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Directions:

Today, you will be taking the Grade 9 English Language Arts/Literacy End-of-Year Practice Test.

You will be asked to read one or more passages. Read each passage and all questions carefully. Some questions will ask you to choose one correct answer, while others will ask you to choose more than one correct answer. You may look back at the passage or passages when needed.

Mark your answers by filling in the circles in your Test Booklet. Do not make any stray marks in the Test Booklet. If you need to change an answer, be sure to erase your first answer completely.

To answer a question that asks you to pick one answer, fill in the circle as shown in your Test Booklet.

(A) ● (C) (D) (E) (F) (G)

To answer a question that asks you to pick more than one answer, fill in the circles as follows:

(A) ● (C) ● ● (F) (G)

If you do not know the answer to a question, you may skip it and go on. If you finish the test early, you may review your answers and any questions you may have skipped.

Read the story "An Uncomfortable Bed" by French writer Guy de Maupassant. Then answer questions 1 through 5.

An Uncomfortable Bed

by Guy de Maupassant

- 1 One autumn I went to spend the hunting season with some friends in a château in Picardy.
- 2 My friends were fond of practical jokes. I do not care to know people who are not.
- 3 When I arrived, they gave me a princely reception, which at once awakened suspicion in my mind. They fired off rifles, embraced me, and made much of me, as if they expected to have great fun at my expense.
- 4 I said to myself: "Look out, old ferret! They have something in store for you."
- 5 During the dinner, the mirth was excessive, exaggerated, in fact. I thought: "Here are people who have more than their share of amusement, and apparently without reason. They must have planned some good joke. Assuredly I am to be the victim of the joke. Attention!"
- 6 During the entire evening, every one laughed in an exaggerated fashion. I scented a practical joke in the air, as a dog scents game. But what was it? I was watchful, restless. I did not let a word, or a meaning, or a gesture escape me. Every one seemed to me an object of suspicion, and I even looked distrustfully at the faces of the servants.
- 7 The hour struck for retiring, and the whole household came to escort me to my room. Why? They called to me: "Good night." I entered the apartment, shut the door, and remained standing, without moving a single step, holding the wax candle in my hand.
- 8 I heard laughter and whispering in the corridor. Without doubt they were spying on me. I cast a glance around the walls, the furniture, the ceiling, the hangings, the floor. I saw nothing to justify suspicion. I heard persons moving about outside my door. I had no doubt they were looking through the keyhole.
- 9 An idea came into my head: "My candle may suddenly go out and leave me in darkness."

- 10 Then I went across to the mantelpiece and lighted all the wax candles that were on it. After that, I cast another glance around me without discovering anything. I advanced with short steps, carefully examining the apartment. Nothing. I inspected every article, one after the other. Still nothing. I went over to the window. The shutters, large wooden shutters, were open. I shut them with great care, and then drew the curtains, enormous velvet curtains, and I placed a chair in front of them, so as to have nothing to fear from outside.
- 11 Then I cautiously sat down. The armchair was solid. I did not venture to get into the bed. However, the night was advancing and I ended by coming to the conclusion that I was foolish. If they were spying on me, as I supposed, they must, while waiting for the success of the joke they had been preparing for me, have been laughing immoderately at my terror. So I made up my mind to go to bed. But the bed was particularly suspicious-looking. I pulled at the curtains. They seemed to be secure. All the same, there was danger. I was going perhaps to receive a cold shower-bath from overhead, or perhaps, the moment I stretched myself out, to find myself sinking to the floor with my mattress. I searched in my memory for all the practical jokes of which I ever had experience. And I did not want to be caught. Ah! certainly not! certainly not! Then I suddenly bethought myself of a precaution which I considered insured safety. I caught hold of the side of the mattress gingerly, and very slowly drew it toward me. It came away, followed by the sheet and the rest of the bedclothes. I dragged all these objects into the very middle of the room, facing the entrance door. I made my bed over again as best I could at some distance from the suspected bedstead and the corner which had filled me with such anxiety. Then I extinguished all the candles, and, groping my way, I slipped under the bedclothes.
- 12 For at least another hour I remained awake, starting at the slightest sound. Everything seemed quiet in the château. I fell asleep.
- 13 I must have been in a deep sleep for a long time, but all of a sudden I was awakened with a start by the fall of a heavy body tumbling right on top of my own, and, at the same time, I received on my face, on my neck, and on my chest a burning liquid which made me utter a howl of pain. And a dreadful noise, as if a sideboard laden with plates and dishes had fallen down, almost deafened me.
- 14 I was smothering beneath the weight that was crushing me and preventing me from moving. I stretched out my hand to find out what was the nature of

this object. I felt a face, a nose, and whiskers. Then, with all my strength, I launched out a blow over this face. But I immediately received a hail of cuffings which made me jump straight out of the soaked sheets, and rush in my nightshirt into the corridor, the door of which I found open.

- 15 Oh, heavens! it was broad daylight. The noise brought my friends hurrying into the apartment, and we found, sprawling over my improvised bed, the dismayed valet, who, while bringing me my morning cup of tea, had tripped over this obstacle in the middle of the floor, and fallen on his stomach, spilling, my breakfast over my face in spite of himself.
- 16 The precautions I had taken in closing the shutters and going to sleep in the middle of the room had only brought about the practical joke I had been trying to avoid.
- 17 Oh, how they all laughed that day!

An Uncomfortable Bed by Guy de Maupassant—Public Domain

1. Part A

Why does the narrator **first** suspect his friends have planned a practical joke?

