

Unit 5 Assessment

Alice in Wonderland

By: Lewis Carroll

Chapter 1 - Down the Rabbit-Hole

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 hot 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!” (when she thought it over afterward, it occurred to her that she ought to have wondered at this, but at the time it all seemed quite natural); 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, never once considering how in the world she was to get out again.

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.

Either the well was very deep, or she fell very slowly, for she had plenty of time as she went down to look about her, and to wonder what was going to happen next.

...

Down, down, down.

. . . down she came upon a heap of sticks and dry leaves, and the fall was over.



Alice was not a bit hurt, and she jumped up on to her feet in a moment: she looked up, but it was all dark overhead: before her was another long passage, and the White Rabbit was still in sight, hurrying down it. There was not a moment to be lost: away went Alice like the wind, and was just in time to hear it say, as it turned a corner, “Oh my ears and whiskers, how late it’s getting!” She was close behind it when she turned the corner, but the Rabbit was no longer to be seen: she found herself in a long, low hall, which was lit up by a row of lamps hanging from the roof.

There were doors all round the hall, but they were all locked; and when Alice had been all the way down one side and up the other, trying every door, she walked sadly down the middle, wondering how she was ever to get out again.

Suddenly she came upon a little three-legged table, all made of solid glass: there was nothing on it but a tiny golden key, and Alice’s first idea was that this might belong to one of the doors of the hall; but alas! either the locks were too large, or the key was too small, but at any rate it would not open any of them. However, on the second time round, she came upon a low curtain she had not noticed before, and behind it was a little door about fifteen inches high: she tried the little golden key in the lock, and to her great delight it fitted!

Alice opened the door and found that it led into a small passage, not much larger than a rat-hole: she knelt down and looked along the passage into the loveliest garden you ever saw. How she longed to get out of that dark hall, and wander about among those beds of bright flowers and those cool fountains, but she could not even get her head through the doorway; “and even if my head would go through,” thought poor Alice, “it would be of very little use without my shoulders. Oh, how I wish I could shut up like a telescope! I think I could, if I only knew how to begin.” For, you see, so many out-of-the-way things had happened lately, that Alice had begun to think that very few things indeed were really impossible.

There seemed to be no use in waiting by the little door, so she went back to the table, half hoping she might find another key on it, or at any rate a book of rules for shutting people up like telescopes: this time she found a little bottle on it ("which certainly was not here before," said Alice), and tied round the neck of the bottle was a paper label, with the words "DRINK ME" beautifully printed on it in large letters. It was all very well to say "Drink me," but the wise little Alice was not going to do that in a hurry. "No, I'll look first," she said, "and see whether it's marked 'poison' or not"; for she had read several nice little stories about children who had got burned, and eaten up by wild beasts, and other unpleasant things, all because they would not remember the simple rules their friends had taught them: such as, that a red-hot poker will burn you if you hold it too long; and that, if you cut your finger very deeply with a knife, it usually bleeds; and she had never forgotten that, if you drink much from a bottle marked "poison," it is almost certain to disagree with you, sooner or later.



However, this bottle was not marked "poison," so Alice ventured to taste it, and, finding it very nice (it had, in fact, a sort of mixed flavor of cherry-tart, custard, pine-apple, roast turkey, toffy, and hot buttered toast), she very soon finished it off.

"What a curious feeling!" said Alice. "I must be shutting up like a telescope!"

And so it was indeed: she was now only ten inches high, and her face brightened up at the thought that she was now the right size for going through the little door into that lovely garden. First, however, she waited for a few minutes to see if she was going to shrink any further: she felt a little nervous about this; "for it might end, you know," said Alice to herself, "in my going out altogether, like a candle. I wonder what I should be like then?" And she tried to fancy what the flame of a candle looks like after the candle is blown out, for she could not remember ever having seen such a thing.

After a while, finding that nothing more happened, she decided on going into the garden at once; but, alas for poor Alice! when she got to the door, she found she had forgotten the little golden key, and when she went back to the table for it, she found she could not possibly reach it: she could see it quite plainly through the glass, and she tried her best to climb up one of the legs

of the table, but it was too slippery; and when she had tired herself out with trying, the poor little thing sat down and cried.

