



acadience® reading 7–8

Maze

Student Materials

Grade 7 | Benchmark 3

Mary Abbott, PhD

Roland H. Good, III, PhD

Jacob S. Gray, PhD

Amy N. Warnock

Kelly A. Powell-Smith, PhD

Acadience Learning Inc.

Name: _____

Practice 1

As a member of a family, you

have
give
lead

the right to put a poster on your bedroom wall.

Practice 2

You must

put
obey
practice

traffic laws.



	Passage 1	Passage 2	Passage 3
Correct			
Incorrect			

A Spot of Red

Armed with paper and plastic bags, Benjamin trudged reluctantly across the street to the

abandoned vacant lot. His friends were at the sports bottle field bag in Hemphill Park pitching empty aluminum cans into mass garbage spot containers as if they were baseballs. Why had he promised identified cleared that he would clean up this aluminum red ugly, weedy, abandoned lot for his Earth Day satisfaction project street? Trying to beautify this overgrown lot would be a high colorful hopeless task.

Benjamin stood on the sidewalk and stuffed noticed stared uneasily at the littered space. Tires were

envisioned piled helped against a wall in one corner as if they had escaped approached stretched from vehicles and then collapsed in

paper dreamer exhaustion. Sunlight glinted on empty brown and free green hopeless bottles in the high grass, giving them a

needy large dangerous glisten. Surveying the lot, Benjamin tried to decide collapse grow on a plan of action. The more

uneasily quickly reluctantly he cleared trash from the lot, the sooner he could join pile intrigue his friends at Hemphill Park.

Benjamin noticed the recycling tiny ugly bins and containers that his father had promised walked trudged for the job.

His father always emphasized rustled joined the importance of following through when you made moved collected a promise,

and he always demonstrated it by example
brush
space. Benjamin straightened his spine, pulled on his corners
gloves
messes,

and decided to start collecting the paper
glass
beautiful bottles. He had made a pledge to see
keep
surprise his aunt

Maribel by cleaning up the animal
color
lot. But even if he had just beautified
captured
made the pledge to himself, it was

still a promise
garden
grass he had to honor.

For several years
containers
plans, Maribel had been staring out her exhaustion
bin
window and dreaming aloud about

cleaning the brown
vacant
plastic lot and creating a community garden that everyone in the leaf
neighborhood
aunt could

enjoy. According to his father, Aunt Maribel was a rest
dreamer
project and that the world needed dreamers as

much as it pulled
stretched
needed doers. Benjamin supposed that he must be a doer
face
head. He could not envision what

Maribel started
pitched
saw when she gazed out her window and imagined
stood
spread the community garden.

Benjamin worked steadily throughout the glass
window
morning, pausing occasionally to gulp water from a

jumbled
metal
vacant canteen. By noon, he had filled four littered
velvety
recycling bins with colorful glass, plastic bottles, and

wild
aluminum
steady cans. He had stuffed six large smile
leaf
arm bags with brush and limbs. Two trash
sunlight
cup containers

were crammed with paper and **cardboard** **morning** **street** to recycle.

As Benjamin stretched his **communities** **roses** **arms** above his head in satisfaction, he **noticed** **honored** **disturbed** a spot of

red near the **cautious** **jumbled** **glass** mass of tires. The rest of the **abandoned** **green** **quick** vacant lot was fairly free of **trash** **lines** **circles**

now, but his father had said he would **let** **imagine** **help** with tire removal. “I’ll just let Dad **think** **handle** **emphasize** that red

whatever-it-is,” Benjamin thought at first, but the **action** **canteen** **intensity** of the color intrigued him. Worried about

disturbing **promising** **making** a wild animal but keeping the **baseball** **arm** **color** in his line of sight, he **fairly** **cautiously** **openly** approached the

tires. A scurrying and **rustling** **dreaming** **straightening** in the overgrowth to his left **startled** **escaped** **kept** Benjamin, but he kept

walking.

Benjamin, **moving** **creating** **saying** carefully to avoid the mess around the **sports** **importance** **tires**, finally identified the spot

of red. It was a **dangerous** **beautiful** **empty** plant growing through the open circle of a **tire** **spine** **promise**. Droplets of water

shone on its **abandoned** **careful** **velvety** green leaves and a red rose **tried** **crammed** **graced** the space above the leaves. The

weedy **tiny** **high** cups of its flower had captured some **tires** **water** **cans**, too. A smile spread across Benjamin's **face** **garbage** **trash**

as he looked at the plant: the first

contribution
glove
sidewalk

 to Maribel's community garden.