- Ⓐ because they are all going to bed at the same time
- Ⓑ because they are laughing too much at dinner
- Ⓒ because they have played tricks on him before
- Ⓓ because they are being overly attentive to him

Part B

Which quotation from the story **best** supports the response in Part A?

- Ⓐ "When I arrived, they gave me a princely reception" (paragraph 3)
- Ⓑ "'Here are people who have more than their share of amusement'" (paragraph 5)
- Ⓒ "Every one seemed to me an object of suspicion" (paragraph 6)
- Ⓓ "The hour struck for retiring, and the whole household came to escort me" (paragraph 7)

2. Part A

Which statement describes the narrator's point of view in the story?

- Ⓐ He shows limited understanding of the situation to produce irony.
- Ⓑ He shows omniscience to produce humor.
- Ⓒ He shows limited understanding of the situation to produce suspense.
- Ⓓ He shows omniscience to produce tension.

Part B

Select the evidence from the story that **best** supports the answer to Part A.

- Ⓐ "I said to myself: 'Look out, old ferret! They have something in store for you.'" (paragraph 4)
- Ⓑ "'They must have planned some good joke. Assuredly I am to be the victim of the joke.'" (paragraph 5)
- Ⓒ "I scented a practical joke in the air, as a dog scents game. But what was it?" (paragraph 6)
- Ⓓ "Everything seemed quiet in the château." (paragraph 12)

3. Part A

Which sentence **best** describes the narrator's actions that advance the plot?

- Ⓐ He shares that he is fond of practical jokes.
- Ⓑ He pretends as though nothing is wrong.
- Ⓒ He goes to bed later than the other guests.
- Ⓓ He guards against a practical joke.

Part B

Which sentence from the story **best** supports the answer in Part A?

- Ⓐ "I do not care to know people who are not." (paragraph 2)
- Ⓑ "And I did not want to be caught." (paragraph 11)
- Ⓒ "I dragged all these objects into the very middle of the room, facing the entrance door." (paragraph 11)
- Ⓓ "Then I extinguished all the candles, and, groping my way, I slipped under the bedclothes." (paragraph 11)

4. Part A

In paragraph 6, what is the impact of the phrase **an object of suspicion** on the tone of the story?

- Ⓐ It helps create a cynical tone.
- Ⓑ It helps create a frightening tone.
- Ⓒ It helps create a jovial tone.
- Ⓓ It helps create a hopeless tone.

Part B

Which detail has a similar impact on tone as the phrase **an object of suspicion**?

- Ⓐ “. . . the whole household came to escort me to my room.” (paragraph 7)
- Ⓑ “The shutters, large wooden shutters, were open.” (paragraph 10)
- Ⓒ “If they were spying on me, as I supposed, they must” (paragraph 11)
- Ⓓ “So I made up my mind to go to bed.” (paragraph 11)

5. Part A

Which sentence states a theme the author develops over the course of the story?

- Ⓐ One's first instincts should always be trusted.
- Ⓑ Acting on one's fears can cause them to come true.
- Ⓒ Old friends can quickly turn into new enemies.
- Ⓓ The unexpected should always be expected.

Part B

Which detail **best** helps to refine the theme the author develops over the course of the story?

- Ⓐ "I thought: 'Here are people who have more than their share of amusement, and apparently without reason.'" (paragraph 5)
- Ⓑ "I was going perhaps to receive a cold shower-bath from overhead, or perhaps, the moment I stretched myself out, to find myself sinking to the floor with my mattress." (paragraph 11)
- Ⓒ "For at least another hour I remained awake, starting at the slightest sound." (paragraph 12)
- Ⓓ "The precautions I had taken in closing the shutters and going to sleep in the middle of the room had only brought about the practical joke I had been trying to avoid." (paragraph 16)

Today you will read two passages about travel, one from *The Innocents Abroad* by Mark Twain and the other from “The Importance of Elsewhere” by Paul Theroux. After reading, you will answer questions about both selections.

Read the passage from the book *The Innocents Abroad*. Then answer questions 6 through 8.

from *The Innocents Abroad*

by Mark Twain

- 1 In the fullness of time the ship was ready to receive her passengers. I was introduced to the young gentleman who was to be my roommate, and found him to be intelligent, cheerful of spirit, unselfish, full of generous impulses, patient, considerate, and wonderfully good-natured. Not any passenger that sailed in the *Quaker City* will withhold his endorsement of what I have just said. We selected a stateroom forward of the wheel, on the starboard side, “below decks.” It had two berths in it, a dismal dead-light, a sink with a washbowl in it, and a long, sumptuously cushioned locker, which was to do service as a sofa—partly—and partly as a hiding place for our things. Notwithstanding all this furniture, there was still room to turn around in, but not to swing a cat in, at least with entire security to the cat. However, the room was large, for a ship’s stateroom, and was in every way satisfactory.
- 2 The vessel was appointed to sail on a certain Saturday early in June.
- 3 A little after noon on that distinguished Saturday I reached the ship and went on board. All was bustle and confusion. [I have seen that remark before somewhere.] The pier was crowded with carriages and men; passengers were arriving and hurrying on board; the vessel’s decks were encumbered with trunks and valises; groups of excursionists, arrayed in unattractive traveling costumes, were moping about in a drizzling rain and looking as droopy and woebegone as so many molting chickens. The gallant flag was up, but it was under the spell, too, and hung limp and disheartened by the mast. Altogether, it was the bluest, bluest spectacle! It was a pleasure excursion—there was no gainsaying that, because the program said so—it was so nominated in the bond—but it surely hadn’t the general aspect of one.

