

TEST NAME: **DPS Grade 6 CDA 3 2016-17**
TEST ID: **1163321**
GRADE: **06 - Sixth Grade**
SUBJECT: **English Language and Literature**
TEST CATEGORY: **District Benchmark**

Student: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

Read the passage - 'Gustave Eiffel, Architect of the Eiffel Tower' - and answer the question below:

Gustave Eiffel, Architect of the Eiffel Tower

Gustave Eiffel, Architect of the Eiffel Tower

by Lindsey Chapman

An engineer who helped bring the world some of its most recognizable landmarks, Gustave Eiffel is best known for his eponymous¹ Parisian tower. Eiffel's creations can be found on several continents.

Gustave Eiffel's Early Days

Alexandre Gustave Eiffel, more commonly known as Gustave Eiffel, was born Dec. 15, 1832, in Dijon, France. He was a civil engineer who gained renown for designing bridges and other structures around the world. After graduating from the College of Art and Manufacturing, he specialized in metal construction, working primarily on bridges like the iron bridge in Bordeaux, France. He also engineered the framework for the Statue of Liberty.

In 1887, Eiffel agreed to his largest project ever: building locks in the Panama Canal. Although large in potential, the end result was a monumental financial scandal—the largest of the century. When Eiffel began work on the locks, he started collecting profits. The project was risky, so he was offered some financial guarantees. The company helping with construction was liquidated² in 1889, however. Eiffel was subsequently indicted³ for fraud along with the company manager and sentenced to prison, although he couldn't be held personally accountable for failures on the job. Eventually the ruling against Eiffel was annulled.

Eiffel's Notable Accomplishments

④ The Eiffel Tower was built to serve as a focal point for the Paris Centennial Exposition of 1889. When Eiffel set out to construct this monument, the idea behind it wasn't entirely fresh. American engineers had already designed a tower for Philadelphia's 1876 Centennial Exposition, but never built it. Even the concept behind the tower wasn't all Eiffel's. Another engineer proposed the initial Eiffel Tower sketch, drawing inspiration from bridges Eiffel himself had already designed. Artists in Paris protested the tower, calling it "vertiginously⁴ ridiculous" and "barbarous."

Although he couldn't understand the criticism surrounding the project, Eiffel's work was, of course, completed. When it was finished, the tower was the tallest structure in the world, the next closest being the 555-foot Washington Monument. At one point, Eiffel said, "I ought to be jealous of the tower, it is much more famous than I am."

The Rest of the Story

Gustave Eiffel was 91 years old when he died in December 1923. He remained proud of his work, and the Eiffel Tower in particular. There came a point, however, when Eiffel's "name and the monument became one and the same, while the man behind the masterpiece gradually disappeared in the towering shadow of his creation,"

according to the Paris Eiffel Tower News.

Blogger Tony Wheeler said it's easy to consider Eiffel a "one-hit wonder" and forget that he created more than just the Eiffel Tower. In fact, Wheeler noted, he's encountered many Eiffel creations on his world travels. In Gabon, Wheeler visited the St. Anne Mission. While there is some doubt that this mission is an Eiffel design, he said "it certainly has the Eiffel feel." Eiffel also designed the Pont Faidherbe Bridge in St Louis, Senegal, and the Long-Bien Bridge in Hanoi, Vietnam, which was bombed repeatedly during the Vietnam War, but has been repaired and is still used today.

¹**eponymous:** giving one's name to a place or work (book, film, etc.)

²**liquidated:** sold to settle business debts

³**indicted:** charged with a crime

⁴**vertiginously:** producing dizziness

"Gustave Eiffel, Architect of the Eiffel Tower" by Lindsey Chapman from *Finding Dulcinea*, December 15, 2009. Copyright © 2009 Dulcinea Media, Inc. Reprinted with permission.

1. Which section of the selection summarizes the text?

- A. The Introduction
- B. Gustave Eiffel's Early Days
- C. Eiffel's Notable Accomplishments
- D. The Rest of the Story

Read the passage - 'Gustave Eiffel, Architect of the Eiffel Tower' - and answer the question below:

2. According to the selection, which statement is true?

- A. The Eiffel Tower was originally to be built next to the Panama Canal.
- B. Gustave Eiffel's designs for the Eiffel Tower were original and widely accepted.
- C. Gustave Eiffel was sentenced to prison for fraud on his work on the Statue of Liberty.
- D. The Eiffel Tower was built to serve as a focal point for the Paris Centennial Exposition of 1889.

