Steck-Vaughn Adult Education

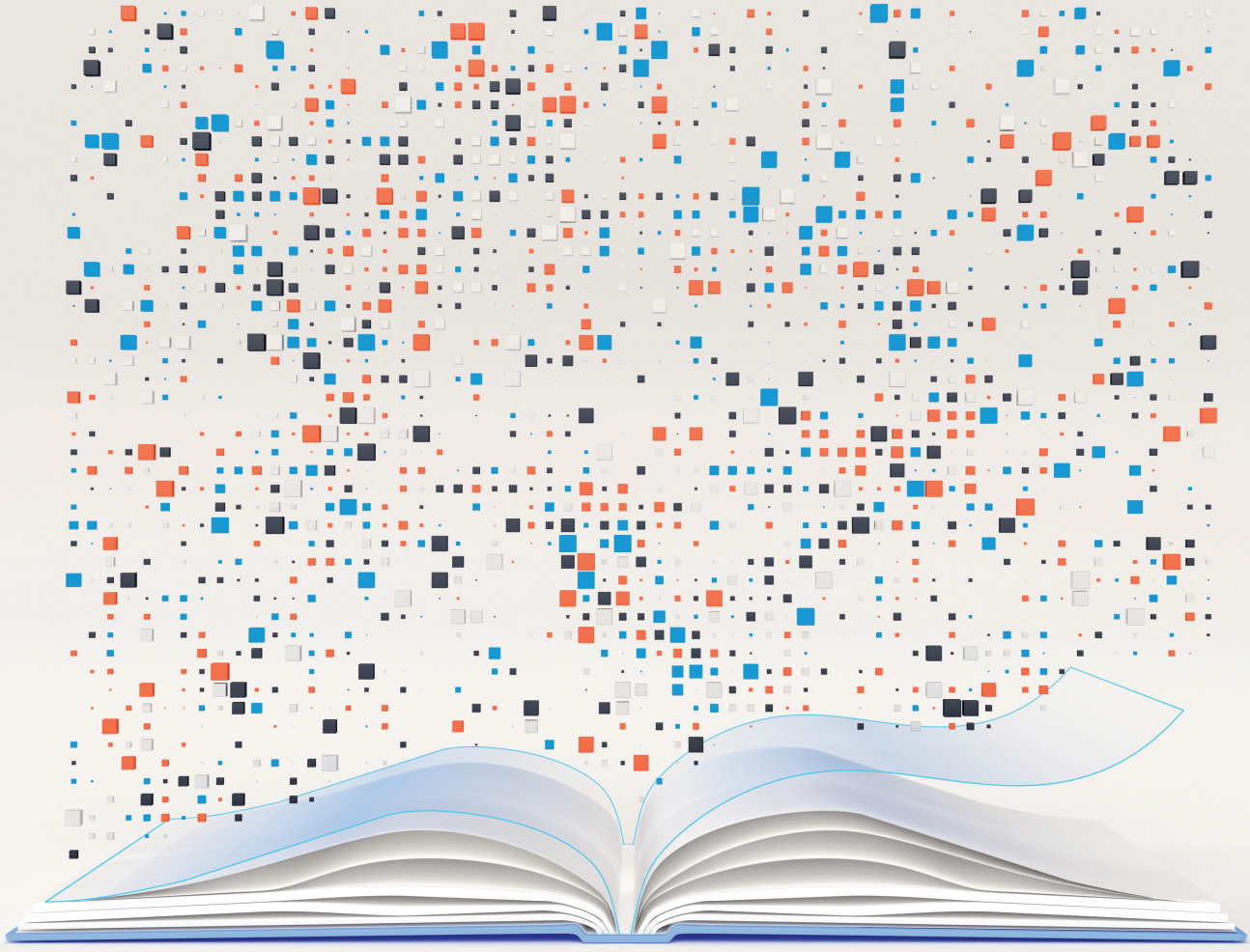
Aztec Paxen Publishing

Reading

Level D

Sampler

A Tutor™ for CASAS Reading GOALS 2 Workbook



- Companion workbook to *A Tutor™ for CASAS Reading GOALS 2 Student Edition*
- Additional practice items aligned to CASAS Reading GOALS 2 and CCRS

