

## Unit 1 Assessment

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

### The Story Behind Alice in Wonderland



1. Do you know the book *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*? Lewis Carroll wrote it for a little girl named Alice. Lewis Carroll was the pen name used by Charles Dodgson. A pen name is a made-up name used by some writers. Charles liked to write and draw. He also liked math and doing problems. He did many different things.
2. Charles was born in England in 1832. He had a very happy childhood. He loved to play with his seven sisters and three brothers. They put on puppet shows and plays. He made up games and told them stories. Charles had fun with children throughout his life.
3. Charles liked cameras. He took photographs of children and famous people. Taking pictures in the 1850s was hard to do. People had to stay very still for the camera. They had to hold still for up to 45 seconds. Charles knew he had to make the children feel comfortable. He entertained them with his storytelling. They relaxed. Then he took their picture.
4. In 1856, Charles met Alice Liddell and her sisters. He took a picture of them in their garden. He took pictures of the whole family. Alice liked having her picture taken. Sometimes she dressed in a costume. She always enjoyed listening to Charles' stories first. Then she sat quietly for her picture.

5. One day Charles and a friend took the Liddell sisters on a boat trip. While he rowed the boat, Charles made up a story. It was about a little girl who fell down a rabbit hole. She landed in a very strange place. All the animals and the objects talked. The girl in the story grew very, very tall and then got very, very small. He called the girl Alice, which made Alice Liddell very happy.

6. The real Alice loved the story Charles Dodgson told that afternoon. She begged him to write down the story. He worked on it for many months. He made drawings to go along with his story. He made a book and called it *Alice's Adventures Under Ground*. It took him two and a half years to finish the book. He gave it to Alice as a Christmas gift.

7. Many people told Charles to publish his book. They said children would enjoy it. So Charles worked on it some more. He added more adventures to the story. He paid a famous artist to redo the drawings. He gave the book a new title—*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. The first printing was in 1865. The book became a success. Many more printings were made.

8. Charles wrote more stories about Alice. They became a second book, *Through the Looking-Glass and What Alice Found There*. It was published in 1872. Alice Liddell was not a little girl anymore. She was twenty years old!

1. *The Story Behind Alice In Wonderland* is an example of which genre?

- (a) Historical Fiction
- (b) Autobiography
- (c) Biography
- (d) Persuasive Essay

2. What was the author's purpose for writing the second paragraph?
  - (a) Explain how Charles chose "Lewis Carroll" as his pen name.
  - (b) Introduce the main character and setting.
  - (c) Explain the origins of Charles's love for storytelling.
  - (d) Give an understanding of the historical context.
  
3. What was the original title for Charles's book?
  - (a) Alice's Adventures Under Ground
  - (b) Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
  - (c) Through the Looking-Glass
  - (d) What Alice Found There
  
4. How old was Alice Liddell when she first met Charles Dodgson?
  - (a) 4 years
  - (b) 7 years
  - (c) 9 years
  - (d) 20 years
  
5. What organizational pattern did the author use for this article?
  - (a) Cause and Effect
  - (b) Sequential
  - (c) Problem and Solution
  - (d) Order of Importance

6. In the second paragraph, the author writes, "They put on puppet shows and plays". Which definition of the word "plays" matches its use in this sentence?

- (a) Dramatic performance
- (b) Exercise or activity
- (c) Freedom of movement
- (d) Fun or jest

7. How was storytelling helpful to Charles's early career as a photographer?

- (a) His photographs were used as illustrations for his stories.
- (b) It helped to entertain young children as they had to sit still for a long time.
- (c) It gave him something to do while waiting for a picture to develop.
- (d) It provided extra income, since photography was seasonal work.

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

**Excerpt From: "Down the Rabbit Hole"**

By: Lewis Carroll

Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do. Once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, "and what is the use of a book," thought Alice, "without pictures or conversations?"



So she was considering in her own mind (as well as she could, for the day made her feel very sleepy and stupid), whether the pleasure of making a daisy-chain would be worth the trouble of getting up and picking the daisies, when suddenly a White Rabbit with pink eyes ran close by her.

There was nothing so very remarkable in that, nor did Alice think it so very much out of the way to hear the Rabbit say to itself, "Oh dear! Oh dear! I shall be too late!" But when the Rabbit actually took a watch out of its waistcoat-pocket and looked at it and then hurried on, Alice started to her feet, for it flashed across her mind that she had never before seen a rabbit with either a waistcoat-pocket, or a watch to take out of it, and, burning with curiosity, she ran across the field after it and was just in time to see it pop down a large rabbit-hole, under the hedge. In another moment, down went Alice after it!

