newspaper editor, will help join the fight against the enemy that is TV—even if it's only for one week. That's a start.

Sincerely,

Marcus Bradshaw

**11.** What does the word hypocritical mean in this sentence from the passage?

As an avid addict to all kinds of action-packed dramas like *24* and *CSI*, it would be hypocritical of me to say it's acceptable for me to watch, but not you or anyone else.

- ☐ A. sincere
  - ☐ B. straightforward
  - ☐ C. harsh
  - ☐ D. insincere
- 

**12.** What change needs to be made to the sentence below?

Tapeworms are flatworms that live as a parasite in the intestines of animals.

- ☐ A. Change "a parasite" to "parasites."
  - ☐ B. Change "are" to "is."
  - ☐ C. Change "tapeworms" to "tapeworm."
  - ☐ D. Change "live" to "lives."
- 

**13.**

Some kids tease Keith because he likes to build model airplanes in his spare time, but he has won several awards for his handiwork.

Which of these is a prepositional phrase from the sentence?

- ☐ A. "has won several awards"
  - ☐ B. "to build model airplanes"
  - ☐ C. "because he likes"
  - ☐ D. "for his handiwork"; "in his spare time":
- 

14. What best describes an example of Marcus' bias?

- ☐ A. He exaggerates the negative effects of television.
  - ☐ B. He only acknowledges his view that television is evil.
  - ☐ C. He describes only the positive aspects of television.
  - ☐ D. He refuses to show another side of his argument.
- 

The following is the rough draft of a student essay. It may contain errors.

### Ethics

(1) If you listen to the daily news, you may think that people are getting worse, that society has lost its moral compass. (2) Stories of robberies, scandals, murders, and other crimes. (3) The world seems like a scary place filled with ne'er-do-wells looking to take advantage of anyone they can.

(4) About a month ago, my grandmother became the victim of elderly crime. (5) She likes to go shopping every day and frequents her city's mall. (6) She was walking out of her local grocery store. (7) A man ripped her purse and shopping bag out of her hands. (8) He ran off and jumped in a car that shot out of the parking lot.

(9) After talking to the police, Grandma went back home. (10) Two messages were blinking on her answering machine. (11) The first one was from a man who found some papers, notes, and receipts scattered in the alley behind his apartment complex. (12) He gathered them up and called the number he found on an insurance card.

(13) The second message was from a woman who found a dirty purse in an alley a couple of blocks away. (14) She found a phone number on a paper in the purse and called immediately.

(15) So, is society getting worse? (16) I like to think about it this way: One nefarious person stole my grandmother's purse; two good Samaritans tried to help her in the aftermath.

15. Which sentence in the passage is a sentence fragment?

- ☐ A. sentence 16
  - ☐ B. sentence 2
  - ☐ C. sentence 10
  - ☐ D. sentence 4
-

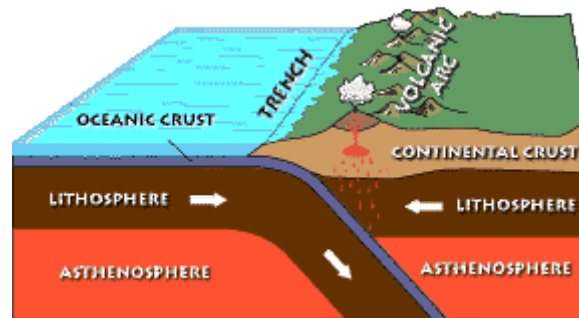
## Answers

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. D
8. A
9. B
10. A
11. D
12. A
13. D
14. A
15. B

# Middle School Earth and Space

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1. The diagram below shows the formation of a volcanic arc as a result of an oceanic plate moving underneath a continental plate at a subduction zone.



*Image courtesy of USGS*

When volcanoes erupt, magma (hot, molten rock) rises toward the surface of the Earth. As magma cools, solid rock forms. This rock contains substances from the interior of the Earth.

Which of the following natural resources is likely to be plentiful near subduction zones where volcanic activity has occurred in the past?

