

Tennessee

Predictive Assessment
See what they know. Teach what they need.

Practice Example:

Susan _____ an apple every day.

- A. eat
- B. eats
- C. ates
- D. eaten

(A) (B) (C) (D)

Test C
Reading/Language
Items 1-40



TNRC-RE05CG-301

Questions 1 through 40 are reading and language arts questions. Read each question carefully. Choose the best answer and then go on to the next question. Do not skip any questions.

Read the story. Then answer Numbers 1 through 5.

Nature's Violet Children
from *Buttercup Gold and Other Stories*
by Ellen Robena Field

¹ Once on a sunny hill in the woods grew a little colony of violets. They had slept quietly through the long winter, tucked up snug and warm in the soft, white snow blankets that King Winter had sent Mother Nature for her flower babies. Jack Frost had gone pouting over the hills because the little sunbeams would not play with him. The tiny raindrops knocked at the door of Mother Nature's great, brown house, and the birds called to the flowers to wake up.

² So the violets raised their strong, hardy leaves, lifted up their dainty heads, and were glad because spring had come. While they were so happy, a little girl came to the woods in search of wild flowers. "How pretty those violets are," she said. "I wish I could stay and watch the buds open, but I will take some of them with me and keep them in water, and they will remind me of this sunny hill, and perhaps they will blossom."



³ Then the violets were frightened and whispered, "Please don't take us!" But Ruth did not hear them, and she pulled stem after stem until her small hands were quite filled. Then she said good-bye to the pretty place, and the little violets said good-bye, too.

⁴ When Ruth got home, she put the buds into a vase of water and set them in an open window where they could see the blue sky and feel the kisses of the sunbeams. But the poor little violets drooped for a time. They were so homesick, and whispered to each other, "Let us give up and die!" A beautiful canary in a cage over their heads sang, "Cheer up! Chirrup!" but they would not listen to him at first.

⁵ By and by they said, "Why do you sing that to us? How can we be happy away from our beautiful home?"

⁶ Still the bird sang, "Cheer up! Chirrup! The sun is smiling at you, and I am singing to you. We are trying to make you glad. How nice it would be if you would only blossom and make someone happy instead of hanging your heads and trying to die. Do you think I like to be shut up here? If someone would leave the door of my cage open, I would spread my wings and fly out of the window. I would go far away to the green woods and the blue sky. But while I am here, I may as well sing and be glad. Cheer up! Chirrup!"

⁷ "Perhaps he is right," said the buds, and they lifted up their heads and began to grow. One bright spring morning, Mother Nature passed by the window and gave them each a lovely violet cap. Then they were glad, and Ruth was happy, too, because her buds had blossomed.

⁸ The cheery canary sang his sweetest carol to them, and the whole day was bright because Mother Nature's little violet children had tried their best to be happy and so had made others happy, too. As the great red sun went down into the west, it heard the happy bird still singing, "Cheer up! Chirrup!"

1. **What event left the violets so miserable?**
- A. The little girl did not listen to the violets' frightened whispers.
 - B. King Winter covered the violets under a blanket of cold, white snow.
 - C. The violets were taken from their home on the sunny hill.
 - D. The canary sang to the violets the whole day without stopping.

2. **Read this sentence from Paragraph 1.**

The tiny raindrops knocked at the door of Mother Nature's great, brown house, and the birds called to the flowers to wake up.

What is meant by "Mother Nature's great, brown house"?

- A. the rain
 - B. the earth
 - C. the tree house
 - D. the bird nest
3. **Why does Ruth pick the violets and take them home?**
- A. She wants something to remind her of the hillside.
 - B. She hopes that they will grow in her flower garden.
 - C. She takes them home to make the canary happy.
 - D. She takes them so that they will be safe and warm.

4. **The canary continues to sing despite being trapped in the cage to**
- A. make the best of a difficult situation.
 - B. trick his owner into opening the cage door.
 - C. show that he is happy about his fate.
 - D. call for help from Mother Nature.

5. **Read this sentence from Paragraph 4.**

When Ruth got home, she put the buds into a vase of water and set them in an open window where they could see the blue sky and feel the kisses of the sunbeams.

This shows that Ruth is

- A. afraid to go outside.
- B. selfish.
- C. homesick.
- D. kind to others.

Read the passage. Then answer Numbers 6 through 8.

