

Student Name _____



MCAAP Maryland Comprehensive Assessment Program

Grade 7
English Language Arts/Literacy
Test Book

Practice Test

Large Print

TEST BOOKLET SECURITY BARCODE

Section 1

Directions:

Today, you will take Section 1 of the Grade 7 English Language Arts/Literacy Practice Test.

Read each passage and question. Then, follow the directions to answer each question. Circle the answer or answers you have chosen in your test book. If you need to change an answer, be sure to erase your first answer completely.

One of the questions may ask you to write a response. Write your response in the space provided in your test book. Only responses written within the space provided will be scored.

If you do not know the answer to a question, you may go on to the next question. If you finish early, you may review your answers and any questions you did not answer in this Section ONLY. Do not go past the stop sign.

Today you will read a passage from *Peak* as well as a passage from *Tower of the Five Orders*. Then you will answer questions about the selections and write a response in which you analyze both texts.

Read the passage from the novel *Peak*. Then answer the questions.

from *Peak*

by Roland Smith

- 1 I was only two-thirds up the wall when the sleet started to freeze onto the black terra-cotta.
- 2 My fingers were numb. My nose was running. I didn't have a free hand to wipe my nose, or enough rope to rappel about five hundred feet to the ground. I had planned everything out so carefully, except for the weather, and now it was uh-oh time.
- 3 A gust of wind tried to peel me off the wall. I dug my fingers into the seam and hugged the terra-cotta until it passed.
- 4 I should have waited until June to make the ascent, but no, moron has to go up in March. Why? Because everything was ready and I have a problem with waiting. I had studied the wall, built all my custom protection, and picked the date. I was ready. And if the date passed I might not try it at all. It doesn't take much to talk yourself out of a stunt like this. That's why there are over six billion people sitting safely inside homes and one . . .
- 5 "Moron!" I shouted.
- 6 Option #1: Finish the climb. Two hundred sixty-four feet up, or about a hundred precarious fingerholds (providing my fingers didn't break off like icicles).
- 7 Option #2: Climb down. A little over five hundred feet, two hundred fifty fingerholds.
- 8 Option #3: Wait for rescue. Scratch that option. No one knew I was on the wall. By morning (providing someone actually looked up and saw me) I would be an icy gargoyle. And if I lived my mom would drop me off the wall herself.
- 9 Up it is, then.
- 10 I timed my moves between vicious blasts of wind, which were becoming more frequent the higher I climbed. The sleet turned to hail, pelting me like a swarm of frozen hornets. But the worst happened about thirty feet from the top, fifteen measly fingerholds away.

- 11 I had stopped to give the lactic acid searing my shoulders and arms a chance to simmer down. I was mouth breathing (partly from exertion, partly from terror), and I told myself I would make the final push as soon as I caught my breath.
- 12 While I waited, a thick mist drifted in around me. The top of the wall disappeared, which was just as well. When you're tired and scared, thirty feet looks about the length of two football fields, and that can be pretty demoralizing. Scaling a wall happens one foothold and one handhold at a time. Thinking beyond that can weaken your resolve, and it's your will that gets you to the top as much as your muscles and climbing skills.
- 13 Finally, I started breathing through my runny nose again. Kind of snorting, really, but I was able to close my mouth every other breath.
- 14 *This is it*, I told myself. *Fifteen more handholds and I've topped it.*
- 15 I reached up for the next seam and encountered a little snag. Well, a big snag really . . .
- 16 My right ear and cheek were frozen to the wall.
- 17 To reach the top you must have resolve, muscles, skill, and . . .
- 18 A FACE!
- 19 Mine was anchored to that wall like a bolt, and a portion of it stayed there when I gathered enough *resolve* to tear it loose. Now I was mad, which was exactly what I needed to finish the climb.
- 20 Cursing with every vertical lunge, I stopped about four feet below the edge, tempted to tag this monster with the blood running down my neck. But instead I took the mountain stencil out of my pack (cheating, I know, but you have to have two free hands to do it freehand), slapped it on the wall, and filled it in with blue spray paint.
- 21 This is when the helicopter came up behind me and nearly blew me off the wall.
- 22 "You are under arrest!" an amplified voice shouted above the deafening rotors.
- 23 I looked down. Most of the mist had been swirled away by the chopper rotors, and for the first time in an hour I could see the busy street eight hundred feet below the skyscraper.
- 24 A black rope dropped down next to me, and two alarmed and angry faces leaned over the edge of the roof.

- 25 "Take the rope!"
- 26 I wasn't about to take the rope four feet away from my goal. I started up.
- 27 "Take the rope!"
- 28 When my head reached the top of the railing they hauled me up and cuffed my wrists behind my back. They were wearing SWAT gear and NYPD baseball caps, and there were a lot of them.
- 29 One of the cops leaned close to my bloody ear. "What were you thinking?" he said, then jerked me to my feet and handed me off to a regular street cop.

