Reading (Literary and Informational) Quiz

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| Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Score: \_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Teacher Name: Brandon Barton |  |

**1)**

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| Excerpt from: **Basketball Blues**Raquel LindellJillian sat on her bedroom floor organizing notebooks, folders, and textbooks. She had designated a color to each class—yellow for Accelerated Geometry, green for Chemistry I, orange for American Government, and so on. Jillian always joked that she was only good at two things: organization and basketball. Jillian's mother even teased her daughter about the military precision with which she performed everyday tasks such as making her bed and ironing her clothes. "A place for everything and everything in its place," Jillian always said. In her bedroom, that meant books on the bookshelf, clothes in the closet, and blankets neatly tucked beneath the corners of her mattress. On the basketball court, that meant Jillian poised to make a free throw or a three-pointer at the buzzer. |

The second paragraph reveals a character trait that will help make Jillian a good team manager. It is that
A) she is good at housework.
B) she has a military nature.
C) she tends to keep close track of details.
D) she spends a lot of time alone in her room.

**Asthma**
By: Information from the CDC

**What Asthma Is**
**1** Asthma is a disease that affects your lungs. It is the most common long-term disease of children. It causes repeated episodes of wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness, and nighttime or early morning coughing.

**2** We know that family history contributes to susceptibility, but in most cases we don’t know what causes asthma to develop, and we don’t know how to cure asthma. You can control your asthma by knowing the warning signs of an attack, avoiding things that trigger an attack, and following the advice of your doctor.

**Effects of Asthma**
**3** In 2001, 20.3 million Americans had asthma, and 12 million had had an asthma attack in the previous year. If a person has a parent with asthma, he or she is three to six times more likely to develop asthma than is a person who does not have a parent with asthma.

**How Asthma Is Diagnosed**
**4** Asthma can be difficult to diagnose, especially in children under 5 years old. Regular physical exams that include checks of lung function and for allergies can help make the right diagnosis.

**5** A health-care provider trying to diagnose asthma will ask you questions about coughing, especially coughing at night, and whether breathing problems are worse after physical activity or during a particular time of year. Providers also ask about other symptoms, such as chest tightness, wheezing, and colds that last more than 10 days.

**6** Also, a provider will ask about your family history of asthma, allergy and other breathing problems, and your home environment. He or she also will ask about lost school or work days and limits on your activity.

**7** Testing of lung function, called spirometry, is another way to diagnose asthma. A spirometer is a piece of equipment that measures the largest amount of air you can exhale after taking a very deep breath. Airflow can be measured before and after you use an asthma medication.

**What An Asthma Attack Is**
**8** Airways are the paths that carry air to the lungs. As the air moves through the lungs, the airways become smaller, like branches of a tree. During an attack, the sides of the airways in your lungs become inflamed and swollen. Muscles around the airways tighten, and less air passes in and out of the lungs. Excess mucus forms in the airways, clogging them even more. The attack, also called an episode, can include coughing, chest tightness, wheezing, and trouble breathing.

**Causes Of An Asthma Attack**
**9** Environmental exposures, such as house dust mites and environmental tobacco smoke, are important triggers of an attack. Some of these triggers are listed in the box below.

**How Asthma Is Treated**
**10** You can control your asthma and avoid an attack by taking your medicine as prescribed and avoiding the triggers that can cause an attack. It’s just as important that you remove the triggers in your environment that you know make your asthma worse.

**11** Medicine for asthma is different for each person. It can be inhaled or taken as a pill and comes in two types—quick-relief and long-term control. Quick-relief medicines control the symptoms of an asthma attack. If you are using your quick-relief medicines more and more you should visit your health-care provider to change your asthma management plan. Long-term control medicines make you have fewer and milder attacks, but they don’t help you if you’re having an attack.

**Important Asthma Triggers - Environmental Tobacco Smoke, Also Known As Secondhand Smoke**
**14** Parents, friends, and relatives of children with asthma should try to stop smoking. Until they can successfully quit, they should smoke only outdoors, not in the home or in the family car. They should not allow others to smoke in the home, and should make sure the child's school is smoke-free.

