Name: _____

Date: _____ Grade: _____

SECTION QUIZ 5-3



Remember:
Score an 85% or higher on all three quizzes, and you may be exempt from the chapter test!



Congratulations! You have completed this section!
Answer the following questions to test your understanding of the material. When you are finished, hand in your quiz to your teacher. Each answer is worth 2 points.

FROM THE VIGNETTES

Matching: Choose the best answer.

1. _____ Frederick Douglass
2. _____ History's Wacky Facts
3. _____ Marian Anderson
4. _____ John Wanamaker

(a) ascended into fame despite obstacles
(b) bettered self and the nation despite the challenging circumstances of slavery
(c) teaches us to be grateful
(d) an example of honest and creative business practices

WORD POWER!

Write the definition of each vocabulary word.

5. ***fallacy:*** _____
6. ***wanton:*** _____
7. ***porridge:*** _____
8. ***haven:*** _____
9. ***venue:*** _____
10. ***spurn:*** _____
11. ***premiere:*** _____
12. ***work ethic:*** _____
13. ***rollick:*** _____
14. ***persiflage:*** _____
15. ***deprecated:*** _____
16. ***allocated:*** _____

ENGLISH WRITING SKILLS

Multiple Choice: Choose the antonyms.

17. defense: _____
(a) purpose (b) accusation (c) knowledge (d) prosecute

18. aristocrat : _____
(a) doctor (b) spirit healer (c) a member of the nobility (d) peasant

19. blatant : _____
(a) subtle (b) direct (c) loud (d) soft

Multiple Choice: Choose the synonyms.

20. epidermis: _____
(a) skin (b) pelt (c) hide (d) hair

21. vociferate: _____
(a) symmetric (b) whisper (c) vocalize (d) horizontal

22. fiber : _____
(a) plant (b) wood (c) thread (d) glass

Multiple Choice: Choose the words that are most nearly the same or most nearly the opposite.

23. commemorate: _____
(a) spurn (b) comment (c) say (d) interview

24. dominion: _____
(a) field (b) kingdom (c) aristocracy (d) haven

25. holistic : _____
(a) holy (b) separate (c) complete (d) homeopathic

Multiple Choice: Choose the sentence analogies.

26. Flower is to bouquet as trumpet is to: _____
(a) ensemble (b) band director (c) instrument (d) colorful

27. Phonics is to reading as arithmetic is to: _____
(a) biology (b) mechanics (c) mathematics (d) music

28. Valor is to cowardice as wisdom is to: _____
(a) knowledge (b) scheme (c) understanding (d) foolishness

Multiple Choice: Complete the sentences using context clues.

29. After _____ the metal in a furnace, the blacksmith pounded the piece on an anvil to flatten the strip.
(a) twisting (b) cooling (c) heating (d) scraping (e) painting

30. The Comanche warrior used _____ from buffalo tendons to strap the arrowhead to the shaft of the arrow.
(a) grass (b) sinew (c) horns (d) hair

31. The ship listed steeply, and passengers struggled to get into life boats while rescue helicopters lowered _____ to lift passengers to safety.
(a) dive teams (b) survival kits (c) life jackets (d) harnesses

Read the passage, then choose the title that best reflects the story in an interesting way.

During America's Great Depression, a man with a bag over his shoulder knocked on the doors of some of Boston's wealthier homes. Although he was not initially well received, his message was sincere. The eloquent preacher was not begging for himself, but rather for the people of the slums of Boston where his church was located. Mr. Helms was determined to paint the picture of reality for the more fortunate citizens who had never seen the slums. His purpose was simply to gather food, clothing, and other items from individuals willing to part with them. Then he would redistribute the resources to families in need. His project became known as Goodwill Industries.

Edgar himself was no stranger to poverty. In 1863, he was born to a poor couple in New York State. As a child, Edgar traveled in a covered wagon to an Iowa prairie farm. Often, the family went without food. When he left home for college, his mother gave him one hundred dollars she had carefully saved for many years. Edgar guarded it closely and stayed in the cheapest boarding house and accepted any work he could find. However, he still had to go without eating often. Ill health forced him to return home.

