1. Which of these statements from the 1998 Teenage Eating Study by Channel One Network, N.Y. could be added to the information on page 120?

A. About one-quarter of the nation’s 23 million teenagers eat three or less meals daily.
B. After school, a typical teenager spends $1.25 on snacks.
C. Lunch is the meal most likely to be eaten away from home.
D. Teens spend $13 billion annually for fast food.

LA.910.6.2.2
The correct answer is C. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because they represent plausible but incorrect distractors based on the text.

The section of the article on page 120 is about the eating habits of adolescents. The section begins with the sentence, “In our research, we have observed that young people who eat alone or with their friends have the poorest diets.” Option A is incorrect because the number of meals eaten by the nation’s teens is not a fact that would fall under the heading “Family Meals and Diet.” Option B is incorrect because the amount of money spent on snacks does not fall under the heading “Family Meals and Diet.” Option C is correct because the section “Family Meals and Diet” is addressing the topic of teens’ eating habits. This sentence addresses the fact that adolescents who eat alone or with friends have the poorest diets. The fact that lunch is most often eaten away from home relates to the sentence, “Eating together more often was linked to better eating habits.” Option D is incorrect because the amount of money spent on fast food annually does not fall under the heading “Family Meals and Diet.”

2. Read the excerpt from the research report.

Family meals are more common among younger children than adolescents. …It (eating at home) dropped to 42% for 17- to 19-year olds.

According to the research report teens do not eat meals at home for many reasons EXCEPT

F. They have a busy schedule of afterschool school-related activities of sports or other extracurricular events.
G. They can drive and they like to socialize, and fast food restaurants are fun places to be with friends.
H. They have afterschool jobs and cannot be home at dinner time.
I. They want to play computer games for hours in a row without taking time out for a break.

LA.910.6.2.2
The correct answer is I. Options F, G, and H are incorrect because they represent incorrect synthesis of information.
Three options will include reasons why teens do not eat meals at home. Students are asked to find the one option that isn’t a reason why teens wouldn’t eat a meal at home. The answer may seem to be a logical reason not to join a meal at home; however, it is not a reason stated in the research report. Option F is incorrect because as the reader learns on page 116, “Many people relay on fast food. …and over-scheduled teenagers on their way home from school buy meals that are cheap, fast, and filling.” Option F is a reason why teens do not eat meals at home. Option G is incorrect because as the reader learns of page 118, “Studies of human societies clearly show that meals help people feel connected to one another.” and teens like to eat with other teens to feel connected. Fast food is convenient and cheap. Option G is a reason why teens do not eat meals at home. Option H is incorrect because as the reader learns on page 119, “lack of time” is a reason why teens do not eat meals at home. Option I is correct because although this may be true for some teens, the research report does not mention teens playing computer games.

3. According to the research report, which statement is NOT true about family meals?

A. A family meal is an opportunity to calmly talk together while eating nutritious food.
B. A family meal should take a lot of time and effort to prepare.
C. A family meal can be take-out or home-cooked.
D. A family meal is when all family members eat together, regardless of the time or day.

LA.910.1.7.3
The correct answer is B. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because they represent incorrect interpretations of the main idea.

Option A is incorrect because the ideal family meal might include calm conversation over a nutritious meal, as the reader learns on page 119, it is true that some teens do not enjoy family meals because of “arguing and fighting at the dinner table.” Option B is correct because although some family meals may take a lot of time to prepare, the research report does not address the time and effort to prepare a family meal. Option C is incorrect because as the reader learns in the caption on page 122, “Family meals can be home-cooked or take-out food.” Option D is incorrect because as the reader learns on page 119, “… 98% of the parents said that it was important to eat at least one meal together each day. Sixty-four percent of the adolescents in the study agreed with their parents.”

4. Which statement best expresses the main idea of page 121?

F. Adolescents who eat meals at home are likely to be more successful in school and in life.
G. Adolescents want to be independent and are too busy to eat meals at home.
H. Although nutritionists say breakfast is the most important meal, most teens skip eating breakfast.
I. Family meals are more common among younger children that among teenagers.

