

**SUMMARIZE THE PASSAGE AS THE WRITING ASSESSMENT. Questions following are optional.**

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

• **Intermediate Critical Reading – The Robin**

The North American Robin is usually called the “robin.” The robin is a bird. The male robin has a bright red breast. The robin has a cheerful song.

Robins live throughout North America. They live in Canada. They live in Alaska. They live in the 48 lower states. In the winter, robins go south. In the winter, some robins go to central  
5 Mexico. Some robins go to the Pacific coast.

Robins eat during the day. Robins eat beetles. Robins eat berries. Robins eat fruits. Robins eat about 40% invertebrates like beetles and grubs. Robins eat about 60% fruits and berries. Mother robins find food for baby robins. Father robins find food for baby robins. Baby robins eat worms. Baby robins eat other soft-bodied animals too.

10 Squirrels prey on robin eggs and baby robins. Snakes prey on baby robins and robin eggs. Some other birds prey on baby robins and robin eggs. Blue jays prey on baby robins and robin eggs. Crows prey on baby robins and robin eggs. Hawks prey on adult robins. Cats prey on adult robins. Snakes prey on adult robins.

15 To stay safe, robins stay vigilant. Robins pay close attention to their surroundings. When they gather in groups, they watch other robins for signs of danger. Robins give loud warning calls when a dangerous predator approaches. Although robins are territorial, they band together for protection from predators.

The robin is a sign a spring. Some people think that seeing the first robin of springtime brings good luck.

**Questions**

1. According to the passage, which of the following statements is/are true?

- I) Some robins go to South America during the winter.
- II) The female robin has a bright red breast.
- III) Cats hunt adult robins.

- A) I only
- B) II only
- C) III only
- D) I and II only
- E) II and III only

2. What is the main idea of the fourth paragraph?

- A) Squirrels hunt baby robins.
- B) Other animals prey on robins.
- C) Adult robins do not care for their young.
- D) Crows and hawks hunt adult robins.
- E) Other birds steal robin eggs.

3. In line 14, *vigilant* most closely means

- A) attentive
- B) dangerous
- C) noisy
- D) safe
- E) territorial

# GAP FILL

A (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in the United Kingdom asked people about life after lockdown. The market research and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ analytics company YouGov asked 4,343 people about life after the lockdown ends. The company said they were surprised by the people's (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Only nine per cent of Britons want life to return to "normal" after the coronavirus (4) \_\_\_\_\_ is over. This means 91 per cent want life to be different to how it was before the pandemic (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Over half of people (54%) said they hoped to change the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ they live their lives. Lead researcher Professor Tom MacMillan said: "This data shows there is a real (7) \_\_\_\_\_ for change, and for the nation to learn from this (8) \_\_\_\_\_."

*answers*  
*started*  
*appetite*  
*survey*  
*data*  
*crisis*  
*outbreak*  
*way*

Most of the people in the survey said they (9) \_\_\_\_\_ big changes because of the lockdown. Just over half (51%) have noticed cleaner air (10) \_\_\_\_\_, and 27 per cent have seen more wildlife in the past month. This may (11) \_\_\_\_\_ people to use cars less when the lockdown ends. Maybe more people will work from home. Many people (42%) said they (12) \_\_\_\_\_ food more, and 38 per cent said they are now cooking using (13) \_\_\_\_\_ and not buying ready-made meals. Another change could be a stronger sense of (14) \_\_\_\_\_. Over 40 per cent of people said they now talk to people who live (15) \_\_\_\_\_ them. Professor MacMillan said: "People are trying new (16) \_\_\_\_\_ and noticing differences at home, in their work and in communities."

*encourage*  
*recipes*  
*near*  
*noticed*  
*value*  
*things*  
*outdoors*  
*community*



# “Easter Island”

Reading Comprehension – Informational Passages <sup>(6)</sup>

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer questions about the passage below.