How to Make Corn Husk Dolls

Corn husk dolls were popular in the mid-1800s among early American settlers. Far from stores and factories, pioneer families made toys for their children with what they had on hand. Kids enjoyed making and playing with these simple dolls.

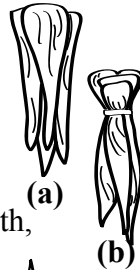
The next time your family has fresh corn on the cob for dinner, don't throw away the corn husks after you shuck the ears of corn. Dry the husks for a few days in the sun, and you'll be all set to make a charming corn husk doll.

YOU WILL NEED

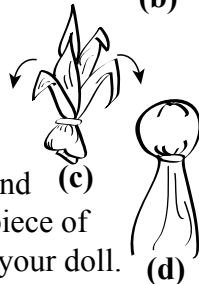
- A spool of brown twine
- Dried corn husks
- A pipe cleaner (optional¹)
- Ribbons (optional)
- A bunch of small dried or silk flowers (optional)

Step One: Soak the corn husks in warm water for about ten minutes. This will soften the husks and allow you to bend and twist them without breaking them. Blot the husks dry.

Step Two: Gather six husks in a neat bundle (a). With a short piece of twine, tie a tight knot close to the flat ends of the husks, then cut off the ends of the twine (b). With scissors, trim the ends of the husks into a smooth, rounded shape.



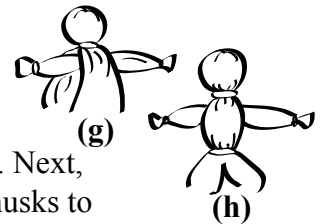
Step Three: Fold each husk down over the twine as though you were peeling a banana (c). Cover the twine completely with the husks, and then tie the husks together with a piece of twine (d). This will be the head of your doll.



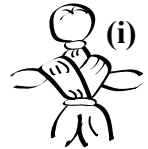
Step Four: Put the pipe cleaner on one end of a husk (e). Tightly roll the husk around the pipe cleaner to form a cylinder (f). Tie each end of the cylinder with twine and loop the ends of the pipe cleaner to form oval hands. You may also cut off the ends of the pipe cleaner if you do not wish for them to be visible. This will form the doll's bendable arms. If you do not use a pipe cleaner, the doll's arms will not bend.



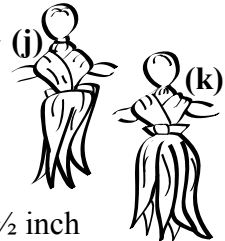
Step Five: Slide the rolled cylinder between the husks until it is just under the doll's head (g). Next, tightly tie the bunch of husks to hold the arms in place and to create a waist on your doll (h).



Step Six: Drape and cross two husks around the doll's arms and torso to form shoulders; tie these husks at the doll's waist (i).



Step Seven: Take six husks and arrange them around the doll's waist. The flat ends of each husk should point toward the doll's head (j). Tie the husks in place at the waist so that about 1/2 inch of husk is above the twine. This will form the doll's skirt (k).



Step Eight: You may dress up your doll by tying ribbons around its neck and waist. Bend your doll's arms and tie the bouquet of flowers in one or both hands if you like.

¹ optional: not necessary, left to one's own choice

6. **How can a person make the corn husks soft enough to work with?**

- A. by soaking the husks in warm water
- B. by attaching pipe cleaners to the husks
- C. by trimming off the ends with scissors
- D. by tying the husks together with twine

7. **Read this sentence from Step Four.**

You may also cut off the ends of the pipe cleaner if you do not wish for them to be visible.

The word visible contains a suffix that means

- A. full of.
- B. without.
- C. is, can be.
- D. small.

8. **Which sentence best summarizes this passage?**

- A. Corn husk dolls have bendable arms and legs.
- B. Many children love to play with corn husk dolls.
- C. Early American settlers enjoyed making corn husk dolls.
- D. Corn husk dolls can be made fairly easily using simple materials.

Read the letter. Then answer Numbers 9 and 10.

Dear Sir or Madam:

Recently, I saw an advertisement for Gallagher and Tide's new line of shirts. I am excited that the designers have chosen to make the shirts of unbleached cotton fibers. Bypassing the bleaching process will eliminate some of the pollution in our streams and rivers. It may be only one shirt line, but it is a place to start. Gallagher and Tide is now my favorite clothing company.

