

## 16. Level Up!

Dear Students and Families,

Students have different assignments due depending on the work they have turned in so far. Students are encouraged to do previously un-submitted or unrevised assignments over the upcoming February Break. Below are the assignments that I am expecting from students on 3/8/16. Included in this packet is only Assignment 16. For other Assignment Numbers listed below, refer to last week's uploaded assignment.

Note: If a \* is next to the assignment number, that means the student is working on a revision of this work.

Assignment # Student Should Be Working on	2	9	10	13	14	16
Student Names	Alexander Debora Justin	Saralee	Miguelangel*	Arieliz* Emily Darion Genesis R	Kiana Samantha B Taina Olivier Beyonce Ishanti Sasha Shamill Genesis L Mya M Ariana Tiffany*	Adrian A Mya A Nathaniel Jesse Jiusset Starlin Angelica Stefanie Naisha Melanie Samantha L*
						Raul Leyden Denaijah Kamila Whitney Ben Gelson Adrian V Pete M Rawin

Thank you for your support!

Mrs. Maqsood

You will earn 50 points for effortful completion. It is possible to earn 60 points for effortful revision.

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NAME: \_\_\_\_\_



DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: English Language Arts

CLASS: \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Read the text below and answer questions.

**Arithmetic** by Carl Sandburg

Arithmetic is where numbers fly like pigeons in and out of your head.

Arithmetic tells you how many you lose or win if you know how many you had before you lost or won.

5 Arithmetic is seven eleven all good children go to heaven – or five six bundle of sticks.

Arithmetic is numbers you squeeze from your head to your hand to your pencil to your paper till you get the answer.

10 Arithmetic is where the answer is right and everything is nice and you can look out of the window and see the blue sky – or the answer is wrong and you have to start all over and try again and see how it comes out this time.

If you take a number and double it and double it again and then double it a few more times, the number gets bigger and bigger and goes higher and higher and only arithmetic can tell you what the number is when you decide to quit doubling.

15 Arithmetic is where you have to multiply – and you carry the multiplication table in your head and hope you won't lose it.

If you have two animal crackers, one good and one bad, and you eat one and a striped zebra with streaks all over him eats the other, how many animal crackers, will you have if somebody offers you five six seven and you say  
No no no and you say Nay nay nay and you say Nix nix nix?

20 If you ask your mother for one fried egg for breakfast and she gives you two fried eggs and you eat both of them, who is better in arithmetic, you or your mother?

You will earn 50 points for effortful completion. It is possible to earn 60 points for effortful revision.

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1. To which of the following is arithmetic NOT compared in the poem?
  - A. Numbers that fly like pigeons in and out of your head
  - B. Numbers you squeeze from your head to your hand
  - C. Two fried eggs your mother gives you
  - D. Seven eleven all good children go to heaven
2. Closely reread line 1 of the poem:

*Arithmetic is where numbers fly like pigeons in and out of your head.*

What is the purpose of the simile above?

- A. to show how arithmetic can be beautiful and graceful
  - B. to demonstrate the passion the narrator has for numbers
  - C. to illustrate how many numbers are used when solving a problem
  - D. to convince the reader that numbers leave the mind quickly
3. Closely reread lines 13-14 of the poem:

*Arithmetic is where you have to multiply – and you carry the multiplication table in your head and hope you won't lose it.*

What does the author mean by the metaphor “carry the multiplication table in your head”?

- A. You have to memorize the multiplication tables.
  - B. You have to write the multiplication tables on a piece of paper.
  - C. You should always have a copy of the multiplication tables available.
  - D. You have to dream about the multiplication tables.

4. Which of the following details best supports the idea that doing arithmetic may require hard work?
- A. "Arithmetic is where the answer is right and everything is nice and you can look out of the window" (Line 7)
  - B. "... seven eleven all good children go to heaven – or five six bundle of sticks" (Line 4)
  - C. "Arithmetic tells you how many you lose or win if you know how many you had before you lost or won" (Lines 2-3)
  - D. "...or the answer is wrong and you have to start all over and try again and see how it comes out this time" (Lines 8-9)
5. Which of the following is the best summary of the poem's central idea?
- A. Arithmetic arises regularly in everyday life.
  - B. Arithmetic occurs during the school day.
  - C. Arithmetic exists in nature.
  - D. Arithmetic affects the food you eat.
6. How does the author use figurative language to develop his ideas? Use at least **two** details to support your answer.

