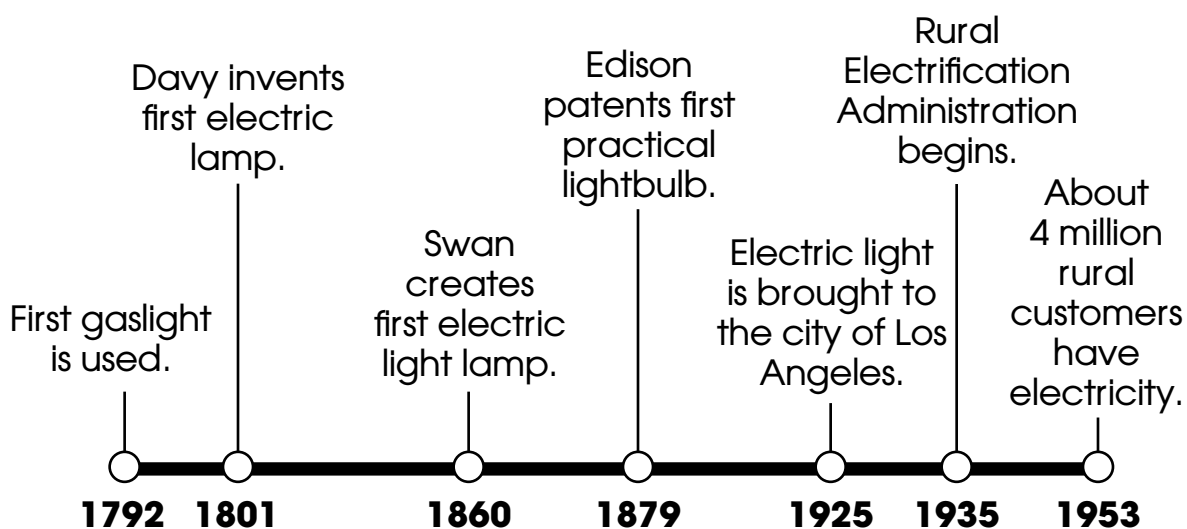


Read the passage about electric light. Then answer the questions.

Lighting the Way

- 1 Electric light didn't happen overnight, and it didn't start with Thomas Edison. We call Edison the inventor of the lightbulb, but the story of electric light begins before Edison and goes on long after him.
- 2 The first electric lamp was actually invented in Britain in 1801 by Sir Humphrey Davy. It was called the electric arc lamp and used a carbon filament. That is a thin fiber that conducts electricity. An electric current makes the filament give off light. But Davy's lamp was limited because it could only be used outdoors.
- 3 Lamps like Davy's carbon arc lamp, as well as gas lamps, were used to light some streets for many years before and after Edison's lightbulb appeared. But they had many problems. For example, a servant or lamplighter had to light the gaslights at night, put them out in the morning, and refill the gas as needed.
- 4 The first electric lightbulb appeared some sixty years later. This bulb also used a filament, but it burned up fast. So it could not replace gas street lamps and other lamps that ran on gas.
- 5 Then Edison came along and solved the filament problem. He made it last longer. He also made the lightbulb practical for widespread use. He did that through his work on generators, cables, switches, fuses, and sockets.

- 6 But electric light needed more than just inventing. Power plants had to be constructed. Power poles and lines had to connect the plants to users. So Edison also set up the first power station. Power stations make and send out electricity for large areas. They can serve entire cities. Soon, electric lights began to replace gaslights inside and outside city homes. The first night these lights went on must have been quite a spectacle.
- 7 More problems followed, however. Power companies were businesses formed to make money. They brought electricity to consumers who paid for the service. It made sense to bring electric light to cities, where many customers could be served by few power lines and power plants. In rural areas, it made less sense—or no sense at all—to bring power to homes and farms that were many miles apart.
- 8 The government stepped in to solve that problem. It created the Rural Electrification Administration (REA). Between 1935 and the early 1950s, linesmen working for the REA brought power and light to almost every rural part of the country. As a result, nearly everyone in America could at last enjoy the pleasures of electric light.



1. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then answer Part B.

Part A Which sentence **best** states the main idea of the passage?

- A Edison and other people invented the electric light.
- B The first electric lightbulb was not invented by Edison.
- C A series of inventions led to electric lighting for all.
- D The government finally brought electric lighting to all.

Part B Choose **two** sentences from the passage that support the answer to Part A.

- A "We call Edison the inventor of the lightbulb, but the story of electric light begins before Edison and goes on long after him."
- B "The first electric lamp was actually invented in Britain in 1801 by Sir Humphrey Davy."
- C "But Davy's lamp was limited because it could only be used outdoors."
- D "For example, a servant or lamplighter had to light the gaslights at night, put them out in the morning, and refill the gas as needed."
- E "The first electric lightbulb appeared some sixty years later."
- F "The government stepped in to solve that problem."

2. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then answer Part B.

Part A What was the main problem with the first electric lightbulb?

- A It often ran out of gas.
- B Its filament did not last long.
- C It could not replace street lamps.
- D It could only be used outside.

Part B What was the solution to the problem in Part A?

- A Lamplighters refilled the gas as needed.
- B Linesmen hung power lines to rural areas.
- C The government stepped in to provide help.
- D Edison invented a practical lightbulb.

continued 

3. Use information from the passage and the time line to put these events in order. Put the events in time order by writing a number from 1 (first) to 4 (last) on the line next to the event.