Correct _____

Incorrect _____

Life Web in the Arctic Tundra

A biome is a living community of plants and animals in a certain climate region. In all biomes,

organisms, or living

things
diets
deer

, work together to maintain balance within the

climate
environment
matter

. These

organisms are classified into three

nutrients
groups
foods

: producers, consumers, and decomposers. Plants use

role
part
energy

 from the sun to produce food and to

decay
consume
grow

, so they are called producers. Consumers are

the

creatures
subsoils
hairs

 that consume, or eat, the plants and other

animals
days
seasons

 within the community.

Decomposers are the

areas
bacteria
tundras

 and other tiny organisms that break down the

organic
good
little

 matter. Even in

the earth's coldest

biome
thing
cycle

, the Arctic tundra, life flows through these

treeless
low
connected

 food webs.

The Arctic tundra is a

treeless
fat
sharp

 plain that encircles the North Pole. This

area
algae
mammal

 is arid, or

incredibly dry, and

extremely
partially
simply

 cold, with short growing seasons and

enormous
poor
particular

 soil for plant growth.

Because of these

harsh
long
rich

 conditions, the producers that do succeed in the Arctic

tundra
protection
consumer

 are

primarily low-growing grasses, shrubs, flowers, and

herbivores
lichens
ecosystems

. Lichens are a combination of algae

and

soil
fungi
region

 living together. Plants in the tundra are

short
key
icy

, keeping them out of the icy

wind
competition
bacteria

,

and they are grouped together for **permafrost** kind **protection** from cold and snow. These plants also **have** **reach** **connect** shallow root systems and are able to **grow** **encircle** **use** on permafrost, a layer of permanently **frozen** **large** **shallow** subsoil and partially decayed organic matter **several** **common** **arid** in the tundra.

A variety of **creatures** **lichens** **producers** live in the Arctic tundra and **act** **have** **adapt** as consumers in the biome. Like the **plants** **systems** **energies**, these creatures have adapted to the **harsh** **low-growing** **main** climate. Some have a thick layer of **wind** **fat** **plain**, while others hibernate or migrate for the **chain** **shrub** **winter**. Smaller mammals, such as squirrels, lemmings, and **poor** **critical** **arctic** hares, eat the plants that grow. **Icier** **Harsher** **Larger** herbivores, or plant eaters, also eat the **life** **news** **grasses**, shrubs, and lichen. One kind of **short** **dry** **large** arctic plant eater is the caribou, a large **decomposer** **deer** **snow** with enormous antlers and long legs. **Flowers** **Animals** **Caribou** are well-suited to life in the **tundra** **layer** **growth**. During the winter, they grow heavy **squirrels** **mammals** **coats** of hair that insulate them from the **frigid** **organic** **large** air. They also have very sharp **organisms** **hooves** **winters**, which they use to cut away the **sun** **air** **snow** and ice in order to reach the **ice** **balance** **lichen**.

Lichens, richer in nutrients than many other **tiny** **tundra** **heavy** plants, are the main part of the **eaters'** **fungi's** **caribou's** winter

diet. Caribou are one of few **varieties** **colds** **mammals** that can eat and digest lichens, so there is **much** **common** **little** competition from other animals for this **particular** **able** **well-suited** plant. This is good news for the **hares** **caribou** **pounds** since they need to eat several **communities** **pounds** **creatures** of food a day.

Decomposers are the **healthiest** **lowest** **fewest** organisms on the food chain. When **relationships** **lichens** **conditions**, caribou, and other organisms get eaten or **simply** **incredibly** **extremely** die in the tundra, bacteria go to **grow** **work** **need** breaking down the organism's remains. The **arctic** **critical** **small** work of these decomposers releases valuable **caribou** **nutrients** **plants** back into the soil. Plants growing in the tundra **cooperate** **use** **repeat** the nutrients to grow, and then the **environments** **flows** **plants** provide food for animals in the tundra. The **cycle** **work** **lichen** of life repeats itself over and over **permanently** **incredibly** **again**.