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About CASAS Reading GOALS 2

The CASAS Reading GOALS 2 tests measure vocabulary skills and reading comprehension skills. The reading passages are relevant to adult lives and reflect real-world and work-related themes. Passages may include forms, charts, tables, graphs, texts, signs, ads, labels, and diagrams that address real-life or workplace topics. Test items are multiple-choice with four answer options. Reading passages may have multiple items.

The CASAS Reading GOALS 2 tests align with the College and Career Readiness (CCR) Reading Standards for Adult Education and the CASAS Competencies.

CASAS Reading GOALS Level D Blueprint

Level D Content Areas	Percentage of Coverage	CCR Standard
Vocabulary	26%	RI 4
Details	15%	RI 1 RI 9
Main Idea	20%	RI 2 RI 6
Inference	15%	RI 1
Point of View and Supporting Evidence	24%	RI 6 RI 8

CCR Standard Reading Strand Key

RI 1: Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.

RI 2: Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.

RI 4: Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.

RI 6: Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.

RI 8: Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.

RI 9: Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.

Using *A Tutor™ for CASAS Reading Goals 2 Workbook*

A Tutor™ for CASAS Reading GOALS 2 Level D: Workbook is designed to be used hand-in-hand with the *A Tutor™ for CASAS Reading GOALS 2 Level D: Student Edition.* The student editions include instruction and practice for the College and Career Readiness (CCR) Standards assessed on the CASAS Reading GOALS 2 tests.

Practice Sets

A Tutor™ for CASAS Reading GOALS 2 Level D: Workbook includes practice sets for each lesson in *A Tutor™ for CASAS Reading GOALS 2 Level D: Student Edition.* Each practice set provides additional items similar to those found on the CASAS Reading GOALS 2 Level D.

- Use the practice sets after completing the corresponding student edition lesson if you feel you need additional practice.
- Use the practice sets after completing the unit reviews in the student edition for areas that need review and improvement.

Unit Reviews

A Tutor™ for CASAS Reading GOALS 2 Level D: Workbook unit reviews allow you to check your understanding of the skills presented in each unit. Use the corresponding Unit Review Analysis Charts on pages 67–71 to identify strengths and weaknesses. These charts will help you determine if you need to go back to any of the lessons before continuing.

Answers and Explanations

A Tutor™ for CASAS Reading GOALS 2: Level D: Workbook includes explanations for the correct answers to all items. After completing a practice set or unit review, check your answers on pages 60–66. For each item answered incorrectly, read the provided explanation to help you rework the item to obtain the correct answer.

Test-Taking Tips

- Read the directions very carefully. even if you think you know the correct answer.
- Answer all of the questions. If you cannot find the right answer, rule out the answers that you know are wrong. Then try to figure out the right answer. If you still do not know, make your best guess.
- If you cannot figure out the answer on the paper-and-pencil test, put a light mark by the question number on the answer sheet and come back to it later. Erase your marks before you finish. If you cannot figure out the answer on the online test, flag the item for review.
- Do not change an answer unless you are sure your first answer is wrong. Usually, your first idea is the correct answer.
- If you get nervous, stop for a while. Take a few breaths and relax. Then start working again.

Unit 1 Understanding Vocabulary

Practice 1 Context Clues

6.RI.4

Read the article. Then answer the questions.

If you live in the United States, you have probably heard about winter weather warnings, but do you know the differences between storm warnings, watches, and advisories?

Local offices of the National Weather Service issue weather-related warnings, watches, and advisories when necessary. Each office is familiar with the local area and will issue warnings, watches, or advisories based on local criteria or conditions. For example, the amount of snow that triggers a "Winter Storm Warning" in locations in the Northern Plains is typically much higher than the amount of snow needed to trigger a "Winter Storm Warning" in areas of the Southeast.