- 4 Finally, above the banging, and rumbling, and shouting, and hissing of steam rang the order to “cast off!”—a sudden rush to the gangways—a scampering ashore of visitors—a revolution of the wheels, and we were off—the pic-nic was begun! Two very mild cheers went up from the dripping crowd on the pier; we answered them gently from the slippery decks; the flag made an effort to wave, and failed; the “battery of guns” spake not—the ammunition was out.
- 5 We steamed down to the foot of the harbor and came to anchor. It was still raining. And not only raining, but storming. “Outside” we could see, ourselves, that there was a tremendous sea on. We must lie still, in the calm harbor, till the storm should abate. Our passengers hailed from fifteen states; only a few of them had ever been to sea before; manifestly it would not do to pit them against a full-blown tempest until they had got their sea-legs on. Toward evening the two steam tugs that had accompanied us with a rollicking champagne-party of young New Yorkers on board who wished to bid farewell to one of our number in due and ancient form departed, and we were alone on the deep. On deep five fathoms, and anchored fast to the bottom. And out in the solemn rain, at that. This was pleasuring with a vengeance.
- 6 It was an appropriate relief when the gong sounded for prayer meeting. The first Saturday night of any other pleasure excursion might have been devoted to whist and dancing; but I submit it to the unprejudiced mind if it would have been in good taste for us to engage in such frivolities, considering what we had gone through and the frame of mind we were in. We would have shone at a wake, but not at anything more festive.
- 7 However, there is always a cheering influence about the sea; and in my berth that night, rocked by the measured swell of the waves and lulled by the murmur of the distant surf, I soon passed tranquilly out of all consciousness of the dreary experiences of the day and damaging premonitions of the future.

from *The Innocents Abroad* by Mark Twain—Public Domain

6. Part A

In the passage from *The Innocents Abroad*, what is the meaning of **frivolities** in paragraph 6?

- Ⓐ enjoyable or entertaining activities
- Ⓑ prudent or necessary precautions
- Ⓒ calming or reflective thoughts
- Ⓓ religious or social customs

Part B

Which phrase from *The Innocents Abroad* supports the answer to Part A?

- Ⓐ “. . . the gong sounded for prayer meeting.”
- Ⓑ “. . . whist and dancing . . .”
- Ⓒ “. . . the unprejudiced mind . . .”
- Ⓓ “. . . would have shone at a wake . . .”

7. Part A

What does the symbol of the flag in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the passage represent?

- Ⓐ the gloominess felt by the passengers on the excursion
- Ⓑ the peacefulness of life at sea
- Ⓒ the uncertainty of what lies ahead on the excursion
- Ⓓ the bustle and confusion on the ship

Part B

Which sentence from *The Innocents Abroad* supports the answer to Part A?

- Ⓐ "It had two berths in it, a dismal dead-light, a sink with a washbowl in it, and a long, sumptuously cushioned locker, which was to do service as a sofa—partly—and partly as a hiding place for our things." (paragraph 1)
- Ⓑ "The pier was crowded with carriages and men, passengers were arriving and hurrying on board; the vessel's decks were encumbered with trunks and valises" (paragraph 3)
- Ⓒ ". . . groups of excursionists, arrayed in unattractive traveling costumes, were moping about in a drizzling rain and looking as droopy and woebegone as so many molting chickens." (paragraph 3)
- Ⓓ "However, there is always a cheering influence about the sea" (paragraph 7)

8. Part A

What is the **best** statement of a central idea from *The Innocents Abroad*?

- Ⓐ Many steps are needed to launch a ship.
- Ⓑ Plans sometimes don't go as expected.
- Ⓒ Passengers can come from many places.
- Ⓓ The sea can be a calming influence.

Part B

Which detail from the passage **best** supports the response in Part A?

- Ⓐ "The vessel was appointed to sail on a certain Saturday early in June."
(paragraph 2)
- Ⓑ ". . . there was no gainsaying that, because the program said so" (paragraph 3)
- Ⓒ "Our passengers hailed from fifteen states" (paragraph 5)
- Ⓓ ". . . I soon passed tranquilly out of all consciousness" (paragraph 7)

Read the passage from the article “The Importance of Elsewhere.” Then answer questions 9 through 11.

from “The Importance of Elsewhere”

by Paul Theroux

- 1 As a child, yearning to leave home and go far away, the image of my mind was flight—my little self hurrying off alone. The word “travel” did not occur to me, nor did the word “transformation,” which was my unspoken but enduring wish. I wanted to find a new self in a distant place, and new things to care about. The importance of elsewhere was something I took on faith. Elsewhere was the place I wanted to be. Too young to go, I read about elsewhere, fantasizing about my freedom. Books were my road. And then, when I was old enough to go, the roads I traveled became the obsessive subject in my own books. Eventually I saw that the most passionate travelers have always also been passionate readers and writers. And that is how this book came about.
- 2 The wish to travel seems to me characteristically human: the desire to move, to satisfy your curiosity or ease your fears, to change the circumstances of your life, to be a stranger, to make a friend, to experience an exotic landscape, to risk the unknown, to bear witness to the consequences, tragic or comic, of people possessed by the narcissism of minor differences. Chekhov said, “If you’re afraid of loneliness, don’t marry.” I would say, if you’re afraid of loneliness, don’t travel. The literature of travel shows the effects of solitude, sometimes mournful, more often enriching, now and then unexpectedly spiritual.
- 3 All my traveling life I have been asked the maddening and oversimplifying question “what is your favorite travel book?” How to answer it? I have been on the road for almost fifty years and writing about my travels for more than forty years. One of the first books my father read to me at bedtime when I was small was *Donn Fendler: Lost on a Mountain in Maine*. This 1930s as-told-to account described how a twelve-year-old boy survived eight days on Mount Katahdin. Donn suffered, but he made it out of the Maine woods. The book taught me lessons in wilderness survival, including the basic one: “Always follow a river or a creek in the direction the water is flowing.” I have read many travel books since, and I have made journeys on every continent except Antarctica, which I have recounted in eight books and hundreds of

essays. I have felt renewed inspiration in the thought of little Donn making it safely down the high mountain.