**Dust Mites**
**15** Mattress covers and pillow case covers provide a barrier between house dust mites and the person with asthma. Down-filled pillows, quilts, or comforters should not be used and stuffed animals and clutter should be removed from bedrooms.

**Outdoor Air Pollution**
**16** Pollution caused by industrial emissions and automobile exhaust can cause an asthma episode. In large cities that have air pollution problems the number of emergency department visits for asthma episodes goes up when the air quality is very poor.

**Pets**
**18** Furry pets may trigger an attack. The simplest solution to this situation is to find another home for the pet. However, some pet owners may be too attached to their pets or unable to locate a safe new home for the animal. Any animal causing an allergic reaction should not be allowed in the bedroom. Pets should be kept outside as much as possible and bathed weekly. People with asthma are not allergic to their pet’s fur, so trimming the pet’s fur will not help your asthma. Frequent vacuuming will reduce the presence of the allergen. If the room has a hard surface floor, it should be damp mopped weekly.

**Mold**
**19** When mold is inhaled, it can cause asthma attacks. Eliminating mold throughout the home can help control asthma attacks. Keep humidity levels between 35% and 50%. In hot, humid climates, this may require the use of air conditioning and/or dehumidifiers. Fixing water leaks and cleaning up any mold in the home can also help.

**2)**

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| Environmental exposures, such as house dust mites and environmental tobacco smoke, are important triggers of an attack. |

Which of these would be the BEST source for locating a synonym for the word important?
A) thesaurus
B) dictionary
C) grammar booklet
D) specialized dictionary

**3)** How does the author's purpose in this passage differ from an author writing about her personal struggle living with asthma?
A) The author of a memoir about asthma's purpose would be merely to entertain the reader about this disease.
B) The author of a memoir about asthma would not provide help or information about what having asthma is like.
C) The author in this passage intends only to provide facts and helpful information for those who struggle with asthma.
D) The author in this passage is more personal and emotional than a memoir about a person's struggle with asthma would be.

**4)** Which would BEST describe the organizational method use in this passage?
A) Cause and Effect
B) Chronological Order
C) Order of Importance
D) Main topic with sub-topics

**5)** How were you able to determine the meaning of the word *spirometry*?
A) diction
B) a glossary
C) foot notes
D) context clues

**6)** Which organizational method would produce the MOST sequential research report on the treatment of asthma?
A) 1.Devising an asthma control plan for prevention of asthma attacks and for sudden attacks

2.Using quick-relief medications for sudden attacks
3.Re-evaluating control plans annually
4.Avoiding asthma attacks by taking prescribed medications
B) 1.Avoiding asthma attacks by taking prescribed medications
2.Using quick-relief medications for sudden attacks
3.Re-evaluating control plans annually
4.Devising an asthma control plan for prevention of asthma attacks and for sudden attacks
C) 1. Re-evaluating control plans annually
2.Devising an asthma control plan for prevention of asthma attacks and for sudden attacks
3.Avoiding asthma attacks by taking prescribed medications
4.Using quick-relief medications for sudden attacks
D) 1.Devising an asthma control plan for prevention of asthma attacks and for sudden attacks
2.Avoiding asthma attacks by taking prescribed medications
3.Using quick-relief medications for sudden attacks
4.Re-evaluating control plans annually

**Pride and Prejudice (#4)**
By: Jane Austen

Chapter 3

**1** Not all that Mrs. Bennet, however, with the assistance of her five daughters, could ask on the subject, was sufficient to draw from her husband any satisfactory description of Mr. Bingley. They attacked him in various ways--with barefaced questions, ingenious suppositions, and distant surmises; but he eluded the skill of them all, and they were at last obliged to accept the second-hand intelligence of their neighbour, Lady Lucas. Her report was highly favourable. Sir William had been delighted with him. He was quite young, wonderfully handsome, extremely agreeable, and, to crown the whole, he meant to be at the next assembly with a large party. Nothing could be more delightful! To be fond of dancing was a certain step towards falling in love; and very lively hopes of Mr. Bingley's heart were entertained.