A winter weather advisory means that some wintery weather is expected. People living in areas under an advisory should exercise caution. Light amounts of snow, sleet, or wintery precipitation will probably occur. Patchy blowing snow and wintery precipitation will cause slippery conditions and could affect travel. Travelers should allow more time than usual to get where they are going. It is important to watch for slippery sidewalks when walking and watch for ice- and snow-covered roads when driving.

A winter storm watch means that snow, sleet, or ice is possible. The National Weather Service issues a winter storm watch when it feels a winter storm is probable. Under a winter storm watch, a winter storm could produce heavy snow, sleet, or freezing rain and could cause significant travel impacts.

A winter storm warning means that snow, sleet, or ice is expected. People living in areas under a warning should take action because the potential for a winter storm is high. A winter storm warning means the storm will produce heavy snow, sleet, and/or freezing rain and will cause significant travel impacts.

- Warning = take action, a winter storm is expected
- Watch = be prepared, a winter storm is probable
- Advisory = be aware, light wintery weather is expected

The next time you hear a weather report about a winter storm, listen for the terms *warning, watch,* or *advisory.* The term the reporter uses will help you determine whether a storm is probable or expected. The term will also help you decide whether you need to get prepared or to take action.

1 Read the sentence.

Each office is familiar with the local area and will issue warnings, watches, or advisories based on local criteria or conditions.

What word or words help you understand the meaning of the word criteria?

A. "local area"

B. "will issue"

C. "conditions"

D. "familiar"

2 Read the sentence.

People living in areas under an advisory should exercise caution.

Which of these *best* explains the meaning of the phrase exercise caution?

A. be careful and aware

B. warn others of danger

C. practice emergency drills

D. limit physical activity

3 Read the sentence.

Light amounts of snow, sleet, or wintery precipitation will probably occur.

What word or words help you understand the meaning of the word precipitation?

A. "light"

B. "snow, sleet"

C. "amounts"

D. "will probably occur"

4 Read the sentence.

The National Weather Service issues a winter storm watch when it feels a winter storm is probable.

What does the word probable mean in the sentence?

A. observe

B. likely

C. impossible

D. problem

5 Read the sentence.

A winter storm warning means the storm will produce heavy snow, sleet, and/or freezing rain and will cause significant travel impacts.

What does the word produce mean in the sentence?

A. harvest

B. product

C. construct

D. create

6 Read the sentence.

A winter storm warning means the storm will produce heavy snow, sleet, and/or freezing rain and will cause significant travel impacts.

What does the word significant mean in the sentence?

A. small

B. major

C. minor

D. planned

Read the document. Then answer the questions.

Apartment Lease

This lease is in effect for one year from the date indicated on this lease. Tenant is responsible for payment of rent for the entire year and may not sublet to a third party. If Tenant must leave prior to the end of the lease period, Landlord must receive two months' notification.

Rent is due the first of every month and no later than the fifth day of the month. If the fifth day is a weekend or holiday, rent is due the following business day. Tenant is responsible for all utility payments including gas, electricity, and phone. Tenant is not responsible for shoveling snow or any work needed on the exterior of the building.

SECURITY DEPOSIT: Tenant shall pay to Landlord a security deposit of one month's rent to be held and disbursed for Tenant damages to the Premises or other defaults under this Agreement (if any) as provided by law. The security deposit will be deposited into an escrow account until the final day of the lease.

ACCESS BY LANDLORD TO PREMISES: Subject to Tenant's consent (which shall not be unreasonably withheld), Landlord has the right to enter the Premises to make inspections or provide necessary services. Landlord does not assume liability for the care of the Premises. In the case of an emergency, Landlord may enter without Tenant's consent. During the last three months of this lease, Landlord may show the Premises to prospective tenants but may not make more than three appointments in any twenty-four-hour period, or a total of six appointments per week.

