> **Use "When the Waters Rise" to answer questions 1-7. Then fill in the answers on your answer document.**

Genre: <u>Non-Fiction</u>　　　Selection: <u>"When the Waters Rise"</u>

8.8A [Sensory Language]

1　The figurative language in paragraph 14 helps the reader understand that—

    A　the boys didn't believe using social media would very helpful

    B　people were worried that their loved ones might be stranded

    C　the boys were committed to the effort to rescue others outside of Texas

    D　news media can bring young people unwanted fame

8.8FIG19D [Inferencing Sensory Language]

2　What does the sensory language in paragraph 16 help the reader understand?

    F　The distance the boys had to travel to help rescue people in need

    G　The difficulty the boys had carrying so many passengers on their boat

    H　The doubts the boys had about being able to complete their mission

    J　The details the boys remember most vividly about that day

8.2A [Root Words/Affixes]

3　Read this information about the origin of the word <u>coordinate</u>.
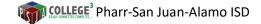
> from Latin *ordo*-, meaning "order", + *nare*, meaning "pertaining to"

Which definition best　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　matches the way the word <u>coordinate</u> is used in paragraph 17?

    A　to put in the same order or rank

    B　articles designed to be used together

    C　to bring into a common action, movement, or condition

    D　without direct human control or supervision

8.2B [Context Clues]

4 Which phrase from paragraph 4 best serves as an antonym context clue for the word <u>sustained</u>?

    F it had grown

    G just four hours later

    H returned to tropical storm status

    J refused to dissipate

8.7 Fig. 19D [Inferencing Elements of Non-fiction]

5 Paragraphs 10 and 11 are mainly a description of—

    A the way the teenagers realized the magnitude of the problem

    B the different people the teenagers rescued on their boat

    C the typical response of teenagers in a devastating situation

    D the different measures the teenagers took to prioritize their rescues

8.3 Fig 19D [Inference Theme]

6 What is the main theme of the selection?

    F People are often distrustful of citizens who try to help in difficult situations.

    G People tend to suffer from trauma and depression after natural disasters.

    H Sometimes people take action to assist others in a time of crisis.

    J Helping others usually leads to feeling unappreciated.

8.7 Fig 19E [Inferencing Summary]

7 What is the best summary of the selection?

A Brothers Liam and Declan, along with two of their classmates helped rescue people in Houston after hurricane Harvey, a devastating tropical storm, created severe flooding. The boys rode their father's fishing boat through their community helping dozens of people who were flooded out of their homes and vehicles.

B Hurricane Harvey was one of the most damaging hurricanes on record. It brought a devastating amount of rain, forcing thousands of people from their homes and causing nearly $200 billion worth of damage. In a time of need, four courageous teenagers proved that a little act of generosity could go a long way.

C After hurricane Harvey made landfall in Texas, its wind speeds of over 130 miles per hour caused an extensive amount of damage. However, the destruction did not compare to the devastation the massive amount of rainfall caused. Intense flooding caused tens of thousands of people to be displaced from their homes. In the wake of destruction, people in the community came together to help those in need.

D In the aftermath of hurricane Harvey, brothers Liam and Declan, along with two friends came up with an idea to help rescue people from danger. They rode their father's boat in search for people who were flooded out of their homes. In one instance, they rescued two city workers who had been clinging to tree branches for hours.