

10th GRADE END OF QUARTER 2 TEST

1 Class Period – 30 Questions

DIRECTIONS: Please feel free to annotate the text as you read passages and answer questions; however, all answers **must** be placed on the Scantron answer document to be scored. Be careful to darken all answers and fully erase any errors.

BE SURE YOUR ANSWER DOCUMENT IS COMPLETE WITH

- Your full name "EQT2" for Subject
 Date Period
 Teacher's last name for Test Number

Read this passage. Then answer the questions that follow.

As the molecules joined together, I knew undoubtedly that I was close to solving the world hunger crisis. The complete mathematical solution was within my grasp—I was just one number off, but that one significant number made all the difference in the world. I needed to decipher one final equation from Albert Einstein's scribbles in the notebook that I had inherited from Colton Oppenheimer Wendell III, who had been a young protégé of the great scientist. He was also my father, a man who had made too many scientific discoveries to mention here.

I'm Colton Oppenheimer Wendell IV, the latest in an extensive line of geniuses and practical thinkers who have always achieved excellence. One might say we just do not abandon hope until we discover the solution, which can sometimes be a daunting task.

My grandfather (known throughout his adult life as "Junior" even though he was the size of a fullback) had the tremendous good fortune to be born wealthy. Despite the financial comfort his wealth provided, he continued to strive for excellence in all his endeavors. After winning various scholastic awards and attaining a perfect score on the SAT, he flew through college and was eventually honored with a Nobel Prize. "Old Number One" (the nickname for the original Colton Oppenheimer Wendell) always said he had inherited his high intellect from his mother. Do not misunderstand, Old Number One isn't the only Wendell ancestor to attest to this—the females in our family are even more brilliant than the males. My sister, Heather, is a contender for the Pulitzer Prize in literature this year for her semi-autobiographical novel about a child born into affluence.

With all this brilliance in our family, I knew I should be able to complete the formidable calculations that would transform the planet as we know it. Imagine a world in which the nutritional needs of every child and adult are met. Imagine the incredible profit for a

company such as COW Corporation—the family company was named, of course, with the family initials—and how much of that money could be applied to solving other world dilemmas. If only I could discover that elusive component to the equation!

Have you ever toiled on a challenging project for what seemed like an eternity and speculated whether you would ultimately succeed? Have you ever doubted that tenacity would help you attain your goal? These questions plagued me as I scratched out potential solutions and then crumpled the papers when the results proved useless.

Silence permeated the workroom as I waded through a sea of possibilities. Scanning the equations, I suddenly realized that two plus five did not equal six! I was concentrating on how adding a new number might alter the configuration, when I detected sounds that seemed to originate in the elusive corners of my mind. I was confident of the fact that I was alone, but then again, I heard someone call my name, as the sound of footsteps mingled with the squeak of a door.

High-tech thievery was prevalent in research communities, but with twenty-four hour security and canine patrols, I assumed I would be protected. The pencil slipped from my trembling fingertips; fear intermingled with adrenaline as the intruder repeated my name.

It might well be my exhausting work schedule making me paranoid, as a colleague had suggested, but obsessed or not, one should not hear voices in a vacant research facility. If it was a trespasser ready to steal the formula that would banish world famine and shower me with humanitarian awards, then I alone, Colton Oppenheimer Wendell IV, must stop the perpetrator.

My analysis of the situation was interrupted by my sheer terror as a hand clutched my shoulder, and another hand grabbed my chin. This time the intruder shouted my name. I tried to retaliate, but my body seemed incapable of a physical or mental scuffle. It was

hopeless—she outmaneuvered me with words like "SAT" and "bedtime" that shook me to the core. Oh, how cunning she was! I was stunned and left grasping desperately for the formula, lurking somewhere in the recesses of my mind.

My consciousness wrestled with reality. Where was I? How could I, a dignified scientist, be sitting at a desk in some adolescent's bedroom?

Then I recognized Mom's voice: "Colton, you are dreaming. It's late—you should go to bed. You can study tomorrow. The SAT is not until Saturday."