Yours truly,
Samantha Samson

9. **Read this sentence from the letter.**

Recently, I saw an advertisement for Gallagher and Tide's new line of shirts.

Now read the dictionary entry.

<p>line \ līn\ -<i>noun</i> 1: a thin, continuous mark made by a pencil or pen 2: a cable, rope, string, or cord 3: merchandise of a similar nature 4: a group of persons or things arranged in a row</p>
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Which definition of line is used in this sentence?

- A. definition 1
- B. definition 2
- C. definition 3
- D. definition 4

10. **Read this sentence from the letter.**

Bypassing the bleaching process will eliminate some of the pollution in our streams and rivers.

In the sentence, the word eliminate means

- A. start.
- B. compare.
- C. rally.
- D. remove.

Read the speech. Then answer Numbers 11 through 14.

Paleontologists

¹ Hi. My name is Zoey Parker. I am here to answer your questions about being a paleontologist. Paleontologists are scientists who study ancient life forms.

² When I tell people I work on fossil digs, many people ask me, “How do you know where to dig?” Well, many digs begin when someone sees a bone sticking out of a rock. Rain and water erode the land. This exposes the lower layers of soil. The more eroded the land, the easier it is to find the fossils. Of course, not just anybody can recognize such bones. Fossil bones look different from rocks. They have a different shape, texture, and color.

³ Another question I get is “What tools are needed?” All sorts of tools are used to separate fossils from rocks. It all depends on the size of the fossils. Sometimes we use picks or shovels. Sometimes, we use jackhammers. It depends on the dig. When the fossils are small or delicate, the task is much different. Fossils could be damaged. Rock hammers or chisels might be used. Sometimes, bags of rocks are collected. These rocks are placed in a screen box and washed. Then, the scientist must carefully search through the rocks, looking for fossils.

⁴ Many people want to know what scientists hope to find on a dig. At a fossil dig, scientists hope to find skulls, vertebrae, or other bones. At the very least, animal teeth might be found. Much can be learned about an animal from its teeth. A meat-eating dinosaur has long, pointed teeth. They are used to tear the flesh of other dinosaurs. However, other teeth are very different. Some teeth are used to grind as well as tear. By studying its teeth, the scientist can find out the size of the animal, what it eats, and even its environment.

⁵ The most common question is “What is it like to work in the field?” It gets very lonely working on a fossil dig. This is true even when groups of scientists are working together. Fossil digs are usually in out-of-the way, wilderness areas. The scientists are exposed to extreme temperatures. Insect bites and high winds are problems. Scientists have to be very patient. This is hard when few fossils are found. There are many people who say they want to do this kind of work. There are few who will stick with the discomfort of actually digging for fossils.

⁶ If you have any questions, please feel free to come ask me. There is literature about paleontology here on the desk for anyone who is interested. Have a great day.

11. Read this sentence from Paragraph 5.

There are few who will stick with the discomfort of actually digging for fossils.

What does the word discomfort mean?

- A. enjoying or showing comfort
- B. lack of comfort
- C. state of comfort
- D. something that gives comfort

12. Why might some college graduates not want to do this type of work?

- A. It requires no training.
- B. It is dangerous work.
- C. It requires hard, physical labor.
- D. There are few fossils left to find.

13. When would a paleontologist choose to use a chisel?

- A. when the fossils are sharp
- B. when the fossils are hard
- C. when the fossils are large
- D. when the fossils are delicate

14. Which of the following is the best summary of the speech?

- A. Paleontologists locate, unearth, and study fossils found in remote places.
 - B. Scientists dig in the earth to find fossils and other kinds of rocks.
 - C. Scientists learn more from animal skulls and vertebrae than from teeth.
 - D. Paleontologists use many different tools to study fossils in the wilderness.
-

Read the passage. Then answer Numbers 15 and 16.

The Battle of Hastings

¹ The Battle of Hastings is very famous. It was fought in the year 1066 in England. It changed the course of history for that country. The battle was fought because King Edward died, and it was not clear who should be the next king. King Edward had been king for twenty-three years. Usually, there was an heir, or close relative, who was chosen to be the next ruler when a king died. When King Edward died, he did not leave an heir.