- 4 The travel narrative is the oldest in the world, the story the wanderer tells to the folk gathered around the fire after his or her return from a journey. "This is what I saw"—news from the wider world; the odd, the strange, the shocking, tales of beasts or of other people. "They're just like us!" or "They're not like us at all!" The traveler's tale is always in the nature of a report. And it is the origin of narrative fiction too, the traveler enlivening a dozing group with invented details, embroidering on experience. It's how the first novel in English got written. Daniel Defoe based *Robinson Crusoe* on the actual experience of the castaway Alexander Selkirk, though he enlarged the story, turning Selkirk's four and a half years on a remote Pacific Island into twenty-eight years on a Caribbean island, adding Friday, the cannibals, and tropical exotica.
- 5 The storyteller's intention is always to hold the listener with a glittering eye and riveting tale. I think of the travel writer as idealized in the lines of the ghost of Hamlet's father at the beginning of the play:
- 6 I could a tale unfold whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres,
Thy knotted and combined locks to part
And each particular hair to stand on end.
- 7 But most are anecdotal, amusing, instructional, farcical, boastful, mock-heroic, occasionally hair-raising, warnings to the curious, or else they ring bells like mad and seem familiar. At their best, they are examples of what is most human in travel.

"The Importance of Elsewhere" from THE TAO OF TRAVEL by Paul Theroux.
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9. Part A

How does the author develop the idea that travel narratives are worthwhile?

- Ⓐ He describes a book that influenced him.
- Ⓑ He explains that he admires Shakespeare.
- Ⓒ He defines the role of a story teller.
- Ⓓ He provides personal and text examples.

Part B

Which detail from the passage **best** supports the response to Part A?

- Ⓐ "One of the first books my father read to me at bedtime when I was small was *Donn Fendler: Lost on a Mountain in Maine*."
- Ⓑ "The traveler's tale is always in the nature of a report."
- Ⓒ "The book taught me lessons in wilderness survival"
- Ⓓ "I think of the travel writer as idealized in the lines of the ghost of Hamlet's father"

10. Part A

How does the author of “The Importance of Elsewhere” use the Chekhov quotation in paragraph 2?

- Ⓐ to demonstrate how travelers’ relationships suffer
- Ⓑ to illustrate a point about the isolated nature of traveling
- Ⓒ to express annoyance at others’ viewpoints about traveling
- Ⓓ to reveal how the urge to travel is a typical human desire

Part B

Which **two** sentences from “The Importance of Elsewhere” support the answer to Part A?

- Ⓐ “As a child, yearning to leave home and go far away, the image of my mind was flight—my little self hurrying off alone.”
- Ⓑ “I wanted to find a new self in a distant place, and new things to care about.”
- Ⓒ “The wish to travel seems to me characteristically human: the desire to move, to satisfy your curiosity or ease your fears, to change the circumstances of your life, to be a stranger, to make a friend, to experience an exotic landscape, to risk the unknown, to bear witness to the consequences, tragic or comic, of people possessed by the narcissism of minor differences.”
- Ⓓ “The literature of travel shows the effects of solitude, sometimes mournful, more often enriching, now and then unexpectedly spiritual.”
- Ⓔ “All my traveling life I have been asked the maddening and oversimplifying question ‘what is your favorite travel book?’”
- Ⓕ “‘They’re just like us!’ or ‘They’re not like us at all!’”

11. Part A

Which is a central idea of “The Importance of Elsewhere”?

- Ⓐ the varied scope of human desires
- Ⓑ the importance of literacy
- Ⓒ escaping one’s family
- Ⓓ traveling as a means of self-discovery

Part B

Which **two** sentences from “The Importance of Elsewhere” support the answer to Part A?

- Ⓐ “The word ‘travel’ did not occur to me, nor did the word ‘transformation,’ which was my unspoken but enduring wish.” (paragraph 1)
- Ⓑ “And then, when I was old enough to go, the roads I traveled became the obsessive subject in my own books.” (paragraph 1)
- Ⓒ “I would say, if you’re afraid of loneliness, don’t travel.” (paragraph 2)
- Ⓓ “The literature of travel shows the effects of solitude, sometimes mournful, more often enriching, now and then unexpectedly spiritual.” (paragraph 2)
- Ⓔ “I have been on the road for almost fifty years and writing about my travels for more than forty years.” (paragraph 3)
- Ⓕ “The travel narrative is the oldest in the world, the story the wanderer tells to the folk gathered around the fire after his or her return from a journey.” (paragraph 4)

Read the article “Young Green Business Owner.” Then answer questions 12 through 16.

