

Language Arts Unit 2 Week 3 Test

1. Where does wind come from?

A.) Air moves from areas
of low pressure to areas
of high pressure.

B) Air moves around in areas
of high pressure.

C) Air moves from areas
of high pressure to areas
of low pressure.

D) Air moves around in areas
of low pressure.

2. What was the first use of wind power.

A) wind farms
C) windmills

B) wind turbines
D) sailboats

3. Why were sailboats with a lot of sails important?

A) They helped people travel
against the wind.
C) They helped make sailboats
cheaper so more people
could get them.

B) They helped make the
boats lighter.
D) They helped power the
turbines at sea.

4. What were Windmills first built for?

A to cut wood at sawmills
C to make electricity

B to grind grain and
pump water
D to power offshore wind farms

5. How is a wind turbine different from a windmill?

A Only windmills can be used
for wind farms.

B Only wind turbines can
pump water.

C Only windmills can power
just about anything.

D Only wind turbines can
generate electricity

6. Which words from the text help readers understand that wind is a renewable resource?

A produce energy endlessly
C far cleaner

B generated by wind
D more of the world's energy

7. By 2050, Scientists think that.....

A using wind for power will
no longer be a good idea
C over one-third of the world's
electricity will come from wind
the wind

B all the electricity in the world
will come from wind
D using the sun for power will
be more popular than using

8. How is wind power different from power generated by coal, gas, or oil?

A Wind is more dangerous.
C Wind is not a natural
resource.

B Wind is used only to pump water.
D Wind is a cleaner resource.

9. Which of the following is a problem with wind farms?

A Wind farms are built too close
to people's homes.
C Wind farms can be noisy.

B Wind farms make a small
amount of electricity.
D Wind farms are too hard to build on water.

10. In the future, wind turbines may be used...

A to travel long distances

B to harness strong winds created by hurricanes

C to help sailors power

D to create wind-powered land vehicles

their sailboats

11. Extended Response: How has the use of wind power evolved over time?

- a. Shorter Weaker blades made for less expensive materials, Straight extra Wide Blades, to make the force of the wind generate more power
- b. Longer and lighter rotor blades. Blades with curved tips that are designed to take maximum advantage of all wind speeds. Blades that are better able to withstand the stresses of high-altitude wind and taller towers
- c. Wind Turbines brought to a more inland location, Closer to cities to make the energy quicker and better.

12. Extended Response: Why is the use of wind power growing?

- a. Wind Power is growing To it being very expensive and makes a lot of money for businesses
- b. Wind power is causing further effects to pollute the worlds environment and uses too much fossil fuels and natural nonrenewable resources
- c. Wind energy could avoid the emission of 12.3 gigatonnes of greenhouse gases. Wind energy preserves water resources. Wind energy can save 260 billion gallons of water that would have been used by the electric power sector.

Section 2: Complete Sentences with correct Homophone.

1. I _____ bread and cheese. (**ate, eight**)
2. The boy _____ his bicycle. (**rode, road**)
3. Did you see the _____ truck? (**toe, tow**)
4. The wind _____ my hair. (**blue, blew**)
5. Terry does not like _____ time. (**knight, night**)
6. My _____ is only three years old. (**son, sun**)
7. I can see _____ dog. (**won, one**)
8. I saw a pretty _____. (**flower, flour**)
9. This shirt is for _____. (**sale, sail**)
10. A _____ has wings. (**ferry, fairy**)
11. You _____ with your eyes. (**sea, see**)

.Match the antonym of the following adjectives

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Antonym</u>
Full	Sad
Happy	Dirty
Hot	Old
Clean	Empty
New	Cold
Beautiful	Ugly