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**Directions:** Read the text below and answer questions.

### **Adapted from the Epic of Gilgamesh**

Once upon a time, a long time ago, King Gilgamesh sat alone in his garden, thinking things over. He knew he was strong enough to pick up mountains. He knew he could dive down to the deepest point in the ocean and back again in one breath. He knew that any time he fought one of the monsters who lived in the forest near his kingdom, he would win. He always won.

Gilgamesh was bored. He had nothing to do that was any fun at all except scare his subjects silly with his tempers and his tantrums.

Recently, even the monsters in the forest had taken to hiding every time Gilgamesh went looking for a good fight. If he could fly, he would have flown over the forest and spotted their hiding places. But he could not fly. After all, wasn't he a god? Well, two-thirds of a god? What good were special powers if there was nothing fun to do with them? His sighs grew heavier and heavier.

Gilgamesh dragged himself to his feet and wandered towards the ziggurat to join his people in prayer. Every day, the people gathered at the ziggurat. The ziggurat was a temple - a really big temple - with stairs that seemed to climb to the sky. His people eyed him nervously. Gilgamesh did not notice. He knew he should be praying for his people's safety, and for food enough for everyone. But instead, Gilgamesh prayed for something to do, something *fun*!

The gods looked down and noticed Gilgamesh sighing loudly at the foot of the ziggurat. They understood gloom, being gloomy themselves most of the time. They decided since his prayer was a fair one, they would answer it.

The gods quickly created a wild man - a man stronger and faster than Gilgamesh. They named him Enkidu. The gods sent Enkidu down to earth. Enkidu went roaring into the city of Uruk. The townspeople fled in terror.

Gilgamesh perked up immediately. The two men/gods roared and wrestled and bit and scratched, but neither could beat the other. Enkidu was stronger. He grabbed Gilgamesh around the throat. But Gilgamesh could hold his breath for a very long time. Every time Enkidu tired of trying to strangle him, Gilgamesh broke free and grabbed for Enkidu's throat. But Enkidu was faster and eluded him every time.

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And so it went. All over town. They knocked down houses and tipped over food carts and started laughing and soon became the best of friends. Since there was nothing much to do around town, arm in arm, the two god/men left Uruk in search of adventure elsewhere.

- 35 When the citizens of Uruk and the monsters in the forest heard their king had left town, they threw a huge festival to thank their beloved gloomy god, Marduk, for sending their king a friend. They prayed every day to powerful Marduk that their king would enjoy adventures all over the world for a *very* long time.

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7. Why did people gather at the ziggurat?
- A. People gathered at the ziggurat to pray to their gods.
  - B. People gathered at the ziggurat to play with their friends.
  - C. People gathered at the ziggurat to please their king Gilgamesh.
  - D. People gathered at the ziggurat to please their god Marduk.
8. Why did the gods create Enkidu?
- A. The gods created Enkidu to overthrow Gilgamesh.
  - B. The gods created Enkidu to be Gilgamesh's loyal servant.
  - C. The gods created Enkidu to entertain Gilgamesh.
  - D. The gods created Enkidu for the townspeople's wish for security.
9. Closely reread the lines below and determine what the word *eluded* means.

Every time Enkidu tired of trying to strangle him, Gilgamesh broke free and grabbed for Enkidu's throat. But Enkidu was faster and *eluded* him every time.

- A. confused
  - B. escaped
  - C. dominated
  - D. raced
10. Why are the citizens of Uruk pleased that Marduk granted Gilgamesh's wish?
- A. The citizens of Uruk are pleased that another had joined in celebration of their beloved king.
  - B. The citizens of Uruk are pleased that Gilgamesh has found his long-lost brother.
  - C. The citizens of Uruk are pleased that Marduk sent Gilgamesh someone to distract him from bothering them.
  - D. The citizens of Uruk are pleased that Marduk sent Gilgamesh someone unbeatable because they know how he enjoys a challenge.

