



acadience® reading 7–8

# Silent Reading

Level 8 | Progress Monitoring 3

For use with Acadience Learning Online

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PACKET OR OPEN THE BOOKLET  
PLEASE WAIT AND LISTEN FOR DIRECTIONS

## Sample: Multiple Choice Question

1. Most weeks of the school year, the first day of the school week is:
- A) Friday
  - B) Monday
  - C) Wednesday
  - D) Sunday

## Silent Reading Student Response Sheet

Sample: (A) (B) (C) (D)

Passage 1	Passage 2	Passage 3
1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	1. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	2. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	3. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	4. (A) (B) (C) (D)



## Soup Kitchen Volunteers

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► Early Saturday morning, I stood outside the soup kitchen with other members from my school's student council. Even though being on the student council required that I be there, I looked forward to volunteering. What my classmates didn't know was that the time I spent at the soup kitchen meant more to me than just collecting community service hours.

For 11 years, my life seemed like a perfect picture, but two autumns ago my family's circumstances changed drastically. My mother's employment suddenly ended and we were no longer able to pay our bills. We had to leave our apartment and move into the spare bedroom of one of Mom's friends. Mom and I occasionally went to sleep with rumbling stomachs because we couldn't afford groceries and felt guilty about continually accepting food from friends. That's when we discovered the soup kitchen, where a nightly meal in a warm environment felt like a safe harbor from worry.

Over time, as soup kitchen volunteers began to recognize us and learn our names, we felt very welcome, and we knew the workers genuinely cared about our situation. One of the volunteers even told Mom about a really cool skills training

program. Things weren't always so great, though. I remember some vivid, disdainful glances from some of the volunteer workers. Other volunteers were just plain patronizing, which was terribly offensive. Mom and I just wanted a safe place to eat a warm meal; we didn't need pity and we didn't deserve judgment.

After several months, Mom found part-time work as a receptionist and continued in the skills training program. I found an enclave of elderly people in the neighborhood that hired me to purchase and deliver their weekly groceries. We saved our money and eventually were able to move into a tiny apartment.

I'll never forget the caring people at the soup kitchen on both sides of the dinner line. Last week, as I was serving meals, I often caught a glimpse of a confused expression on a fellow volunteer's face. I didn't share my story, but I noticed that most of the new volunteers seemed to relax and adopt a kind expression and tone. I'm hopeful that these experiences will teach my classmates what I learned two autumns ago: that everyone deserves to be treated with respect.

**Comprehension Questions: Soup Kitchen Volunteers**

Mark the correct answer on your Response Sheet. DO NOT write on this form.

1. A place of refuge is called a:
  - A) soup kitchen.
  - B) perfect picture.
  - C) safe harbor.
  - D) skills program.
2. The word *council* refers to a:
  - A) volunteer program that manages affairs of the elderly.
  - B) group of people elected to manage affairs of a school.
  - C) warm environment with friendly volunteers and free meals.
  - D) volunteer program for students at soup kitchens.
3. To treat someone with apparent kindness that betrays a feeling of superiority is to be:
  - A) offending.
  - B) welcoming.
  - C) patronizing.
  - D) confusing.
4. The main character's family's circumstances changed when his:
  - A) school council required volunteer work.
  - B) mother was hired as a skills trainer.
  - C) father moved them into a friend's house.
  - D) mother's employment suddenly ended.
5. A volunteer at the soup kitchen told the main character's mom about a:
  - A) skills training program.
  - B) part-time job at a school.
  - C) nice apartment to move into.
  - D) volunteer council to join.
6. How did the sneering looks of some volunteers hint at how they felt about the patrons?
  - A) They appeared to only want to provide meals for certain people.
  - B) They appeared to be unhappy with the other volunteers.
  - C) They appeared to be judgmental of others.
  - D) They appeared to be kind and accepting of everyone.
7. What did the main character end up doing for work?
  - A) purchasing and delivering groceries for the elderly
  - B) part-time work as a receptionist for a school council
  - C) working at a soup kitchen during the evenings
  - D) organizing skills training programs for the homeless
8. According to this passage, the word *enclave* refers to a:
  - A) small soup kitchen.
  - B) group of volunteers.
  - C) class for skills training.
  - D) community of clients.
9. According to this passage, what is the effect of the main character's experience on his attitude toward volunteering?
  - A) He is disinclined and excited.
  - B) He is eager and enthusiastic.
  - C) He is unwilling and reluctant.
  - D) He is excited to meet new people.
10. This passage leads us to believe that personal experience with economic hardship can lead to:
  - A) joining school councils for mandatory volunteer service.
  - B) lower rates of creativity and versatility regarding professional goals.
  - C) judging others quickly and negatively.
  - D) deep appreciation for the kindness and generosity of others.

