

Name: _____

Date: _____

Book 2, Lesson 1 Test

Choose the *BEST* way to complete each sentence or answer each question. Circle the letter of your answer.

1. When you are given a class assignment, you are expected to
 - a appear at a certain time.
 - b sit in a certain place.
 - c complete a task.
 - d take charge of other people.

2. A patient is someone who is
 - a waiting in line at the store.
 - b being seen by a doctor.
 - c sitting quietly.
 - d trying to hurry.

3. My aunt will move to Florida after she retires. She will move after she
 - a changes jobs.
 - b makes more money.
 - c gets very old.
 - d stops working.

4. Two men could not budge the sofa. This was probably because the sofa was
 - a too heavy.
 - b too expensive.
 - c too old.
 - d too likely to fall apart.

5. If your dog is obedient, it
 - a is friendly to strangers.
 - b bothers your neighbors.
 - c does what you tell it to do.
 - d has health problems.

Book 2, Midterm Test 1 (Lessons 1–10)

Read the passage. Choose the best answer for each item that follows. Circle the letter of your answer.

THE EARLY DAYS OF AIR TRAVEL

When passenger air travel was introduced to Europe in the 1920s, it was at first rough and uncomfortable. The planes were noisy, unheated, and able to hold only a few people. However, flying from England to France was much quicker than crossing the English Channel by boat. A plane could depart from London and arrive in Paris in a mere three hours. It was no wonder the number of Europeans traveling by plane soared during this decade.

Airlines did all they could to make flying attractive and to convince the public that air travel was a superior form of transportation. They emphasized, of course, the speed of planes. They also stressed that flying was safe. They tried many things to lure customers. Some airlines even called attention to some celebrated people who calmly traveled by air.

Over the next 20 years, substantial changes took place in air travel. The planes become quieter and more comfortable. Meals were served on the flights. In America, the first air “hostess,” a trained nurse, was hired in 1930. Traveling in an American DC3 was the height of luxury in the 1930s. DC3 airplanes carried no more than 14 passengers. Sleeping platforms folded down from a wall, and curtains provided privacy as the passengers slept. In the morning, they were roused by a crew member bringing breakfast foods and hot beverages on a tray. By 1932, the duration of a cross-country flight—with several stops—had been reduced to 24 hours.

Air travel has made taken great steps forward since its early days. After all, our gigantic planes cross the continent in no more than six hours. However, some passengers who have become accustomed to being cramped in narrow seats for the entire afternoon cannot help but wonder if every change has been for the better.

Book 2, Midterm Test 2 (Lessons 1–10)

Read the passage. Choose the best answer for each item that follows. Circle the letter of your answer.

THE DONNER PARTY

Though the pioneer times were an exciting era in American history, not all pioneer tales are success stories. In 1846, a wagon train of farm families led by George Donner left Illinois. Their destination was California—2,000 miles away. When they arrived in Utah, members of the group talked the others into using a shortcut. The route was supposed to be shorter and easier for the pioneers, but the land was unfamiliar to them and they wasted valuable time trying to find their way. Their wagons reached the Sierras just as heavy winter snows were due.

When the Donner party was deep in the mountains, a severe winter storm trapped them. They made camp where they were, moving into one deserted cabin and building several makeshift ones. Unfortunately, the winter was unusually harsh and their attempts to continue on were unsuccessful.

They soon consumed all the food that they had available, and they were unable to find much game or edible plants in the frozen mountains. They used extreme measures to stay alive. The party ate a thick soup made from the hides of their dead cattle.

After two grim months in the mountains, all were starving and feeling desperate. Fifteen people volunteered to go on snowshoes to California and get help. Of all those in the camp, they were the strongest. Many of their companions had died or were very ill. Eight members of this heroic band died along the way. When the remaining seven reached California, it was a month before rescue teams could reach the stranded party. Of the 78 people who had been trapped in the mountains, only 45 survived. Twelve-year-old Virginia Reed was one of them. When asked about her experience in the mountains, she gave this advice: “Never take no cut-offs and hurry along as fast as you can.”

Book 2, Final Test 1 (Lessons 1–20)

Read the passage. Choose the best answer for each item that follows. Circle the letter of your answer.

THE TEMPEST

The main character in Shakespeare’s play *The Tempest* is Prospero, who was once the Duke of Milan. With the aid of King Alonso, Prospero’s brother overthrew Prospero and made himself Duke. He then sent Prospero and his daughter, Miranda, out to sea in an old boat. Fortunately, Prospero and Miranda found refuge on an island. While Miranda was growing up, Prospero became an accomplished magician and employed spirits to do his bidding.

The play begins on a ship during a tempest. On board are Prospero’s enemies—his brother Sebastian and King Alonso—along with King Alonso’s son Ferdinand. When the ship is wrecked, the crew and passengers are all washed ashore.

King Alonso fears that his son Ferdinand has perished. However, Ferdinand has landed alone on another part of the island. There Ferdinand encounters Miranda and falls in love with her. Miranda takes Ferdinand to her father.

As Alonso and Sebastian search for Ferdinand, they become very hungry. They are frightened by a magical banquet that appears and then disappears. Becoming visible to them, the spirit Ariel tells them that they deserve to be punished for their earlier crimes. They begin to regret what they have done to Prospero and his daughter.

The play ends when all of the characters come face to face. Alonso is overjoyed to see his son alive but ashamed that he has discovered what he’d done in the past. It is agreed that Sebastian and Miranda will marry and that all earlier wrongs will be pardoned and made right. Prospero once again becomes Duke of Milan. He vows to give up his magic and he sets his magical spirits free.

1. What does character mean in this passage?

- a a person in a story
- b the qualities that make up a person
- c a symbol used in printing
- d a ridiculous person