For the next sixteen years, Edgar worked off and on with a newspaper enterprise and college. His years there gave him a platform from which to influence the community concerning the wrongs of society. His college training prepared him to assume a prominent role at Morgan Methodist Chapel in Boston. He served as a settlement worker among the foreign immigrants and was shocked by their desperate conditions. He became one of the most competent speakers for their cause. Several community leaders urged him to enter politics, and he did. His personal interest in politics stemmed from his desire to fight the liquor traffic. However, Edgar's political career did not survive his first campaign. Losing his bid for political office, Mr. Helms returned home with more questions than answers. Was he trying to pursue the wrong direction for his life? If he was not to wage war on society's ills through politics, then how was he to make a difference?

The young preacher spent the night in prayer and rose the next morning with his answer. He became the champion of poor immigrants who had been mistreated by employers and landlords alike. In spite of threats against him and the poor economy of the depression, he succeeded in arousing sympathy among the wealthy of Boston. Impatient at first, the community soon responded to the educated, articulate preacher who begged for the poor. They filled his sacks each day. When the streetcar operator refused to allow his bulging burlap bags on board, Helms borrowed a wheelbarrow to collect and transport the clothes to his mission.

Helms was encouraged by the generosity of the community, and within a short time, he had gathered a significant amount of clothes. He and his wife laid them out in the church auditorium and invited the poor to help themselves. The couple could not believe what happened. People pushed and shoved, fighting over specific items and taking more than they needed. People who normally responded to every kindness with great appreciation now acted more like animals than humans.

Mr. Helms realized that he was not helping the poor by giving them a handout. By accepting "something for nothing," a person's self-esteem was lowered, not to mention his character. Shortly thereafter, a destitute mother came looking for a warm coat for her child. Helms went to his closet and returned with the exact size needed. When he insisted that she take it as a gift, her countenance dropped in shame. "Not that way, sir," she insisted. "I'm not

Read the passage, then choose the title . . . , *continued*

asking for charity. I am poor, but I want to pay what I can for the coat. I'm no beggar or thief." She then handed him fifty cents, enough to keep her self-respect. Learning a difficult lesson, Helms determined that even the poor must pay something for what they receive.

The experience with the woman and her fifty cents gave Helms the inspiration to establish the Morgan and Memorial Co-operative Industries and Stores. His vision was to give needy and handicapped people "not charity, but a chance." He provided them with the opportunity to work and thereby purchase their needs without destroying their self-esteem.

Helms began to gather and organize members of his church into crews. One group sorted the donated items. Another group sewed, patched, and made necessary alterations to clothes. Men repaired broken furniture. To put it plainly, they took useless leftovers, repaired them, and sold them. The workers were paid from the profits, which gave them money to purchase what they needed. Preacher Helms undertook a project that had been overlooked or ignored by the populace. The result was the birth of the exceptional and admirable work of Goodwill Industries.

Helms' idea of a "hand up, not a hand out" received special recognition. Social workers in neighboring cities and states wanted to duplicate his plan of helping poor and handicapped. Helms traveled from state to state detailing his "goodwill" plan. Edgar Helms continued to promote the Goodwill cause until he died in 1942. He not only saved numerous discarded garments, but he also rescued many lives from being wasted.

(J. Daniel Howard, used and modified with permission)

32. The best title for the passage is: _____
_____.

(a) Not Charity, but a Chance
(b) One Man's Trash is Another Man's Treasure
(c) Edgar Helms's Struggle for Fame
(d) The Founding of Goodman Industries
(e) A Hand Up, not a Handout

33. The sentence that best summarizes the passage is: _____
_____
_____.

(a) "The life of Edgar Helms revolved around helping his fellow human being."
(b) "People would rather earn a living than accept handouts."
(c) "Poor people need help from rich people."
(d) "Edgar Helms continues to receive necessary items through the Goodwill Industries."
(e) "Through the efforts of Edgar Helms, many of the rich of Boston learned to have compassion on the poor affected by the Great Depression."