“Come, there’s no use in crying like that!” said Alice to herself rather sharply. “I advise you to leave off this minute!” She generally gave herself very good advice (though she very seldom followed it), and sometimes she scolded herself so severely as to bring tears into her eyes; and once she remembered trying to box her own ears for having cheated herself in a game of croquet she was playing against herself, for this curious child was very fond of pretending to be two people. “But it’s no use now,” thought poor Alice, “to pretend to be two people! Why, there’s hardly enough of me left to make *one* respectable person!”



Soon her eye fell on a little glass box that was lying under the table: she opened it, and found in it a very small cake, on which the words “EAT ME” were beautifully marked in currants. “Well, I’ll eat it,” said Alice, “and if it makes me grow larger, I can reach the key; and if it makes me grow smaller, I can creep under the door: so either way I’ll get into the garden, and I don’t care which happens!”

She ate a little bit, and said anxiously to herself, “Which way? Which way?” holding her hand on the top of her head to feel which way it was growing; and she was quite surprised to find that she remained the same size. To be sure, this is what generally happens when one eats cake; but Alice had got so much into the way of expecting nothing but out-of-the-way things to happen, that it seemed quite dull and stupid for life to go on in the common way. So she set to work, and very soon finished off the cake.

1. What was the first thing that happened in the story to really get Alice's attention?

- (a) She fell down a large rabbit-hole under the hedge.
- (b) She saw her sister reading a book with no pictures.
- (c) The Rabbit said "Oh, dear! Oh dear! I shall be too late!"
- (d) The Rabbit took a watch out of his pocket and looked at it.

2. What does the phrase *burning with curiosity* mean in this story?

- (a) burning in an unusual way
- (b) really confused about something
- (c) really curious about something
- (d) very hot and also curious



3. There are many reasons for including illustrations with a story. Which of the following is the most likely reason the author chose to include the illustration of the White Rabbit and Alice?

- (a) To make the story fill up more pages
- (b) To make the story less difficult to read
- (c) To make the story more beautiful
- (d) To make the story more informative

4. How does the illustration of the White Rabbit and Alice make it clear this story is a fantasy?

- (a) It shows that Alice is taller than the White Rabbit.
- (b) It shows details of the story's setting.
- (c) It shows that the White Rabbit is talking.
- (d) It shows that the White Rabbit is wearing clothes.

5. In the story, Alice wonders what it would be like to go "out altogether, like a candle." What does she mean by that?

- (a) She might be blown out of the doorway and disappear.
- (b) She might go out of the doorway and disappear.
- (c) She might melt until she actually disappears.
- (d) She might shrink until she actually disappears.

6. What does Alice cry about in this section of the story?

- (a) She couldn't figure out the way home.
- (b) She couldn't find the White Rabbit.
- (c) She couldn't get into the garden.
- (d) She couldn't reach the cake in the glass box.

7. In the story, when Alice eats the small cake with the words "EAT ME" on it, what is she hoping will happen?

- (a) She hopes she will change size, but doesn't care in which direction.
- (b) She hopes she will grow larger, so she can reach the key.
- (c) She hopes she will grow smaller, so she can creep under the door.
- (d) She hopes she will stay the same size, so she can adjust to her surroundings.

8. Read the sentence from the selection.

Away went Alice like the wind.

What type of figurative language is this sentence?

- (a) alliteration
- (b) idiom
- (c) metaphor
- (d) simile

9. If this story was to be presented in a different way, what element could be added to make it more fanciful?

- (a) background music
- (b) dialogue
- (c) figurative language
- (d) realistic characters

Read the following selection and answer the questions that follow. You may refer back to the text as often as needed.

Science Pioneers

On May 21, 1804, Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and a small group set off to explore the Louisiana Territory. The United States had just bought this land from France.

President Thomas Jefferson asked Lewis and Clark to bring back information on the territory's land, wildlife, and plants. Jefferson also wanted them to find land and water routes to the West. The explorers knew that they would face many challenges on their long trip.