Peak by Roland Smith. Copyright 2007 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Reproduced with permission of Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company via Copyright Clearance Center.

1 Part A

What does **demoralizing** mean in paragraph 12 of the passage from *Peak*?

- A** teaching a lesson
- B** taking away courage
- C** requiring patience
- D** helpful for measuring

Part B

Which quotation from paragraph 12 **best** supports the answer to Part A?

- A** "When you're tired and scared . . ."
- B** ". . . the length of two football fields . . ."
- C** "Scaling a wall happens. . . ."
- D** ". . . one foothold and one handhold at a time."

2 How does paragraph 22 of the passage from *Peak* contribute to the structure of the passage?

- A** It makes the reader aware that the narrator is engaged in illegal activity.
- B** It helps the reader understand that the narrator is no longer in danger.
- C** It gives the reader more information about where the action takes place.
- D** It introduces the reader to a new character who creates the conflict.

3 Part A

The setting of the passage from *Peak* is important because it

- A** provides the conflict the narrator faces.
- B** reveals the narrator's hidden motives.
- C** reveals details about the narrator's life.
- D** allows the narrator to use climbing terms.

Part B

Which quotation from the passage **best** supports the answer to Part A?

- A** "I dug my fingers into the seam and hugged the terra-cotta until it passed."
(paragraph 3)
- B** "Because everything was ready and I have a problem with waiting." (paragraph 4)
- C** "And if the date passed I might not try it at all." (paragraph 4)
- D** "A little over five hundred feet, two hundred fifty fingerholds." (paragraph 7)

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Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

from *Tower of the Five Orders*

by Deron R. Hicks

Carbondale, Pennsylvania

Secure-Tite Specialty Storage

Tuesday, April 17

2:05 p.m.

- 1 "Unit number?"
- 2 "Two hundred thirty-five."
- 3 "Name in which the unit is registered?"
- 4 "Reginald Whitmore."
- 5 "Identification, please."
- 6 Whitmore placed his driver's license into the sliding drawer and pushed the drawer back under the inch-thick bulletproof glass. The clerk checked the identification, entered some information into the computer, and returned the license.
- 7 "Please enter your code on the keypad," the clerk said.
- 8 Whitmore punched in his five-digit code. The light on the keypad turned green.
- 9 "Thank you, Mr. Whitmore," the clerk replied as the secure door opened.
- 10 Whitmore picked up his briefcase and stepped through the doorway. He walked to the elevator and pressed the call button. He did not mind the security precautions. To the contrary, that was one of the primary reasons he had selected this particular facility. Security, however, was only one of its aspects that had interested him. The facility served a specialized clientele—antique dealers, art collectors, and anyone else who needed to store delicate items of value under proper conditions. The entire facility was

maintained at a constant temperature of seventy-two degrees and a humidity level of fifty percent. Its fire-suppression system was based on foam, not water. The facility's owners understood that antique tables and ancient oil paintings do not respond well to a dousing of water. The air was recirculated at least twice a day through specialized filters that removed any trace of airborne contaminants that might damage the precious items stored within.

- 11 The elevator pinged and the door opened. Whitmore stepped in and pushed the button for the second floor. The trip took less than five seconds. Once the elevator door opened, Whitmore stepped out, turned right, and headed to unit 235. Upon reaching it, he punched a code into the keypad adjacent to the unit's door.
- 12 There was a slight pause, then . . . *clickclickclick*.
- 13 The door unlocked. Whitmore stepped inside, turned on the light, and shut the door.
- 14 Another short pause, then . . . *clickclickclick*.
- 15 The door was secure once again.
- 16 Whitmore looked around the room. Several pieces of antique furniture were arranged neatly against the walls. One particular piece towered over the rest—an early-eighteenth-century armoire. Heavy and thick, it stood at least eight feet tall and six feet wide. It seemed impossibly deep. Made of chestnut, the wood glowed with a patina that could have been achieved only by centuries of care and use. Whitmore walked over to the armoire and opened wide its large doors.
- 17 He stood back and admired his collection.
- 18 It had taken years to assemble: pages from illuminated manuscripts, old maps, papyrus scrolls, and rare books that had languished for far too long on forgotten shelves. His position allowed him access to some of the most prestigious libraries and collections of ancient books and manuscripts across the globe. Access had been important. Patience, however, had been the true key to building his collection.
- 19 *Don't get greedy*, he had told himself frequently. And he had not.
- 20 He had passed on opportunities to add many, many items to his collection. And his patience had paid off. The opportunities inevitably presented themselves. People were lazy, sloppy, and easily distracted.
- 21 And they trusted him.