- ☐ A. solar energy
- ☐ B. fresh water
- ☐ C. metal ores
- ☐ D. fossil fuels

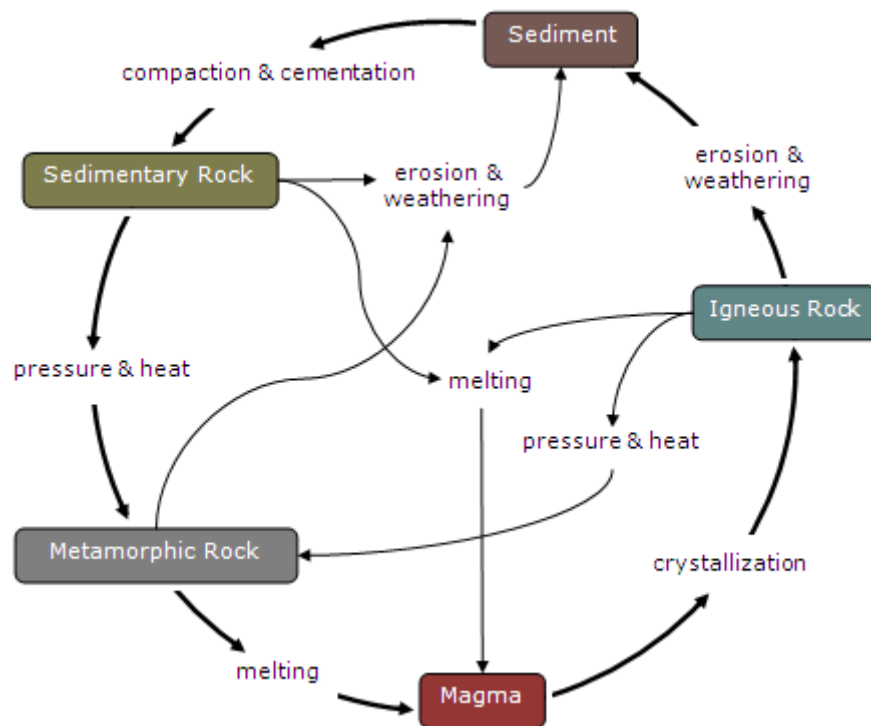
2. Uranium is a radioactive metal that is used by people all over the world.

Why is uranium mined in Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico, but not in many other states?

- ☐ A. Uranium is only found in near the ocean.
- ☐ B. Only people in Colorado use uranium.
- ☐ C. Earth's resources are not distributed evenly.
- ☐ D. People in other states do not use uranium.



3. The diagram below shows the basic materials and processes involved in the rock cycle.



Which process is involved in breaking down solid rock and turning it into sediment?

- ☐ A. compaction
  - ☐ B. weathering
  - ☐ C. cementation
  - ☐ D. melting
- 

4. During the process of mountain building,

- ☐ A. material from the Earth's interior is often returned to the surface.
  - ☐ B. the Earth's interior often gains material from the atmosphere.
  - ☐ C. material from the Earth's surface is often broken down by crystallization.
  - ☐ D. weathering and erosion help to generate igneous rock formations.
-

5. There is a material on Earth that undergoes a very long, and sometimes violent, cycle.

This material can begin as a solid on the surface of the Earth. Weathering can then break the material up into pieces, and erosion can transport the pieces to ocean bottoms. Eventually, the material reforms as these pieces are cemented together.

Over time, the material is gradually pushed into the Earth's interior. Heat from inside the Earth can then cause the material to melt. Eventually, the melted material returns back to the surface through volcanic eruptions. At the surface, the material cools and turns solid once again.

What is this material?