LA.910.1.7.3
The correct answer is F. Options G, H, and I are incorrect because they represent incorrect interpretations of the main idea.
Page 121 is a section entitled “Family Meals and Teen Behavior.” Option F is correct because as the reader learns in the first paragraph on page 121, “Research has shown that young people are most likely to avoid problem behavior…the more their parents are involved in their lives. Teens who are closer to their parents are more likely to be successful at school. They also have higher educational goals.” Later on this page, the discussion focuses on teens eating dinner with their families. Option G is incorrect because the section “Family Meals and Teen Behavior” on page 121 does not discuss the reasons why teens may not eat meals at home. Option H is incorrect because this section mainly addresses family dinners, not breakfast. Option I is incorrect because this topic is discussed on page 118 in the section titled “Eating Together.”

5. Which statement from the research report is best supported by the graph on page 118?

A. “In every human society, people share food.”
B. “Family meals are more common among younger children than adolescents.”
C. “In fact, it seems that the family meal is becoming less important in our lives.”
D. “In one study of 9- to 14-year-olds, 43% of the adolescents reported eating dinner with their families most days.”

LA.910.2.2.1
The correct answer is B. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because they represent incorrect analysis and interpretation of text features.

Option A is incorrect because although this statement is the first sentence on page 118, it is not the subject of the graph. Option B is correct because this sentence which begins the final paragraph on page 118 is the topic of the graph which is titled “Teens Who Eat Five or More Dinners with a Parent” and shows the results by age grouping. Option C is incorrect because this sentence which is the final sentence in the second paragraph on page 118 is not the topic of the graph. Option D is incorrect because this sentence which is the first sentence in the fourth paragraph is not directly supported in the graph. Note that the graph uses the age grouping of 12- to 14-year-olds while the study which is the subject of this sentence used the age grouping of 9- to 14-year-olds.
6. From Amy Tan’s perspective as an adult, what was the lesson she learned from the “Fish
Creeks” Christmas Eve dinner?

F. How you dress and what you want to be does not mean that you should abandon your
heritage.
G. To Americans, the Chinese custom of burping to show satisfaction with the meal seems
strange.
H. Having company as guests on Christmas Eve makes the mealtime even more special.
I. A child will feel very special if his/her mother makes all their favorite foods in one
memorable meal.

LA.910.1.7.2
The correct answer is F. Options G, H, and I are incorrect because they represent incorrect interpretations
of the author’s purpose or perspective.

Option F is correct because Amy’s mother told her that although on the outside she wanted to
appear to be an American, inside she should remain Chinese, and that her only shame was to be
ashamed of being Chinese. Option G is incorrect because although she was embarrassed as a
child with the Chinese custom of burping to show gratitude for the meal, this was not the lesson
she learned from the Christmas Eve meal. Option H is incorrect because although it may be true
that having company makes a meal more special, this was not the lesson she learned. Option I is
incorrect because although her mother made all of Amy’s favorite foods for the dinner, it was not
the lesson she learned.

7. What was the author’s purpose in writing this anecdote?

A. to tell the reader to appreciate his/her culture and honor its uniqueness
B. to entertain the reader with a true story from when she was a child
C. to show how Chinese family meals allow family members to talk together as they pass the
food to each other
D. to describe how different nutritious foods are prepared by Chinese cooks

LA.910.1.7.2
The correct answer is A. Options B, C, and D are incorrect because they represent incorrect interpretations of the author’s purpose or perspective.

Option A is correct because the message of the anecdote is told by Amy’s mother on page 127
which is to appreciate one’s heritage and accept and honor its uniqueness. Option B is incorrect
because although she does entertain the reader, there is a message behind the anecdote. Option
C is incorrect because as the reader learns on pages 126 and 127, food is not passed, instead her
Chinese relatives reached across the table to retrieve food. Option D is incorrect because
although Amy’s mother prepared many dishes mentioned in the anecdote, the reader does not learn how the food was prepared because the methods of food preparation were not the purpose of the anecdote.