*Directions: Read the selections and then answer the questions that follow.*

Selections from Boy and Charlie and the Chocolate Factory  
by Roald Dahl

*Chocolates*

From *Boy*

1 Every now and again, a plain gray cardboard box was dished out to each boy in our House. This, believe it or not, was a present from the great chocolate manufacturers, Cadbury. Inside the box there were twelve bars of chocolate, all of different shapes, all with different fillings and all with numbers from one to twelve stamped on the chocolate underneath. Eleven of these bars were new inventions from the factory. The twelfth was the "control" bar<sup>1</sup>, usually a Cadbury's Coffee Cream bar, which we all knew well. Also in the box was a sheet of paper with the numbers one to twelve on it as well as two blank columns, one for giving marks to each chocolate from nought<sup>2</sup> to ten, and the other for comments.

2 All we were required to do in return for this splendid gift was to taste very carefully each bar of chocolate, give it marks and make an intelligent comment on why we liked it or disliked it.

3 It was a clever stunt. Cadbury was using some of the greatest chocolate-bar experts in the world to test out their new inventions. We were of a sensible age, between thirteen and eighteen, and we knew intimately<sup>3</sup> every chocolate bar in existence. Quite obviously our opinions on anything new would be valuable. All of us entered into this game with great enthusiasm, sitting in our studies and nibbling each bar as if we were connoisseurs, giving our marks and making our comments. "Too subtle<sup>4</sup> for the common palate," was one note that I remember

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<sup>1</sup> "control" bar - a familiar candy bar that could be used as a comparison to the new candy bars

<sup>2</sup> nought - a British word meaning "zero"

<sup>3</sup> intimately - closely or personally

<sup>4</sup> subtle - having a faint or delicate quality

**GO ON >**



writing down.

4 For me, the importance of all this was that I began to realize that the large chocolate companies actually *did* possess inventing rooms. They took their inventing very seriously. I used to picture a long white room like a laboratory with pots of chocolate and fudge and all sorts of other delicious fillings bubbling away on the stoves, while men and women in white coats moved between the bubbling pots, tasting and mixing and creating their wonderful new inventions. I used to imagine myself working in one of these labs and suddenly I would come up with something so absolutely delicious that I would grab it in my hand and go rushing out of the lab to the office of the great Mr. Cadbury himself. "I've got it, sir!" I would shout, putting the chocolate in front of him. "It's fantastic! It's fabulous! It's marvelous! It's irresistible!"

5 Slowly, the great man would pick up my newly invented chocolate and he would take a small bite. He would roll it round his mouth. Then all at once, he would leap up from his chair, crying, "You've got it! You've done it! It's a miracle!" He would slap me on the back and shout, "We'll sell it by the million! We'll sweep the world with this one! How on earth did you do it? Your salary is doubled!"

6 It was lovely dreaming those dreams, and I have no doubt at all that, thirty-five years later, when I was looking for a plot for my second book for children, I remembered those little cardboard boxes and the newly-invented chocolates inside them, and I began to write a book called *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*.

**11.** In paragraph 3 of "Chocolates," why does the narrator call the boys "some of the greatest chocolate-bar experts in the world"?

- A.** The boys ate a lot of chocolate.
- B.** The boys were learning to be cooks.
- C.** The boys' families were chocolate makers.
- D.** The boys had been on a tour of the factory.

**12.** From which point of view is “Chocolates” written?

- A.** third person - an employee in a chocolate factory
- B.** third person - the author of Charlie and the Chocolate Factory
- C.** first person - an employee in a chocolate factory
- D.** first person - the author of Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

**13.** Which of the following lines from the passage would be most important when introducing the characters?

- A.** “All of us entered into this game with great enthusiasm, sitting in our studies and nibbling each bar as if we were connoisseurs, giving our marks and making our comments.”
- B.** “We were of a sensible age, between thirteen and eighteen, and we knew intimately every chocolate bar in existence.”
- C.** “We'll sell it by the million! We'll sweep the world with this one! How on earth did you do it? Your salary is doubled!”
- D.** “Also in the box was a sheet of paper with the numbers one to twelve on it as well as two blank columns, one for giving marks to each chocolate from nought to ten, and the other for comments.”

**14.** Read the sentence from paragraph 3 of “Chocolates” shown below.

“ All of us entered into this game with great enthusiasm, sitting in our studies and nibbling each bar as if we were connoisseurs, giving our marks and making our comments.”

