

END OF UNIT TEST:

(Blackline masters for an end of unit test can be found at the end of the Student Workbook.

This test may be completed as a guided or independent activity depending on the skill level of your students. If the activities are to be completed as a guided activity, pause after each part to allow students sufficient time to complete the tasks. If the activities are to be completed as an independent activity, have students read all the instructions and then allow sufficient time for the students to complete the test.

Ask students to find Part 1. Call on a student to read the instructions.) *The holes you have read about in your novel study are all man-made. The information passage that follows this introduction tells about other kinds of holes. First, read the questions that are given following the passage. Then read the passage and answer the questions.*

(Ask students to find Part 2. Call on a student to read the instructions.) *Match the vocabulary word with the correct definition.*

(Ask students to find Part 3. Call on a student to read the instructions.) *Circle the letter for the best definition for each vocabulary word.*

(Ask students to find Part 4. Call on a student to read the instructions.) *Decide if each statement is true or false. Write true or false on the line provided.*

(Ask students to find Part 5. Call on a student to read the instructions.) *By the end of the novel, the main character, Stanley Yelnats, had made a solid friend in Zero. Write a paragraph to tell about at least three experiences they shared that helped to make their friendship grow.*

You may begin working on the test.

END-OF-UNIT TEST ANSWER KEY

Part 1. (5 points each)

1. Five reasons why people dig holes are to find oil, to find water, to build houses, to build roads, to find metals. (or, to find coal, and gems)
2. A cave is a natural, underground hole that is filled with air.
3. Two natural processes that remove rock from a secondary cave are erosion and solution.
4. Six materials that allow for the formation of solutional caves are limestone, chalk, marble, ice, salt, and sandstone.
5. Stalactites are found in solutional caves.
6. Stalactites and stalagmites might grow together to form a rock column.
7. A sea cave may be formed by ocean waves pounding against a crack in a rocky shoreline. OR A sea cave may be formed when waves pound against soft rock surrounded by harder rock on the shoreline.
8. One reason why Mammoth Caves in Kentucky is so special is that it has the greatest combined length of passages in the world.
9. The cave with the largest single room is found in Borneo, Malaysia.
10. Randy could be called a spelunker.

Holes: End of Unit Test



Part 1. Reading for Information: (50 points)

The holes you have read about in your novel study are all dug by people. The information passage that follows this introduction tells about other kinds of holes. First, read the questions that are given following the passage. Then read the passage to answer the questions.

Caves are Natural Holes

People make lots of holes. People dig holes to build houses or other buildings. They drill holes to search for oil, water, coal, or metals and gems. They use explosives to blast holes in mountains to build roads. All of these holes are made by people.

There are other kinds of holes, called **caves**, that are made by natural forces. A **cave** is a natural, underground hole that is filled with air.

There are two main types of caves. A **primary cave** is one that is formed at the same time as its surrounding rock. A good example of a primary cave is a lava tube. The more common kind of cave is the secondary cave. A **secondary cave** is made when underground rock is removed by some kind of natural force or process. The processes that remove rock are **solution** (so-lue-shun) and **erosion** (ee-ro-zhun). These processes leave behind a void in the underground rock. Void is another word for hole.

Solutional caves are found in soft rock that dissolves slowly in water. As the rock slowly dissolves, huge spaces can be left behind in the surrounding rock. If an entry point can be found, these caves can be explored by humans. The most common kind of solutional cave is found in limestone rock. About 80 percent of the world's caves are found in limestone. Other materials that allow for solutional caves to be formed are chalk, marble, salt, sandstone, and ice.

Solutional caves often have beautiful and spectacular features like **stalactites** and **stalagmites**. A stalactite is like a rock icicle that forms from rock dissolved in water dripping from the ceiling of a cave. A stalagmite is a cone-shaped pile that forms under the dripping stalactite. Sometimes stalagmites and stalactites join together to form a magnificent rock **column**.

Erosional caves are formed through the scrubbing and washing-away action of rivers, the wind, or the sea. **Sea caves** are good examples of erosional caves. Ocean waves may pound up against a crack in the shoreline rock and gradually made it larger until it can be entered by people. It may also be that some of the shoreline rock is softer than the rock that surrounds it. The softer rock gets worn away by the waves and a cave is formed.