8. Read the sentence from the anecdote.

_It wasn’t until many years later—long after I had gotten over my crush on Robert—that I was able to appreciate fully her lesson and the true purpose behind our particular menu._

Which word is the most similar in meaning to _appreciate_?

F. criticize  
G. neglect  
H. acknowledge  
I. disregard

**LA.910.1.6.8**
The correct answer is H. Options F, G, and I are incorrect because they represent meanings opposite (antonyms) to the word being assessed.

The sentence is found on page 128. Definitions are from wordwizard.scholastic.com which defines _appreciate_ as _to understand and accept the worth of; value_. **Option F** is incorrect because _criticize_ means _to judge what is good or bad in_ which does not mean the same as the word being assessed. **Option G** is incorrect because _neglect_ means _to pay too little or no attention to_ and does not mean the same as the word being assessed. **Option H** is correct because _acknowledge_ means _to show thanks for_ and is most similar to the word being assessed. **Option I** is incorrect because _disregard_ means _to pay no attention to; ignore_ which does not mean the same as the word being assessed.

9. Which statement is true about the differences between the illustrations in “Do Family Meals Matter?” and those in “Fish Cheeks?”

A. The illustrations in “Do Family Meals Matter?” have captions or titles while the illustrations in “Fish Cheeks” have labels to identify the food items shown.  
B. “Do Family Meals Matter?” contains only graphs and numbers while “Fish Cheeks” contains some pictures of Chinese people and their food.  
C. “Do Family Meals Matter?” shows pictures of teenagers while “Fish Cheeks” begins with a picture of the author as an adult.  
D. All illustrations in “Do Family Meals Matter?” show people eating while some illustrations in “Fish Cheeks” show food.

**LA.910.1.7.7**
The correct answer is A. Options B, C, and D are incorrect because they represent incorrect correct comparisons.
Option A is correct because the illustrations from “Do Family Meals Matter?” on pages 119, 120, and 122 have captions while the illustrations in “Fish Cheeks” on pages 126 and 127 have labels identifying the food items. Option B is incorrect because “Do Family Meals Matter?” does not contain only graphs and numbers. There are graphs on pages 118 and 121; however, in addition, there are also illustrations. “Fish Cheeks” does not have any pictures of Chinese people except for the picture of Amy Tan on page 125. Option C is incorrect because the pictures in “Do Family Meals Matter?” contain both teens and adults while “Fish Cheeks” begins with a picture of an adult Amy Tan. Option D is incorrect because not all illustrations in “Do Family Meals Matter” show people eating. There are two graphs and the picture on the left on page 119 shows a teenager using his telephone and not eating. All illustrations in “Fish Cheeks” show food with the exception of the first illustration which is a picture of an adult Amy Tan.

10. Read the sentence from the anecdote.

Tofu, which looked like stacked wedges of rubbery white sponges.

What literary device does the author use in this sentence?

F. pun, by referring to sponges piled like a stack
G. metaphor, by noting that tofu looked like rubbery sponges
H. hyperbole, by saying that the tofu looked like rubber
I. simile, by saying the tofu was cut to look like a wedge

LA.910.2.1.7
The correct answer is G. Options F, H, and I are incorrect because they represent incorrect inaccurate interpretations of descriptive language or figurative language.

Option F is incorrect because there is no pun in the sentence. Pun is an expression, used for emphasis or humor, in which two distinct meanings are suggested by one word or by two similar-sounding words (page 761, Literary Terms). Option G is correct because there is a metaphor in the sentence. Metaphor is a type of figurative language that compares two unlike things by saying that one thing is like the other thing (page 759, Literary Terms). Option H is incorrect because there is no hyperbole in the sentence. Hyperbole is figurative language that exaggerates, often to the point of being funny, to emphasize something (page 758, Literary Terms). Option I is incorrect because there is not a simile in the sentence. Simile is as a type of figurative language that compares two unlike things by using a word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems (page 762, Literary Terms).