Which of the following best describes a connoisseur?

- A.** someone who is knowledgeable
- B.** someone who is humorous
- C.** someone who is uncertain
- D.** someone who is selfish

**15.** Based on “Chocolates,” how would the narrator characterize the younger version of himself described in the passage?

<b>Character Trait</b> (Answer in one word)
<b>Text Evidence</b>

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*The Inventing Room—Everlasting Gobstoppers and Hair Toffee*

From Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

1 When Mr. Wonka shouted "Stop the boat!", the Oompa-Loompas<sup>5</sup> jammed their oars into the river and backed water<sup>6</sup> furiously. The boat stopped.

2 The Oompa-Loompas guided the boat alongside the red door. On the door it said, INVENTING ROOM—PRIVATE—KEEP OUT. Mr. Wonka took a key from his pocket, leaned over the side of the boat, and put the key in the keyhole.

3 "This is the most important room in the entire factory!" he said. "All my most secret new inventions are cooking and simmering in here! Old Fickelgruber would give his front teeth to be allowed inside just for three minutes! So would Prodnose and Slugworth and all the other rotten chocolate makers! But now, listen to me! I want no messing about when you go in! No touching, no meddling, and no tasting! Is that agreed?"

4 "Yes, yes!" the children cried. "We won't touch a thing!"

5 "Up to now," Mr. Wonka said, "nobody else, not even an Oompa-Loompa, has ever been allowed in here!" He opened the door and stepped out of the boat into the room. The four children and their parents all scrambled after him.

6 "Don't touch!" shouted Mr. Wonka. "And don't knock anything over!"

7 Charlie Bucket stared around the gigantic room in which he now found himself. The place was like a witch's kitchen! All about him black metal pots were boiling and bubbling on huge stoves, and kettles were hissing and pans were sizzling, and strange iron machines were clanking and spluttering, and there were pipes

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<sup>5</sup> *Oompa-Loompas* - characters in the book who work in the chocolate factory

<sup>6</sup> *backed water* - stopped a boat by rowing in reverse

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running all over the ceiling and walls, and the whole place was filled with smoke and steam and delicious rich smells.

8 Mr. Wonka himself had suddenly become even more excited than usual, and anyone could see that this was the room he loved best of all. He was hopping about among the saucepans and the machines like a child among his Christmas presents, not knowing which thing to look at first. He lifted the lid from a huge pot and took a sniff; then he rushed over and dipped a finger into a barrel of sticky yellow stuff and had a taste; then he skipped across to one of the machines and turned half a dozen knobs this way and that; then he peered anxiously through the glass door of a gigantic oven, rubbing his hands and cackling with delight at what he saw inside. Then he ran over to another machine, a small shiny affair that kept going phut-phut-phut-phut-phut, and every time it went phut, a large green marble dropped out of it into a basket on the floor. At least it looked like a marble.

9 "Everlasting Gobstoppers!" cried Mr. Wonka proudly. "They're completely new! I am inventing them for children who are given very little pocket money. You can put an Everlasting Gobstopper in your mouth and you can suck it and suck it and suck it and suck it and suck it and it will never get any smaller!"

10 "It's like gum!" cried Violet Beauregarde.

11 "It's not like gum," Mr. Wonka said. "Gum is for chewing, and if you tried chewing one of these Gobstoppers here you'd break your teeth off. But they taste terrific! And they change color once a week! And they never get any smaller! They never disappear! NEVER! At least I don't think they do. There's one of them being tested this very moment in the Testing Room next door. An Oompa-Loompa is sucking it. He's been sucking it for very nearly a year now without stopping, and it's still just as good as ever!

**16.** Which of the following bolded phrases means the same as “give his front teeth” in paragraph 3 of the passage?

- A.** She was told to **go fly a kite** when she asked for another sandwich at lunch, and she knew she had no chance of getting seconds.
- B.** It was embarrassing when the teacher announced that I could use the bathroom when **pigs could fly**; needless to say, I did not ask again.
- C.** I would **do absolutely anything** to gain backstage access at the concert; I am a huge fan of the band.
- D.** I would be willing **to sacrifice myself** for the good of the team if it was necessary to lead to victory.