7 Read the sentence.

Tenant is responsible for payment of rent for the entire year and may not sublet to a third party.

Which word or words help you understand the meaning of the word sublet?

A. "for the entire year"

B. "responsible for payment"

C. "to a third party"

D. "two months' notification"

8 Read the sentence.

Tenant shall pay to Landlord a security deposit of one month's rent to be held and disbursed for Tenant damages to the Premises or other defaults under this Agreement (if any) as provided by law.

What does the word disburse mean in the sentence?

A. to pay out money

B. to charge more money

C. to deposit money

D. to secure money

9 Read the sentence.

The security deposit will be deposited into an escrow account until the final day of the lease.

Which word or words helps you understand the meaning of escrow?

A. "Tenant shall pay"

B. "one month's rent to be held"

C. "provided by law"

D. "final day of the lease"

10 Read the sentence.

During the last three months of this lease, Landlord may show the Premises to prospective tenants but may not make more than three appointments in any twenty-four-hour period, or a total of six appointments per week.

What does the word prospective mean in the sentence?

A. a person who was formerly a landlord

B. a person who was formerly a tenant

C. a person who is likely to become a landlord

D. a person who is likely to become a tenant

Read the document. Then answer the questions.

Pet Insurance

Policy Schedule

This document details your selected coverage, the amount of your maximum benefit, the policyholder and pet(s) insured, the premium payable, and the start date. The period of insurance is 12 months from the policy start date. Should you decide to cancel the policy within that period, we will refund in full any unused portion of the premium (less any fees) you have paid if you have not made a claim during that time.

General Conditions of Coverage

The policy covers the cost of veterinarian fees for treatment your pet receives during the period of insurance. The policy covers fees for illness, injury, or accident. The maximum benefit for any one event will be shown on your policy. The insurer will not pay more than the maximum benefit for any one event. The maximum benefit in aggregate for one period of insurance will be shown on your policy. If the total sum of claims in one period exceeds the maximum benefit for one period, the insurer will not pay for additional claims in that period, even if the claim is below the maximum for one event.

For each claim, you must pay any uncovered charges. Uncovered charges are listed on your policy.

The coverage excludes preexisting conditions. A preexisting condition is any condition your pet suffered from or showed symptoms of before the policy was started or within 14 days of the inception date. It is important to remember that a condition is considered preexisting regardless of whether or not it has been diagnosed. All that matters is when any of its symptoms first appeared.

11 Read the sentence.

This document details your selected coverage, the amount of your maximum benefit, the policyholder and pet(s) insured, the premium payable, and the start date.

What does the word premium mean in the sentence?

A. the type of insurance policy
B. the maximum benefits covered by the insurance
C. the amount of money you pay for the insurance
D. the best insurance you can by

12 Read the sentence.

The maximum benefit in aggregate for one period of insurance will be shown on your policy.

Which word or words in the paragraph help you understand the meaning of the word aggregate?

A. "for any one event"
B. "total sum of claims"
C. "on your policy"
D. "more than the maximum"

13 Read the sentence.

The coverage excludes preexisting conditions.

What does the word excludes mean in the sentence?

A. to leave something out
B. to cover completely
C. to move to another place
D. to explain a condition

14 Read the sentence.

A preexisting condition is any condition your pet suffered from or showed symptoms of before the policy was started or within 14 days of the inception date.

Which word or words help you understand the meaning of the word inception?

A. "before the policy was started"
B. "important to remember"
C. "it has been diagnosed"
D. "symptoms first appear"

Practice 5 Determine Main Idea and Summarize

6.RI.2

Read the article. Then answer the questions.

1 When it comes to watching sports, football reigns supreme in the United States. However, when it comes to number of participants, football takes a back seat to fitness sports. Fitness sports include activities such as walking, running, and weightlifting. The most popular option is walking. About 60 percent of American adults walk for fun and exercise. It is most common in the West and Northeast; however, the number of recreational walkers in the South is on the rise.