- ☐ A. sunlight
  - ☐ B. rock
  - ☐ C. nitrogen
  - ☐ D. water
- 

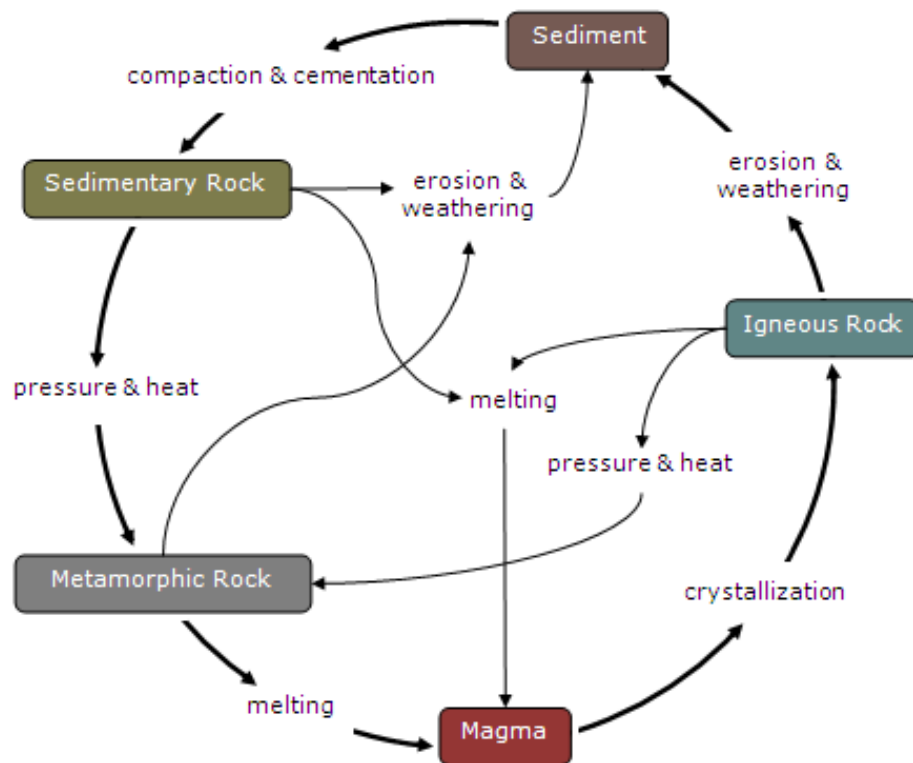
6.

*"Water seeps into rock cracks and dissolves minerals there. The solution travels through cracks in the rocks, eventually concentrating into large crystals."*

The process above is a description of \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A. mineral crystal mining
  - ☐ B. mineral rock formation
  - ☐ C. mineral metamorphosis
  - ☐ D. mineral crystal formation
-

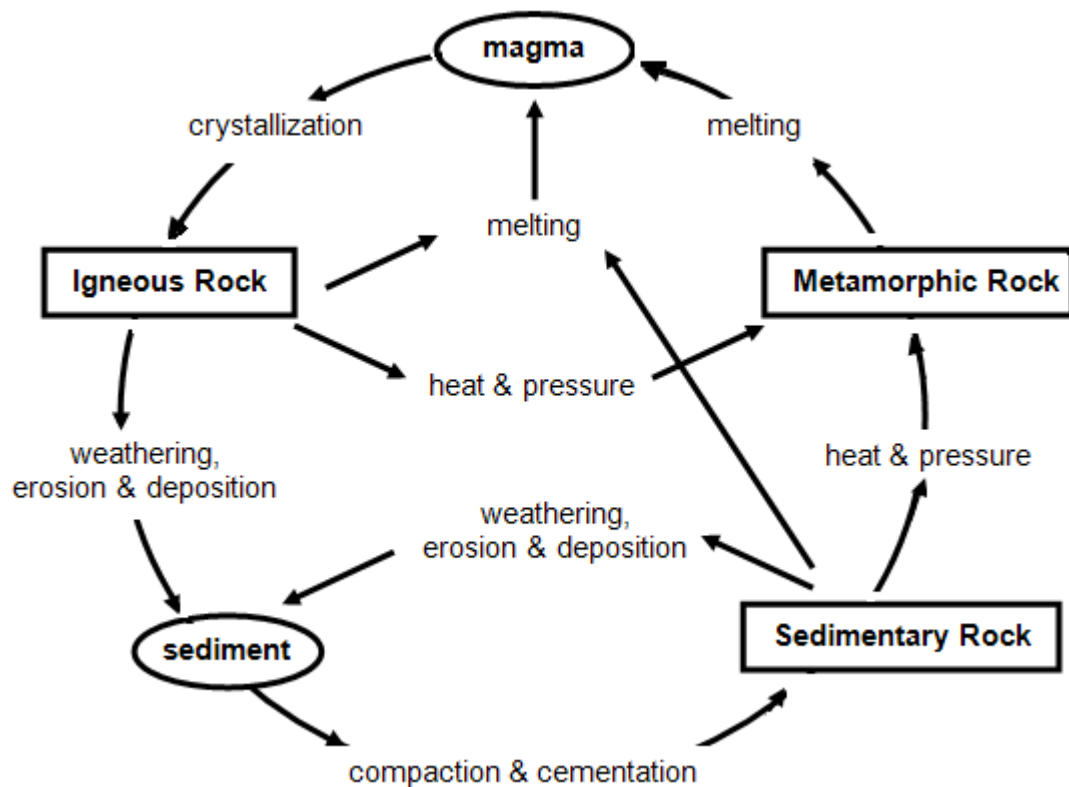
7. The diagram below shows the basic materials and processes involved in the rock cycle.