1. In the dream, how did the intruder outmaneuver the protagonist?
 - A. by saying words like "SAT" and "bedtime"
 - B. by calling his name and making him feel paranoid
 - C. by attacking him and stealing the formula
 - D. by saying words like "COW" and "perpetrator"
2. Which words would best describe the Colton Oppenheimer Wendell IV we meet at the end of this story?
 - A. a lunatic, fearful of being alone
 - B. a snob who likes to brag about his ancestors
 - C. a hard-working student with ambition
 - D. a research scientist with a single-minded ambition
3. In the story, what is the meaning of the underlined word in the following sentence?

Silence permeated the workroom as I waded through a jungle of possibilities.

 - A. filled
 - B. echoed
 - C. abandoned
 - D. avoided
4. From the story, one can conclude that Colton is very interested in _____.
 - A. literature
 - B. math and science
 - C. history
 - D. corporate finance
5. From the overall story, one can assume that the protagonist was not a respected scientist but rather a _____.
 - A. man researching scientific components
 - B. student working with brilliant people
 - C. rich teenager who wanted to pass exams
 - D. student studying for the SAT
6. Why did the protagonist think that someone was trespassing in his workroom?
 - A. He heard his name being called.
 - B. He was rich and paranoid.
 - C. High-tech thievery was prevalent.
 - D. He was working alone and knew he was vulnerable.
7. What is the best summary of the overall story?
 - A. The protagonist was studying hard to solve world hunger, and an intruder stole the calculations.
 - B. The protagonist was having a terrible time adding simple numbers.
 - C. The protagonist thought he was paranoid because he heard voices.
 - D. The protagonist had studied hard for the SAT, fallen asleep, and dreamed he was a great scientist.
8. From which of the following points of view is this passage written?
 - A. second person
 - B. third person limited
 - C. first person
 - D. third person omniscient

Read this selection. Then answer the questions that follow.

National Parks Cutting Back on Services, Raising Fees

Tom Kenworthy

1 DENVER—Millions of visitors to national parks across the country this summer will find higher fees, closed facilities, reduced maintenance and fewer rangers to explain the natural wonders because of the squeeze of tight budgets.

2 From Maine to California, park managers are struggling with higher fixed costs and operating budgets that haven't kept pace with inflation.

- In Colorado, Rocky Mountain National Park, visited by 3 million people annually, has mothballed one of its six visitor centers and consolidated jobs.

- In Montana, Glacier National Park has stopped providing campers with drinkable water at three campgrounds.

- In Pennsylvania, Gettysburg National Military Park cut back winter visiting hours and reduced its permanent staff—losing workers who help maintain the park's 100-plus historic structures and Civil War cannons.

- In Maine, Acadia National Park has not filled 14 jobs, including rangers who provide law enforcement and act as educational guides for tourists.

3 “The problem is the (funding) increases we've been getting are insufficient to keep pace” with higher costs, says Acadia's deputy superintendent, Len Bobinchock.

- Fees at 22 parks are going up this year. At Death Valley National Park in California, entrance fees per auto are doubling to \$20. At Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in Arizona, annual park passes will cost \$30, up from \$20.

Entry fees go up		
Price of a daily vehicle pass		
	Old fee	New fee
Glacier (Mont.)	\$20	\$25
Grand Canyon (Ariz.)	\$20	\$25
Grand Teton (Wyo.)	\$20	\$25
Yellowstone (Idaho, Mont., Wyo.)	\$20	\$25
Death Valley (Calif., Nev.)	\$10	\$20
Glen Canyon (Ariz., Utah)	\$10	\$15
Joshua Tree (Calif.)	\$10	\$15
Mount Rainier (Wash.)	\$10	\$15
Olympic (Wash.)	\$10	\$15
Shenandoah (Va.)	\$10	\$15
Source: National Park Service		

4 “National parks are the soul of America, and we are neither taking care of them nor enabling the Park Service to fully inspire and teach visitors,” says Tom Kiernan, president of the National Parks and Conservation Association, which lobbies for the parks.