2 There are numerous articles on the health benefits of walking. Medical experts say to get the most health benefits from walking you should walk at least two and a half hours a week. Individual walks should last at least ten minutes. A brisk pace will result in the walker breathing harder, which leads to healthier heart and blood vessels. The benefits of following this advice include achieving and maintaining a healthy weight and lowering your risk of heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, depression, and even some cancers.

3 Walking has become so popular that many city and community planners are now designing areas with walking paths. Studies show only about half the walkers in the United States walk the recommended amount of time each week. Access to safe and convenient places to walk encourages people to increase their walking time and encourages more people to participate in this fitness sport. Cities and communities are responding to this need for safe walking paths.

4 Walking has also become big business. Most Americans have at least one or two pairs of walking sneakers in their closet. Tracking the steps or miles walked has become a popular by-product of the sport. Electronic pedometers and distance tracking phone apps provide walkers with a record of how far they have gone, as well as a comparison to past achievements. Many millions of dollars are spent each year on fitness apparel and electronics related to walking.

5 Walking also has the benefit of being able to be completed on an individual basis or with a group. A solitary walk provides walkers with a chance to clear their minds and to recharge their batteries. Many walkers form walking groups with friends and neighbors. Not only do these groups provide social interaction for the participants, but members also encourage each other to extend their distance or increase their pace. Individuals should choose whichever method helps them to meet the recommended walking time and pace standards each week.

1 What is the main idea of paragraph 1?

A. Football is the most popular sport.

B. Running is a fitness sport.

C. More Americans participate in walking than any other sport.

D. Walking for exercise is increasing in the South.

2 What is the main idea of paragraph 2?

A. Many people write about walking.

B. Walking has many health benefits.

C. You should walk at least two and a half hours a week.

D. You should always walk at a brisk pace.

3 What is the main idea of paragraph 3?

A. Many cities and communities are designing areas with walking paths.

B. People are not getting enough walking in each week.

C. Many areas don't have safe places to walk.

D. City planners have to meet the needs of citizens.

4 What is the main idea of paragraph 4?

A. Walking has become a big business.

B. Most people own walking sneakers.

C. Distance trackers are popular with walkers.

D. There are phone apps that compare your daily progress.

5 What is the main idea of paragraph 5?

A. Walking alone can help you in many ways.

B. Never walk with strangers.

C. Encourage your fellow walkers.

D. Walking can be done in a group or individually.

6 Which of these *best* summarizes the article?

A. People like to watch football, but they take part in fitness sports. Fitness sports include running, walking, and weightlifting.

B. Walking is good for your physical and emotional health. Medical experts recommend walking at least two and a half hours a week.

C. Walking is more popular in some parts of the country than others. It is most popular in the West and Northeast, but is increasing in popularity in the South.

D. More Americans participate in walking than any other sport. Walking has many health benefits, supports the economy, and can be done individually or in groups.

Read the article. Then answer the questions.