Caves are found all over the world. They may be small or large. The largest known single room in a cave is in Borneo, Malaysia. It is large enough to hold 40 Boeing 747 jet liners! The cave with the greatest combined length of passages is Mammoth Caves in Kentucky. Mammoth Caves has about 340 miles of passages to explore.

People who explore caves for fun are called **spelunkers** (spuh-lunk-ers). It is an odd-sounding name, but it comes from the name given to scientists who study caves. Those scientists are called **speleologists** (spuh-lee-all-uh-jists).

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. (5 points each)

1. Tell five reasons why people dig holes.

2. What is a cave?

3. What are the two natural processes that remove rock from a secondary cave?

4. Tell six materials that allow for the formation of solutional caves.

5. What kinds of caves are stalactites found in?

6. What two formations might grow together to form a rock column?

7. Tell one way a sea cave may be formed.

8. Tell one reason why Mammoth Caves in Kentucky is special.

9. Where is the cave with the largest single room found?

10. Randy is a boy who explores caves for fun. What special name can be used to describe Randy?

Part 2. Vocabulary: (20 points)

Match the vocabulary word with the correct definition.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| ___ 1. defiance | a) a large place with few plants and animals |
| ___ 2. exhausted | b) not allowed |
| ___ 3. ventilation | c) continuing to work, despite difficulties |
| ___ 4. radiated | d) empty and alone |
| ___ 5. unconscious | e) very clean, without germs or bacteria |
| ___ 6. desolate | f) shamefully bad |
| ___ 7. delirious | g) a child or animal not yet fully grown |
| ___ 8. astonishment | h) spread outward from |
| ___ 9. condemned | i) focused strength |
| ___ 10. intensity | j) disobedient refusal to do something |
| ___ 11. humid | k) doomed or meant to be destroyed |
| ___ 12. juvenile | l) extreme surprise |
| ___ 13. despicable | m) confused and rambling because of illness or cold |
| ___ 14. sanitary | n) keeping away something necessary |
| ___ 15. depriving | o) not awake or not aware |
| ___ 16. perseverance | p) damp with moisture |
| ___ 17. visible | q) able to be seen |
| ___ 18. forbidden | r) completely tired out |
| ___ 19. ledge | s) a flat, shallow shelf |
| ___ 20. wasteland | t) exchange of stale air for fresh air |

Part 3. Vocabulary: (5 points)

Circle the letter for the best definition for each vocabulary word.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. hovers | a. swings from side to side
b. moves in an unpredictable way
c. hangs in the air or around something |
| 2. stationery | a. standing completely still
b. special paper used to write letters
c. belonging to the station |
| 3. neglected | a. turned inside out
b. chosen or given preference
c. ignored or not done because of carelessness |
| 4. humiliating | a. deeply embarrassing
b. funny or humorous
c. the act of being humble |
| 5. mere | a. small and not important
b. a small pond or lake
c. a reflecting glass |

Part 4. Comprehension: (10 points)

Decide if each statement is true or false. Write true or false on the line provided.

- _____ 1. Stanley's cot once belonged to a boy named Barf Bag.
- _____ 2. Stanley's great-great-grandfather was named Yanos.
- _____ 3. Clyde Livingston was a famous soccer player.
- _____ 4. Stanley was picked on at school because of his hair color.
- _____ 5. Magnet got his nickname because he had a magnetic personality.
- _____ 6. The Warden scratched Mr. Sir's face with rattlesnake venom.
- _____ 7. Zero and Stanley climbed God's Index Finger.
- _____ 8. In the story, sploosh is another name for preserved, spiced peaches.
- _____ 9. Onions saved Stanley and Zero from the lizards.
- _____ 10. Stanley's father was an inventory clerk.

Part 5. Remembering the Main Character (15 Points)

By the end of the novel, the main character Stanley Yelnats had made a solid friend in Zero. Write a paragraph that tells about at least three experiences they shared that helped to make their friendship grow. Remember to write an effective beginning sentence that will draw your reader into your writing, 6 to 8 detail sentences, as well as a concluding sentence that brings your paragraph to a satisfying end.