### In a Spin

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► Imagine watching a world champion skater glide in smooth, wide arcs around an ice rink. Her arms gracefully outstretched, the skater moves powerfully to the center of the arena. She raises and extends one leg and begins to rotate, or spin, in a compact circle. As the skater draws her arms nearer to her chest and lowers her raised leg, her body rotates faster and faster until it becomes a blur. What you are observing is a display of athleticism and artistic expression. It also demonstrates the physics of conservation of angular momentum.

An object in motion has momentum, which is the product of the object's mass and velocity. Mass refers to the amount of matter in an object, and velocity is its speed in a particular direction. The Law of the Conservation of Momentum states that momentum remains constant unless there is an external force. If the mass of the moving object does not change and neither does its velocity, then the object will remain in motion until something interferes with it to change its motion.

Angular momentum relates specifically to an object's rotation around a center point, or axis, and provides a way to describe the amount of spin that

an object such as a yo-yo or a skater demonstrates. For a rotating object, angular momentum can be expressed as the formula "mass times velocity times radius." The radius is the distance of the object from the axis. Because angular momentum is also conserved, if no external force acts on the object, altering the radius will cause a proportional shift in velocity.

For the skater, the radius is the distance of her outstretched arms and leg from her center of rotation. She begins her spin with her arms and one leg extended from her body, creating a large radius; her mass remains constant. When she pulls her arms and leg in closer to her body, she decreases the radius, thus increasing the velocity of her rotation. Consequently, she spins faster. When she is ready to slow the rotation, she extends her arms and leg outward again, increasing the radius and decreasing the velocity. The skater displays a perfect example of the conservation of angular momentum.

The next time you observe a skater spinning rapidly on the ice, watch how she changes the speed of her rotation by manipulating her arms and legs.

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**Comprehension Questions: In a Spin**

Mark the correct answer on your Response Sheet. DO NOT write on this form.

1. The word *velocity* refers to:
  - A) an object's speed in a particular direction.
  - B) the degree of rotation of an object.
  - C) an example of the conservation of angular momentum.
  - D) the cause of proportional shift.
2. The product of an object's mass and velocity is called:
  - A) proportional shift.
  - B) rotation.
  - C) momentum.
  - D) external force.
3. An *axis* can be best described as the:
  - A) distance of an object from its radius.
  - B) center point of an object.
  - C) increase of velocity.
  - D) decrease of velocity.
4. The Law of the Conservation of Momentum states that:
  - A) the momentum of an object remains constant unless there is an external force.
  - B) the mass of an object directly corresponds to its radius.
  - C) the increase in an object's velocity is dependent on the object's degree of rotation.
  - D) external force does not apply to objects engaged in angular momentum.
5. Given the principle of angular momentum, what is something a figure skater does to spin faster?
  - A) draw her arms close to her body
  - B) outstretch her arms away from her body
  - C) keep her leg lifted away from her body
  - D) tuck in her chin and skate faster
6. According to the Law of Conservation, an object will remain in motion:
  - A) until something interferes with it to change its motion.
  - B) as soon as it experiences a change of momentum.
  - C) as long as the object retains its original mass.
  - D) for a predetermined amount of time based on the object's velocity.
7. What are the two things that affect an object's momentum?
  - A) force and rotation
  - B) rotation and mass
  - C) velocity and radius
  - D) mass and velocity
8. Which phrase best describes the term *rotate*?
  - A) to conserve energy
  - B) to remain in the same place
  - C) to be affected by gravity
  - D) to turn around
9. What can we predict will happen to a spinning object if no external force acts on the object?
  - A) The spinning will increase the mass of the object.
  - B) It will immediately stop spinning.
  - C) It will continue to spin forever.
  - D) The velocity of the object will gradually increase.
10. From the perspective of a figure skater, angular momentum would be considered:
  - A) something to ignore.
  - B) something beneficial.
  - C) something dangerous.
  - D) something to overcome.