Young Green Business Owner

from The United States Small Business Administration

- 1 Although young in terms of age, 27-year-old Jalon “Jay” Petre is anything but when it comes to small business experience.
- 2 As president of Renick Millworks, LLC, an environmentally friendly company specializing in wood products that are 100 percent reclaimed, Petre has been involved in entrepreneurial endeavors since graduating from high school.
- 3 Petre’s experience and success as a business owner are the key reasons he is being honored as the Young Entrepreneur for 2010 by the U.S. Small Business Administration’s West Virginia District Office.
- 4 Petre happened upon his current profession by chance. Fresh out of high school, he was helping manage his dad’s machine and welding shop when work slowed. His dad said it was alright if Petre wanted to go out on his own and find something else.
- 5 “I received a contract with the railroad to take down several buildings in the Fort Spring area, which I probably got because of my age (18-years-old) and I worked cheaper than the other bidders,” Petre said. “The buildings were constructed mostly of oak lumber, which once removed, was stacked around my dad’s shop because I had no idea what to do with it. A few days later a guy came by and asked if the lumber was for sale.”
- 6 Petre had already gotten paid to take down the structure, and selling the lumber put extra money in his pocket. From that experience, he realized there might just be a need and demand for reclaimed wood.
- 7 Along with his brother, Petre continued the demolition business taking down structures all over the East Coast, selling the wood and learning more about the reclamation industry.
- 8 “I was selling the wood to a lot of flooring companies and realized the price they were getting for the flooring was a lot more than I was receiving for the raw wood,” Petre said. “I thought there must be a missing link somewhere – somebody was making a lot of money and it wasn’t me.”

- 9 After talking it over with his dad, who was in the process of closing down his shop and relocating to Greenbrier County, Petre borrowed enough money from his dad to build a wood processing mill. Thus Renick Millworks, LLC was created.
- 10 "That was in 2005," Petre said. "We started out small with a basic website and used the contacts made while in the demolition business, and have progressively grown each year since. Sales have gone from \$180,000 the first year to around \$1.2 million in 2008 and we've been able to add at least two employees each year bringing us to our current level of nine."
- 11 Petre's dad, who describes himself as semi-retired, also helps out in the mill from time to time.
- 12 "It's been a lot of learning, a lot of crawling, but we've really fell in love with the reclaimed wood. It just has a look that can't be matched with anything else," Petre said.
- 13 Though he and his brother are no longer involved in the demolition end of the business, as his brother has since relocated to Idaho, Petre acknowledges his experience in that field has helped create the reputable relationships he has today.
- 14 "There are so many people in the wood demolition business, some of which are a little shady," he said. "You tend to learn who you can do business with and who you can't. And if you treat people right, it generally works out in your favor."
- 15 Renick Millwork's customer base extends throughout the country but is mainly focused along the East and West Coasts.
- 16 "The flooring we manufacture appeals more to higher income households due to its uniqueness, although we are now developing a product for medium income households," Petre said. "It's a half inch engineered product that uses the reclaimed wood on the surface. It looks the same but is more cost effective."
- 17 Petre's company has been fortunate to count among their projects somewhat of a "Who's Who" of the business world, providing their product to companies like LL Bean, Club Monaco and New Balance.
- 18 The company is also doing its part to help the environment as they are Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified, a member of the Green Building Council,

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) and the National Wood Flooring Association (NWFA).

- 19 As for being considered a success in the business sense, Petre said, "I feel I've been lucky, blessed or whatever you want to call it as far as having a business sense. I didn't go to college, going to work right out of high school and as far as marketing, it's always come naturally."
- 20 If the past five years are any indication, the sky's the limit for this young entrepreneur.

Young Green Business Owner by The United States Small Business Administration—Public Domain

12. Part A

What is the meaning of the word **reclamation** in paragraph 7?

- Ⓐ the idea that a procedure or technique will work better on the second try
- Ⓑ the act or process of selling products for more than they cost to make
- Ⓒ the ability to use something in a new way that has not been done before
- Ⓓ the act or process of recovering materials that have already been used

Part B

Which sentence from the article provides a clue to the meaning of the answer to Part A?

- Ⓐ "Fresh out of high school, he was helping manage his dad's machine and welding shop when work slowed." (paragraph 4)
- Ⓑ "His dad said it was alright if Petre wanted to go out on his own and find something else." (paragraph 4)
- Ⓒ "'The buildings were constructed mostly of oak lumber, which once removed, was stacked around my dad's shop because I had no idea what to do with it.'" (paragraph 5)
- Ⓓ "'It just has a look that can't be matched with anything else,' Petre said." (paragraph 12)

13. Part A

Which sentence from the article provides the **best** statement of a claim the author makes?

- Ⓐ "Although young in terms of age, 27-year-old Jalon 'Jay' Petre is anything but when it comes to small business experience." (paragraph 1)
- Ⓑ "Petre happened upon his current profession by chance." (paragraph 4)
- Ⓒ "'I thought there must be a missing link somewhere — somebody was making a lot of money and it wasn't me.'" (paragraph 8)
- Ⓓ "'And if you treat people right, it generally works out in your favor.'" (paragraph 14)

Part B

Select **two** sentences that provide support for the answer to Part A.

- Ⓐ "After talking it over with his dad, who was in the process of closing down his shop and relocating to Greenbrier County, Petre borrowed enough money from his dad to build a wood processing mill." (paragraph 9)
- Ⓑ "'Sales have gone from \$180,000 the first year to around \$1.2 million in 2008 and we've been able to add at least two employees each year bringing us to our current level of nine.'" (paragraph 10)
- Ⓒ "'You tend to learn who you can do business with and who you can't.'" (paragraph 14)
- Ⓓ "'The flooring we manufacture appeals more to higher income households due to its uniqueness, although we are now developing a product for medium income households,' Petre said." (paragraph 16)
- Ⓔ "Petre's company has been fortunate to count among their projects somewhat of a 'Who's Who' of the business world, providing their product to companies like LL Bean, Club Monaco and New Balance." (paragraph 17)
- Ⓕ "'I didn't go to college, going to work right out of high school and as far as marketing, it's always come naturally.'" (paragraph 19)

14. Part A

Which statement **best** captures the author's point of view and purpose of this article?

