

Term 3 Week 3 Language Arts Review**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Directions

We use our teeth every day, and not just for eating. Find out more about teeth and how animals and people use them. Then answer the questions that follow.

Take a Bite of This

You probably don't think about teeth very much, except when it's time to brush them or go to the dentist. Teeth are the hardest and longest-lasting part of the body, so they're obviously important to our survival. Because we eat a variety of foods, we have different kinds of teeth for different uses. Some of our teeth are for tearing, some are for chiseling, and others help us to grind our food. Teeth are for chewing food, and that's it, right? Wrong!

Teeth also help us to speak properly and clearly. Count to yourself in a gentle whisper from one to four. What happened when you said, "three"? You used your tongue and your teeth to make the sound. Just as you did when you said, "four," except this time it was your teeth and bottom lip. Your teeth were vital to making the words sound as they should.

Animals use their teeth for a multiplicity of tasks. Like people, they use them to eat. Some animals have long, sharp teeth that help them catch and hold onto prey. Animals can also use their teeth to build homes, carry objects, and defend themselves. Unlike people, animals often use their teeth as tools.

Animals that eat plants, such as deer and horses, have teeth in the front of their mouths that they use to saw through plants. They have large flat teeth in the back for grinding and mashing the leaves. Snakes' teeth slant backward, making it easier for them to swallow their prey. Some snakes have fangs with "holes" in them, through which venom drips when they're embedded in prey. A walrus's front teeth grow very long, allowing walruses to dig for shellfish and protect themselves from other animals. A walrus can also use its long teeth as hooks when climbing on ice. An elephant's tusks are also teeth. They are used for protection as well as for digging and breaking branches.

People have two sets of teeth. The baby teeth are eventually replaced by permanent teeth. Some animals have many sets of teeth, such as African elephants, which go through six sets of teeth in a lifetime. If a shark loses one of its razor-sharp teeth, that tooth is quickly replaced with a new one. Rodents, such as beavers, have one set of teeth that are constantly growing. Beavers use their teeth to chew through trees, which they then use to build dams and lodges. A beaver's teeth can grow four feet in a single year, so it's a good thing they're constantly chewing.

Over time, living things go through changes, or adaptations, to help them survive in their surroundings. Because lions have to hunt for their food, their front teeth are very sharp and up to two inches long. On the other hand, animals that only eat insects, such as some types of bats, have special teeth that can crunch through the insects' hard shells. Teeth are one of nature's many marvels.

1. What is the author's main purpose for writing the selection?

- a. to demonstrate how nature works
- b. to convince readers to study animals
- c. to explain how animals' teeth differ from humans' teeth
- d. to encourage readers to care for their teeth

2. The title of the selection is "Take a Bite of This." Which of the following would be the best alternate title?

- a. "Don't Forget to Brush"
- b. "How Teeth Are Used"
- c. "What Dentists Do"
- d. "How Animals Survive"

_____ 3. Which of the following could be used to prove this statement of fact?

Teeth also help us to speak properly.

- a. dictionary
- b. atlas
- c. thesaurus
- d. encyclopedia

_____ 4. What is one difference between animals' teeth and people's teeth?

- a. People and many animals have more than one set of teeth.
- b. Some animals use their teeth to carry and build things.
- c. Most teeth last a long time because they're so hard.
- d. People use their teeth only to eat.

_____ 5. What helps a snake to hold and swallow its prey?

- a. Its teeth are slanted backward.
- b. Its teeth fall out very easily.
- c. Snake teeth have holes in them.
- d. The snake can poison its prey first.

_____ 6. Based on the selection, which of the following is a valid generalization?

- a. Teeth can be thought of in many ways.
- b. All living things have sharp teeth.
- c. Teeth are best used for chewing.
- d. No animals have just one set of teeth.

_____ 7. What is paragraph four mostly about?

- a. how animals poison their prey with teeth
- b. how animals with flat teeth eat
- c. why teeth called tusks are important
- d. how teeth differ depending on their use

8. Which of the following is a statement of opinion?

- a. Teeth are the hardest and longest-lasting part of the body.
- b. Animals can also use their teeth to build.
- c. It's a good thing beavers are constantly chewing.
- d. Animals that only eat insects have special teeth.