- 22 After all these years, no one suspected. Not a single librarian. Not a single curator. Not a single collector.
- 23 No one.
- 24 His acquisition process was decidedly low tech but effective: wait until no one was paying attention, then simply slip the book, manuscript, or map into the hidden compartment in his briefcase. Using this process, he had built an impressive collection. But it had its limits. He would never be a member of the Roxburghe Club. His collection would never rival many of the private collections held across the globe. Put together by kings, industrialists, and tyrants, those collections were symbols of power and wealth—nothing more. His collection would always pale in comparison.
- 25 Whitmore grinned. *Until now.*
- 26 *Now, he thought, I have something that only one other person on the planet has.*
- 27 Whitmore opened his briefcase, pulled out a large aluminum notebook, and placed it on a small table next to the armoire. He opened the notebook to reveal a single document. He took a pair of tweezers from a drawer and carefully lifted the fragile document. He placed it on a piece of green felt on the table.
- 28 *Magnificent.*
- 29 This single page, he knew, would be the crowning jewel of any collection—an actual page from a manuscript in William Shakespeare’s own hand. He relished the thought of all the collectors, libraries, and curators who would give anything—pay anything—to have the document that now lay in front of him.

Tower of the Five Orders by Deron R. Hicks. Copyright 2013 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Reproduced with permission of Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company via Copyright Clearance Center.

4 Part A

In paragraph 10 of the passage from *Tower of the Five Orders*, the word **contrary** means to have feelings that are

- A** negative.
- B** awkward.
- C** opposite.
- D** unhelpful.

Part B

Which quotation from paragraph 10 **best** supports the answer to Part A?

- A** “. . . stepped through the doorway.”
- B** “. . . did not mind the security precautions.”
- C** “. . . he had selected this particular facility.”
- D** “. . . was only one of its aspects . . .”

- 5** How do paragraphs 1 through 9 of the passage from *Tower of the Five Orders* **mainly** contribute to the plot?
- A** They reassure the reader that the facility takes good care of Whitmore’s items.
 - B** They indicate to the reader that Whitmore and the clerk do not know each other.
 - C** They make the reader curious about Whitmore’s identity and purpose for visiting the facility.
 - D** They cause the reader to experience the impatience Whitmore feels over the check-in process.

6 Part A

Based on the passage from *Tower of the Five Orders*, which phrase **best** describes how Whitmore views his own actions?

- A** with pride
- B** with anxiety
- C** with amusement
- D** with guilt

Part B

Which sentence from the passage **best** supports the answer to Part A?

- A** "The entire facility was maintained at a constant temperature of seventy-two degrees and a humidity level of fifty percent." (paragraph 10)
- B** "*Don't get greedy*, he had told himself frequently. And he had not." (paragraph 19)
- C** "His acquisition process was decidedly low tech but effective: wait until no one was paying attention, then simply slip the book, manuscript, or map into the hidden compartment in his briefcase." (paragraph 24)
- D** "Now, he thought, *I have something that only one other person on the planet has.*" (paragraph 26)

7 Part A

Based on the passage from *Tower of the Five Orders*, which **two** factors have led to Whitmore's success in establishing his collection?

- A** He knows many collectors do not understand the true value of their items.
- B** He steals items only when others will not notice.
- C** He has an armoire that is big enough to store many manuscript pages.
- D** He avoids stealing items that are in high demand.
- E** He has a job that requires him to visit important libraries and book collectors.

Part B

Which **two** quotations from the passage **best** support the answer to Part A?

- A** "Heavy and thick, it stood at least eight feet tall and six feet wide." (paragraph 16)
- B** "He stood back and admired his collection." (paragraph 17)
- C** "His position allowed him access to some of the most prestigious libraries and collections of ancient books and manuscripts across the globe." (paragraph 18)
- D** "He had passed on opportunities to add many, many items to his collection." (paragraph 20)
- E** "His collection would never rival many of the private collections held across the globe." (paragraph 24)

Refer to the passage from *Peak* and the passage from *Tower of the Five Orders*. Then answer the questions.

- 8 Which character trait do **both** the narrator in the passage from *Peak* and Reginald Whitmore in the passage from *Tower of the Five Orders* have in common?
- A Both consider themselves smarter than other people.
 - B Both are determined to achieve personal success.
 - C Both are willing to wait for the perfect moment before taking action.
 - D Both want to leave behind evidence of their activities for others to see.

- 9 The main characters in the passages from *Peak* and from *Tower of the Five Orders* are both adventurous in their own ways. Write a narrative that describes a meeting between the two characters where they describe their adventures and their different interpretations of success. Develop your narrative using well-chosen details and narrative techniques. Use details from **both** passages to support the events in your narrative.