Read the passage - 'Gustave Eiffel, Architect of the Eiffel Tower' - and answer the question below:

3. Which statement summarizes the selection?
- A. The Eiffel Tower, designed in 1889 by Gustave Eiffel, stands today as an iconic Paris landmark.
 - B. Gustave Eiffel was an engineer who designed many bridges and structures, including the Eiffel Tower.
 - C. Gustave Eiffel died in 1923 and is remembered for designing the “one-hit wonder” Eiffel Tower.
 - D. Engineer Gustave Eiffel was indicted for fraud while building locks in the Panama Canal.
-

Read the passage - 'Gustave Eiffel, Architect of the Eiffel Tower' - and answer the question below:

4. Which quote from the selection is the example of Gustave Eiffel’s point of view?
- A. “Artists in Paris protested the tower, calling it ‘vertiginously ridiculous’ and ‘barbarous.’ ”
 - B. “He couldn’t understand the criticism surrounding the project.”
 - C. “ ‘I ought to be jealous of the tower, it is much more famous than I am.’ ”
 - D. “ ‘The man behind the masterpiece gradually disappeared in the towering shadow of his creation.’ ”
-

Read the passage - 'Gustave Eiffel, Architect of the Eiffel Tower' - and answer the question below:

5. Based on the last sentence in the paragraph 4, what does the word *barbarous* emphasize?
- A. disapproval and negative feelings
 - B. happiness and contentment
 - C. gratitude for a job well done
 - D. that an object is too expensive for what it is worth
-

Read the passage - 'Armenian First Tooth' - and answer the question below:

Armenian First Tooth

Armenian First Tooth

The centuries-old Armenian tradition *agra hadig* is celebrated worldwide by Armenians, no matter where they live—Armenia, Turkey, Lebanon, Iran, or the U.S. *Agra* means “tooth,” and *hadig* refers to a traditionally cooked wheat dish eaten on this occasion. The *agra hadig* celebrates the appearance of the baby’s first tooth. The mother props the infant up on a table or on the floor and places five objects in front of the child; the first object the baby selects predicts his or her future occupation. Before the child makes the selection, its head is covered using a veil or a scarf, onto which some *hadig* is sprinkled to signify a wish for fruitfulness.

② If the child picks up a book, he or she will be a scholar or teacher; if the child chooses money, he or she will become a banker, financier or wealthy person; if the baby selects a hammer, he or she will be in the building trades; a knife symbolizes a doctor, a surgeon; and scissors foretell a life as a seamstress or tailor. In afternoon celebrations, only females attend and only sweet foods are served. When the party is held in the evening, males also attend, and a full Armenian buffet dinner is served. Although merriment prevails, underlying the gaiety¹ is a genuine concern for the future well-being of the child, its social status, and its economic prosperity. While the first tooth sets the timing for this divinatory² event among Armenians, in other cultures, it frequently occurs when the child is one year old. Storytelling is an integral part of “first-tooth” celebrations, and gifts are brought for the baby.

¹**gaiety:** festivity

²**divinatory:** attempting to tell the future

Courtesy of the Library of Congress. <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/diglib/legacies/CA/200002748.html> (03/15/2013).

6. In the first paragraph, what does the word *signify* mean?
- A. to be a part of
 - B. to signal someone
 - C. to make something
 - D. to stand for something

Read the passage - 'Armenian First Tooth' - and answer the question below:

7. In paragraph 2, which does the author mean by “the first tooth sets the timing”?
- A. The appearance of the first tooth will come at age one.
 - B. The appearance of the first tooth predicts the mood of the event.
 - C. The Armenians wait until the first tooth arrives instead of a choosing a date.
 - D. The Armenians hope that the first tooth arrives before the time of the celebration.

Read the passage - 'Armenian First Tooth' - and answer the question below:

8. Which is the central idea of this selection?
- A. The Agra Hadig can occur in the afternoon or evening to celebrate the child's first tooth.
 - B. Armenians allow babies to decide what their future occupation will be through selecting an object.
 - C. Armenians celebrate a baby's first tooth with activities that show concern for the future well-being of the baby.
 - D. The mother props the child up on the floor or the table to begin the process of selecting one of five objects.

Read the passage - 'What Causes the Noise When you Crack a Joint?' - and answer the question below:

What Causes the Noise When you Crack a Joint?

What Causes the Noise When You Crack a Joint?