The language barrier would be a huge challenge throughout the trip. Lewis and Clark would cross the territories of many native peoples. The explorers prepared by hiring translators including Toussaint Charbonneau and his wife, Sacagawea. Charbonneau had lived among native peoples for about ten years. Sacagawea was a Shoshone who had also lived among the Hidatsa. This couple helped the explorers make peaceful contact with many groups.

Mapping an unknown route might also be a challenge. The explorers prepared by taking many mapmaking instruments with them. Along the journey, Clark worked with Lewis to take measurements of the land. Clark used this data to draw maps. By the end of the journey, Clark had drawn over 100 maps.

President Jefferson was one of the leading scientific minds of his time. He wanted the explorers to bring seeds and plants from the West for further study. But how could plants be preserved so they could be studied later on? Jefferson

wanted Lewis to know how to collect and preserve plants. So before the trip began, Jefferson sent Lewis to train with plant experts. Lewis learned how to write down information about a plant's location, color, and growing conditions. He learned how to lay a plant inside a simple wooden press to dry it. Preserving plants in this way allowed experts back east to study them in close to their natural state.



In November 1805, Lewis and Clark sighted the Pacific Ocean. The explorers then returned east. They reached Missouri in September 1806.

The mission opened a new world to the Americans of the early 1800s. The explorers had brought back journals, maps, plants, and other items. The mission was completed with the loss of just one man, who died of an illness. By those standards, Lewis and Clark had led one of the most successful explorations in history.

10. According to the text, what was one of the main ways researchers benefited from Lewis and Clark's expedition?
- (a) Lewis brought back newly discovered plants for experts to study.
 - (b) Lewis created an increased interest in the study of plants.
 - (c) Lewis found many new plants that could be used to treat illnesses.
 - (d) Lewis taught many plant experts how to preserve plants.
11. Lewis and Clark were important explorers in our nation's history. According to the selection, what was the main reason Lewis and Clark explored the Louisiana Territory?
- (a) To find out if the price the United States had paid for the land was reasonable.
 - (b) To gather information on the land, wildlife, and plants of the area.
 - (c) To learn more about the Shoshone and Hidatsa people of the area.
 - (d) To practice their mapmaking skills and see if existing maps were accurate.
12. Which statement best describes how the map included in this selection adds meaning to the text?
- (a) It shows how many miles Lewis and Clark traveled.
 - (b) It shows one of the maps Clark drew on the expedition.
 - (c) It shows the birthplace of Meriwether Lewis.
 - (d) It shows the route of Lewis and Clark's expedition.
13. Which of the following best supports the author's claim that, "Lewis and Clark led one of the most successful explorations in history"?
- (a) In November 1805, Lewis and Clark sighted the Pacific Ocean.
 - (b) The explorers brought back maps, plants and other items with the loss of just one man.
 - (c) The explorers faced many challenges on their long trip.
 - (d) Translators helped Lewis and Clark make peaceful contact with many groups.

14. *Lewis and Clark hired translators, Toussaint Charbonneau and Sacagawea.*

What main idea does the above fact support?

- (a) They did not know how to speak many languages.
- (b) They hired many assistants on their journey.
- (c) They prepared for the challenges of the trip.
- (d) They wanted to make friends with the Indians.

15. According to the selection, what was special about President Jefferson?

- (a) He knew a lot about Louisiana.
- (b) He knew a lot about mapmaking.
- (c) He knew a lot about science.
- (d) He knew many different languages.

16. The following statement is an example of what type of figurative language?

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

- (a) Alliteration
- (b) Metaphor
- (c) Personification
- (d) Simile

Assessment 5 Breakdown

	Answer	CCSS	Skill
1	D	RF.5.4	Recall
2	C	RL.5.4, L.5.5a	Infer
3	C	RL.5.7	Infer
4	D	RL.5.7	Assess
5	D	RL.5.4, L.5.5	Infer
6	C	RF.5.4	Recall
7	A	RF.5.4	Recall
8	D	L.5.5	Identify
9	A	RL.5.7	Assess
10	A	RF.5.4, RI.5.8	Recall
11	B	RI.5.8, RF.5.4	Recall
12	D	RL.5.7	Draw Conclusions
13	B	RI.5.8	Compare / Assess
14	C	RI.5.8	Compare / Assess
15	C	Recall	Recall
16	A	L.5.5	Identify