# International School of Monterrey

**Junior High School** **__th Grade**

**Trimester ___** **Literature**

**Name** _____ **Date** _____ **List #____- ___**

**DIRECTIONS: Read the next passage, then answer the questions.**

## Questions 1-10

In the later part of the nineteenth century, the direction of expansion in the United States shifted from the countryside to the city. During the crises of the 1870s and the 1890s, tens of thousands of families abandoned their farms and ranches and headed for urban areas. Even prosperity produced migration from the countryside to the city. As pioneers settled rural districts, eventually the number of farms or ranches approached the maximum number the land would support. Landowners sought to increase their productivity through mechanization, and those who were successful invested their returns in the purchase of additional land and equipment, expanding their holdings by buying the farms of less fortunate neighbors, who moved on. Compare this pattern of economic development with that of the city, where innovations in manufacturing led to the creation of new opportunities and new jobs. But in the countryside, economic development inevitably meant depopulation. Rural areas in the central part of the country had begun to lose population by the 1880s, and over the next half century most of the rural West was overtaken by this trend. For every industrial worker who became a farmer, 20 young men from farms rushed to the city to compete for his job.

Less well-known is the fact that for every 20 young farm men, as many as 25 or 30 young farm women moved from the rural West to the cities. As a government report noted in 1920, young farm women were more likely to leave the farm and move to a western city than were young farm men. This amounted to a stunning reversal of the traditional pattern of western urban settlement, which featured the presence of many young, unattached men among the migrants but almost no single women.

What explains the greater rates of female migration to the cities? In the opinion of many contemporaries, young women were pushed out of the countryside by constricted opportunities, particularly limited educational and vocational options.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. What aspect of the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries does the passage mainly discuss?

(A) Why young women chose to move from farms to cities
(B) The number and types of manufacturing jobs created in cities
(C) Changes in settlement patterns between farms and cities
(D) The effects of mechanization on western migration

2. The word "expansion" in line 1 is closest in meaning to

(A) change
(B) growth
(C) population
(D) labor

3. The word "abandoned" in line 3 is closest in meaning to

(A) left behind
(B) sold
(C) gave away
(D) gradually reduced the size of

4. Why does the author discuss "prosperity" in line 4 ?

(A) To indicate that more than one factor contributed to the movement from rural to urban settlement
(B) To support the idea that many families were able to stop farming and migrate to the cities
(C) To suggest that the migration would have happened despite the economic situation
(D) To argue against economics as the primary factor in migration

5. According to the first paragraph, in the late 1800s, farmland was most likely to be purchased by

(A) city businessmen seeking new investments
(B) successful landowners who had mechanized farms
(C) young farm men starting to work
(D) people who had few opportunities in cities

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. The word "inevitably" in line 12 is closest in meaning to

(A) unexpectedly
(B) usually
(C) unavoidably
(D) possibly

7. The phrase "this trend" in line 14 refers to

(A) industrial workers becoming farmers
(B) the economic development of the countryside
(C) the loss of rural population
(D) innovations in manufacturing

8. According to the first paragraph, which of the following is true about the population of the United States after the 1880s?

(A) Fewer people lived on farms.
(B) The central part of the United States lost much of its population to rural areas in the West.
(C) Rural areas of the West became more populated than those in the central part of the country.
(D) Work opportunities in urban areas began to decline.

9. According to the second paragraph, how did migration among young women in the rural West differ from that of young men?

(A) Young women were more likely to leave rural areas to go to urban areas.
(B) Young women were more likely to take jobs on farms.
(C) Young women who migrated generally had more education.
(D) Young women generally moved more frequently from one rural area to another.

10. The word "constricted" in line 24 is closest in meaning to

(A) unappealing
(B) reduced
(C) low-paying
(D) disappearing

LIVEWORKSHEETS

**Questions 11-21**

The deepest that any person can get below the surface of Earth is to the bottom of the deepest mine, a mere 4 kilometers; the deepest hole ever drilled into Earth's crust reached less than 20 kilometers below the surface. Although the details of Earth's gravitational and magnetic fields give some extra information about what is going on inside Earth, for the most part our understanding of Earth's interior is still dependent on the detection of seismic waves, the vibrations caused by earthquakes. These waves travel through Earth and are reflected and refracted by boundaries between different layers of rock.

What the analysis of seismic waves shows is a layered structure built around a solid inner core, which has a radius of about 1,600 kilometers. This inner core is surrounded by a liquid outer core, which has a thickness of just over 1,800 kilometers. The whole core is very dense, probably rich in iron, and has a temperature of nearly 5,000 degrees Celsius. The circulation of this electrically conducting material in the liquid outer core is clearly responsible for the generation of Earth's magnetic field, but nobody has ever been able to work out a thoroughly satisfactory model of how this process works.

The high temperature in the core is in part a result of the fact that the Earth formed as a ball of molten rock. Once a cool crust had formed around the molten ball of rock, it functioned as an insulating blanket. Even so, without some continuing injection of heat, the interior of Earth could not still be as hot as it is today, more than four billion years later. The extra heat comes from radioactive isotopes (originally manufactured by stars), which decay into stable elements and give out energy as they do so. In about ten billion years, even this source of heat will be used up, and Earth will gradually cool down.

**11.** What does the passage mainly discuss?

(A) The similarities between Earth's inner core and outer core
(B) The structure and temperature of Earth's interior
(C) When seismic waves were first used to study Earth's interior
(D) Why Earth's solid inner core is surrounded by a molten outer core

**12.** The word "mere" in line 2 is closest in meaning to

(A) approximate
(B) insignificant
(C) measured
(D) lengthy

LIVEWORKSHEETS

**13.** According to the first paragraph, most knowledge of Earth's interior has been gained by studying

(A) Earth's gravitational field
(B) Earth's magnetic field
(C) vibrations caused by earthquakes
(D) material taken from holes drilled into Earth's crust

**14.** According to the second paragraph, which of the following statements regarding Earth's inner core and outer core is true?

(A) Neither the inner core nor the outer core can be studied using seismic waves.
(B) The outer core is more solid than the inner core.
(C) The inner core and the outer core have greatly different temperatures.
(D) Both the inner core and the outer core probably contain iron.

**15.** The word "thoroughly" in line 15 is closest in meaning to

(A) basically
(B) similarly
(C) potentially
(D) completely

**16.** The word "it" in line 18 refers to

(A) Earth
(B) a cool crust
(C) the molten ball of rock
(D) the heat

**17.** The word "functioned" in line 18 is closest in meaning to

(A) acted
(B) moved
(C) appeared
(D) grew

**18.** The word "manufactured" in line 20 is closest in meaning to

(A) changed
(B) combined
(C) utilized
(D) made

LIVEWORKSHEETS

**19.** The third paragraph mentions which of the following as one cause of the current high temperature of Earth's interior?

(A) The decay of radioactive isotopes
(B) The movement of elements from Earth's crust to its interior
(C) The vibrations that result from movement of Earth's crust
(D) The injection of certain organic elements into Earth's inner core

**20.** Look at the terms "seismic waves" (line 6), "earthquakes" (line 6), "magnetic field" (line 14), and "stable elements" (line 21). Which of these terms is defined in the passage?

(A) seismic waves
(B) earthquakes
(C) magnetic field
(D) stable elements

**21.** According to the passage, scientists do not understand in detail how

(A) the crust affects Earth's internal temperature
(B) radioactive isotopes cause heat
(C) Earth's magnetic field is created
(D) seismic waves originate

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