Events:

- Homes in rural areas get electricity.
 - City streets have gaslights for the first time.
 - The first electric lightbulb is invented.
 - The first electric lamp is used.
4. According to the time line, what happened **after** Edison patented the lightbulb?
- A** The first electric lightbulb was invented.
 - B** The city of Los Angeles got electric power.
 - C** Swan created a more practical lightbulb.
 - D** The first gas lamps were used.
5. What was the connection between Sir Humphrey Davy and Thomas Edison?
- A** Edison found a way to make Davy's lamp usable.
 - B** Edison helped Davy invent the filament.
 - C** Edison used Davy's ideas to make cables and switches.
 - D** Edison improved on the filament in Davy's lamp.

6. Use the dictionary entry to answer the question.

current (KER-ent) *adjective* **1.** of or belonging to the present time **2.** commonly used or accepted *noun* **3.** a flow of air or water in one direction **4.** the flow of electricity

What meaning of current is used in paragraph 2 of the passage?

- A meaning 1
 - B meaning 2
 - C meaning 3
 - D meaning 4
7. In paragraph 3, the word servant means —
- A one who serves.
 - B serve again.
 - C the state of serving.
 - D able to serve.
8. In paragraph 6, the word spectacle comes from a Latin root that means —
- A build.
 - B see.
 - C make.
 - D learn.

continued 

Read these poems about people who brought light to others. Then answer the questions.

The Lamplighter

by Robert Louis Stevenson

My tea is nearly ready and the sun has left the sky.
It's time to take the window to see Leerie going by;
For every night at teatime and before you take your seat,
With lantern and with ladder he comes posting up the street.

- 5 Now Tom would be a driver and Maria go to sea,
 And my papa's a banker and rich as he can be;
 But I, when I am stronger and can choose what I'm to do,
 O Leerie, I'll go round at night and light the lamps with you!

- For we are very lucky with a lamp before the door,
10 And Leerie stops to light it as he lights so many more;
 And oh! Before you hurry by with ladder and with light;
 O Leerie, see a little child and nod to him to-night.

The Linesmen

My breakfast is nearly ready, the morning has come round;
A great day is ahead of us, the linesmen are in town.
New poles and lines they will construct across our lonely land
And place electric power and light at our command.

- 5 Now my father is a farmer like his father before him,
 And my mom's a farmer's daughter like so many of her kin.
 But when I grow up and can decide what I will be
 I'll be a linesman like the linesmen lighting up the whole country.

- For we are very lucky to get the power we require.
10 Thanks for hoisting up those poles and stringing long, new wire.
 As you cheat the darkness, on adventure mile by mile,
 Think of the boy who sees your job as the work most worthwhile.

9. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then answer Part B.

Part A What do the speakers in both poems want?

- A** to grow up and do jobs like the ones they observe
- B** to learn more about how electric light is produced
- C** to help bring electric light to the whole country
- D** to help their communities grow and change

Part B Which line from "The Lamplighter" **best** supports the answer to Part A?

- A** "It's time to take the window to see Leerie going by;"
- B** "With lantern and with ladder he comes posting up the street."
- C** "O Leerie, I'll go round at night and light the lamps with you!"
- D** "For we are very lucky, with a lamp before the door,"

10. Read this line from "The Linesmen."

New poles and lines they will construct across our lonely land

Which **two** features of poems does this line contain?

- A** repetition
- B** organization in stanzas
- C** alliteration
- D** metaphors
- E** unusual word order
- F** onomatopoeia

continued 

11. What rhyme scheme is used in both of these poems?

- A** abab
- B** aabb
- C** abcb
- D** abcc

12. Use this dictionary entry to answer the question.

power (POW-er) *noun* **1.** control over people or things
2. political rule **3.** physical ability **4.** a means of supplying energy

Which meaning of power is used in line 4 of “The Linesmen”?

- A** definition 1
- B** definition 2
- C** definition 3
- D** definition 4

[illegible]

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Read the paragraph from a report written by a student. It contains mistakes in grammar and punctuation. Revise and edit the paragraph by answering the questions.

(1) People often take electricity for granted. (2) That is, they take it for granted until they don't have it right? (3) Loss of power and blackouts can and do occur. (4) When they did, they can create enormous problems. (5) One way to make sure we have the electricity we need is to update our power grid. (6) Yes, it's working all right now. (7) But we have an aging power grid. (8) It was built before we have new clean sources of electricity such as wind and solar power. (9) We must either update our grid today nor face problems tomorrow.

14. What is the correct way to punctuate sentence 2?

- A** That is, they take it for granted until, they don't have it right?
- B** That is, they take it for granted until they don't have it, right?
- C** That is, they take it for granted, until they don't have it right?
- D** Correct as is

15. How should sentence 4 be written?

- A** When they did, they can created enormous problems.
- B** When they did, they creates enormous problems.
- C** When they do, they can create enormous problems.
- D** Correct as is

16. How should sentence 6 be written?

- A** Yes it's working all right now.
- B** Yes, it's working, all right now.
- C** Yes it's working, all right now.
- D** Correct as is

17. How should sentence 8 be written?

- A** It was built before we had new clean sources of electricity, such as wind and solar power.
- B** It was building before we have new clean sources of electricity such as wind and solar power.
- C** It was built before we having new clean sources of electricity such as wind and solar power.
- D** Correct as is

18. What is the correct way to write sentence 9?

- A** We must neither update our grid today nor face problems tomorrow.
- B** We must either update our grid today or face problems tomorrow.
- C** We must neither update our grid today or face problems tomorrow.
- D** Correct as is



continued

- 19.** Think about the passage and the poems you have read. Imagine that you are a lamplighter living in the 1800s or a person living in the country in the 1940s when electricity first arrives. Write a narrative telling what you see, what you do, and what happens around you. Use details from the passage and poems to support your narrative. Be sure to use complete sentences and follow the conventions of standard English.

[illegible]