In the tundra, as in all **grasses** **plays** **biomes**, every living thing plays a key **coat** **break** **role** in keeping the biome healthy. The **hooves** **relationships** **releases** between each part of the biome are **thick** **necessary** **cold** and critical. Producers such as lichen, **remains** **lemmings** **consumers** such as caribou, and decomposers such as **bacteria** **plants** **combinations** are all important parts of the tundra **leg** **ecosystem** **group**. They cooperate with thousands of other **living** **frigid** **valuable** things to create a system

of

life
antlers
grass

 in this cold and harsh region.



Correct _____

Incorrect _____

Damming the Nile River

The Aswan High Dam was begun in 1959 and completed in 1970; its construction changed life

in Egypt. Before the dam was built, the Nile River spread raised flooded almost every year, and the floods

relied supported were destructive. Rushing water destroyed homes and crops benefits meters and put lives in danger.

However, the floods supplies relocations also had a positive impact. The Nile survived deposited benefited millions of tons of rich silt

and began put created a fertile plain on either side of its cities banks sites. During other years, there was little snowmelt creation foot

from the south, and the river considered covered receded. In these dry times, people faced drought clay jeopardy and famine. To

control the flow of the Nile River, the Aswan Dam emptied was supplied constructed. Like the annual floods, the

ground city construction of the dam solved some problems but took enriched created others.

Rising 364 feet above the Nile River, the Aswan High Dam flows relies is one of the largest

embankment dams in the impact world water. An embankment is a raised structure washed spread used to hold back water

and to prevent complete release flooding. The Aswan High Dam's embankment is built of drought rock home and clay and has a

top span world problem of 12,562 feet. Behind this embankment building floodwater lies the world's third largest reservoir, Lake

Nasser. The reservoir ton medium can hold 169 billion cubic meters of land industry water.

The Aswan High Dam has been used successfully to live control be the flow of the Nile River. The

dam creation television captures floodwaters and releases the water when it is floods captures needed for irrigation in times

of construction embankment drought. It also produces a huge amount of hydroelectric rushing annual power. Hydroelectric refers to the

production of people electricity farmer using the power of water. Each fact year time, the Aswan High Dam supplies more

than 10 historical huge billion kilowatt-hours of electricity. That amount of soil electricity fact could supply enough

power to run one million deltas televisions changes for 20 years. As an added land benefit region, Lake Nasser is stocked

with perch and is supports lies a fishing industry with a yearly danger catch life of about 20,000 tons.

Along with these fertilizers salts benefits, building the dam also created some ancient serious annual problems. The

creation of Lake Nasser forced the removal world change and relocation of 90,000 people whose tons homes years would be

covered by water, some to locations rivers lives 600 miles away. Important historical sites were stocked built also put in

jeopardy, and many had to release be drop taken apart and rebuilt on higher ground effects amounts.

In addition, the silt that made the Nile River **flood rock valley** soil so fertile is today trapped behind the Aswan High Dam. Instead of **spreading supporting eroding** out into the river valley, the **farmland catch silt** settles on the bottom of Lake Nasser. As a **consequence plain power**, farmers have had to use chemical **fertilizers snowmelts**, more than one million tons so far, to **flood need enrich** their land. These fertilizers wash into the Nile River, are **controlled populated carried** downstream, and then empty into the Mediterranean Sea. Now over **river half clay** of Egyptian farmland has soil that **deposits is fertilizes** medium to poor. Another effect of the **famine loss reservoir** of this precious silt is that the Nile River **delta shrimp supply** is eroding because the mouth of the **river creation mile** is not continually being rebuilt. Changes in the **flow power loss** of the river have also caused the **catch site water** of shrimp in the Mediterranean Sea to **drop create prevent**.

Since ancient times, the Egyptian people **have hold build** relied on the Nile River for their **side addition survival**. In fact, about 95 percent of Egypt's **population consequence irrigation** lives within 12 miles of the **river year crop**, and almost all its major cities **carry use lie** near its banks. Controlling the flow of the **bottom river loss** with the Aswan High Dam has brought tremendous **benefits rocks removals** to the region. However, despite the many benefits, Egyptians must

now

rush
consider
run

 how to tackle the problems the

amount
dam
valley

 has caused.



Correct _____
Incorrect _____