Which of the following is a way in which earth material is returned to the surface?

- ☐ A. melting from pressure and heat
- ☐ B. a volcanic eruption
- ☐ C. weathering and erosion
- ☐ D. deposition

8. Rocks are made of minerals, and they are formed in different ways.



According to the diagram above, how are igneous rocks formed?

- ☐ A. Wastes deposited by plants and animals decompose and weather.
- ☐ B. Molten rock cools and turns solid.
- ☐ C. Other rocks experience intense heat and pressure.
- ☐ D. Sand and other particles are buried, compacted, and cemented together.

**9.** Some of the oldest rocks ever found have been estimated to be about 3.5 billion years old. Is it likely that these rocks were present when Earth was first formed?

- ☐ **A.** Yes, the oldest rocks on Earth were likely some of the rocks present when Earth was first formed.
  - ☐ **B.** No, rock material is constantly recycled on Earth as rock is melted into magma.
  - ☐ **C.** No, it is likely that any rocks older than a few hundred years are meteorites from outer space.
  - ☐ **D.** No, this rock is probably just a sedimentary rock that was formed by much younger igneous rocks.
- 

**10.** What is the name for the process of recycling materials that make up the Earth's crust and mantle?

- ☐ **A.** the rock cycle
  - ☐ **B.** the carbon cycle
  - ☐ **C.** the water cycle
  - ☐ **D.** the nitrogen cycle
- 

**11.** Igneous rocks form when minerals crystallize from cooling magma or lava. The more slowly the magma or lava cools, the larger the crystals are able to grow.

The images below show two different igneous rocks. Examine the images, and then answer the question that follows.