9.

9.

Section 1

9.





You have come to the end of Section 1 of the test. Review your answers from Section 1 only.



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Section 2

Directions:

Today, you will take Section 2 of the Grade 7 English Language Arts/Literacy Practice Test.

Read each passage and question. Then, follow the directions to answer each question. Circle the answer or answers you have chosen in your test book. If you need to change an answer, be sure to erase your first answer completely.

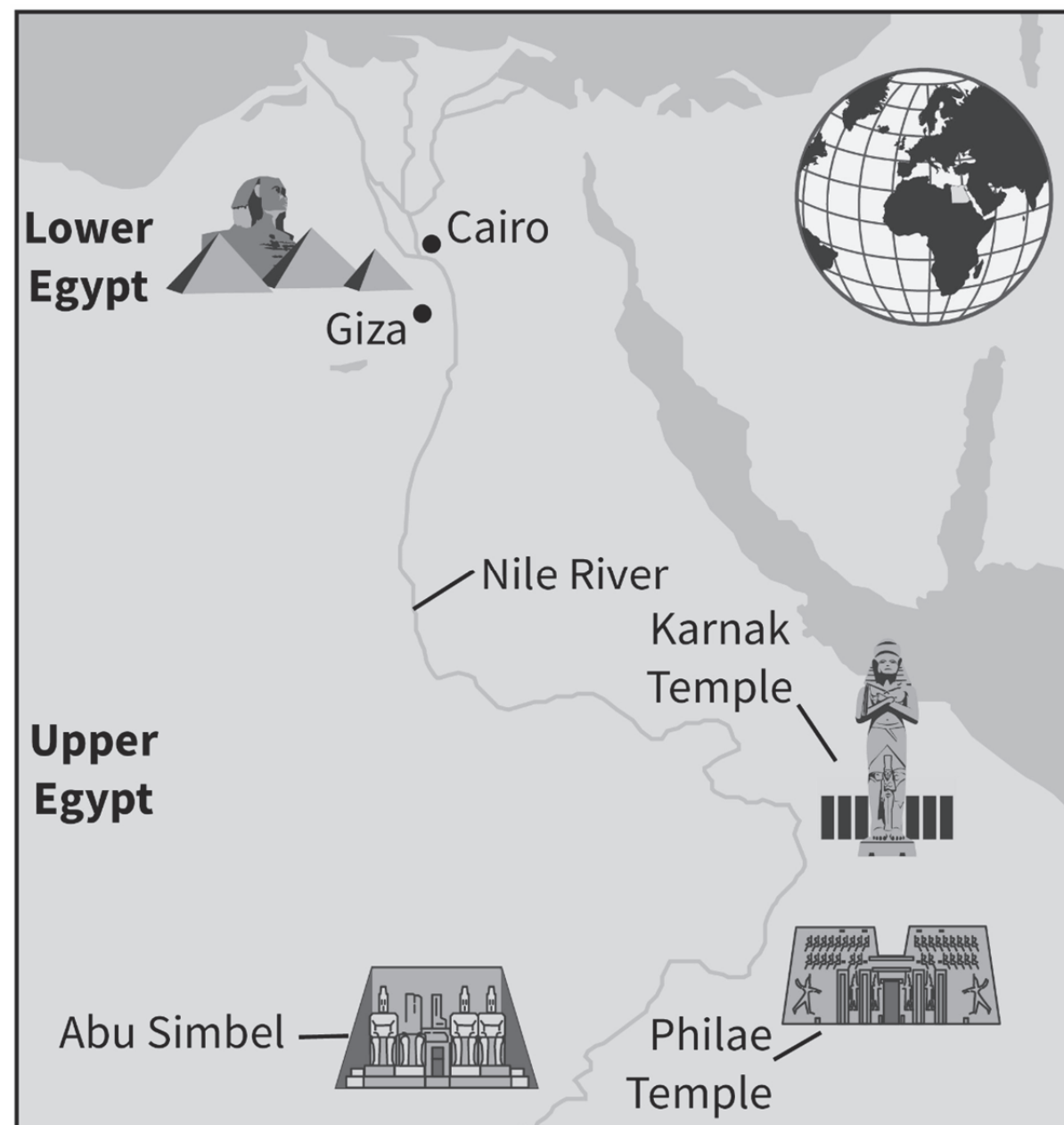
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Read the passages. You will then answer questions about the passages and write a response.