- Ⓐ Third person point of view allows the author to describe a successful business owner.
- Ⓑ Third person point of view allows the author to describe big business.
- Ⓒ First person point of view allows the author to highlight his accomplishments.
- Ⓓ First person point of view allows the author to promote the reclaimed wood business.

Part B

Which sentence from the article supports the answer to Part A?

- Ⓐ "It's been a lot of learning, a lot of crawling, but we've really fell in love with the reclaimed wood." (paragraph 12)
- Ⓑ "Renick Millwork's customer base extends throughout the country but is mainly focused along the East and West Coasts." (paragraph 15)
- Ⓒ "I feel I've been lucky, blessed or whatever you want to call it as far as having a business sense." (paragraph 19)
- Ⓓ "If the past five years are any indication, the sky's the limit for this young entrepreneur." (paragraph 20)

15. Part A

What is the central idea of this article?

- Ⓐ "Jay" Petre was honored as the Young Entrepreneur of 2010 for his success as the owner of Renick Millworks, LLC.
- Ⓑ "Jay" Petre couldn't have become a successful small business owner without the help of his family, including his brother and his father.
- Ⓒ Small business owners need to love their products and the business process to succeed, and "Jay" Petre fulfills both requirements.
- Ⓓ Being a young small business owner helped "Jay" Petre succeed because people hired him for jobs that older workers could not afford to take.

Part B

Choose a sentence from the article that provides evidence for the answer to Part A.

- Ⓐ "His dad said it was alright if Petre wanted to go out on his own and find something else." (paragraph 4)
- Ⓑ "'I received a contract with the railroad to take down several buildings in the Fort Spring area, which I probably got because of my age (18-years-old) and I worked cheaper than the other bidders,' Petre said." (paragraph 5)
- Ⓒ "After talking it over with his dad, who was in the process of closing down his shop and relocating to Greenbrier County, Petre borrowed enough money from his dad to build a wood processing mill." (paragraph 9)
- Ⓓ "Petre's company has been fortunate to count among their projects somewhat of a 'Who's Who' of the business world, providing their product to companies like LL Bean, Club Monaco and New Balance." (paragraph 17)

16. Part A

What is the author's purpose for ordering the events as he does in the article?

- Ⓐ to reveal that Petre was actually too young to run a business at first
- Ⓑ to emphasize that business operations have not changed much over time
- Ⓒ to show the importance of judgment in starting and developing a business
- Ⓓ to demonstrate that Petre's hard work over time has been worthwhile

Part B

Which sentence from the article supports the answer to Part A?

- Ⓐ "Fresh out of high school, he was helping manage his dad's machine and welding shop when work slowed." (paragraph 4)
- Ⓑ "'The buildings were constructed mostly of oak lumber, which once removed, was stacked around my dad's shop because I had no idea what to do with it.'" (paragraph 5)
- Ⓒ "From that experience, he realized there might just be a need and demand for reclaimed wood." (paragraph 6)
- Ⓓ "'We started out small with a basic website and used the contacts made while in the demolition business, and have progressively grown each year since.'" (paragraph 10)

Read the article “The Signers of the Declaration: Historical Background.” Then answer questions 17 through 22.

The Signers of the Declaration: Historical Background

from the National Park Service

- 1 AT PHILADELPHIA in the summer of 1776, the Delegates to the Continental Congress courageously signed a document declaring the Independence of the Thirteen American Colonies from Great Britain. Not only did the Declaration of Independence create a Nation, but it also pronounced timeless democratic principles. Enshrined today in the National Archives Building at Washington, D.C., it memorializes the founding of the United States and symbolizes the eternal freedom and dignity of Man.

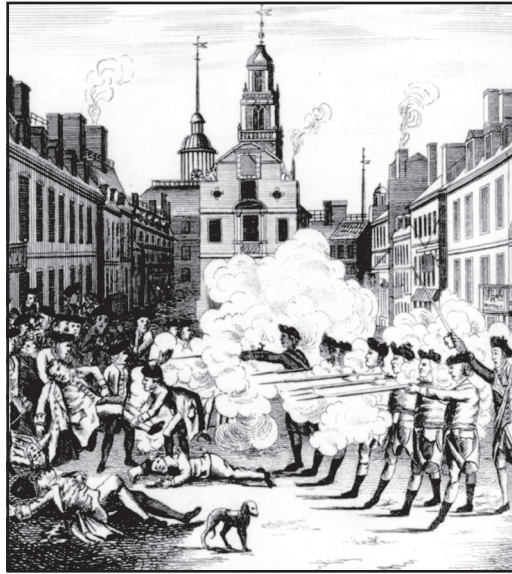


Oil by Allan Ramsay—Public Domain

George III, King of England during the War for Independence, was the focus of colonial hatred.

- 2 By the time the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration in July 1776, the War for Independence had been underway for more than a year. Failing to obtain satisfactory redress from the mother country for their economic and political grievances during the previous decade, the colonists had finally resorted to armed conflict.

- 3 These grievances had come to a head shortly after the French and Indian War (1754-63). Long and costly, the war depleted the royal treasury and added the financial burden of administering the vast territory acquired from France. Britain levied new, direct taxes in the Colonies and tightened customs controls.



Engraving by Paul Revere—Public Domain

The Revolutionaries utilized this exaggerated version of the Boston Massacre (1770) by Paul Revere to nourish resentment of British troops.