One of South America’s mysteries is Easter Island. Easter Island, also called *Rapa Nui* and *Isla de Pascua*, 3,600 km (2,237 mi) west of Chile, is a volcanic island with an interesting and partly unknown history. The island was named by the Dutch explorer Jacob Roggeveen because he **encountered** it on Easter Sunday 1722. He was the first European to find the island. The official name of the island, *Isla de Pascua*, means Easter Island in Spanish. This island is famous because of the **approximately** 887 huge statues which were found there. The statues consist of heads and complete torsos, the largest of which weighs 84 tons! These monuments, called *moai*, were carved out of **compressed** volcanic ash, called tuff, which was found at a quarry at a place called Rano Raraku. Statues are still being found. Some of the **monuments** were left only half-carved. Nobody knows why Rano Raraku was abandoned. It is thought that the statues were carved by the ancestors of the modern Polynesian inhabitants. But the purpose of the statues and the reason they were abandoned remain **mysteries**.

## Questions:

1) Who named the island “Easter Island”?

- A. An explorer
- B. A Dutch explorer
- C. The original inhabitants
- D. Both A and B are correct.

2) Who was Jacob Roggeveen?

- A. A European who found the island
- B. An explorer who named the island
- C. A person who carved several statues
- D. Both A and B are correct.

3) What are *moai*?

- A. Ancestors of the current inhabitants
- B. Quarries on the island
- C. Statues on the island
- D. Volcanic ashes

4) Why isn’t the number of statues known?

- A. The island is too big to explore.
- B. Statues are still being found.
- C. Some statues were taken away.
- D. None of the above

5) What are the statues made of?

- A. Volcanic ash
- B. Tuff
- C. Clay
- D. Both A and B are correct.

## Vocabulary:

1) When he **encountered** the island, he ...

- A. found the island.
- B. saw the island.
- C. drew pictures of the island.
- D. Both A and B are correct.

2) A synonym for **approximately** is...

- A. more than.
- B. about.
- C. rather.
- D. None of the above.

3) **Compressed** ash is ...

- A. pressed together.
- B. ancient.
- C. hot.
- D. None of the above



4) **Monuments** are ...

- A. explorers.
- B. volcanoes.
- C. statues.
- D. ancestors

5) **Mysteries** are ...

- A. unexplainable.
- B. unpopular.
- C. dangerous.
- D. Both A and C are correct.

## “A Mystery”

### Reading Comprehension – Short Stories

Directions: Read the story. Then answer the questions below.



“Something is very wrong,” says the detective.

“I know!” says Ms. Gervis. “It is wrong that someone has stolen from me!”

The detective looks around Ms. Gervis’ apartment. “That is not what I am talking about, ma’am. What is wrong is that I do not understand how the robber got in and out.”

Ms. Gervis and the detective stand in silence. Ms. Gervis’ eyes are full of tears. Her hands are shaking.

“The robber did not come through the window,” says the detective. “These windows have not been opened or shut in months.”

The detective looks at the fireplace. “The robber did not squeeze down here.”

The detective walks to the front door. He examines the latch. “And since there are no marks or scratches, the robber **definitely** did not try to break the lock.”

“I have no idea how he did it,” says a bothered Ms. Gervis. “It is a big **mystery**.”

“And you say the robber stole nothing else?” asks the detective. “No money, no jewelry, no crystal?”

“That’s right, detective. He took only what was important to me,” Ms. Gervis says with a sigh. “There is only one thing I can do now.”

“And what is that?” the detective asks with surprise.

“I will stop baking cakes,” Ms. Gervis says. “They are mine to give away. They are not for someone to steal.”

“You can’t do that!” says the detective with **alarm**. “Who will bake those delicious cakes?”

“I am sorry. I do not know,” says Ms. Gervis.

“I must solve this case **immediately!**” says the detective.