Guardian on the Plateau

by Salima Ikram and Janice Kamrin



- 1 Just outside the city of Cairo lie the pyramids of Giza—three of the best-known monuments in the world. There, too, nestled in a hollow at the foot of the plateau is a huge statue in the form of a strange half-lion, half-human beast. This is the Great Sphinx, guardian of the Giza pyramids. Its head and neck are in the shape of a man wearing a striped headcloth that flares out to the sides and falls over the shoulders, with a pigtail in the back. This type of headcloth is called a *nemes* and was worn only by kings. A rearing cobra, called the *uraeus*, adorns the king's forehead. The ancient Egyptians believed this snake protected the king and was always ready to spit fire and poison at his enemies. The body of the Sphinx is in the shape of a crouching lion, with his tail curled around his right side.

Carved of Living Rock

- 2 The largest statue ever sculpted, the Sphinx is 235 feet long and 66 feet tall. Instead of using separate stone blocks to fashion the gigantic creature, artisans carved it from the living rock of the plateau. The Sphinx is actually limestone that is still attached to

the ground along its belly and legs. It reclines in the middle of a quarry. This quarry was not used just to build the Sphinx. Workers used many of its stones to build the pyramids and some of the temples associated with them.

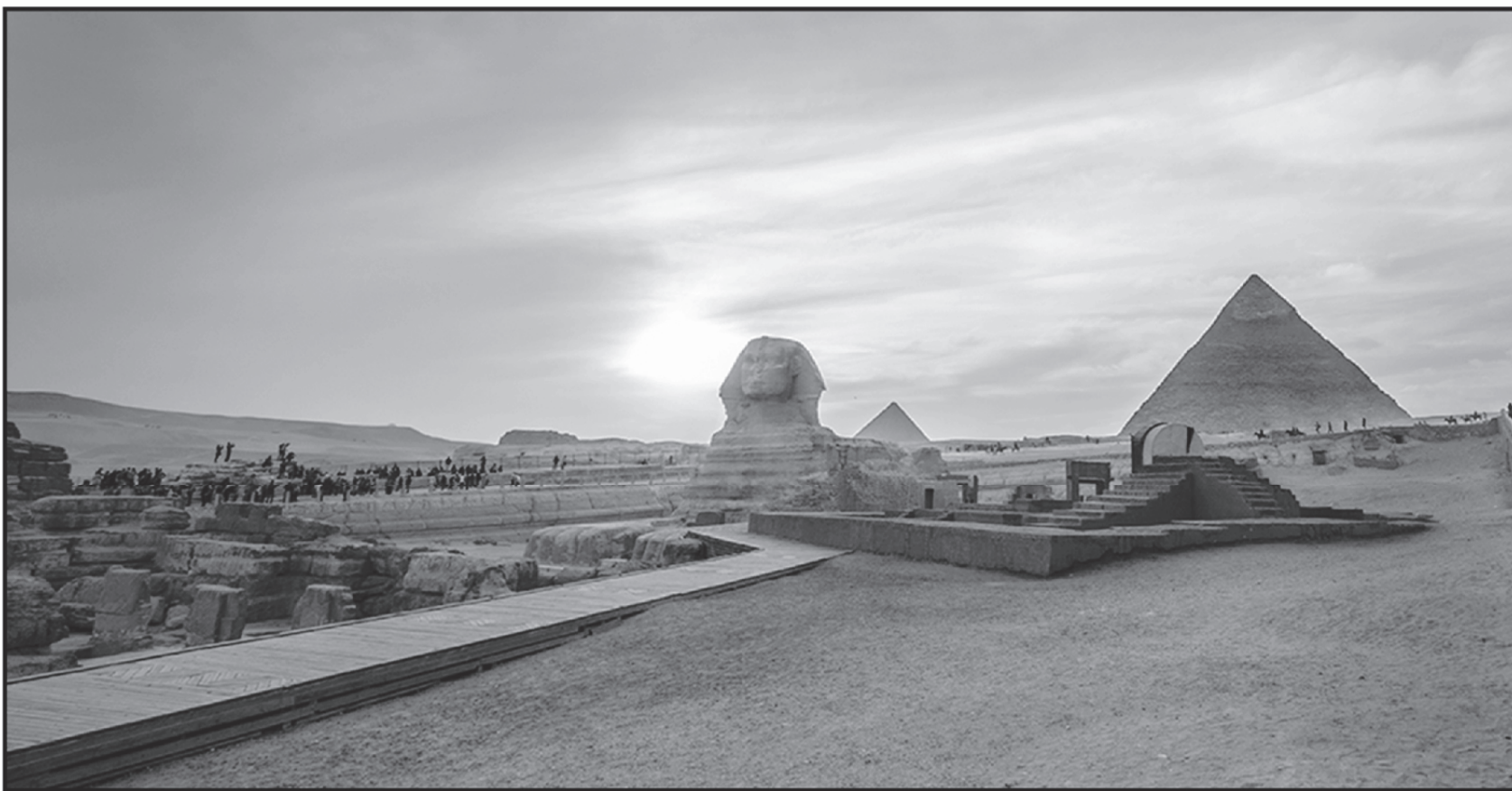
- 3 The Sphinx was carved with very simple tools. Among them were copper chisels and pounders of harder stone such as granite and diorite to knock off bits and pieces of the limestone. To do the final shaping and to smooth the surface, the master artisans used sand and sandstone.

