

Answer the questions below:

1. Which of the following correctly identifies what TPCASTT stands for?
  - a. Title, Personification, Connotation, Analysis, Summary, Title, Theme
  - b. Title, Paraphrase, Connotation, Analysis, Summary, Title, Theme
  - c. Title, Paraphrase, Connotation, Attitude, Shift, Title, Theme
  - d. Tone, Paraphrase, Connotation, Attitude, Summary, Title, Theme
  
2. When reading a poem, the voice of the poem is called...
  - a. The author
  - b. The speaker
  - c. The narrator
  - d. The reader
  
3. Which of the following correctly identifies all 5 Expository text structures?
  - a. Compare/contrast, cause and effect, narrative, description, summary
  - b. Compare/contrast, cause and effect, problem/solution, narrative, summary
  - c. Compare/contrast, cause and effect, sequence, description, summary
  - d. Compare/contrast, cause and effect, problem/solution, description, sequence
  
4. Which of the following is an example of *sensory language*?
  - a. The blustering wind blew my baseball hat away.
  - b. The old building is a crumbling cookie.
  - c. In July, it gets as hot as an oven outside.
  - d. The bell on the door jingled lightly as the customers entered the store.
  
5. Expository text...
  - a. Tells a fictional story
  - b. Is written in stanzas, using literary devices
  - c. Explains something; is non-fiction
  - d. Tries to convince the reader to do something

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

## Trust

by Susan Kinsolving

Trust that there is a tiger, muscular  
Tasmanian,<sup>1</sup> and sly, which has never been  
seen and never will be seen by any human  
eye. Trust that thirty thousand sword-  
5 fish will never near a ship, that far  
from cameras or cars elephant herds live  
long elephant lives. Believe that bees  
by the billions find unidentified flowers  
on unmapped marshes and mountains. Safe  
10 in caves of contentment, bears sleep.  
Through vast canyons, horses run while slowly  
snakes stretch beyond their skins in the sun.  
I must trust all this to be true, though  
the few birds at my feeder watch the window  
15 with small flutters of fear, so like my own.

"Trust" from *The White Eyelash*, copyright © 2003 by Susan Kinsolving. Used by permission of Grove/Atlantic, Inc.

---

<sup>1</sup>The Tasmanian tiger was the largest carnivorous marsupial of modern times. The last known member of the species died in captivity in 1936. In the 1960s, naturalists searching northwestern Tasmania found footprints and scat that may have belonged to a Tasmanian tiger, but no conclusive evidence has been found of the animal's continued existence in the wild.

6 Read the following dictionary entry.

**trust** \ˈtrʌst\ v  
1. to believe 2. to place in the care of another 3. to permit to do something without fear of consequences 4. to extend financial credit to

Which definition best matches the use of the word *trust* in line 1?

- A Definition 1
- B Definition 2
- C Definition 3
- D Definition 4

7 Which quotation can best be described as conveying the idea of freedom?

- A thirty thousand sword-/fish will never near a ship,
- B elephant herds live/long elephant lives.
- C Through vast canyons, horses run
- D the few birds at my feeder watch the window

8 In the first 12 lines, the poet uses imagery to describe —

- A a world apart from human culture
- B a hostile environment of predators and prey
- C an ancient pre-human landscape
- D a community of anthropomorphic animals

- 9 In line 14, it is significant to the theme of the poem that the birds are at the feeder because this shows that they are —
- A migratory animals
  - B dependent on humans
  - C symbols of freedom
  - D resistant to change

- 
- 10 In lines 1 through 4, the tiger is a symbol for the speaker's —
- A love of wildlife in its natural habitat
  - B fear of facing mortality
  - C belief in realities beyond the reach of experience or proof
  - D desire to escape the confines and complexities of modern urban life

11

Read this sentence from lines 7 through 9.

Believe that bees  
by the billions find unidentified flowers  
on unmapped marshes and mountains.

The reader can conclude that the speaker is —

- A awestruck by nature
- B fearful of nature
- C confused by nature
- D intimidated by nature

---

12

In the last three lines, the tone of the poem shifts from —

- A strident to optimistic
- B bleak to playful
- C objective to moralistic
- D hopeful to apprehensive

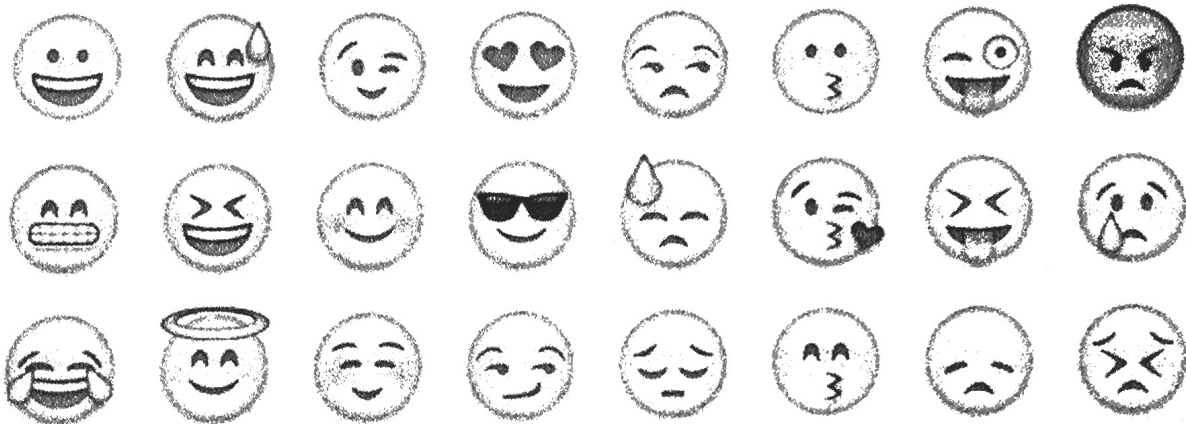
# Should that frown be upside down? Emojis make the meaning clear

By Los Angeles Times, adapted by Newsela staff on 02.18.16

Word Count **803**



## PEOPLE



Emojis are changing the face of online communication. Can you figure out this emoji message? Photo: Screenshot/Haiy Le

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — When the Oxford English Dictionary declared an emoji its 2015 word of the year, people scratched their heads.