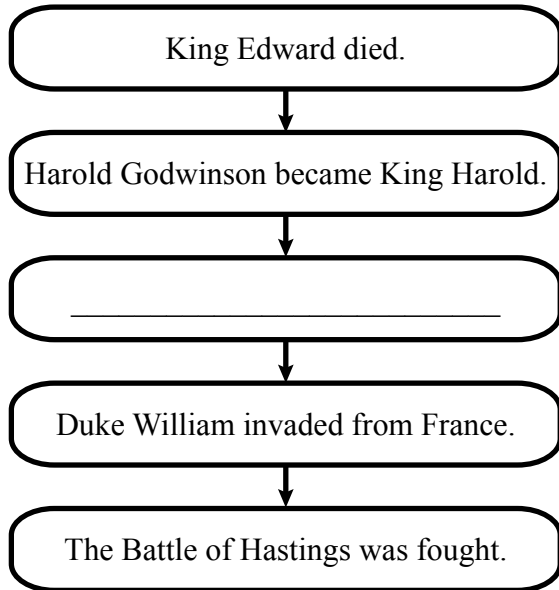
² There were four people who wanted to be king in England after King Edward's death. The first was Prince Edgar, King Edward's nephew and closest relative. Prince Edgar was a fourteen-year-old boy; he did not have the support of the English people. The second was Harold Godwinson, an English politician. He was not of royal birth. Harold Godwinson was a famous and popular soldier. William, the Duke of Normandy, was a distant cousin of Edward. Duke William ruled Normandy, an important area of France. Last was Harald Hardrada, the Viking king of Norway. The Norwegian king was related to an English king from the past. The king of Norway was disliked and feared by the English people.

³ The English government chose Harold Godwinson to be the next king. Prince Edgar supported this decision. However, the king of Norway opposed the ruling and invaded England when he heard the news. King Harold defeated the Viking king in the Battle of Stamford Bridge. As soon as that battle was over, Duke William invaded from France. King Harold took his troops to fight Duke William and his soldiers from Normandy. That six-hour battle is now known as the Battle of Hastings. King Harold was killed. Duke William of Normandy became the new king of England. He was called William the Conqueror.

15. Which sentence from the passage best explains why there was chaos in England in 1066?

- A. King Edward had been king for twenty-three years.
- B. When King Edward died, he did not leave an heir.
- C. King Harold defeated the Viking king in the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- D. Duke William of Normandy became the new king of England.

16. A student is listing events from 1066 in order.



How should the student complete the graphic?

- A. Prince Edward wanted to be the new king.
 - B. Duke William defeated King Harold.
 - C. King Harold defeated the Viking king of Norway.
 - D. Duke William became the new king.
-

Read the passage. Then answer Numbers 17 through 19.

Women's Rights

¹ In 1776, John Adams and other men were writing the Declaration of Independence. John's wife, Abigail, asked him to "Remember the Ladies." Adams laughed at the idea. Like most men of his day, Adams saw women as weak and domestic. Women were expected to stay at home. Their job was to tend to the house and the children. Women could not have strong roles in society. They could not own land, become doctors, or vote in elections.

² Sixty years later, Sarah Grimke and many others began to speak out for women's rights. They fought for women to be treated as equal to men. A few colleges finally began to accept women into their schools.

³ In 1839, Mississippi passed a law that made it possible for married women to own property. Over the next twenty years, more women joined the fight for equal treatment. In 1848, the first women's rights convention was held in New York. The next year, Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to become a doctor.

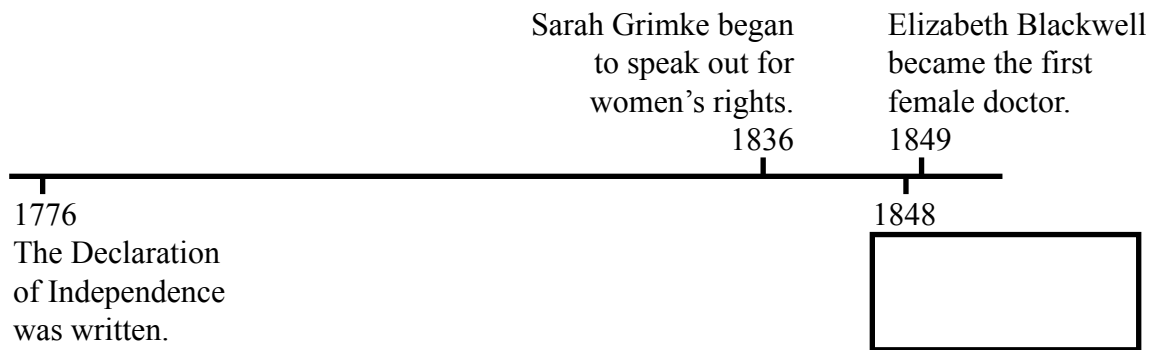
17. Read this sentence from Paragraph 1.