Colors With Meaning

- 4 The entire statue was painted. The stripes of the *nemes* were painted blue and yellow, and bits of red paint can still be seen on the face. Statues and paintings of Egyptian men have reddish-brown skin to show that they spent a lot of time in the sun.
- 5 The body of the Sphinx probably would have been painted golden-yellow, to look like a lion's fur. The red and yellow paint was made of ochers, which are soft, colored minerals found in the deserts of Egypt. The blue was probably made from azurite, a mineral found in the Sinai Peninsula. To paint, Egyptian artists would have used very large brushes that were made of reeds or palm fibers.
- 6 Parts of the body—those made of the softer limestone—started to fall apart in ancient times. Workers repaired the damage with blocks of stone. These repairs, however, have had to be made again and again. The last time was in the 1990s.

A Temple for the Creature

- 7 The structure in front of the Sphinx is called the Sphinx Temple. It has a courtyard with 24 granite pillars, a sacred chamber facing east, and another sacred chamber facing west. The floor was made of Egyptian alabaster, a beautiful creamy stone that came from Middle Egypt. The temple was never completely finished, and some scholars think that it was never actually used.



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The Sphinx Temple stretches out in front of the paws of the Sphinx. Like the Sphinx itself, it was carved out of the limestone plateau and then had more stones attached to it.

- 8 For thousands of years, people have been fascinated by this curious creature. They have wondered about who made it and tried to figure out what it meant. Most archaeologists agree that it was carved in about 2550 B.C. for Khafre, the king who built the middle pyramid on the Giza Plateau. Some, however, suggest that the Sphinx might be Khufu, Khafre's father.
- 9 Whether it was Khufu or Khafre who had the Sphinx carved is not as important as the message the statue was meant to convey. It represented the king as a god, with the wisdom of a human and the power of a lion, the mightiest of all beasts. Sphinxes were also linked to the sun. The Great Sphinx was associated with the god Horemakhet, the god Horus in the Horizon. This was the sun as it rose each morning and set each evening.

- 10 The sun would have been worshipped in the Sphinx Temple, with the rising sun honored in the eastern sanctuary and the setting sun in the western sanctuary. Through its connection with the sun, the Sphinx itself would also have been worshipped in the temple. At the same time, the Sphinx might have represented the king praising his spiritual father, the sun god, for eternity.

"Guardian on the Plateau" by Salima Ikram and Janice Kamrin. Copyright January 2008 by Dig. Reproduced with permissions of Cobblestone Publishing Company via the Copyright Clearance Center.

- 1 In paragraph 10, the word **sanctuary** refers to a place of
- A labor.
 - B wealth.
 - C prayer.
 - D study.
- 2 Which **two** quotations from the passage **best** explain why the Sphinx was built?
- A “This quarry was not used just to build the Sphinx. Workers used many of its stones to build the pyramids and some of the temples associated with them.” (paragraph 2)
 - B “Statues and paintings of Egyptian men have reddish-brown skin to show that they spent a lot of time in the sun.” (paragraph 4)
 - C “The floor was made of Egyptian alabaster, a beautiful creamy stone that came from Middle Egypt. The temple was never completely finished, and some scholars think that it was never actually used.” (paragraph 7)
 - D “Most archaeologists agree that it was carved in about 2550 B.C. for Khafre, the king who built the middle pyramid on the Giza Plateau. Some, however, suggest that the Sphinx might be Khufu, Khafre’s father.” (paragraph 8)
 - E “At the same time, the Sphinx might have represented the king praising his spiritual father, the sun god, for eternity.” (paragraph 10)

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The Great Wall of China



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- 1 The Great Wall of China, perhaps the most recognizable symbol of China and its long and vivid history, was originally conceived by Emperor Qin Shi Huang in the third century B.C. as a means of preventing attacks from barbarian nomads. The best-known and best-preserved section of the Great Wall was built in the 14th through 17th centuries A.D. during the Ming dynasty. Though the Great Wall never effectively prevented invaders from entering China, it came to function as a powerful symbol of the Chinese civilization's enduring strength.

