Read the selection. Then answer the questions that follow.

What Do Teenagers Eat?

To find out what teenagers at our middle school eat, I took a survey of one hundred of our students, ages twelve to fifteen, during the week of April 14. I asked them to rate how often they eat certain kinds of foods. A chart showing the raw data is shown below.

When asked how often they eat fresh fruits, vegetables, and salads, 17 percent replied “never.” About two-thirds of us eat these sometimes and only 20 percent of us eat them daily.

Every one of us eats pizza and chips. They are the universal teenage foods. A dozen of us admit to eating pizza every day!

There were a few surprises. For example, three out of every four students drink bottled water every day. Also, over a third of us eat candy every day. Only 15 percent of us don’t eat meat, and a third of us never eat fish. Over half of us drink soda every day.

You can draw your own conclusions, but I think this survey shows that most students at Middleton Middle School need to improve their diets!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Daily</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh fruit, vegetables, salad</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereal</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chips</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pizza</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken or beef</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugary desserts</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soda</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottled water</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Answer the questions below.

1. The students at this school
   A. eat more pizza than salad.
   B. eat fish every day.
   C. never eat sugary desserts.
   D. drink more milk than bottled water.

2. Which of these is a valid generalization?
   F. Most students never drink milk.
   G. Most students eat fruits or vegetables sometimes.
   H. Many middle school students don’t eat meat.
   J. Cereal is a popular breakfast among middle school students.

3. Which of these is an invalid generalization about the teenagers surveyed?
   A. Everyone eats pizza and chips.
   B. All students occasionally eat sugary desserts.
   C. Nearly everyone drinks bottled water.
   D. None of the vegetarians eat pizza or chips.

4. What, after pizza and chips, appears to be a nearly “universal” teenage favorite? Explain your answer.
Read the selection. Then answer the questions that follow.

Chapter Two

My mom and dad were married at the town landfill, and yes, I am certain of this because I’ve seen the photographs. Dad ran the Transfer Station (as they called it officially) in Bethel, Ohio, and Mom took a part-time job there on Saturdays and Sundays. Well, Dad started showing up on Saturdays and Sundays even though he wasn’t scheduled, and the next thing you know they were having dinner on Saturday evenings and again on Sundays. After a year, they decided that the Transfer Station would run a lot more smoothly if they returned to their regular hours, which meant that they ought to get married so they wouldn’t have to rely on the landfill to see each other.

So when it came time to organize the wedding, the landfill seemed the logical site. They spread carpets all around and built a fancy wooden canopy in the unloading zone. Some three hundred wedding guests cheered as the limousine pulled up to the recycling bins and they tiptoed out, Dad in a tuxedo and top hat and Mom in a full-length, white wedding gown. Someone spread rose petals in front of my mother as she walked to the canopy where the town clerk waited. As the happy couple recited vows of everlasting love, several of my dad’s friends attached the longest, loudest chain of clatter behind the limousine with a sign that said “Just Married: Don’t ‘Dump’ Me Yet!” As they drove away to the inn for the reception, my mother’s brother Jared sang a tune he’d written especially for the occasion called “Recycled Love.”

“Sure, it was a funny place for a wedding,” my mother recalls today, “but it was also unique. Our marriage was one of a kind . . . right from the start.” I swear I laugh every time I stare at those photographs.
Answer the questions below.

1. What did the writer’s parents have in common as the story begins?
   A. love of roses
   B. working at the Transfer Station
   C. wanting to get married
   D. desire to ride in a limousine

2. The story shows that the speaker’s parents were
   F. willing to do something unusual.
   G. extremely traditional.
   H. sentimental about how they met.
   J. unhappy with their jobs.

3. Which of the following features of the speaker’s parents’ wedding is probably not typical of most weddings?
   A. the canopy
   B. the attire
   C. the setting
   D. the photos

4. The “voice” of this memoir is
   F. casual and friendly, like a story with a voice.
   G. formal to the point of being stuffy.
   H. written like a newspaper article.
   J. very emotional because of the content.

5. Does the speaker find his or her parents’ wedding photos more amusing or embarrassing? Explain your answer.

_________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
The Sea Lamprey: A Nervous System Model

The sea lamprey is a fascinating animal that lives in water. It is born in rivers that flow to the sea in many parts of northeastern North America. At the end of its “adolescence,” the lamprey transforms into an adult and heads to the ocean to live out its adult life.

Lampreys look like eels. Unlike eels, they have no bones, though their bodies do contain a spinal cord. Lampreys spend their first seven years burrowed in the sand in freshwater streams. Blind during this stage of life, they feed on nutrients in the water and breathe through gills. At the time of their transformation, lampreys grow eyes and sucker mouths, and their limber bodies turn from brown to black and silver. They also grow from six to twelve inches to as much as three feet after they complete their adult journey out to sea.

Biologists, especially the ones who study how nerves function during injury and healing, are interested in lampreys. Some of these biologists discovered that if you cut a young lamprey’s spinal cord, the nerves will grow back together again. The healed animal can swim just as well as it did before its spinal cord was cut! Curious to know more about this amazing ability, biologists catch lampreys and use them to study nerve regeneration, the ability of a nerve to grow back after it has been cut.

Thanks to the secrets this unusual creature offers and the scientists who study them, nerve damage in human spinal cords may one day be able to be repaired.
Answer the questions below.

1. How do adult lampreys differ from young ones?
   A. They have a spinal cord.
   B. They live in fresh water.
   C. They are brown.
   D. They have eyes.

2. Which of these is a valid generalization?
   F. Some biologists spend seven years studying one stream.
   G. When the human spinal cord is cut, it grows back.
   H. When animals transform, they change physically.
   J. Most scientists who study lampreys also study eels.

3. Which of these is a faulty generalization?
   A. Lampreys may shed light on nerve regeneration.
   B. Underwater, eels are often mistaken for lampreys.
   C. Vertebrates are animals with backbones.
   D. All eels lack a spinal cord but have bones.

4. Is the following generalization valid or faulty? Give your reasons.
   A cure for most types of human spinal cord injury will come from the study of lampreys.

5. When the lamprey transforms, two of its general needs must change, otherwise it would not leave the river or stream or grow so much in length. Generalize from those two details what two basic needs of the lamprey must change as a result of its transformation.