The rabbit-hole went straight on like a tunnel for some way and then dipped suddenly down, so suddenly that Alice had not a moment to think about stopping herself before she found herself falling down what seemed to be a very deep well.

8. Which dictionary definition best matches the author's use of peeped in the first paragraph?

...once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading...

- (a) to look through a small opening
- (b) to look curiously or playfully
- (c) to utter the cry of a young bird
- (d) to speak in a thin, weak voice

9. In his narrative, what type of lead does Lewis Carroll use to grab the reader's attention?

- (a) Making a surprising statement.
- (b) Asking a question.
- (c) Begin with a controlling idea.
- (d) Address the reader.

10. Which story element is the author developing in this particular excerpt?

- (a) setting
- (b) character
- (c) climax
- (d) solution

11. Your reading group is meeting to discuss this excerpt of Alice in Wonderland. Answer the following questions regarding how to best prepare for that meeting.

Which topic would probably lead to the most discussion?

- (a) Where did Alice begin her journey?
- (b) What clothes were the rabbit wearing?
- (c) Do you agree with Alice's opinion on books?
- (d) Have you ever made a daisy chain?

12. Which sentence from the story would best support an argument that Alice was impulsive?

- (a) Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank.
- (b) So she considered in her own mind whether the pleasure of making a daisy-chain would be worth the trouble.
- (c) There was nothing so very remarkable in that, nor did Alice think it so very much out of the way to hear the rabbit say to itself, "Oh dear! Oh dear! I shall be late!"
- (d) In another moment down went Alice after it, never once considering how in the world she was to get out again.

13. During the discussion, how would participants in a group make sure that everyone gets to contribute and exchange ideas in a meaningful manner?

- (a) Go around the circle clockwise, sharing ideas about the story.
- (b) Agree ahead of time on a signal to show that someone has something to share.
- (c) Use a timer to make sure that everyone has the same amount of time to talk.
- (d) Draw names from a basket, allowing members to share only when their name is pulled.

14. What is most important for a group to agree upon when planning their next meeting?

- (a) What portion of the story will be read.
- (b) Who will facilitate their next discussion.
- (c) How they will present their ideas to the class.
- (d) How much time they will spend discussing the topic at the next meeting.

15. Which adverb best completes the following sentence?

The stars were shining \_\_\_\_\_ in the night sky.

- (a) bright
- (b) brightly
- (c) dull
- (d) duller

16. What part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?

Jim was unequivocally convinced that he was correct.

- (a) preposition
- (b) adverb
- (c) adjective
- (d) conjunction



17. Which pronoun completes the sentence?

The dog ran after \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) they
- (b) our
- (c) we
- (d) us

18. Which sentence uses quotation marks correctly?

- (a) "I'll eat it, replied Tom, but you can't make me like it!"
- (b) "I'll eat it", replied Tom, "but you can't make me like it"!
- (c) I'll eat it, "replied Tom", but you can't make me like it!
- (d) "I'll eat it," replied Tom, "but you can't make me like it!"

## Assessment Breakdown

	<b>Answer</b>	<b>CCSS</b>	<b>DOK Level</b>	<b>Skill</b>
<b>1</b>	C	RL.6.9	1	Identify
<b>2</b>	C	RI.6.2, RI.6.6	4	Analyze
<b>3</b>	A	RI.6.1	1	Retell
<b>4</b>	A	RI.6.1	3	Determine Equation & Solve
<b>5</b>	B	RI.6.5	2	Classify
<b>6</b>	A	RI.6.4, L.6.4a	2	Infer / Use Context Clues
<b>7</b>	B	RI.6.1	1	Retell
<b>8</b>	B	RL.6.4, L.6.5	2	Use Context Clues
<b>9</b>	A	W.6.3a, RL.6.5	4	Analyze
<b>10</b>	B	RL.6.1, W.6.3a	3	Evaluate
<b>11</b>	C	SL.6.1a	2	Compare
<b>12</b>	D	W.6.1b, SL.6.3	3	Develop A Logical Argument
<b>13</b>	B	SL.6.1b	2	Compare
<b>14</b>	A	SL.6.1a	2	Compare
<b>15</b>	B	L.6.1	1	Identify
<b>16</b>	B	L.6.1	1	Identify
<b>17</b>	D	L.6.1	1	Identify
<b>18</b>	D	L.6.2, L.6.3	4	Apply Concepts