Qin Dynasty Construction

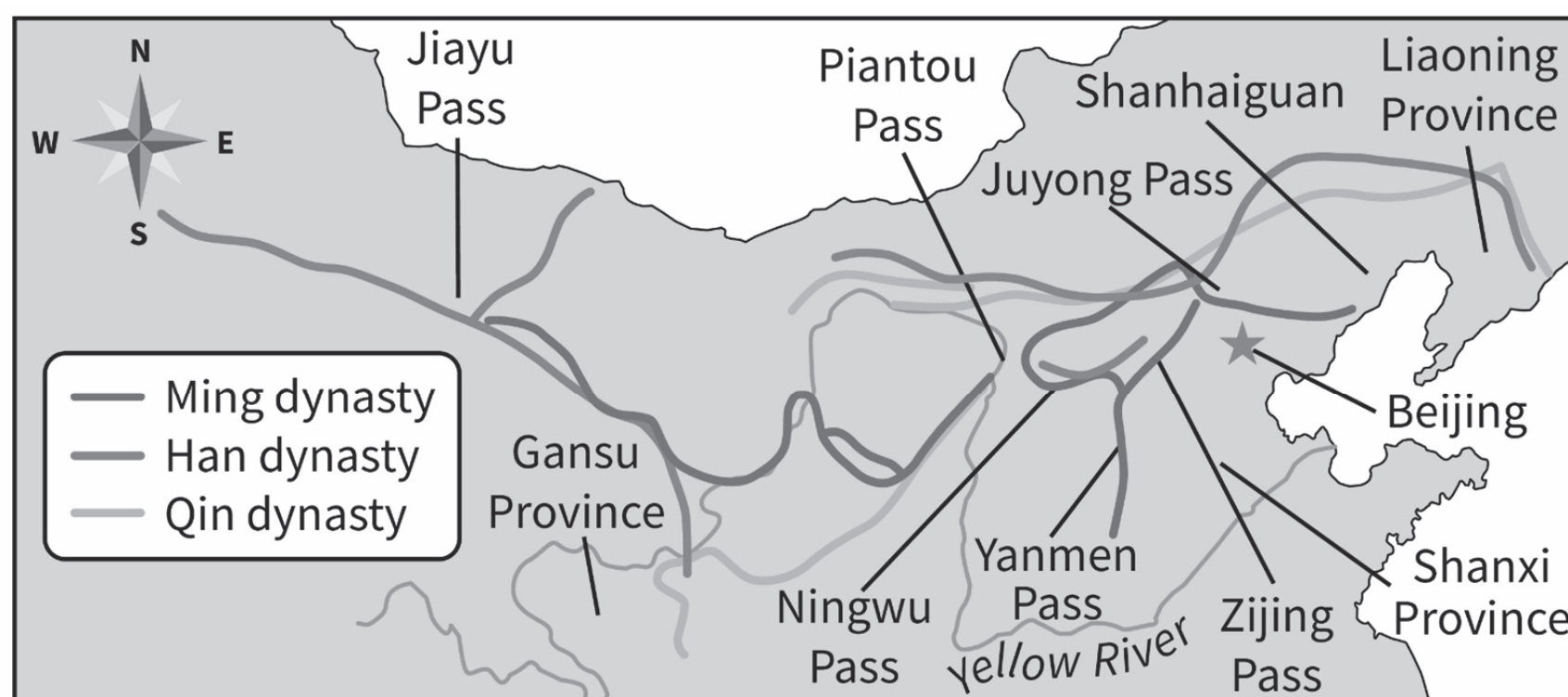
- 2 Though the beginning of the Great Wall of China can be traced to the third century B.C., many of the fortifications¹ date from hundreds of years earlier, when China was divided into a number of individual kingdoms.
- 3 Around 220 B.C., Qin Shi Huang, the Qin Dynasty's first emperor of a unified China, ordered that earlier fortifications between states be removed and a number of existing walls along the northern border be joined into a single system that would extend for more than 10,000 li (a li is about one-third of a mile) and protect China against aggressions from the north.

¹**fortifications** defensive walls

- 4 Construction of the “Wan Li Chang Cheng,” or 10,000-Li-Long Wall, was one of the most ambitious building projects ever undertaken by any civilization. The famous Chinese general Meng Tian directed the project, and was said to have used a massive army of soldiers, convicts and commoners² as workers.
- 5 Made mostly of earth and stone, the wall stretched from the China seaport of Shanhaiguan to Gansu province, more than 3,000 miles west. In some strategic areas, sections of the wall overlapped for maximum security.
- 6 From a base of 15 to 50 feet, the Great Wall rose some 15 to 30 feet high and was topped by ramparts 12 feet or higher; guard towers were distributed at intervals along it.

