PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS TEST!

**Pretest: Survival in the Wild**

**Vocabulary**

**RI 7.4 I can identify different meanings associated with words in a text. I can define technical vocabulary in a text.**

Directions: In each block of words and definitions, match the words with their proper meanings.

Literary terms:

1. conflict A. where and when a story takes place

2. internal conflict B. any problem, struggle, or opposition in a story

3. external conflict C. a problem within a character’s mind, such as a hard

4. setting decision

5. foreshadowing D. a problem outside a character, like an enemy or a storm

E. a hint of things to come; a glimpse of the future

6. metaphor A. making an educated guess about what will happen

7. simile B. asking self or the author; saying “I wonder...”

8. predicting C. a figure of speech where two things are compared

 using “like” or “as”

9. inferring D. combining schema and the author’s words to “read

 between the lines”

10. questioning E. a figure of speech where two things are compared

 by saying that one **is** the other

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**PRETEST: Reading an Informational Text**

**RI 7.5 I can explain how an author organizes a text to develop ideas.**

Directions: Read the following excerpt from an informational (nonfiction) text. Then answer the questions that follow.

Winter Survival Skills

(from wilderness-survival-skills.com)

By applying some winter survival basics you will be safer when traveling in the wilderness during the winter season. Winter and cold weather can be wonderful.... but also harsh and dangerous. Many unexpected things can happen during a winter trip. Even experienced winter wilderness adventurers can get caught by weather or an equipment failure.

If you are caught out overnight, it is extremely important to keep yourself dry and warm. Therefore, one of your highest priorities should be to find or construct a shelter. You need a shelter that keeps the wind, snow and rain out.

Select a site that is dry and has as little snow as possible. Look for higher ground, a flat location, with lots of trees. Such an area will provide relief from direct wind and snow, as well as an ample supply of material for shelter building. If there’s no chance to reach higher ground, build a floor using dead branches or stones. Don't stay in shelters that get damp or waterlogged.

Use available materials to get a roof over your head. Be creative! Maybe you can make use of natural cover? A medium-sized tree may have pockets in the snow beneath a branch. Try digging under any tree with spreading branches in the lee side.

After you've built your shelter, get a fire going. Make something hot to drink to get warmth but also avoid getting dehydrated. Melt ice and snow to get survival water.

1. What is the organization of this piece of text?

 A. Description

 B. Problem Solution

 C. Question Answer

 D. Timeline

2. What is the main idea of this text? (RI 7.2 Main Idea)

 A. How to build a shelter in the winter

 B. How to melt water

 C. How to dress for winter weather

 D. How to build a fire

3. Which of the following should I not use as shelter? (RI 7.1 Inference)

 A. the empty space beneath a tree

 B. dead branches or stones for a floor

 C. an area on higher ground with lots of trees

 D. an area lower down next to a stream

4. Why would the above not be the best use as a shelter?

 A.

5. Why would a flat area up high make a better shelter? (RI 7.1 Explicit)

 A. It provides relief from wind and snow

 B. It provides enough material to build the shelter.

 C. You can see far enough to spot rescuers.

 D. Both A and B

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**Pretest: Survival in the Wild**

**Reading a Literary Text**

**L 7.4 I can identify examples of figurative language in a text.**

Directions: Read the following excerpt from the literary text *Far North*. Then answer the questions that follow.

Just then I looked up and saw a slender old man with a light duffel bag coming toward the ramp. He was squinting as he took a look at the floatplane. His hair was as white as a polar bear’s fur and just as thick, though not very long. His skin was a light brown. He was dressed in a cloth parka that looked homemade and he was wearing tall moccasins that were tied with thongs at the ankle and calf.

1. Which of the following is an example of a *simile*?

 A. “He was wearing tall moccasins”

 B. “His skin was a light brown”

 C. “His hair was as white as a polar bear’s fur”

 D. “He was dressed in a cloth parka”

2. What do you think is the main reason the author included this paragraph in his novel?

 A. To help us predict what will happen next

 B. To help us visualize what the old man looks like

 C. To make us ask questions in our minds

 D. To create suspense and tension

3. What is a *simile*?

 A. A comparison of two unlike things using “like” or “as”

 B. A comparison of two unlike things are compared by saying that one **is** the other.

 C. A comparing and contrasting of two similar things

 D. A comparison of two things using the five senses

4. What is a *metaphor*?

 A. A comparison of two unlike things using “like” or “as”

 B. A comparison of two unlike things are compared by saying that one **is** the other.

 C. A comparing and contrasting of two similar things

 D. A comparison of two things using the five senses

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**Pretest: Survival in the Wild**

**Identifying Theme**

**RL 7.2 I can identify the theme in a text. I can explain how the theme of a text is developed.**

Directions: Choose the best answer for each question below.

1. What is meant by the term *theme* in a narrative?

A. Theme is the central message of a story.

B. Theme is the music that goes with the story.

C. Theme is the setting and action of the story.

D. Theme is the conclusion of the story.

2. Which of the following would make the best theme for a short story?

A. Some types of snakes can be poisonous.

B. It is easy to prepare a quick, healthful meal.

C. Kindness, in the long run, will be rewarded.

D. Many tall buildings sway a little in the wind.

3. How is *theme* most often expressed in a short story?

A. It is expressed in the first sentence a reader sees.

B. It is expressed through the characters and events.

C. It is expressed by the first character that speaks.

D. It is expressed in an introduction by the author.

4. Which of the following sentences might be the theme of a story?

A. Pesticides are used less often today than they once were.

B. Dublin, Ireland, makes an interesting setting for a story.

C. Honesty is the essential foundation of a relationship.

D. Spring 1998 was the beginning of Winnie’s education.

5. Which of the following would make a good theme for a short story?

A. A family’s history

B. The history of the Civil War

C. The definition of kindness

D. The value of honesty

TURN THE PAGE!

Directions: Read the following excerpt from the novel *Far North*, in which Gabe is talking to his father, and then answer the question that follows.

“The talk is that the Northwest Territories could eventually rival South Africa as the world’s largest diamond producer. I’ve worked with a couple of native people… they need the jobs, but they’re afraid of what’s going to happen. You know, they lived here for thousands of years without ruining it.”

“Isn’t that because they didn’t know any different?”

“I don’t know… Maybe it was a kind of genius, and we just can’t recognize it. At any rate, it makes me sad thinking about it. You’d think we could leave the diamonds in the ground… We could do without the jewelry, but we need diamond drill bits for oil and gas, and they say we even need diamonds for manufacturing those silicon chips for the computers. There’s just never an end to it.”

6. Which of the following statements could be considered the theme of the above passage?

A. We need diamonds for a lot of products.

B. It is important to take care of the environment.

C. Father/son conversations are valuable.

D. The Northwest Territory is rich with diamonds.