Escaping gases, movement, and rough surfaces:

Your joints can make a variety of sounds: popping, cracking, grinding, and snapping. The joints that “crack” are the knuckles, knees, ankles, back, and neck. There are different reasons why these joints “sound off”.

② Escaping gases:

Scientists explain that synovial fluid present in your joints acts as a lubricant. The fluid contains the gases oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon dioxide. When you pop or crack a joint, you stretch the joint capsule. Gas is rapidly released, which forms bubbles. In order to crack the same knuckle again, you have to wait until the gases return to the synovial fluid.

③ Movement of joints, tendons, and ligaments:

When a joint moves, the tendon's position changes and moves slightly out of place. You may hear a snapping sound as the tendon returns to its original position. In addition, your ligaments may tighten as you move your joints. This commonly occurs in your knee or ankle, and can make a cracking sound.

Rough surfaces:

Arthritic joints make sounds caused by the loss of smooth cartilage and the roughness of the joint surface. Is joint cracking harmful? If you are feeling pain when your joints pop, than you should seek a health care professional. In terms of knuckle cracking, some studies show that knuckle cracking does not cause serious harm. Other studies show that repetitive knuckle cracking can do some damage to the soft tissue of the joint. It may also lead to a weak grip and a swelling hand.

Everyday Mysteries: “What causes the noise when you crack a joint?” Library of Congress at <http://www.loc.gov/rr/scitech/mysteries/joint.html> (04/09/2014).

9. How does the first sentence of the first paragraph contribute to the development of sounds made by joints?
- A. It explains how one should be worried if he or she hears a cracking sound.
 - B. It describes why knuckles, knees, ankles, back, and the neck make sounds.
 - C. It describes the different sounds made by the body.
 - D. It explains the meaning of "sounding off."
-

Read the passage - 'What Causes the Noise When you Crack a Joint?' - and answer the question below:

10. How does "gas is rapidly released" contribute to the development the selection?
- A. The release is what makes the ligament pop.
 - B. The release causes the joint to "sound off".
 - C. The release is what makes the bone pop.
 - D. The release is what causes arthritis.
-

Read the passage - 'What Causes the Noise When you Crack a Joint?' - and answer the question below:

11. How does the last paragraph contribute to the development of the selection?
- A. It defines the meaning of arthritis.
 - B. It describes how to prevent worrying about joint pain.
 - C. It explains the possible effects of constant joint cracking.
 - D. It provides information about the causes of sounds heard when knuckles pop.
-

Read the passage - 'What Causes the Noise When you Crack a Joint?' - and answer the question below:

12. Which statement from the selection shows that cracking joints may indicate damage to the body?
- A. "Scientists explain that synovial fluid present in your joints acts as a lubricant."
 - B. "You may hear a snapping sound as the tendon returns to its original position."
 - C. "Arthritic joints make sounds caused by the loss of smooth cartilage and the roughness of the joint surface."
 - D. "In terms of knuckle cracking, some studies show that knuckle cracking does not cause serious harm."
-

Read the passage - 'What Causes the Noise When you Crack a Joint?' - and answer the question below:

13. How does paragraph 2 contribute to the overall development of the selection?
- A. It describes how frequent movement supplies the joints with lubrication.
 - B. It explains the reasons why a person should stretch his or her joints.
 - C. It describes the connection between gases and sound in the joints.
 - D. It explains the results of popping or cracking one's joints.
-

Read the passage - 'Be a Fit Kid' - and answer the question below:

Be a Fit Kid

Be a Fit Kid

There's a lot of discussion these days about fit kids. People who care (parents, doctors, teachers, and others) want to know how to help kids be more fit.

Being fit is a way of saying a person eats well, gets a lot of physical activity (exercise), and has a healthy weight. If you're fit, your body works well, feels good, and can do all the things you want to do, like run around with your friends.

Some steps only parents can take—such as serving healthy meals or deciding to take the family on a nature hike. But kids can take charge, too, when it comes to health.

Here are five rules to live by, if you're a kid who wants to be fit. The trick is to follow these rules most of the time, knowing that some days (like your birthday) might call for cake and ice cream.

Eat a Variety of Foods, Especially Fruits and Vegetables

⑤ You may have a favorite food, but the best choice is to eat a variety. If you eat different foods, you're more likely to get the nutrients your body needs. Taste new foods and old ones you haven't tried for a while. Some foods, such as green veggies, are more pleasing the older you get. Shoot for at least five servings of fruits and vegetables a day—two fruits and three vegetables.