They could not own land, become doctors, or vote in elections.

What is another way to write could not?

- A. could'nt
- B. couldn't
- C. could't
- D. could'ot

18. Look at the timeline.



Which label belongs in the timeline?

- A. Women began to join the fight for equal treatment.
- B. The first women's rights convention was held in New York.
- C. Married women were allowed to own property in Mississippi.
- D. Women won the right to vote in elections.

19. Georgia wants to research other important victories in the fight for women's equality.

Which source is best?

- A. *The Roaring 20s*
 - B. *How Government Works*
 - C. *Winning the Right to Vote*
 - D. *Leaders of World War I*
-

Read the poem. Then answer Number 20.

An Autumn Greeting

Anonymous

“Come,” said the Wind to the Leaves one day.
“Come over the meadow and we will play.
Put on your dresses of red and gold.
For summer is gone and the days grow cold.”

20. The rhyme in lines 1 and 2 and lines 3 and 4

- A. connects the lines.
- B. provides a picture.
- C. compares two things.
- D. describes a sound.

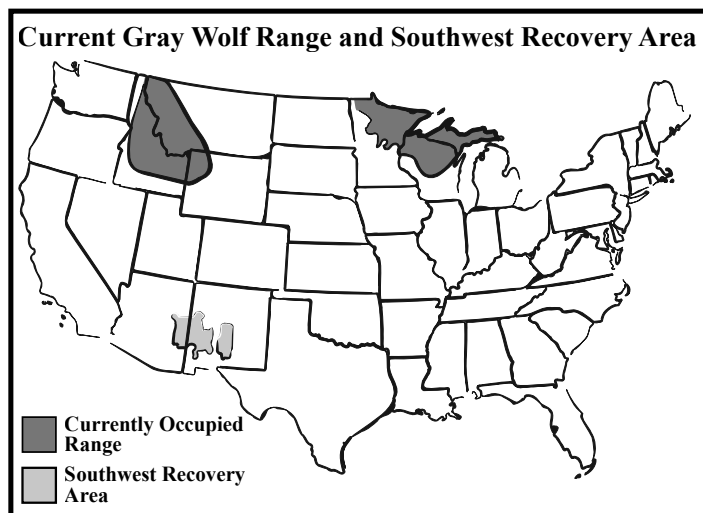
Paul is doing a presentation about the importance of taking care of your teeth. The points he wants to discuss are shown below. Read the points and then answer Number 21.

1. taking care of teeth
2. food and drinks to avoid
3. visiting the dentist
4. brushing and flossing

21. What is the best order for the presentation?

- A. 4, 3, 2, 1
- B. 3, 2, 1, 4
- C. 1, 2, 3, 4
- D. 1, 4, 2, 3

22. Look at the map.



What question can be answered by the map?

- A. Where in the United States do gray wolves live?
- B. How many wolves live in the United States?
- C. What states have laws against hunting gray wolves?
- D. What animals do gray wolves hunt?

A student wrote the following story. It contains mistakes. Read the story and answer Numbers 23 and 24.

Up, Up, and Away

(1) On the morning of my eleventh birthday, I woke up and rushed to the window. (2) I was relieved to see the glorious blue sky; it was a perfect day for a balloon ride! (3) As my father drove us to the take-off site, I couldn't stop smiling. (4) When we arrived, the balloon pilot said, "There is very little wind, so we can take off as soon as you're ready." (5) The chase crew is following us, the pilot said, "so that we will have a ride back to your car when we land." (6) Sure enough, I glimpsed the red truck and trailer of the chase crew getting smaller and smaller beneath our feet. (7) My dad and I climbed inside the basket, and soon we were floating above the trees. (8) The pilot served hot chocolate from a thermos, and we studied geography from a bird's-eye view. (9) As the pilot brought the balloon safely to the ground, I gave my father a hug and told him that this had been the most marvelous birthday ever.