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## Questions:

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- 1) Where does this story take place?
- A. in a bakery
  - B. at the police station
  - C. in Ms. Gervis' house
  - D. in Ms. Gervis' apartment
- 2) Near the beginning of the story, "Ms. Gervis' eyes are full of tears. Her hands are shaking." How does Ms. Gervis probably feel?
- A. She is upset.
  - B. She is tired.
  - C. She is hungry.
  - D. She is confused.
- 3) What makes the detective sure that the robber did not come through the windows?
- A. The windows are locked.
  - B. The windows face the police station.
  - C. The windows have not been used in months.
  - D. The windows are too small for a person to fit through.
- 4) "And the robber **definitely** did not use the front door." Which is the best way to rewrite this sentence?
- A. "And the robber may not have used the front door."
  - B. "And the robber probably did not use the front door."
  - C. "And the robber was not able to use the front door."
  - D. "And the robber certainly did not use the front door."
- 5) What else could the detective have asked Ms. Gervis in order to solve the mystery?
- I. Which types of cakes does Ms. Gervis know how to bake?
  - II. Does someone else have a key to the apartment?
  - III. Does Ms. Gervis ever leave the door unlocked?
- A. I only
  - B. I and II
  - C. II and III
  - D. I, II, and III
- 6) What does Ms. Gervis do with her cakes?
- A. She eats them.
  - B. She sells them.
  - C. She hides them.
  - D. She gives them away.
-