Here's one combination that might work for you:

- at breakfast: $\frac{1}{2}$ cup (about 4 large) strawberries on your cereal
- with lunch: 6 baby carrots
- for a snack: an apple
- with dinner: $\frac{1}{2}$ cup broccoli (about 2 big spears) and 1 cup of salad

Drink Water and Milk Most Often

When you're really thirsty, cold water is the No. 1 thirst quencher. And there's a reason your school cafeteria offers cartons of milk. Kids need calcium to build strong bones, and milk is a great source of this mineral. How much do kids need? If you are younger than 9 years old, drink 2 cups of milk a day, or its equivalent. Aim for 3 cups of milk per day, or its equivalent. You can mix it up by having milk and some other calcium-rich dairy foods. Here's one combination:

- 2 cups (about half a liter) of low-fat or nonfat milk
- 1 slice cheddar cheese
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup (small container) of yogurt

You probably will want something other than milk or water once in a while, so it's OK to have 100% juice, too. But try to limit sugary drinks, like sodas, juice cocktails, and fruit punches. They contain a lot of added sugar. Sugar just adds calories, not important nutrients.

Listen to Your Body

What does it feel like to be full? When you're eating, notice how your body feels and when your stomach feels comfortably full. Sometimes, people eat too much because they don't notice when they need to stop eating. Eating too much can make you feel uncomfortable and, over a period of time, can lead to unhealthy weight gain.

Limit Screen Time

What's screen time? It's the amount of time you spend watching TV or DVDs, playing video games (console systems or handheld games), and using the computer. The more time you spend on these sitting-down activities, the less time available for active stuff, like basketball, bike riding, and swimming. Try to spend no more than two hours a day on screen time, not counting computer use related to school.

Be Active

One job you have as a kid—and it's a fun one—is that you get to figure out which activities you like best. Not everyone loves baseball or soccer. Maybe your passion is karate, or kickball, or dancing. Ask your parents to help you do your favorite activities regularly. Find ways to be active every day. You might even write down a list of fun stuff to do, so you can refer to it when your mom or dad says it's time to stop watching TV or playing computer games!

Speaking of parents, they can be a big help if you want to be a fit kid. For instance, they can stock the house with healthy foods and plan physical activities for the family. Tell your parents about these five steps you want to take and maybe you can teach them a thing or two.

14. Which states the author's attitude toward physical activity?
- A. Kids should find a fun way to be active.
 - B. Video games encourage kids to be active.
 - C. Schools should limit students' time on computers.
 - D. Kids should do activities that are challenging.
-

Read the passage - 'Be a Fit Kid' - and answer the question below:

15. How does the author encourage healthy eating?
- A. by warning the reader about the dangers of gaining too much weight
 - B. by providing the reader with simple suggestions
 - C. by comparing the nutritional information of healthy and unhealthy food
 - D. by sharing success stories of kids in real life
-

Read the passage - 'Be a Fit Kid' - and answer the question below:

16. According to the selection, when would be an exception to following the five rules?
- A. only when friends are around
 - B. on certain special occasions
 - C. only during the school week
 - D. on days when school is out
-

Read the passage - 'Be a Fit Kid' - and answer the question below:

17. Which statement summarizes the “Drink Water and Milk Most Often” section?

- A. Kids should drink water and milk each day to be healthy.
 - B. Water is more important than any other drink.
 - C. Kids need a lot less calcium in their diets than adults.
 - D. Calcium-rich foods can replace drinking milk.
-

Read the passage - 'Be a Fit Kid' - and answer the question below:

18. Based on the information in the “Drink Water and Milk Most Often” section, what is the main concern for someone who consumes only soft drinks?

- A. That person will have cavities in their teeth.
 - B. That person is getting a variety of nutrients.
 - C. That person will maintain a healthy weight.
 - D. That person is getting lots of extra calories.
-

Read the passage - 'Be a Fit Kid' - and answer the question below:

19. In paragraph 5, what are *nutrients*?

- A. healthy, fun activities
 - B. delicious, sweet desserts
 - C. exciting video games
 - D. essential substances
-

Read the passage - 'Be a Fit Kid' - and answer the question below:

20. Which statement explains the author's purpose in writing this selection?

- A. To teach kids how much water they should drink daily.
- B. To show teenagers that their bodies need different nutrients.
- C. To describe five rules kids should follow to stay fit.
- D. To explain why students should limit screen time.