The emoji it singled out — an image of a laughing yellow face crying tears of joy — did not fit most people's definition of a word.

But for language experts, or linguists, around the world, the announcement wasn't about whether the Oxford English Dictionary had lost it. (It hadn't — most linguists agree a word is a discrete unit that is meaningful; emoji fit that definition.) Rather, it was a recognition of the enormous effect yellow smiley faces and other colorful emojis representing food, animals and hand gestures have had on the way people talk online.

Don't believe them? A 2015 study by Bangor University linguistics professor Vyv Evans found that 80 percent of smartphone users in Britain use emojis, and almost 100 percent of smartphone under-25 users text with emojis. According to a report by keyboard app company, SwiftKey, 74 percent of Americans use emojis every day.

## **Nonverbal Cues**

*Apple made emojis available on its iOS mobile operating system in 2011, with Android following in 2013. Since then emojis have become one of the biggest communication breakthroughs since people took to the Internet.*

According to Evans, as much as 70 percent of the meaning we derive from a face-to-face encounter comes from nonverbal cues: facial expressions, body language, pitch, and intonation, or the rise and fall of the voice while speaking. Which means words account for only about 30 percent of what we say.

Saying "I love you" as a statement with a falling intonation is hugely different from saying "I love you?" he noted.

Move this online, where emails, text messages and instant messages mostly allow us to communicate with words, and you can see how messages can lose their meaning or be misinterpreted. Evans calls this the Angry Jerk Phenomenon.

"You'll recognize it instantly," he said. "You get an email from someone who you know to be calm and sane, and they come across as a completely angry jerk." The instant you press the button and hit send, you lose control over how a message is interpreted, he added.

## **Invented In Japan**

A December report from Bloomberg news organization found that 8 trillion text messages are sent each year, leaving a lot of room for misinterpretation.

Before emojis were invented in Japan in the late 1990s, people used emoticons. Those visual expressions are strung together using symbols such as parentheses, dashes and colons, like :) to create a smiley face. Where text took the empathy out of messages, emojis and emoticons put it back in.

But emojis quickly surpassed emoticon use for two key reasons: There's a lot more that people can communicate with emojis. "I can make an emoji that's a whale or a penguin," said Internet language expert Gretchen McCulloch. "I don't even know how I would do that with emoticons."

Once emojis were incorporated into Unicode they became accessible. Unicode is an international system that standardizes characters across different operating systems. For example, when you type ":-)" into your iPhone or Android phone, the symbols automatically turn into a yellow smiley face.

Linguist Neil Cohn's research focuses on how humans are programmed to use visual communication. If we like to draw things to get our point across, using emojis to communicate digitally is a no-brainer.

Language experts note that the real innovation behind emojis is that they help people online say what they mean. For example, say a person writes "What the heck?" An accompanying laughing emoji or an angry-faced emoji can signify whether their statement is an expression of amusement or outrage.

## **A Croissant And Pancakes**

Things that are quickly adopted tend to quickly go away. But based on the way emojis fit so seamlessly into the way we communicate and their ongoing ubiquity, linguists believe they aren't going anywhere any time soon.

The Unicode Consortium, which is made up of the major software developing stakeholders such as Apple, Facebook, Google and IBM, continues to process applications for new emojis. Anyone can submit a request for free. Whether Unicode's technical committee decides to accept an emoji can take up to two years. Around 100 proposals are received a year, and approval rates vary year to year.

There are currently 74 new emojis shortlisted for 2016, including a dancing man, a croissant and pancakes.

"Digital communication is here to stay," Evans said. "We're all virtually connected, and we're in the midst of a digital revolution. For it to be as successful as spoken language, it needs this kind of system to complement and support the messages coming from text."

The system might grow to include an emoji for every facial expression, gesture, food or flag. Or perhaps, as Cohn, the linguist, hopes, people will want fewer but more useful emojis.



- 13 What is indicated by Oxford's selection of an emoji as the word of the year?
- (A) Emojis have become a significant piece of human communication.
  - (B) Emojis are a new and novel trend that defines 2015.
  - (C) Emojis are beginning to replace actual words in communication.
  - (D) Emojis are a universal language understood across the world.

- 14 According to the article, why have people used emojis so readily?
- (A) They leave messages open to a reader's interpretation.
  - (B) They help bring humor to situations that seem too serious.
  - (C) They fit with ways people already use nonverbal communication.
  - (D) They allow people to express new ideas and emotions.

- 15 Read the sentence from the article.

*According to Evans, as much as 70 percent of the meaning we derive from a face-to-face encounter comes from nonverbal cues: facial expressions, body language, pitch, and intonation, or the rise and fall of the voice while speaking.*

Which word would BEST replace "derive" in the sentence?

- (A) miss
- (B) gain
- (C) express
- (D) communicate

Read the excerpt from the article.

*Linguist Neil Cohn's research focuses on how humans are programmed to use visual communication. If we like to draw things to get our point across, using emojis to communicate digitally is a no-brainer.*

What does the verb "programmed" convey in the first sentence?

- (A) Humans are essentially advanced computers.
- (B) Humans and computers share key features.
- (C) Some human behavior is still not fully understood.
- (D) Some human behavior is built into our biology.