23. Read Sentence 5.

The chase crew is following us, the pilot said, "so that we will have a ride back to your car when we land."

What is the correct way to write this sentence?

- A. "The chase crew is following us, the pilot said," so that we will have a ride back to your car when we land."
- B. "The chase crew is following us" the pilot said, "so that we will have a ride back to your car when we land."
- C. "The chase crew is following us, the pilot said, so that we will have a ride back to your car when we land."
- D. "The chase crew is following us," the pilot said, "so that we will have a ride back to your car when we land."

24. In the story, there is a sentence that is out of order.

What change needs to be made to fix the mistake?

- A. move Sentence 2 right before Sentence 1
- B. move Sentence 5 right before Sentence 4
- C. move Sentence 7 right before Sentence 5
- D. move Sentence 9 right before Sentence 7

A student wrote the following report. It contains mistakes. Read the report and answer Numbers 25 through 27.

Giant Bamboo

(1) A grove of giant bamboo makes a stryking plant feature but needs plenty of room. (2) They bamboo are all giant. (3) They range in size from four to almost seven inches in diameter. (4) They can grow up to seventy-five feet tall. (5) Many varieties can be grown in pots if the container is big enough.

(6) Bamboo is a uniquely versatile plant. (7) The wood of the bamboo plant is used to make furniture, utensils, fiber, paper, fuel, and countless small articles. (8) Bamboo sprouts are eaten as a vegetable and the grains of some types of bamboo are also consumed as food.

25. Read Sentence 1.

A grove of giant bamboo makes a stryking plant feature but needs plenty of room.

What is the correct way to write the underlined word in this sentence?

- A. strikeing
- B. strikking
- C. striking
- D. strykeing

26. What is the correct way to write Sentence 2?

- A. These bamboo are all giant.
- B. Them bamboo are all giant.
- C. That bamboo are all giant.
- D. This bamboo are all giant.

27. Read Sentence 8.

Bamboo sprouts are eaten as a vegetable and the grains of some types of bamboo are also consumed as food.

What is the correct way to write this sentence?

- A. Bamboo sprouts are eaten as a vegetable, and the grains of some types of bamboo, are also consumed as food.
- B. Bamboo sprouts are eaten as a vegetable and the grains of some types of bamboo, are also consumed as food.
- C. Bamboo sprouts are eaten as a vegetable and, the grains of some types of bamboo are also consumed as food.
- D. Bamboo sprouts are eaten as a vegetable, and the grains of some types of bamboo are also consumed as food.

A student wrote the following story. Read the story and answer Number 28.

Jeremy's Race

(1) Jeremy hoped to take part in the "River Run," a five-mile race along the river. If he was to participate in the race, he knew that he had to start training.

(2) Jeremy was delighted that he was able to finish the race. He had fulfilled his dream of completing a major race.

(3) Jeremy would wake early each morning in order to stretch before his run. After a twenty-minute warm up, Jeremy headed down the trail. In the beginning, Jeremy struggled to complete even the first mile. After three months of training, though, Jeremy's run along the river had become routine.

28. What is the correct order of the paragraphs?

- A. 1, 2, 3
- B. 1, 3, 2
- C. 2, 3, 1
- D. 3, 1, 2

A student wrote the following story. Read the story and answer Number 29.

Turkeys

(1) Mrs. Woodlawn took pride in caring for her turkeys. (2) She fed them the best foods and always kept their pens tidy.

(3) When the time came to take the turkeys to market, Mrs. Woodlawn was very excited about the profits she would make. (4) To her disappointment, people did not purchase a single turkey. (5) However, she did not let that discourage her. (6) She simply decided that her family would have turkey and trimmings every day.

29. Which of these sentences should be added right after Sentence 2?

- A. Mrs. Woodlawn hoped she would make a lot of money.
- B. She made sure that their water was always clean and fresh.
- C. She cooked a plump, fresh turkey for her family every Sunday.
- D. Mrs. Woodlawn loved the color of turkey feathers.

A student wrote the following report. It contains mistakes. Read the report and answer Numbers 30 through 34.

Tyrian Purple

(1) Did you know that purple is a very special color? (2) For centuries, only royalty wore purple. (3) The color a shade called “Tyrian purple.” (4) It was named after the city of Tyre. (5) During the Roman Empire, wearing Tyrian purple meant that one was rich and powerful.