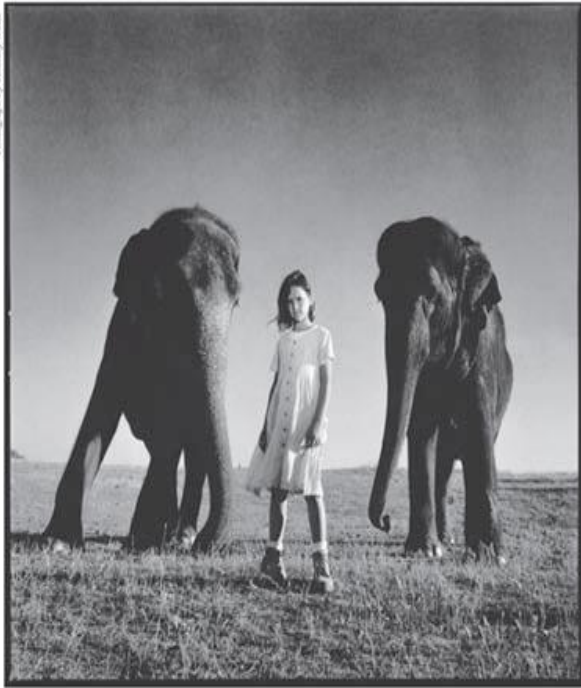
5 Last year, more than 273 million people visited the 390 parks, monuments, recreation areas and other sites in the 83-million-acre national park system.

6 A study of 12 popular parks issued last month by the Government Accountability Office, Congress' investigative arm, found that eight weren't getting enough funds to keep up with inflation, and all 12 were cutting services, including “visitor center hours, educational programs, basic custodial duties and law enforcement.”

7 Congressional funding for daily park operations was \$1.03 billion in fiscal year 2005, a slight decline from fiscal 2001 when adjusted for inflation, according to the GAO.

8 These are challenging times,” says National Park Service spokeswoman Elaine Sevy. Park employees “are working very hard to not affect visitors and resource-protection programs.”

Text: “National Parks Cutting Back on Services, Raising Fees” by Tom Kenworthy, *USA TODAY*, May 12, 2006. Copyright © 2006 USA TODAY. Reprinted with permission.



Which one would you choose?

The elephants? The whales? The clean air we breathe?
 Maybe the choice isn't so clear. Maybe you'd like a way to keep them all.
 Now the world's leading environmental groups are working together.
 To find out how you can help, look for us at www.earthshare.org.

One environment. One simple way to care for it.



Earth Share



9. Which word in paragraph 1 signals the author's pattern of organization?
- Higher
 - Fewer
 - Explain
 - Because
10. The author's primary purpose in this selection is to —
- entertain
 - persuade
 - inform
 - express feelings
11. The purpose of the graphic aid is to compare —
- old and new park entry fees
 - parks in California and Wyoming
 - previous and current park attendance
 - costs and operating budgets
12. Which statement from the article is an opinion?
- Gettysburg National Military Park cut back winter visiting hours . . .
 - Fees at 22 parks are going up this year.
 - National parks are the soul of America . . .
 - Congressional funding for daily park operations was \$1.03 billion . . .
13. According to the graphic aid, which national park had the largest increase in entry fees?
- Grand Canyon
 - Death Valley
 - Joshua Tree
 - Mount Rainier
14. The quotation in paragraph 4 is an example of which persuasive technique?
- Ethical appeal
 - Appeal to fear
 - Testimonial
 - Bandwagon appeal

Use the thesaurus entries to answer the following questions about words in *Pilgrim at Tinker Creek*.

18. Read the following entry.

diminutive *adjective*
little, midget, miniature, petite,
pocket-sized, pygmy, teeny-weeny

Which word could best be substituted for *diminutive* as it is used in paragraph 2?

“They were more like diminutive beavers ...”

- A. Little
- B. Petite
- C. Pocket-sized
- D. Teeny-weeny

19. Read the following entry.

sloth *noun*
apathy, boredom, idleness, inactivity,
indolence, laziness, lethargy,
sluggishness

Which word could best be substituted for *sloth* as it is used in paragraph 3?

“... made it an enchanting picture of decadence, dissipation, and summer sloth.”

- A. Apathy
- B. Boredom
- C. Laziness
- D. Sluggishness

Use the etymology clues to help you answer the following questions.

20. The Latin word *recreatio* means “recovery from illness.” Which word best completes the following sentence?

The _____ committee met to discuss the park’s campground services.

- A. Maintenance
- B. Recreation
- C. Education
- D. Resource

21. The Latin word *custodies* means “guardian, keeper, protection.” Which word best completes the following sentence?

Some _____ services are no longer available at the park.