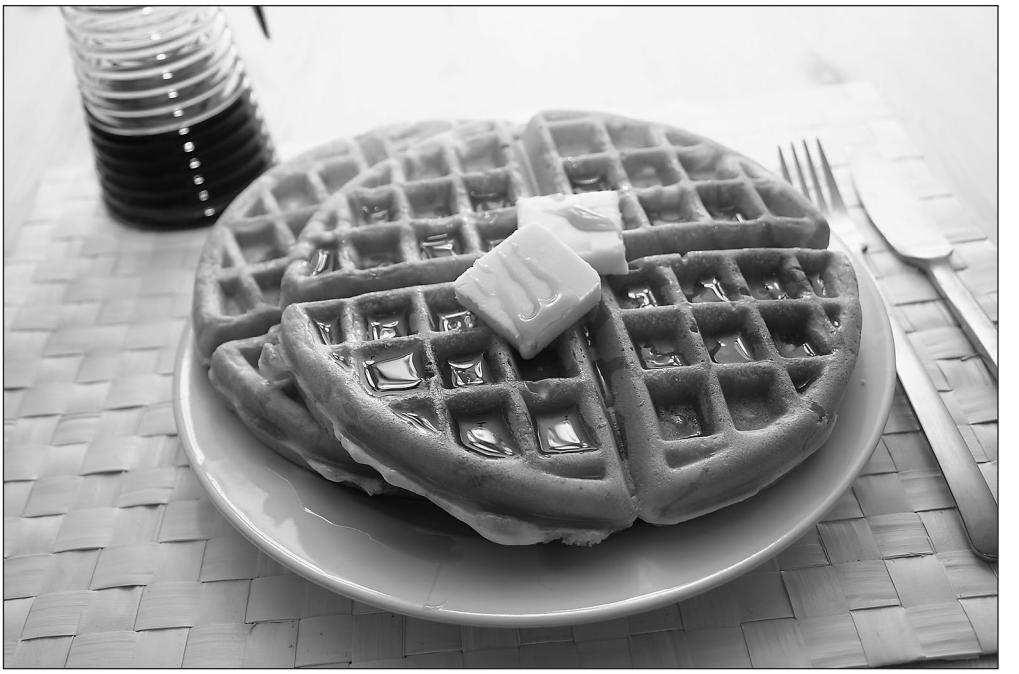
1 Many people start each day by eating a crisp, delicate waffle dripping in melted butter and warm maple syrup. If you are one of these people, you can thank Cornelius Swarthout for this delicious breakfast food. Swarthout invented the first stovetop waffle iron. This Troy, New York, resident received a patent for his invention on August 24, 1869. Swarthout described his invention as a device to bake waffles.

2 Waffles existed long before Swarthout's invention. Ancient Greeks cooked an early version of waffles. The flat cakes were cooked by pouring batter between two hot metal plates. The flat cakes were then eaten with herbs and cheese.

3 By the 1200s, waffles were a part of European diets. A grid pattern was added to the metal plates, which made the cakes look much more like the waffles we eat today. The pilgrims brought their waffle plates with them when they came to America in the 1600s. Thomas Jefferson is rumored to have been a big waffle fan who held "waffle frolics." He would serve sweet and savory waffles at these parties.

4 Swarthout's invention made waffle-making easier and safer. Cooking with the old-style heated metal plates often resulted in burned fingers and hands. The waffle iron allowed cooks to flip their waffles without touching the heated plates. Cooks removed a plate from the top of their coal-burning stove. The waffle iron fit into the opening. The cook poured batter onto one side of the iron and closed the lid. After a few minutes, the cook used the long handle to turn the iron over to cook the other side. A clasp on the iron kept the waffle from falling out as it was turned.

5 The waffle iron made it easier for people to enjoy waffles at home. As a result, the dish became more popular. Today in the United States, people enjoy waffles with butter and syrup, fruits and whipped cream, and other sweet combinations. Savory waffle combinations, such as chicken and waffles, are also popular. Around the world, people enjoy different waffle varieties. For example, the Dutch eat *stroopwafel,* syrup sandwiched between two thin waffles. In Scandinavia, people enjoy heart-shaped waffles with cheese or cream and jam. Hong Kong is home to waffles spread with butter, peanut butter, and sugar. No matter how you want to enjoy your waffles, take a moment to appreciate the man who made them possible—Cornelius Swarthout.