(6) Tyrian purple was made from sea snails. (7) Spiny murex snails were crushed too make the dye. (8) The snails could also be “milked” to remove the dye. (9) This method took longer but kept the snails alive for later use. (10) To dye one piece of clothing, it took about twelve thousand snails. (11) Therefore, Tyrian purple dye was expensive. (12) The fourth-century historian Theopompus said, “Purple for dyes fetched its weight in silver...”

(13) Clothing tinted with Tyrian purple dye was special. (14) Tyrian purple cloth did not fade. (15) The Ancient Romans prized the color because it became bright as it aged. (16) Emperors and their families wore Tyrian purple robes and gowns. (17) The bright purple color showed everyone that its wearer was important. (18) By law, only members of the emperor’s family could wear purple.

(19) The Ottomans took over the city of Constantinople in 1453. (20) The city was no longer part of the Roman Empire. (21) The spiny murex snails only lived near Constantinople. (22) Members of the Roman Empire could no longer buy Tyrian purple dye. (23) A fad that had lasted for one thousand years was over. (24) Cloth could still be dyed purple, but it wasn’t the same. (25) They also started to dye cloth deep yellow and red for members of the royal family.

(26) In 1998, an English scientist successfully created Tyrian dye. (27) John Edmonds studied an ancient recipe for the dye. (28) He was able to tint one piece of wool a bright purple color with dye made from murex snails. (29) However, Tyrian purple dye is not used for clothing today.

30. Read Sentence 3.

The color a shade called “Tyrian purple.”

How should this sentence fragment be fixed?

- A. A shade called “Tyrian purple.”
- B. They wore a color a shade called “Tyrian purple.”
- C. The color called “Tyrian purple” was a shade.
- D. The color was a shade called “Tyrian purple.”

31. Read Sentence 7.

Spiny murex snails were crushed too make the dye.

How should the underlined word be written?

- A. to
- B. two
- C. tow
- D. correct as is

32. Read Sentence 15.

The Ancient Romans prized the color because it became bright as it aged.

How should the underlined word be written?

- A. brightly
- B. brightest
- C. brighter
- D. more brighter

33. Which of the following could be added to support Sentence 22?

- A. They started using cheaper dyes, such as indigo, that were not as bright as Tyrian purple.
- B. The true color of Tyrian purple cannot be shown on a color wheel.
- C. Tyrian purple is also known as royal purple or imperial purple.
- D. They decided that Tyrian purple was no longer pretty and began using other bright colors.

34. Which of the following is the best concluding sentence for the draft?

- A. Dyes are no longer created using crushed-up snails.
 - B. Purple is still a color that is reserved for the wealthy.
 - C. Tyrian purple is a beautiful color that is used today with all kinds of fabrics.
 - D. Today, purple is a popular color; however, Tyrian purple is truly a thing of the past.
-

35. Look at the picture.



What is the main idea of this photo?

- A. Camping is an adventurous activity.
- B. A family enjoys a campfire.
- C. A family makes dinner together.
- D. Families should go on vacation together.

36. Look at the picture.



What is the mood of this picture?

- A. chaotic
- B. exhausted
- C. furious
- D. frightened

37. Xavier is writing a research report about air pollution in his state.

Which of the following would be the most reliable source of information?

- A. his local power company's Web site
- B. an advertisement for an air purifier
- C. his state government's Web site
- D. a blog from the governor of his state

38. Xavier is using an article in an online magazine as a source for his research report.

Which of the following is not necessary to include when citing this source on a Works Cited page?

- A. keyword
- B. article title
- C. publication date
- D. author

39. Which sentence is written correctly?

- A. My neighbor, Mr. Oswald, who just turned ninety years old, moves slow and hears poor.
- B. My neighbor, Mr. Oswald, who just turned ninety years old, moves slowly and hears poorly.
- C. My neighbor, Mr. Oswald, who just turned ninety years old, moves slow and hears poorly.
- D. My neighbor, Mr. Oswald, who just turned ninety years old, moves slowly and hears poor.

40. In which sentence is the underlined word spelled correctly?

- A. Marty wants to loose ten pounds.
- B. When I loose my phone, I become frantic.
- C. I hope we don't lose our game tonight.
- D. Lorraine's pants are too lose.