## Spanish Rule in the Philippines

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► In 1521, Ferdinand Magellan tried to sail around the world and landed in a group of islands in the East Indies. Magellan, thought to be the first European to land there, claimed the islands for Spain, naming them the Philippines for Spain's King Philip II. This marked the start of Spain's 300 years of control.

The Indigenous, or Native, Peoples of the Philippines did not like to be under the control of the Spanish and within a year of landing on the islands, Magellan was killed in a battle between the Spaniards and a group led by a chief from a nearby island. Spain worked to set up a colony to gain riches from the spice trade and continued to send explorers to the islands. Finally, in 1565, a group led by Miguel de Legazpi arrived and was able to establish a permanent colony within many small, Indigenous communities. Manila, the capital that was founded by de Legazpi, offered many natural resources. It was located on Manila Bay, which was a strategic harbor. There was plenty of food available, both from the water and from rice fields near the town. Manila became the center of Spanish life in the area. All civil,

military, religious, and business activities took place in Manila. A Spanish governor and the powerful royal court ruled the land.

Keeping control of the colony was not easy. The Spanish faced uprisings from the Indigenous Peoples, who resented their control and began to fight against Spanish rule. Along with attacks on land, the Spanish faced trouble at sea. English pirates, hoping to steal gold and other riches, attacked the Spanish ships, called galleons. Spanish battles with the Dutch, who were also trying to build a strong presence in the East Indies, drained money from the colony as well.

Spanish control ended for a short time when British forces invaded the islands in 1762. The British left two years later, but the occupation had weakened Spain's hold on power. Calls for independence began; they lasted through the 1800s, and a short revolution began and ended in 1896. When the Spanish-American War broke out in 1898, the Philippine forces joined with American troops. Spanish forces were defeated. As part of the peace treaty, the United States took possession of the Philippines, ending Spanish rule.

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**Comprehension Questions: Spanish Rule in the Philippines**

Mark the correct answer on your Response Sheet. DO NOT write on this form.

1. Something or someone that is native to an area is called:
  - A) strategic.
  - B) independent.
  - C) colonial.
  - D) indigenous.
2. An act of rebellion or resistance is called an:
  - A) occupation.
  - B) attack.
  - C) uprising.
  - D) adjustment.
3. To *resent* is to feel:
  - A) overcome by adversity and extreme circumstances.
  - B) appreciation for abundant food and other resources in one's life.
  - C) anticipation for an upcoming event or action.
  - D) bitterness toward a circumstance, action, or person.
4. The first European to land in the Philippines was:
  - A) Ferdinand Magellan.
  - B) King Philip II.
  - C) Miguel de Legazpi.
  - D) Christopher Columbus.
5. In what way was Magellan different from de Legazpi?
  - A) Magellan went on to discover other lands, whereas de Legazpi remained in the Philippines.
  - B) Magellan unsuccessfully searched for the Philippines, whereas de Legazpi located it.
  - C) Magellan failed to establish a colony in the Philippines whereas de Legazpi succeeded.
  - D) De Legazpi was killed in the Philippines, whereas Magellan returned to Spain.
6. Spain was interested in establishing a colony in the Philippines in order to:
  - A) relocate its growing population.
  - B) gain riches from the spice trade.
  - C) regain control of the Philippines.
  - D) build ties with the Indigenous population.
7. How did the Philippines' abundant natural resources cause difficulty for Spanish rule?
  - A) Spanish soldiers didn't want to serve in the Philippines.
  - B) Indigenous populations had enough money to organize a rebellion army.
  - C) Excess food led to disease among Spanish soldiers.
  - D) Other countries wished to gain control of the Philippines.
8. Why was Manila important to the Spanish?
  - A) The Dutch retained control of it.
  - B) All important activities took place there.
  - C) Rebel forces were based there.
  - D) It was located far from the ocean, reducing risk.
9. What can we infer about the geographic location of Manila?
  - A) It was located nearest to Spain out of all cities on the islands.
  - B) It was not a good place for pirates to attack ships.
  - C) It was the most advantageous location in the Philippines for Spanish interests.
  - D) It was strategically located in an area that was easy to control from invaders.
10. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A) Spain's control of the Philippines had its advantages, but was plagued with difficulty.
  - B) British forces invaded the Philippines in 1762.
  - C) Spanish rule in the Philippines led to improved economic and cultural development.
  - D) Spanish rule in the Philippines serves as a model for respectful colonization of a country.