1. A great many articles are made \_\_\_\_\_ nylon.  
A) from      B) than      C) of      D) out of
2. We have been working in terrible conditions \_\_\_\_\_ May.  
A) for      B) since      C) by      D) until
3. Please open your books \_\_\_\_\_ page 78.  
A) to      B) at      C) on      D) for
4. Why are those people \_\_\_\_\_ such a hurry?  
A) in      B) on      C) for      D) \_\_\_\_\_
5. My radio doesn't work very well, but I don't know what is wrong \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A) for      B) to      C) on      D) with
6. Are there any objections \_\_\_\_\_ the committee's plan of action?  
A) to      B) for      C) at      D) \_\_\_\_\_
7. I am going to ask a few questions \_\_\_\_\_ that old gentleman.  
A) up      B) from      C) to      D) \_\_\_\_\_
8. There are a number of differences \_\_\_\_\_ the two theories.  
A) from      B) among      C) between      D) than
9. Susan will probably work \_\_\_\_\_ six.  
A) for      B) under      C) until      D) by
10. The package should be here \_\_\_\_\_ ten o'clock tomorrow.  
A) delivered      B) sent      C) by mail      D) by
11. There is only one way to win the battle \_\_\_\_\_ inflation.  
A) with      B) against      C) for      D) over
12. Sam has a lot friends in Ankara, but he doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_ in Bursa.  
A) someone      B) anyone      C) any friend      D) any person
13. Nancy traveled \_\_\_\_\_ the world.  
A) around      B) on      C) across      D) over
14. His friend lives \_\_\_\_\_ on the other side of town.  
A) near      B) here      C) somewhere      D) anywhere
15. Laura enjoys music, and \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) either do I      B) neither can she  
C) I do too      D) she doesn't either
16. He hates liars, and so \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) does he      B) she does      C) is she      D) works she
17. Tom has been very busy, and \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) neither am I      B) I have too      C) so have I      D) so do I
18. James wants to buy a new car; \_\_\_\_\_, he doesn't have enough money  
A) therefore      B) however      C) moreover      D) consequently
19. Mrs. Chunk doesn't enjoy driving, and \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) either does she      B) she does too  
C) I do too      D) neither do I
20. Jack can play the piano, and \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) so can Helen      B) either can Helen  
C) Helen plays either      D) neither does Helen
21. Last year at this time Tom Brown \_\_\_\_\_ Hollywood.  
A) lived at      B) was living at  
C) was living in      D) is living in
22. A: Has Barbara typed the letter yet?  
B: Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_ it a long time ago.  
A) typed      B) has typed  
C) was typing      D) has been typing
23. She was crossing the road when she \_\_\_\_\_ the package.  
A) drops      B) dropped      C) was dropping      D) has dropped
24. We \_\_\_\_\_ dinner when the guests arrived unexpectedly.  
A) was having      B) were having      C) have      D) has dropped
25. The telegram \_\_\_\_\_ at nine o'clock yesterday morning.  
A) has arrived      B) was arriving  
C) arrived      D) had arrived
26. I hope everyone \_\_\_\_\_ to the party tomorrow.  
A) will come      B) shall come      C) come      D) are coming
27. He said that he \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
A) have met      B) would meet      C) meet      D) are meeting
28. Did you think that they \_\_\_\_\_ their promise.  
A) would keep      B) won't keep      C) are keeping      D) have to keep
29. The painters \_\_\_\_\_ finished their work by tomorrow.  
A) have      B) will have      C) have been      D) had
30. By May 10, Tom \_\_\_\_\_ been in Turkey for two years.  
A) has      B) have      C) will      D) will have
31. Our family owns an antique piano. We \_\_\_\_\_ since 1915.  
A) have it      B) got it      C) have got it      D) have had it
32. A: Have you been to the United States?  
B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ in 1989.  
A) went there      B) have gone there  
C) have been there      D) went
33. I will be glad when he \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) went      B) had gone      C) has gone      D) will go
34. For years her only ambition \_\_\_\_\_ to become a film star.  
A) is      B) has been      C) have been      D) are
35. If you had got up earlier, you \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.  
A) will/miss      B) had/missed  
C) would/have missed      D) did/miss
36. If motorists were to drive more carefully, they \_\_\_\_\_ fewer accidents.  
A) will have      B) would have had  
C) would have      D) would be
37. He'll have to leave town soon if he \_\_\_\_\_ trouble.  
A) didn't want      B) hadn't      C) would rather      D) doesn't want
38. You can prolong your life, \_\_\_\_\_, eat wisely, and avoid smoking.  
A) exercising      B) with exercising  
C) to exercise      D) if you exercise
39. They \_\_\_\_\_ if the movie weren't funny.  
A) not laugh      B) wouldn't laugh  
C) will laugh      D) aren't laughing
40. If Frank had more time, he \_\_\_\_\_ to see more movies.  
A) would like      B) will like      C) like      D) liked
41. The projector \_\_\_\_\_ if the shutter doesn't open.  
A) no work      B) don't work      C) work      D) won't work
42. People \_\_\_\_\_ like the movie better if the dialogues were shorter.  
A) would      B) can  
C) would be able      D) had
43. If he \_\_\_\_\_ from that window, he would be killed.  
A) fell      B) will fall      C) has fallen      D) would fall
44. If Mohammed Ali \_\_\_\_\_ his first fight with Sonny Liston, no one would have been surprised.  
A) lost      B) had lost  
C) has lost      D) would have lost
45. \_\_\_\_\_ you decide to go, call the station and reserve the tickets.  
A) Had      B) Do      C) Should      D) Would
46. Their passports \_\_\_\_\_ checked by the officer.  
A) already have      B) already been  
C) have already been      D) have already to be
47. The old patient \_\_\_\_\_ special care because his condition was critical.  
A) giving      B) is given      C) give      D) given
48. Many of the goods made in Japan \_\_\_\_\_ to other countries.  
A) export      B) exported      C) exporting      D) are exported
49. Two fishermen \_\_\_\_\_ in the open sea yesterday afternoon.  
A) have been rescued      B) rescued  
C) were rescued      D) are rescued
50. A: What are they doing to that old house?  
B: It \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) pulled down      B) being pulled down  
C) is pull down      D) is being pulled down
51. She was seriously sick. \_\_\_\_\_ she didn't go to work last week.  
A) That's why      C) Owing to  
B) It is why      D) However