- 4 The colonists, accustomed to considerable economic freedom, resented these measures. A number of Americans also felt that some sort of conspiracy existed in England to destroy their liberties and self-government. They believed that the mission of the large force of redcoats assigned to the Colonies actually was internal suppression rather than protection from a nonexistent external threat, especially since the French had been expelled. Particularly aggravating was the realization that the new tax levies supported the force. Some of the discontent was regional in nature. Indebtedness to British creditors irritated Southern planters. Commercial interests in the Middle Colonies disliked the prohibition on manufacturing certain products. Frontier settlers and speculators were irked at restrictions on westward expansion and the Indian trade.

5 In various places, peaceful protest and harassment of tax and customs collectors gave way to rioting and mob violence. In New York and Massachusetts, clashes with British troops culminated in bloodshed. Realizing that some of these disturbances stemmed from agitation in the colonial assemblies, which had enjoyed wide autonomy, the Crown tightened its control over them. Disputes between legislators and the King's officials, once spasmodic, became commonplace. In some instances, notably in Virginia and Massachusetts, the Royal Governors dissolved the assemblies. In these and a few other provinces the Whigs separated from their Tory, or Loyalist, colleagues, met extralegally, and adopted retaliatory measures. Nearly all the Colonies formed special "committees of correspondence" to communicate with each other—the first step toward unified action.



Lithograph by either William or John Pendleton—Public Domain

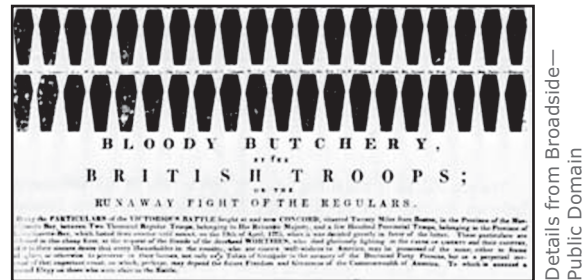
"The Bostonians Paying the Excise-Man or Tarring & Feathering," a British cartoon satirizing colonial methods of protest.



In retaliation for the Boston Tea Party (1773), the Crown imposed rigid limitations on the freedom of Massachusetts citizens.

- 6 In May 1774, in retaliation for the “Boston Tea Party,” Parliament closed the port of Boston and virtually abolished provincial self-government in Massachusetts. These actions stimulated resistance across the land. That summer, the Massachusetts lower house, through the committees of correspondence, secretly invited all 13 Colonies to attend a convention. In response, on the fifth of September, 55 Delegates representing 12 Colonies, Georgia excepted, assembled at Philadelphia. They convened at Carpenters’ Hall and organized the First Continental Congress.
- 7 Sharing though they did common complaints against the Crown, the Delegates propounded a wide variety of political opinions. Most of them agreed that Parliament had no right to control the internal affairs of the Colonies. Moderates, stressing trade benefits with the mother country, believed Parliament should continue to regulate commerce. Others questioned the extent of its authority. A handful of Delegates felt the answer to the problem lay in parliamentary representation. Most suggested legislative autonomy for the Colonies. Reluctant to sever ties of blood, language, trade, and cultural heritage, none yet openly entertained the idea of complete independence from Great Britain.
- 8 After weeks of debate and compromise, Congress adopted two significant measures. The first declared that the American colonists were entitled to the same rights as Englishmen everywhere and denounced any infringement of those rights. The second, the Continental Association, provided for an embargo on all trade with Britain. To enforce the embargo and punish violators, at the behest of Congress counties, cities, and towns formed councils, or committees, of safety—many of which later became wartime

governing or administrative bodies. When Congress adjourned in late October, the Delegates resolved to reconvene in May 1775 if the Crown had not responded by then.



Details from Broadside—
Public Domain

Headlines of a broadside showing American alarm over the Battle of Concord. The two rows of coffins at the top represent slain militiamen.

- 9 In a sense the Continental Congress acted with restraint, for while it was in session the situation in Massachusetts verged on war. In September, just before Congress met, British troops from Boston had seized ordnance supplies at Charlestown and Cambridge and almost clashed with the local militia. The next month, Massachusetts patriots, openly defying royal authority, organized a Revolutionary provincial assembly as well as a military defense committee. Whigs in three other colonies—Maryland, Virginia, and New Hampshire—had earlier that year formed governments. By the end of the year, all the Colonies except Georgia and New York had either set up new ones or taken control of those already in existence. During the winter of 1774-75, while Parliament mulled over conciliatory measures, colonial militia units prepared for war.
- 10 The crisis came in the spring of 1775, predictably in Massachusetts. Late on the night of April 18 the Royal Governor, Gen. Thomas Gage, alarmed at the militancy of the rebels, dispatched 600 troops from Boston to seize a major supply depot at Concord. Almost simultaneously the Boston council of safety, aware of Gage's intentions, directed Paul Revere and William Dawes to ride ahead to warn militia units and citizens along the way of the British approach, as well as John Hancock and Samuel Adams, who were staying at nearby Lexington. Forewarned, the two men went into hiding.

- 11 About 77 militiamen confronted the redcoats when they plodded into Lexington at dawn. After some tense moments, as the sorely outnumbered colonials were dispersing, blood was shed. More flowed at Concord and much more along the route of the British as they retreated to Boston, harassed most of the way by an aroused citizenry. What had once been merely protest had evolved into open warfare; the War for Independence had begun.

The Signers of the Declaration: Historical Background by the National Park Service—Public Domain

17. Part A

Which idea introduced in the first two paragraphs is developed throughout the article?

- Ⓐ The delegates to the Continental Congress acted heroically when they signed the Declaration of Independence.
- Ⓑ The Declaration of Independence expresses timeless democratic principles.
- Ⓒ The War for Independence followed years of conflict that colonists could not resolve peacefully with England.
- Ⓓ The War for Independence began two years before the Declaration of Independence was created.