**X**

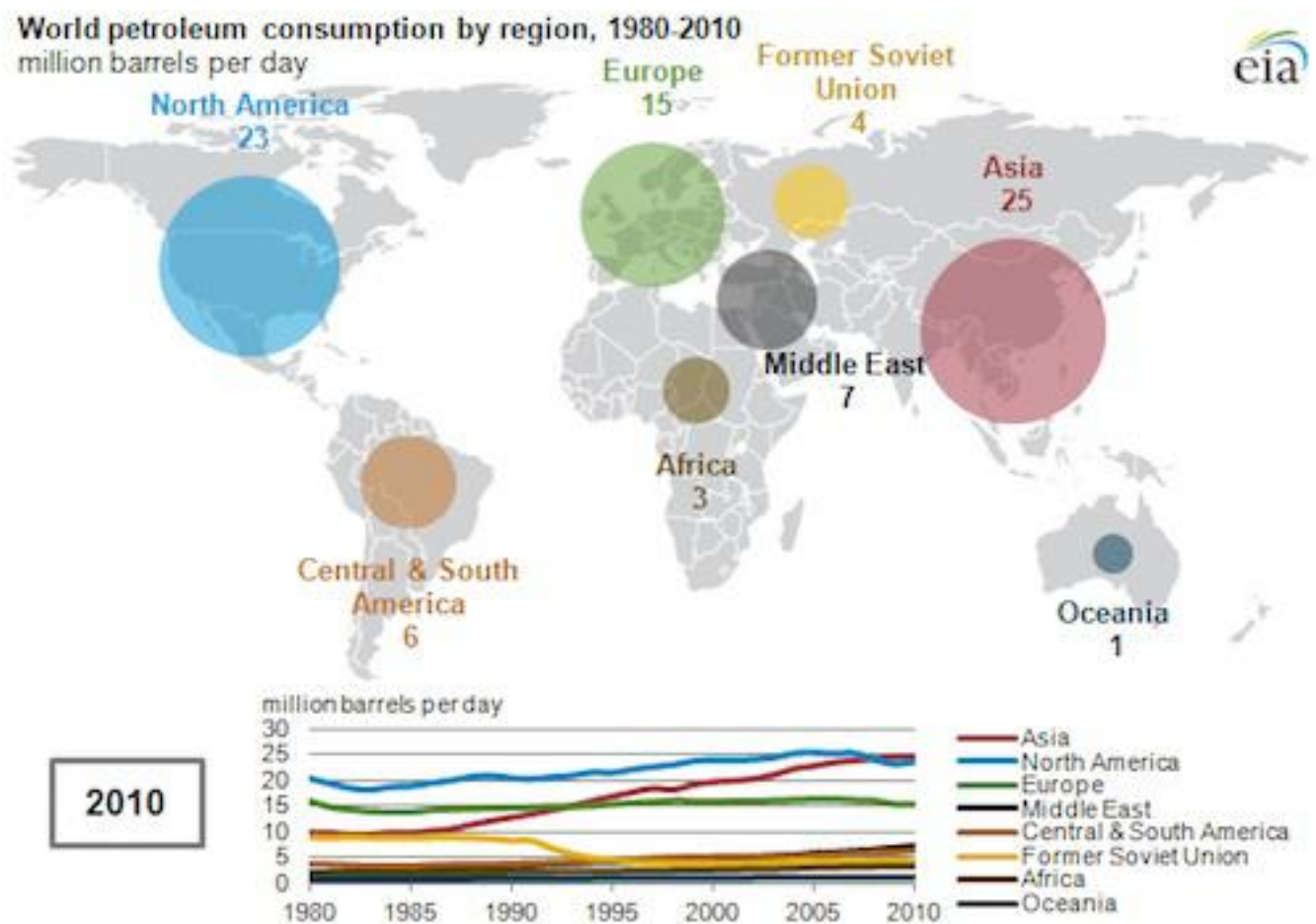


**Y**

Assuming that these images are shown at the same scale, which of the following can be concluded based on the information above?

- ☐ A. Rock Y cooled more slowly than rock X.
  - ☐ B. Rock X cooled more slowly than rock Y.
  - ☐ C. Rock X formed from magma; rock Y formed from lava.
  - ☐ D. Both rocks cooled at the same rate.
- 

**12.** The graphic below shows the average petroleum consumption in millions of barrels per day of different regions of the world from 1980 to 2010.



*Image courtesy of U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2010*

Much of the petroleum consumed in the last few decades has been extracted from relatively few locations around the world, because most of the world's easily accessible petroleum deposits are concentrated in these areas.

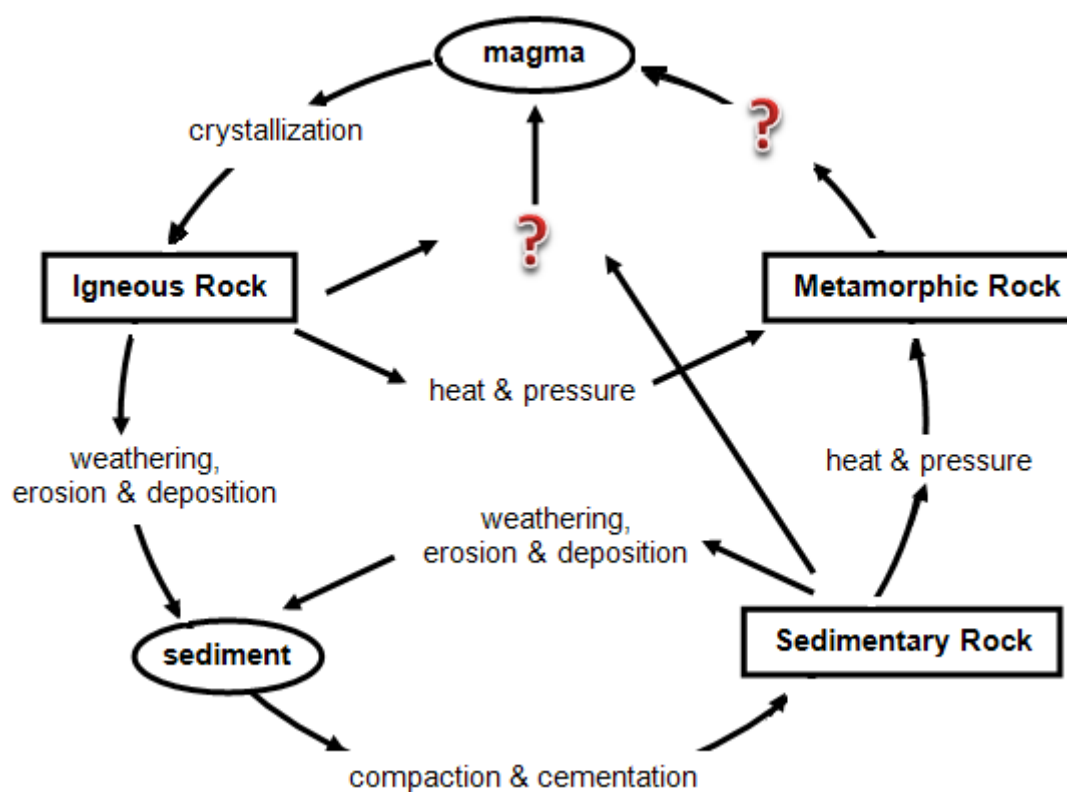
How has this continued petroleum extraction from selected areas over time likely affected petroleum resources on Earth?