7 What is the main idea of paragraph 1?

A. Many people eat waffles for breakfast.

B. Cornelius Swarthout invented the first stovetop waffle iron.

C. Cornelius Swarthout lived in Troy, New York.

D. A waffle iron is a device to bake waffles.

8 What is the main idea of paragraph 2?

A. Waffles existed before the invention of the waffle iron.

B. The first waffles were flat cakes.

C. The first waffles were cooked on metal plates.

D. Ancient Greeks ate waffles with herbs and cheese.

9 What is the main idea of paragraph 3?

A. Pilgrims brought waffle plates to America.

B. A grid pattern was added to the waffle plates.

C. Thomas Jefferson held waffle parties.

D. Waffle-making spread to Europe and America.

10 What is the main idea of paragraph 4?

A. Waffles were cooked on a coal-burning stove.

B. A clasp kept the waffles from falling out.

C. The waffle iron made making waffles safer and easier.

D. Cooks used a handle to turn over the waffles.

11 What is the main idea of paragraph 5?

A. Cornelius Swarthout invented the first waffle iron.

B. People enjoy waffles in different ways around the world.

C. There are sweet and savory waffles.

D. Waffles can come in different shapes.

12 Which of these *best* summarizes the article?

A. Waffles make the best breakfast. They are best when made with butter and syrup.

B. Waffles were eaten in Ancient Greece; however, the Greeks did not include the grid pattern and ate waffles with herbs and cheese.

C. Waffles have been around since ancient times, but Cornelius Swarthout's invention made waffle making easier and safer. Today, people around the world may enjoy many varieties of waffles.

D. Cornelius Swarthout's invention changed the way waffles are made. He invented a waffle iron that had a handle and worked on a coal-burning stove.

Practice 8 Analyze Author's Point of View or Purpose

8.RI.6, 6-8.RH.6

Read the editorial. Then answer the questions.

With the costs of a college education rising, many people argue that the government should pass some sort of college debt forgiveness law. These people want to wipe out student loans, relieving students of their obligation to pay. While this sentiment is easy to support, forgiving college debts for the masses is a troublesome idea that sends the wrong message to millions of people.

When people agree to take on loans to go to college, they have to pay back the debt. Like taking on any loan, people must usually make sacrifices to pay back debt. Money is not given for free. Allowing people to forego paying back the debt owed sends a troubling message. These people may then look to the government to bail them out of their other debt obligations rather than making the necessary sacrifices to pay back their debt in full. When people are obligated to form dedicated plans to pay back college loan debt, they will learn financial planning skills that they can apply to other parts of their lives. They can use the same planning skills to pay off mortgages or even save for retirement.

Forgiving college debt also sends the wrong message to a large group of people—people who have successfully sacrificed and paid their debt in full. To pay their college debts, many of these people worked multiple jobs, skipped vacations, and lived in small apartments. They fulfilled their financial obligations. Since they did the right thing, they would end up being punished. They would not gain anything financially from college debt forgiveness.

The big argument supporting college debt forgiveness is that it would provide millions of people with more money to inject into the economy. Instead of having to pay off their debts, people could buy new houses, new cars, new TVs, and so on. They would be free of the financial burdens that have been holding them back. However, when millions of people have extra money to spend, it typically leads to inflation. The market adjusts and prices begin to rise. This means that people who receive debt forgiveness will not have as much spending power as those in favor think. Also, these rising costs would impact other people who did not benefit from the debt forgiveness plan.

Even though college debt forgiveness sounds like a good idea, the evidence suggests that it is too good to be true. It would provide unfair rewards to certain people while overlooking others.

1 What is the author's *main* point in this editorial?

A. to argue that college debt forgiveness is a bad idea

B. to argue that the cost of a college education is too high

C. to argue that colleges need to implement loan requirements

D. to argue that college loans should be banned

2 In which sentence does the author explain why the opposing viewpoint is incorrect?

A. "The big argument supporting college debt forgiveness is that it would provide millions of people with more money to inject into the economy."

B. "Instead of having to pay off their debts, people could buy new houses, new cars, new TVs, and so on."

C. "However, when millions of people have extra money to spend, it typically leads to inflation."

D. "They would be free of the financial burdens that have been holding them back."

3 Which sentence from the editorial states the author's viewpoint on forgiving college debt?

A. "Forgiving college debt also sends the wrong message to a large group of people—people who have successfully sacrificed and paid their debt in full."

