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

B) wind turbines

C) windmills

D) sailboats

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

A) They helped people travel against the wind.

B) They helped make the boats lighter.

C) They helped make sailboats cheaper so more people could get them.

D They helped power the turbines at sea.

4. What were Windmills first built for?

A to cut wood at sawmills

B to grind grain and pump water

C to make electricity

D to power offshore wind farms

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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 isa renewable resource?

A produce energy endlessly

B generated by wind

C far cleaner

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

B all the electricity in the world will come from wind

C over one-third of the world's electricity will come from wind

D using the sun for power will be more popular than using the wind

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

A Wind is more dangerous.

B Wind is used only to pump water.

C Wind is not a natural resource.

D Wind is a cleaner resource.

9. Which of the following isva problem with wind farms?

A Wind farms are built too close to people's homes.

B Wind farms make a small amount of electricity.

C Wind farms can be noisy.

D Wind farms are too hard to build on water.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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 their sailboats

D to create wind-powered land vehicles

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

Adjective	*Antonym*
Full	**Sad**
Happy	**Dirty**
Hot	**Old**
Clean	**Empty**
New	**Cold**
Beautiful	**Ugly**

LIVEWORKSHEETS