- ☐ A. The distribution of petroleum has not changed in any way, and there is the same amount of petroleum available now as there was in the past.
  - ☐ B. The distribution of petroleum has changed and less petroleum is now available overall.
  - ☐ C. More petroleum is now available overall because extraction techniques result in the formation of more petroleum.
  - ☐ D. Petroleum resources have been replenished as quickly as they have been extracted.
- 

13. Which of the following statements is true?

- ☐ A. Most parts of the world do not have any natural resources.
  - ☐ B. North America has many natural resources, but South America does not have any.
  - ☐ C. Different places on Earth have different kinds of natural resources.
  - ☐ D. Most places on Earth have the same amounts and types of natural resources.
- 

14. Look at the diagram of the rock cycle below.



Which part of the cycle is missing?

- ☐ A. crystallization
  - ☐ B. melting
  - ☐ C. sedimentation
  - ☐ D. mineral integration
- 

**15.** What are the two main factors in the mantle that contribute to the rock cycle?

- ☐ A. pressure and heat
  - ☐ B. weathering and layering
  - ☐ C. heat and weathering
  - ☐ D. layering and pressure
-



## Answers

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. D
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. A
11. A
12. B
13. C
14. B
15. A

## Explanations

1. Convergent plate boundaries form as two tectonic plates move toward one another and collide. Subduction zones occur as an oceanic plate moves beneath either a continental plate or another oceanic plate. Volcanoes commonly form in subduction zones.

Volcanic eruptions result in magma from the interior of the Earth rising toward the surface. Lava is magma that reaches the surface of the Earth. Magma and lava cool to form solid rocks that contain minerals from deep inside the Earth. These rocks include **metal ores**, which are rocks that contain metallic minerals that can be extracted. Much of the Earth's metallic minerals (such as copper, gold, silver, lead, and zinc) are found in magma near subduction zones.

Magma does not contain fossil fuels. Fossil fuels are formed from organic matter that is subjected to extreme heat and pressure over time.

2. The states which include the Rocky Mountains have more uranium than states in other areas because **Earth's resources are not distributed evenly**. Different resources are found in different amounts in different parts of the world.

For example, Colorado has more uranium than Florida, but Florida is able to grow more oranges and sugar cane than Colorado.

3. Solid rock is broken down into sediment by the processes of **weathering**. The process of erosion then carries away small bits of rock with wind or water. Once this material is deposited, it can then be transformed into sedimentary rock by the processes of compaction and cementation.

4. During the process of mountain building **material from the Earth's interior is often returned to the surface**. Depending on the type of mountain, different types of rock may reach the Earth's surface. The central cores of most major mountain ranges tend to be made up of igneous rock from the Earth's interior.

5. The **rock cycle** describes the geologic processes by which rock transitions among its three main forms: sedimentary, metamorphic, and igneous.

This specific example describes a transformation from an unknown type of surface rock to sedimentary rock on the ocean floor. The sedimentary rock is then pushed into the Earth's interior, where it melts. The melted rock then erupts and cools at the surface to form igneous rock.

6. Minerals are found naturally throughout rocks. **Large crystals of minerals are formed when dissolved minerals are concentrated in one area, and the water that carried them there eventually evaporates.**

7. **A volcanic eruption** is one of the ways that material from the Earth's interior can be returned to the surface, often as lava. Once the lava cools, it becomes igneous rock.

8. **Igneous rocks** form when molten rock cools and turns solid. Some igneous rocks form underground, while others form at the surface from volcanic eruptions.

9. The Earth originated around 4.6 billion years ago. Most likely, all of the first rocks on Earth's surface have been melted down and recycled through the rock cycle. The process of rock recycling takes thousands and thousands of years, but eventually all of the surface rock will become magma again.

10. **The rock cycle** is the name given to the process that the materials of the Earth's crust and mantle go through as they are naturally recycled, changed, and reformed. This process occurs both on and below the Earth's surface.

11. Because Rock Y's mineral crystals are larger than rock X's, **rock Y cooled more slowly than rock X.**

12. The removal of resources by humans significantly changes the distribution of these resources on Earth. For example, as petroleum is extracted and consumed, less of it is present beneath the surface of the Earth. Locations that are heavily drilled eventually become depleted, and no more petroleum can be obtained. This has had the result that **the distribution of petroleum has changed** over time. Some locations that previously had petroleum are now depleted, and **less petroleum is now available overall.**

13. **Different places on Earth have different kinds of natural resources.** Some places are rich in water resources, while other places are rich in iron deposits. Most natural resources are not spread evenly across the planet.