B. "Instead of having to pay off their debts, people could buy new houses, new cars, new TVs, and so on."

C. "With the costs of a college education rising, many people argue that the government should pass some sort of college debt forgiveness law."

D. "Also, these rising costs would impact other people who did not benefit from the debt forgiveness plan."

4 According to the author, what type of behavior does forgiving college debt support?

A. It supports a free-market economy.

B. It supports smart government spending.

C. It supports poor financial planning habits.

D. It supports working together for the common good.

5 What is the author's *main* point of view about college debt forgiveness?

A. It is a bad idea.

B. It is a good idea.

C. It is a bad idea with some redeeming qualities.

D. It is a good idea, but it just needs some tweaks to be great.

Read the article. Then answer the questions.

1 Setting goals is a key step to achieving success. Setting goals can be helpful in all aspects of life including college, careers, personal growth, or health. Setting goals gives people a sense of direction, a source of motivation, and a clear way to track progress. By setting specific and measurable goals, people can focus on what's important and improve their lives.

2 Setting smaller measurable goals can help build confidence as people move toward larger goals. Achieving small goals gives people a sense of accomplishment and shows that reaching bigger goals is possible. For example, if a person's overall goal is to lose 25 pounds, the person may set an initial goal to lose five pounds in two weeks. This smaller, more manageable goal can become an achievable milestone that can boost the person's confidence on the path toward losing the full 25 pounds.

3 Setting goals in different aspects of life can help people become and stay disciplined. Setting financial goals can help people work toward making large purchases such as buying a house or a car. Setting financial goals can also help people save for retirement. Setting workplace goals can help people move forward in their careers. Having this discipline across all aspects of life can help people achieve their big life goals.

4 However, some argue that focusing too much on setting and achieving goals can cause stress and burnout. This claim is somewhat valid. People who focus on achieving rigid goals without flexibility may end up feeling stressed or burnt out. This is why people should review and adjust their goals often. When people are flexible with their goals, they can reassess to ensure that their goals are still relevant and achievable. Flexibility and reassessment can reduce stress and burnout and allow for new opportunities while still allowing people to achieve meaningful goals.

5 In conclusion, setting goals is a powerful tool for success. When setting goals, be flexible and self-aware to ensure that the goals are achievable. When setting specific and measurable goals, people can achieve more success and happiness.

6 What is the author's *main* purpose for writing this passage?

A. to argue that goal setting is a way to achieve success

B. to argue that setting goals has negative impacts on people's lives

C. to criticize people who do not set goals

D. to criticize people who have failed to achieve their goals

7 Which sentence includes evidence to support the author's point of view?

A. "Setting goals is a key step to achieving success."

B. "This smaller, more manageable goal can become an achievable milestone that can boost the person's confidence on the path toward losing the full 25 pounds."

C. "However, some argue that focusing too much on setting and achieving goals can cause stress and burnout."

D. "People who focus on achieving rigid goals without flexibility may end up feeling stressed or burnt out."

8 The author acknowledges an opposing viewpoint by conceding that _____.

A. setting too many goals can lead to a lack of discipline

B. setting financial goals can help people buy houses

C. setting too many rigid goals can lead to stress and burnout

D. being flexible with goal setting will be more beneficial

9 The author address the idea of setting multiple goals by arguing that _____.

A. setting one goal is best

B. having multiple goals can be confusing

C. much can be achieved by setting one big goal

D. setting goals in different aspects of one's life is beneficial

10 Which of the following *best* sums up the author's point of view on goal setting?

A. People should avoid goal setting because of its negative effects.

B. Goal setting is beneficial when done with flexibility.

C. Goal setting is the only way to succeed, and everyone should do it strictly.

D. Goal setting has no effect on personal and professional success.