**2** "If I can but see one of my daughters happily settled at Netherfield," said Mrs. Bennet to her husband, "and all the others equally well married, I shall have nothing to wish for."

**3** In a few days Mr. Bingley returned Mr. Bennet's visit, and sat about ten minutes with him in his library. He had entertained hopes of being admitted to a sight of the young ladies, of whose beauty he had heard much; but he saw only the father. The ladies were somewhat more fortunate, for they had the advantage of ascertaining from an upper window that he wore a blue coat, and rode a black horse.

**4** An invitation to dinner was soon afterwards dispatched; and already had Mrs. Bennet planned the courses that were to do credit to her housekeeping, when an answer arrived which deferred it all. Mr. Bingley was obliged to be in town the following day, and, consequently, unable to accept the honour of their invitation, etc. Mrs. Bennet was quite disconcerted. She could not imagine what business he could have in town so soon after his arrival in Hertfordshire; and she began to fear that he might be always flying about from one place to another, and never settled at Netherfield as he ought to be. Lady Lucas quieted her fears a little by starting the idea of his being gone to London only to get a large party for the ball; and a report soon followed that Mr. Bingley was to bring twelve ladies and seven gentlemen with him to the assembly. The girls grieved over such a number of ladies, but were comforted the day before the ball by hearing, that instead of twelve he brought only six with him from London--his five sisters and a cousin. And when the party entered the assembly room it consisted of only five altogether--Mr. Bingley, his two sisters, the husband of the eldest, and another young man.

**5** Mr. Bingley was good-looking and gentlemanlike; he had a pleasant countenance, and easy, unaffected manners. His sisters were fine women, with an air of decided fashion. His brother-in-law, Mr. Hurst, merely looked the gentleman; but his friend Mr. Darcy soon drew the attention of the room by his fine, tall person, handsome features, noble mien, and the report which was in general circulation within five minutes after his entrance, of his having ten thousand a year. The gentlemen pronounced him to be a fine figure of a man, the ladies declared he was much handsomer than Mr. Bingley, and he was looked at with great admiration for about half the evening, till his manners gave a disgust which turned the tide of his popularity; for he was discovered to be proud; to be above his company, and above being pleased; and not all his large estate in Derbyshire could then save him from having a most forbidding, disagreeable countenance, and being unworthy to be compared with his friend.

**6** Mr. Bingley had soon made himself acquainted with all the principal people in the room; he was lively and unreserved, danced every dance, was angry that the ball closed so early, and talked of giving one himself at Netherfield. Such amiable qualities must speak for themselves. What a contrast between him and his friend! Mr. Darcy danced only once with Mrs. Hurst and once with Miss Bingley, declined being introduced to any other lady, and spent the rest of the evening in walking about the room, speaking occasionally to one of his own party. His character was decided. He was the proudest, most disagreeable man in the world, and everybody hoped that he would never come there again. Amongst the most violent against him was Mrs. Bennet, whose dislike of his general behaviour was sharpened into particular resentment by his having slighted one of her daughters.

**7)** What does the term *eluded* mean as it is used in the first paragraph?
A) aid
B) avoided
C) confront
D) encounter

**8)** In the first paragraph, the term *ingenious* MOST LIKELY means
A) crafty.
B) inept.
C) unimaginative.
D) untrained.

**9)** In the last sentence, Mrs. Bennet is described as "violent" against Mr. Darcy. What does *violent* mean in this context?
A) to attack with intent to injure
B) to destroy or break something of value
C) showing great physical or natural force
D) showing great negative emotion

**10)**

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| The gentlemen pronounced him to ... be proud; to be above his company, and above being pleased; and not all his large estate in Derbyshire could then save him from having a most *forbidding,* disagreeable countenance, and being unworthy to be compared with his friend. |

What is the meaning of *forbidding* as used in the sentence?
A) grim and unfriendly
B) prohibit or prevent
C) sinister and hostile
D) dangerous or threatening