14. For the rock cycle to continue, old rock material must be melted back down into magma. When the magma cools, new igneous rock will form.

15. **Heat and pressure** are key factors in the mantle that help drive the rock cycle. The mantle is the part of the interior of the Earth that lies beneath the solid crust and outside the central core.

Weathering occurs at the surface of the Earth, and layering is a process in the formation of sedimentary rock.

# US History and Geography

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## Bill of Rights

1. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.
2. A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.
3. No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.
4. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.
5. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.
6. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.
7. In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.
8. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
9. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.
10. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

1. Which of the following rights is granted by the Seventh Amendment?

- ☐ A. right to vote
- ☐ B. right to bear arms
- ☐ C. right to freedom of the press
- ☐ D. right to trial by jury

2. What was the biggest challenge faced by George Washington when he agreed to lead the Continental Army?

- ☐ A. gaining the respect of his troops
  - ☐ B. facing accusations of treason
  - ☐ C. turning an undisciplined militia into an army
  - ☐ D. developing diplomatic relations with other nations
- 

3. The Three-Fifths Compromise, which was made at the Constitutional Convention, represented differences of opinions over which issues?

- ☐ A. government branches and voting
  - ☐ B. elections and the military
  - ☐ C. taxation and representation
  - ☐ D. free trade and the economy
- 

4.

- Justified separation from Great Britain
- Articulated the responsibilities of modern government
- Announced to the world America's new status as free & independent

Which document accomplished all of the goals above?

- ☐ A. Declaration of Independence
  - ☐ B. Articles of Confederation
  - ☐ C. Constitution
  - ☐ D. Bill of Rights
- 

5.

- Right to free speech
  - Freedom of the press
  - Right to peaceably assemble
-

Which of these protects the rights listed above?

- ☐ A. the Ninth Amendment
  - ☐ B. the First Amendment
  - ☐ C. the Fifth Amendment
  - ☐ D. the 14th Amendment
- 

6. The Sixth Amendment in the Bill of Rights is concerned with

- ☐ A. rights of the press.
  - ☐ B. trial procedure.
  - ☐ C. military procedure.
  - ☐ D. warrants.
- 

7. Which of the following sentences best characterizes the nature of the Revolutionary War?

- ☐ A. It was a hot, quick war fought between two highly trained fighting forces with only one significant engagement.
  - ☐ B. It was primarily a naval war fought between large ironclad ships off the coast of North America.
  - ☐ C. It was a violent war fought with guerrilla tactics mainly in populous cities.
  - ☐ D. It was a slow war fought between an inexperienced militia and a traditional army in a huge territory.
- 

8. Which of the following is an example of a citizen exercising his or her First Amendment rights?

- ☐ A. Byron serves as foreman on a jury during the trial of a high-profile civil case.
  - ☐ B. Jill keeps a rifle collection in her hunting lodge and pepper spray on her key chain.
  - ☐ C. Alberto publishes a radical newspaper challenging the policies of the current governor.
  - ☐ D. When Samuel is accused of a crime, he retains an attorney to be present during police questioning.
- 

9. The \_\_\_\_\_ amendment guarantees a speedy and public trial, while the \_\_\_\_\_ amendment guarantees a trial by jury in federal cases.

- ☐ A. Ninth; Tenth
  - ☐ B. Sixth; Seventh
  - ☐ C. Eighth; Ninth
  - ☐ D. Third; Fourth
-

**10.** Which of the following best describes the Articles of Confederation?

- ☐ **A.** They formed the first government of the United States.
  - ☐ **B.** They listed the basic rights granted to all U.S. citizens.
  - ☐ **C.** They declared the independence of the 13 colonies from Great Britain.
  - ☐ **D.** They officially ended the hostilities of the American Revolution.
- 

**11.** What provisional central government was established by the colonists in the early 1770s and was later replaced?

- ☐ **A.** the General Assembly
  - ☐ **B.** the First Continental Congress
  - ☐ **C.** the United States Legislature
  - ☐ **D.** the Continental Association
- 

**12.** The Bill of Rights was written to protect the rights of

- ☐ **A.** states.
  - ☐ **B.** individuals.
  - ☐ **C.** corporations.
  - ☐ **D.** minorities.
- 