Wall Building During the Ming Dynasty

- 7 The Great Wall of China as it exists today was constructed mainly during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). The period saw an immense amount of construction in addition to the Great Wall, including bridges, temples and pagodas.
- 8 The construction of the Great Wall as it is known today began around 1474. After an initial phase of expansion, Ming rulers extended the wall from the Yalu River in Liaoning Province to the eastern bank of the Taolai River in Gansu Province, and wended its way from east to west through today’s Liaoning, Hebei, Tianjin, Beijing, Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Ningxia and Gansu.



Sections of the Great Wall of China as constructed by dynasty

²**commoners** ordinary people without ranks or titles

- 9 Starting west of Juyong Pass, the Great Wall was split into south and north lines, respectively named the Inner and Outer Walls. Strategic “passes” (i.e., fortresses) were placed along the wall. The Juyong, Daoma and Zijing passes, closest to Beijing, were named the Three Inner Passes, while the Three Outer Passes, located further west, were Yanmen, Ningwu and Piantou.
- 10 All six passes were heavily garrisoned during the Ming period and considered vital to the defense of the capital.

Significance of the Great Wall of China

- 11 In the mid-17th century, the Manchus from central and southern Manchuria broke through the Great Wall, eventually forcing the fall of the Ming Dynasty and beginning of the Qing Dynasty.
- 12 Between the 18th and 20th centuries, the Great Wall emerged as the most common emblem of China for the Western world. Today, the Great Wall is generally recognized as one of the most impressive architectural feats in human history. In 1987, UNESCO designated the Great Wall a World Heritage site.
- 13 Over the years, roadways have been cut through the wall in various points, and many sections have deteriorated after centuries of neglect. The best-known section of the Great Wall of China—Badaling, located 43 miles (70 km) northwest of Beijing—was rebuilt in the late 1950s, and attracts thousands of national and foreign tourists daily.

Courtesy of A+E Networks

- 3 What is the meaning of the word **strategic** as it is used in paragraph 5?
- A of historic importance
 - B of chosen isolation
 - C of natural design
 - D of defensive advantage
- 4 Which **two** central ideas are **best** supported by details in the passage?
- A The part of the Great Wall in the best condition was built during the Ming dynasty.
 - B The emperor Qin Shi Huang wanted to protect a unified China from northern invaders.
 - C Six passes were heavily guarded by many soldiers to help defend the capital of Beijing.
 - D The Manchus broke through the wall which led to the fall of the Ming dynasty.
 - E The popular Badaling section of the Great Wall was rebuilt nearly seventy years ago.

Refer to the passage “Guardian on the Plateau” and the passage “The Great Wall of China.” Then answer the questions.

5 Part A

Which statement **best** explains an important difference between the Great Sphinx and the Great Wall of China?

- A** The Great Sphinx was built to provide protection, but the Great Wall was not originally meant to protect China from its enemies.
- B** The Great Sphinx was repaired repeatedly after being built, but the Great Wall has never been repaired.
- C** The Great Sphinx was built to have symbolic importance for the Egyptians, but the Great Wall only became symbolic to China centuries after it was built.
- D** The Great Sphinx required stone from all around Egypt, but the Great Wall needed only materials gathered from one province of China.

Part B

Select **two** quotations, one from each passage, that **best** support the answer to Part A.

- A** “The ancient Egyptians believed this snake protected the king and was always ready to spit fire and poison at his enemies.” (“Guardian on the Plateau,” paragraph 1)
- B** “Parts of the body—those made of the softer limestone—started to fall apart in ancient times.” (“Guardian of the Plateau,” paragraph 6)
- C** “It represented the king as a god, with the wisdom of a human and the power of a lion, the mightiest of all beasts.” (“Guardian of the Plateau,” paragraph 9)
- D** “Made mostly of earth and stone, the wall stretched from the China seaport of Shanhaiguan to Gansu province, more than 3,000 miles west.” (“The Great Wall of China,” paragraph 5)
- E** “All six passes were heavily garrisoned during the Ming period and considered vital to the defense of the capital.” (“The Great Wall of China,” paragraph 10)
- F** “Between the 18th and 20th centuries, the Great Wall emerged as the most common emblem of China for the Western world.” (“The Great Wall of China,” paragraph 12)

GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

- 6 You have read “Guardian on the Plateau” and “The Great Wall of China.” Write a response analyzing the purpose for building each of these structures and how the structures are similar or different. Support your response with specific details from **both** passages.

6.

A large rectangular box containing 20 horizontal lines for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the box.

Section 2

6.

Lined writing area consisting of 22 horizontal lines for student response.





You have come to the end of Section 2 of the test. Review your answers from Section 2 only.





7-ELA