**17.** Which quote reveals a key detail about the Oompa Loompas’ character?

- A.** “When Mr. Wonka shouted “Stop the boat!”, the Oompa-Loompas jammed their oars into the river and backed water<sup>7</sup> furiously.”
- B.** “[...] skipped across to one of the machines and turned half a dozen knobs this way and that”
- C.** ““Up to now,’ Mr. Wonka said, ‘nobody else, not even an Oompa-Loompa, has ever been allowed in here!’ He opened the door and stepped out of the boat into the room.”
- D.** “[...] hopping about among the saucepans and the machines like a child among his Christmas presents, not knowing which thing to look at first.”

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<sup>7</sup> *backed water* - stopped a boat by rowing in reverse

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**18.** Based on the two selections, explain how Roald Dahl used his experience as a chocolate taster to turn a real event into an imaginative story. Support your answer with details from **both** passages.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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*Directions: Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.*

**Amazing New Animals**

**Asia's Mekong River region holds hundreds of new species**

DECEMBER 12, 2011

**By Joe Levit**



L. LEE GRISMER/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

*The psychedelic gecko lives among small to huge boulders strewn across the lowland areas of Hon Khoai Island.*

The mighty Mekong is the 10<sup>th</sup>-longest river in the world. It begins in China and runs through five other countries on its way to the South China Sea. Some of the world's most endangered species—such as tigers, Asian elephants and the Mekong giant catfish—live in the Mekong River region. Now it has been announced that scientists working in the area have found more than 200 new species of plants and animals, including fish, reptiles, mammals, amphibians and a bird.

You will earn 50 points for effortful completion. It is possible to earn 60 points for effortful revision.



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ULF JOHANSSON/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

*This tiny bird lives in rocky forests in both Laos and Vietnam. It looks like other birds in the area, but the Limestone Leaf-Warbler's very loud call helped scientists determine it was a new species.*

### **A Collection of Creatures**

One of the most interesting new species is the psychedelic gecko, found only on Hon Khoai Island, off the southern tip of Vietnam. This lizard sports a rainbow of lively colors. Its arms, legs and tail are a bright orange color. But it has a bluish body, and its neck is yellow with black lines.

Another new lizard reproduces by cloning, or making an identical copy of, itself. The self-cloning lizard is a species made up entirely of females. No males are needed to create more members.

The wolf snake is a new snake found in a mountain region in China. They are named after wolves because they have big fangs in both their top and bottom jaws. These snakes hunt at night. They try to catch frogs and lizards.

Just because these species are new to scientists doesn't mean they are new to everyone. One monkey from Myanmar has been known to the local people in the area for many years. The hair on this new monkey's head makes it look a little bit like rock 'n' roll legend Elvis Presley. Besides the distinct hairdo, the monkey also has a short, stumpy nose, with nostrils that face forward.

### **Threatened Habitat**

All of the discovered animals live in a region that is considered rich in wildlife. Unfortunately, the area is also threatened by habitat loss, deforestation, climate change and overdevelopment.

Scientists worry that many creatures may become extinct before they can even be recognized by science in the first place. "This is a region of extraordinary richness

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in terms of biodiversity but also one that is extremely fragile," said Sarah Bladen, communications director for WWF Greater Mekong. "It's losing biodiversity at a tragic rate."

**19.** Reread this sentence from the passage. "This lizard sports a rainbow of lively colors." The "sports" most closely means

- A. decides
- B. displays
- C. enjoys
- D. conceals

**20.** The author would most likely agree with which statement?

- A. Scientists have little to learn about wildlife since so much is known already.
- B. Scientists should mainly focus on Asia to find new species of wildlife.
- C. Scientists should continue to discover new species of wildlife.
- D. Scientists are the only people who can identify new species of wildlife.

**21.** Which statement from the text best supports the central idea of the passage?

- A. "Unfortunately, the area is also threatened by habitat loss, deforestation, climate change and overdevelopment."
- B. "Just because these species are new to scientists, doesn't mean they are new to everyone."
- C. "Some of the world's most endangered species—such as tigers, Asian elephants and the Mekong giant catfish—live in the Mekong River region."
- D. "Now it has been announced that scientists working in the area have found more than 200 new species of plants and animals."