**13.** How did the New Jersey Plan influence the current formation of American constitutional government?

- ☐ **A.** It proposed that all slaves would be counted in a state's population.
  - ☐ **B.** It proposed an equal number of senators per state.
  - ☐ **C.** It proposed a bicameral (two houses) legislature.
  - ☐ **D.** It proposed representation based on state population.
-

**14.** What is the meaning of the Ninth Amendment?

- ☐ **A.** Just because certain rights are specifically mentioned in the Constitution, it doesn't mean other rights shall be denied.
  - ☐ **B.** Duties not specifically mentioned by the Constitution are to be undertaken by the States.
  - ☐ **C.** Citizens of the United States can only claim those rights that are specifically mentioned in the U.S. Constitution.
  - ☐ **D.** The rights mentioned in the Constitution must be granted to citizens by the federal and state governments.
- 

**15.** Which major compromise was a combination of the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan?

- ☐ **A.** Commerce Compromise
  - ☐ **B.** Three-Fifths Compromise
  - ☐ **C.** Slave Trade Compromise
  - ☐ **D.** Great Compromise
-



## Answers

1. D
2. C
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. D
8. C
9. B
10. A
11. B
12. B
13. B
14. A
15. D

## Explanations

1. The Seventh Amendment grants citizens the right to a trial by jury so long as the value in question exceeds 20 dollars.
2. Washington faced the enormous challenge of turning an undisciplined militia into a functioning army that could face one of the most sophisticated fighting forces in the world. He was successful in his goal, winning the war, and earning the undying loyalty of his men.
3. The Three-Fifths Compromise dealt with taxation and representation in regards to slaves and whether or not to count them as part of the population. With the Three-Fifths compromise, every five slaves would be counted as three people as he or she related to the overall population. This appeased the northern states, which believed the South would gain more influence in Congress with higher populations.
4. In the Declaration of Independence, the American colonies formally separated from Great Britain. They listed specific actions of the king that had angered them.
5. Freedom of speech, of the press, of religion, the right to peaceably assemble, and the right to petition the government are all guaranteed to U.S. citizens by the First Amendment in the Bill of Rights.
6. The Sixth Amendment is concerned with trial procedure, granting citizens the right to a fair and speedy trial, legal counsel, and trial in the district in which the crime was alleged to have been committed.
7. The Revolutionary War was long (1775-1782) and slow, with only intermittent battles in which the British were worn down. The huge territory of America made containing the colonists difficult.

8. The correct answer is Alberto because he is exercising the right of freedom of the press, which is protected by the First Amendment.
9. The Sixth Amendment guarantees a speedy and public trial. It also guarantees that defendants in federal cases are entitled to be tried in the area in which the crime was committed and prohibits the government from prosecuting an accused person without first informing him or her of the charges. The accused has the right to cross-examine witnesses who testify against him at trial. Those accused also have a right to have supporting witnesses to testify in court and to have a lawyer assist in their legal defense. The Seventh amendment guarantees a trial by jury in federal cases.
10. The Articles of Confederation formed the first government of the United States. They were adopted by the Second Continental Congress on November 15, 1777. The federal government formed by the articles was very weak, and many believed the government was ineffective. The articles were later replaced by the U.S. Constitution.
11. In 1774, the First Continental Congress met to discuss and plan the colonies' actions against Great Britain's mistreatment. A few months later the Continental Congress met again to discuss the colonial independence movement. The Continental Congress served as the provisional central government of the colonies until it was later replaced by the federal government of the United States.
12. The Bill of Rights is designed to protect the rights of all individual citizens in the United States. By including this document as part of the Constitution, the forefathers hoped to secure civil liberties for all Americans and declared that no government can interfere with certain rights held by all people.
13. New Jersey delegate William Paterson proposed the New Jersey Plan in which there would be an equal number of senators per state. It also proposed three branches of government: the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.
14. The Ninth Amendment means that citizens can claim more rights than just those specifically mentioned in the U.S. Constitution. Rights not specifically listed are not necessarily denied because of this Amendment. For example, just because the U.S. Constitution doesn't say that people can work at whatever job they want, it doesn't mean citizens don't have this right.
15. The Great Compromise was also known as the Connecticut Compromise. It combined the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan. It was able to settle the disagreement about how many officials would serve in Congress. It set the guideline that senate representatives would relate to the delegates per state and house representatives would be based on the population of each state.

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