

1. What is an informational text?

- A. A fictional story created to entertain readers using made-up characters.
- B. Writing that provides facts and explanations about real people, places, things, or events.
- C. A play script containing dialogue and stage directions for actors.
- D. A narrative poem that focuses on fantasy and mythical creatures.

2. Which phrase describes the common features—such as the central idea, supporting evidence, and pertinent examples—used to organize informational texts?

- A. Text structures
- B. Informational text elements
- C. Literary devices
- D. Figurative elements

3. In an informational text, what is the role of a "pertinent example"?

- A. To define unusual words found in a dictionary.
- B. To present a directly related situation or case study that clearly proves an idea is true.
- C. To offer an opinion from an anonymous, unverified source.
- D. To provide fictional dialogue to make the narrative more dramatic.

4. Which type of informational text element includes data, facts, statistics, quotes, and expert opinions that reinforce the controlling idea?

- A. Text structure
- B. Supporting evidence
- C. Plot twist
- D. Theme

5. What is the statement in an informational text that expresses the author's primary argument or main idea called?

- A. Text structure
- B. Thesis
- C. Supporting detail
- D. Transition

6. Which type of informational text often appears in newspapers, magazines, or online and relies on reliable sources, statistics, charts, and graphs?

- A. A memoir
- B. An autobiography
- C. An article
- D. A biography

7. An author researches government documents and archives to write a comprehensive, balanced account of Martin Luther King Jr.'s life. This work is an example of:

- A. A memoir
- B. A biography
- C. An autobiography
- D. An article

8. An author writes a first-person book recounting his entire journey from his small-town childhood up to his adult career as a writer in New York. This text is:

- A. An autobiography
- B. A biography
- C. An article
- D. A textbook

9. A writer reflects specifically on a college semester spent in Paris, focusing on how evening walks along the Seine shaped her worldview. This is classified as:

- A. An article
- B. A biography

- C. A memoir
 - D. An encyclopedia entry
- 10. In the analytical checklist for informational texts, what should a reader examine to identify the "Purpose and Central Idea"?**
- A. The font size and publication date of the book.
 - B. The opening lines, recurring themes, and what universal claim all points and evidence work together to support.
 - C. The total word count of each individual body paragraph.
 - D. The alphabetical order of the works cited page.
- 11. When analyzing "Text Structure & Pattern," what signal words and organization styles should a reader look for?**
- A. Rhyme scheme and poetic meter.
 - B. Chronological dates, cause-and-effect transitions, or problem-and-solution sequences.
 - C. Dialogue tags and character descriptions.
 - D. Stage directions and scene changes.
- 12. In the opening paragraph of "Women with Wings," why does the author highlight Katharine Wright?**
- A. To argue that Wilbur and Orville Wright took no real part in the 1909 flight.
 - B. To challenge a common historical oversight and show that women played a vital, foundational role in aviation from the beginning.
 - C. To explain the mechanical engineering specifications of early biplanes.
 - D. To list early airplane manufacturing patents held by women.
- 13. In the sentence, "Katharine paid for Orville and Wilbur's flight in 1909, and she supported their dream," what does the word "supported" most nearly mean?**
- A. Physically held up
 - B. Financially and emotionally sustained
 - C. Legally verified
 - D. Reluctantly tolerated
- 14. Why did Bessie Coleman travel to France to earn her pilot's license in the 1920s?**
- A. Flight training was legally prohibited for all civilians in the United States.
 - B. Severe racial discrimination and restricted opportunities in the United States prevented African American women from training as pilots.
 - C. She received an employment contract to establish a French aerobatic flying troupe.
 - D. Aircraft technology in the United States had not yet developed powered flight.
- 15. What tragedy cut Bessie Coleman's aviation career short in 1926?**
- A. Her plane was lost in a transatlantic storm.
 - B. She died in an accident while practicing an aerial trick.
 - C. She gave up flying after her school application was rejected.
 - D. Her license was revoked due to international flight regulations.
- 16. Amelia Earhart stated, "Adventure is worthwhile in itself." What does this quote imply about her attitude toward flying?**
- A. She flew only when offered large financial rewards or guaranteed trophies.
 - B. Taking daring risks was worthwhile for the experience alone, regardless of danger or the possibility of failure.
 - C. She believed pilots should only attempt safe, commercial passenger routes.
 - D. She was unwilling to fly without a copilot assisting in the cockpit.
- 17. What record-setting achievements did Amelia Earhart accomplish in 1928, 1932, and 1935?**
- A. First woman to invent a helicopter engine and build a private airport.

- B. First woman transatlantic passenger (1928), first solo transatlantic flight (1932), and first solo flight across the Pacific (1935).
- C. First woman to fly around the globe non-stop in an experimental jet.
- D. First woman to lead an international military flying squadron.

18. In paragraph 4 of "Women with Wings," what does the word "achieve" in the phrase "went to space to achieve her dreams" most nearly mean?

- A. Attain
- B. Produce
- C. Perform
- D. Conclude

19. What milestone did Dr. Mae Jemison achieve in 1992?

- A. She became the first woman to design a space shuttle.
- B. She became the first African American woman in space aboard the Space Shuttle *Endeavour*.
- C. She was appointed as the head director of NASA flight operations.
- D. She set a world record for the longest solo spacewalk.

20. In what organizational order are the four aviators sequenced across the text of "Women with Wings"?

- A. Problem and solution
- B. Spatial order
- C. Chronological order (time order)
- D. Cause and effect

21. How does organizing the text chronologically (from 1909 to 1992) help readers understand the connection between these women?

- A. It reveals that early aviation was dangerous while modern space travel has no risks.
- B. It shows how each generation's successes built upon the achievements that came before, expanding opportunities from airplanes to space.
- C. It proves that technological advancement in flight occurred without human effort.
- D. It contrasts early European pilots with late-twentieth-century astronauts.

22. In the concluding paragraph of "Women with Wings," what does the idiom "the sky's the limit" convey about these pioneers?

- A. Air travel should be limited to clear weather conditions.
- B. A person's potential and ambitions should never be restricted by gender, race, or upbringing.
- C. Space travel is dangerous and humans should remain inside Earth's atmosphere.
- D. Flight training should only be pursued by professional military personnel.