Part B

Which detail **best** supports the answer to Part A?

- Ⓐ "In May 1774, in retaliation for the 'Boston Tea Party,' Parliament closed the port of Boston and virtually abolished provincial self-government in Massachusetts." (paragraph 6)
- Ⓑ "The first declared that the American colonists were entitled to the same rights as Englishmen everywhere and denounced any infringement of those rights." (paragraph 8)
- Ⓒ "In a sense the Continental Congress acted with restraint, for while it was in session the situation in Massachusetts verged on war." (paragraph 9)
- Ⓓ "During the winter of 1774-75, while Parliament mulled over conciliatory measures, colonial militia units prepared for war." (paragraph 9)

18. Part A

What does the use of the word **extralegally** in paragraph 5 indicate about colonial activities in the period before the American Revolution?

- Ⓐ Colonists first attempted to voice their complaints through legitimate political means.
- Ⓑ Colonists wanted to gain European support for their independence from England.
- Ⓒ Colonists were able to gain unanimous support for their demands to the English monarchy.
- Ⓓ Colonists acted in ways to hide their actions from the British.

Part B

Which statement is evidence of the behavior identified in Part A?

- Ⓐ Settlers were disgruntled with limitations on the frontier. (paragraph 4)
- Ⓑ The Massachusetts lower house secretly invited all 13 colonies to attend a convention. (paragraph 6)
- Ⓒ Colonists disagreed on the validity of English taxes and laws. (paragraph 7)
- Ⓓ Violators of the embargo were punished and ridiculed. (paragraph 8)

19. Part A

According to the author of this article, what resulted from the meeting of the First Continental Congress?

- Ⓐ a focus on using economic power to force the British government to treat colonists as if they were English citizens living in Great Britain
- Ⓑ the belief that the colonies benefited from their ties with Great Britain and therefore would have to accept their limited political rights
- Ⓒ a decision that colonists' next step should be to dissolve their local governments and demand colonial representation in the Parliament of Great Britain
- Ⓓ an acknowledgment that political and financial remedies had been exhausted and that the next step would have to be military action

Part B

Which **two** pieces of evidence best support the answer to Part A?

- Ⓐ "... believed Parliament should continue to regulate commerce." (paragraph 7)
- Ⓑ "Most suggested legislative autonomy" (paragraph 7)
- Ⓒ "Reluctant to sever ties of blood, language, trade, and cultural heritage, none yet openly entertained the idea of complete independence" (paragraph 7)
- Ⓓ "... the Continental Association, provided for an embargo on all trade with Britain." (paragraph 8)
- Ⓔ "... at the behest of Congress counties, cities, and towns formed councils, or committees, of safety" (paragraph 8)
- Ⓕ "... the Continental Congress acted with restraint, for while it was in session the situation in Massachusetts verged on war." (paragraph 9)

20. Part A

According to the article, why did the British fear local colonial governments in the buildup to the Revolutionary War?

- Ⓐ Colonial governments actively resisted British policies.
- Ⓑ Colonial governments allied themselves with Britain's enemies on the western frontier.
- Ⓒ Colonial governments threatened British self-government.
- Ⓓ Colonial governments seized British military supplies.

Part B

Which piece of evidence **best** supports the evidence to Part A?

- Ⓐ "Frontier settlers and speculators were irked at restrictions on westward expansion and the Indian trade." (paragraph 4)
- Ⓑ "Sharing though they did common complaints against the Crown, the Delegates propounded a wide variety of political opinions." (paragraph 7)
- Ⓒ "Reluctant to sever ties of blood, language, trade, and cultural heritage, none yet openly entertained the idea of complete independence from Great Britain." (paragraph 7)
- Ⓓ "The next month, Massachusetts patriots, openly defying royal authority, organized a Revolutionary provincial assembly as well as a military defense committee." (paragraph 9)

21. Part A

How does the author structure the article in order to highlight the growing tension between the English and the colonists?

- Ⓐ by providing the colonists' perspective on events and then contrasting them with British views of the same events
- Ⓑ by chronologically presenting most of the events in the conflict
- Ⓒ by alluding to the final cost of the Revolutionary War in human lives on both sides
- Ⓓ by comparing the build-up to the Declaration of Independence to similar conflicts around the globe

Part B

Which analysis **best** supports the answer to Part A?

- Ⓐ the idea that the first paragraph describes an event from 1776 and the last paragraph describes an event from 1775
- Ⓑ the repeated references to bloodshed in paragraph 9 and the pictures of coffins in the last illustration
- Ⓒ the explanation in paragraph 5 of why the British tightened their control over the colonial assemblies
- Ⓓ the fact that paragraphs 3–11 describe a chain of events beginning with the French and Indian War and ending with the Battle of Concord

22. Part A

How does the article highlight the importance of the Declaration of Independence?

- Ⓐ by noting that the Declaration was written after the start of the American Revolution
- Ⓑ by citing other documents created by American patriots
- Ⓒ by recognizing the Declaration as a significant American symbol
- Ⓓ by explaining what occurred at the First Continental Congress

Part B

What piece of evidence from the article supports the answer to Part A?

- Ⓐ “. . . the Delegates to the Continental Congress courageously signed a document” (paragraph 1)
- Ⓑ “. . . it memorializes the founding of the United States” (paragraph 1)
- Ⓒ “. . . the War for Independence had been underway for more than a year.” (paragraph 2)
- Ⓓ “. . . the colonists had finally resorted to armed conflict.” (paragraph 2)





You have come to the end of the test.

- **Review your answers.**
- **Then, close your test booklet and raise your hand to turn in your test materials.**



9 - ELA