9. According to the last paragraph, why is it important for living things to be able to adapt?

- a. Weather and other conditions are unpredictable.
- b. If they experience no change, they lose the ability to adapt.
- c. They may need to get a different kind of teeth.
- d. To survive, they must respond to changes in their surroundings.

10. Read the following sentences.

Crows can live on farms or in the mountains, and they can live in forests as well as in cities. Crows can and will eat almost anything. Their food choices are known to include the eggs of small birds, grasshoppers, some crops, worms, insects, and even field mice.

Which of the following accurately paraphrases the important information in these sentences?

- a. Crows are able to eat almost anything, but their diet is affected by the area where they live.
- b. Crows can live almost anywhere in the world so long as they can find things to eat.
- c. Crows help farmers by eating pests, but crows live in many places, not just on farms.
- d. Crows are able to live almost anywhere, and they eat a variety of plants and animals.

11. Read the following lines from the passage.

I was a little nervous about running with mostly older students, but my determination marched me to practice the next day to face my fears.

Which sentence accurately explains how figurative language is used in these lines?

- The figurative language shows that the narrator is able to move closer to her goal to run with older students by ignoring her fears.
- The figurative language shows that the narrator finally realizes her fears about trying out for the team are not reasonable.
- The figurative language shows that the narrator's desire to be on the track team is stronger than her fears.
- The figurative language shows that the narrator's fears are keeping her from reaching her goal of being on the track team.

12. Read the following lines from the poem.

Now, just up ahead, other shadows appear
Through the morning's misty veil:

Long-necked shadows! Giant-winged shadows! All in movement!
Shadows dancing in a circle! Shadows bowing up and down!

What effect does the poet's figurative use of the words "shadows" and "veil" have on the reader's understanding of the setting?

- The figurative use of the words makes the setting of the poem seem peaceful.
- The figurative use of the words makes the setting of the poem seem mysterious.
- The figurative use of the words makes the setting of the poem seem dreary.
- The figurative use of the words makes the setting of the poem seem welcoming.

13. Read the following sentences.

Samantha picked up her keys.
Samantha drove to the store.

Her dog Lucky lay in the backyard.
Lucky took a nap.

Which of the following combines the sentences to create a compound sentence with a compound predicate?

- a. Samantha picked up her keys and drove to the store, but her dog Lucky lay in the backyard and took a nap.
- b. Although Samantha picked up her keys and drove to the store, her dog Lucky lay in the backyard and took a nap.
- c. Samantha picked up her keys and drove to the store while her dog Lucky lay in the backyard and took a nap.
- d. When Samantha picked up her keys and drove to the store, her dog Lucky lay in the backyard and took a nap.

14. Which sentence contains a reflexive pronoun?

- a. Something is missing in this soup.
- b. Few were disappointed with the exhibit.
- c. I hope he doesn't hurt himself.
- d. Anybody can learn that trick easily.

15. Which sentence uses correct subject verb agreement?

- a. My Spider-Man comics makes me want to climb walls.
- b. Thirteen donuts is sometimes called a baker's dozen.
- c. That group of girls was going to the movies tonight.
- d. All of my cousins, except Ryan, have red hair.

16. Which sentence contains an appositive?

- a. Rashima, may I go with you to the beach?
- b. Glenda, a soprano, has joined the school chorus.
- c. Mark went to the beach, but he did not get a tan.
- d. After the game was over, mom made us hotdogs and fries.

17. Which sentence is not written correctly?

- a. "I'm not going." yelled Jenny.
- b. He read the article entitled "Little World."
- c. My favorite poem by Shel Silverstein is "Backward Bill."
- d. The teacher asked, "Has everyone finished today's homework?"

- _____ 18. Which group of words in this sentence is a dependent clause?
Yesterday morning, Sam slept late because there is no school on holidays.
- a. Yesterday morning
 - b. Sam slept late
 - c. because there is no school on holidays
 - d. Sam slept late because there is no school on holidays
- _____ 19. Which of the following is a compound sentence?
- a. Nathan and Loni played tennis all day.
 - b. Pat opened the box and Ramon closed it.
 - c. Bharati wrote a letter and sent it.
 - d. Ms. Kim will grade the essays.
- _____ 20. Which sentence is written correctly?
- a. Yosemite Park is in the Sierra mountains.
 - b. She saw a Buffalo in Yellowstone National park.
 - c. She went to a theme park in Buffalo, New York.
 - d. The Blue ridge Mountains are in Virginia.