- A. Visitor
- B. Camping
- C. Historical
- D. Custodial

In the following sentences, use similes and metaphors as context clues to help determine the meaning of each underlined word.

22. What is the most likely meaning of *vandalism* in the sentence below?

“Creating a computer virus is as much an act of vandalism as is smashing a window.”

- A. Fear of failure
- B. Dismissal of goals
- C. Destruction of property
- D. Lack of respect

23. What is the most likely meaning of *envious* in the sentence below?

“Time is an envious child, desiring what rightfully belongs to others.”

- A. Jealous
- B. Angry
- C. Critical
- D. Miserable

Revising and Editing

Read the comparison-contrast essay and answer the questions that follow.

(1) I live in a busy neighborhood in a big city. (2) My parents and I moved to this area ten years ago.

(3) The neighborhood was home to middle-class families with kids.

(4) Those families are leaving now. (5) Young single people are moving in. (6) Almost half of the students who was in my eighth grade class a few years ago have moved away. (7) Enrollment at the local grammar school has declined. (8) Even the animals have changed. (9) The stray dogs that used to go through the alleys looking for food are gone. (10) Now every dog is on a leash.

(11) Many of them, like their owners, wear fashionable coats and sweaters.

(12) When it comes to entertainment and services, the changes have been mainly positive. (13) A few years ago, the business district in our area had only a few stores, all of them owned by local merchants. (14) A grocery store, a hardware store, a dollar store, and a coffee shop were the mainstays. (15) The owners were friendly. (16) They tried to please their customers. (17) The choices were limited. (18) If we wanted to do serious shopping, we had to go downtown or to a suburban mall. (19) Today, boutiques and superstores are moving out most of the local merchants because the new residents want better shopping. (20) My parents miss the old stores, but the new ones are liked by me. (21) We all agree, however, that public services are better now than they were in the past. (22) City officials built a new library in our community. (23) They also installed an outdoor swimming pool in a nearby park.

(24) The neighborhood today looks and feels more crowded because houses are going up where vacant lots once stood. (25) We used to take a shortcut through a lot on my block to get to the park. (26) Now we have to take the long way around. (27) On some streets, modest single-family homes are dwarfed by hulking new structures. (28) On other streets, though, older houses that had fallen into disrepair are being restored to their former beauty. (29) The area has become an interesting blend of old and new.

(30) I sometimes feel like a stranger in my own neighborhood, looking for the old but I appreciate the new.

(31) Overall I like the changes that have occurred.

24. Which transitional word or phrase should be added to the beginning of sentence 17 to signal a contrast?

- A. On the other hand
- B. Also
- C. Consequently
- D. In addition

25. Choose a vivid verb to replace the word moving in sentence 19.

- A. Putting
- B. Muscling
- C. Taking
- D. Getting

26. Choose the BEST way to rewrite sentence 20 in the active voice.

- A. My parents are missing the old stores, but the new ones are being liked by me.
- B. The old stores are missed by my parents, but the new ones are liked by me.
- C. My parents miss the old stores, but I like the new ones.
- D. The old stores will be missed by my parents, but I am liking the new ones.

27. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 21?

- A. Change *agrees* to *agree*
- B. Change *are* to *is*
- C. Change *were* to *was*
- D. Make no change

28. What is the most effective way to rewrite sentences 22 and 23 with a compound predicate?
- A. City officials built a new library in our community and installed an outdoor swimming pool in a nearby park.
 - B. City officials built a new library and an outdoor swimming pool in the community.
 - C. City officials built a new library in our community; then they installed an outdoor swimming pool in a nearby park.
 - D. City officials built and installed a new library in our community and built and installed an outdoor swimming pool in a nearby park.
29. What is the most effective way to revise sentence 26 to include a subordinate clause?
- A. Now, unfortunately, we have to take the long way around a new house on that site.
 - B. Now we have to take the long way around, there is a new house on that site.
 - C. Now a new house on that site, we have to take the long way around.
 - D. Now we have to take the long way around because there is a new house on that site.
30. Which sentence could BEST be added after sentence 31 to express a final observation about change?
- A. In the future, I hope to live in a small, quiet town.
 - B. After all, life would be boring if things always stayed the same.
 - C. My old neighborhood felt comfortable and familiar.
 - D. Now my neighborhood has many new houses and interesting shops.