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers from the passage.

34. The Goodwill Industries started: _____.

(a) in Rochester, Indiana (c) in Boston, Massachusetts
(b) in Albany, New York (d) in Moscow, Russia

35. The Goodwill Industries started: _____.

(a) during the Civil War (c) during the Great Depression
(b) during the Industrial Revolution (d) during the Orphan Train Era

Multiple Choice, *continued*

36. The main reason Edgar Helms started the Goodwill Industries was: _____
_____.
(a) to prove that the economy really was not so bad during the Great Depression
(b) to teach the rich to reach out and help with resources
(c) to become famous and earn a name for himself
(d) to create an opportunity for poor people to have resources for lower prices

37. From the story, you can conclude that: _____
_____.
(a) Edgar's true attitude toward poor people was one of disgust
(b) Edgar truly felt burdened for the poor and tried to help them
(c) Edgar felt that the rich owed the poor something
(d) the poor people of New York were too stubborn to accept handouts

38. The author seems to be saying that: _____
_____
_____.
(a) Edgar Helms used his education and position in life to help others
(b) Edgar Helms harmed the poor by establishing an organization that required people to purchase goods rather than receive them free of charge
(c) The founding of the Goodwill Industries should be credited to the poor who went along with Edgar's idea
(d) Edgar Helms would have been more successful in his efforts if he had started the Goodwill Industries in Connecticut rather than New York
(e) handouts do nothing but harm people

39. The tone of the passage is: _____.
(a) disdainful
(b) pleading
(c) prideful
(d) complimentary

40. The story of Edgar Helms would probably appear in: _____
_____.
(a) a book about philanthropists
(b) a journal entry of Edgar Helms
(c) an autobiography of Edgar Helms
(d) an encyclopedia under the entry of "charity"

41. The author wrote the passage in order to: _____
_____.
(a) credit Edgar Helms as a poor example of an American who misused his resources
(b) proclaim that Edgar Helms had "sour grapes" and was a "no good"
(c) encourage more people to help needy families
(d) give credit to a good man who did good things

Correct the sentence or phrase.

During the years off 1801 and 1802, Colonel Wellesley administered the province of
A B
Mysore with wisdom and energy. He reformed the military and improved civil rights for the
C
benefit of the public. He broke up gangs of thieves, cleared jungles, and made roads.
D

42-43. Which sentence or phrase contains an error? Write the correct phrase or sentence.

_____
_____
_____

Multiple Choice: Choose the best correction for the sentence.

44. The colonel could have ignored the province's problems, but he chose to tackle them instead.
    (a) could of ignored the province's problems, but
    (b) could have ignored the provinces problems, but
    (c) (correct as is) could have ignored the province's problems, but
    (d) could have ignored the province's problems but

The correct choice is: _____

Rephrase the sentence according to steps (a)-(c).

45. Colonel Wellesley was born Arthur Wellesley, the son of the first Earl of Mornington and became known as the "Iron Duke" because of his decisive nature.
    a) Move the phrase *born Arthur Wellesley* to the front of the sentence.
    b) Remove the phrase *the son of the first Earl of Mornington*.
    c) Omit the words *was* and *and*.
    d) Write your final sentence: _____
    _____

LIFE PRINCIPLES

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers from the Word Bank.

WORD BANK				
soar	*do*	*caring*	*courage*	*build*

46. *"Man's greatness consists in his ability to _____ things needed to be done."*

47. *"Learning from history's customs and people can help us _____ a future for ourselves and our families."*

48. *"As long as you keep a person down, some part of you has to be down there to hold the person down, so it means you cannot _____ as you otherwise might."*

49. *"_____ is the one coin you can never have too much of or be stingy with."*

50. *"A happy and _____ spirit feeds the heart, soul, and mind."*