

BAD REPORT CARD



A. Reading

Larry's parents received his report card in the mail today, and they are very upset. Larry got two F's on his report card. One F is in math and the other is in reading. Larry's teacher, Mrs. Newsome, wrote a note and asked Larry's parents to meet with her for a teacher-parent conference.

Larry used to get good grades, but lately he's been spending more time with his friends and less time studying. Sometimes he copies his friend Joe's homework. Sometimes he just doesn't do his homework at all.

B. True or False

1. _____ Larry's parents are upset.
2. _____ Mrs. Newsome is Larry's teacher.
3. _____ Larry is a good student.
4. _____ Teachers and parents meet during teacher-parent conferences.
5. _____ Larry doesn't always do his homework.

C. Yes or No – Share Your Opinion

1. _____ Larry's parents should punish him.
2. _____ Kids should go to school on Saturday mornings.

D. Writing – What should Larry's parents do? Why?

Name _____
 Date _____

• Reading Comprehension Assessment

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

Quinceañera

Do you like birthdays? Do you like going to church? Do you enjoy parties? Do you like seeing everyone in the neighborhood? Do you feel happy when you get lots of gifts? Do you like to look royal or rich? Do you like to dance? If you do, then you would probably like to have a quinceañera.



The word quinceañera is Spanish. To understand what the word quinceañera means, we need to understand a little bit about Spanish. Spanish is a language. It has different words than the English language. Sometimes those words describe the culture of people who speak Spanish. Quinceañera is one of those words. It names a custom of Spanish speakers. A quinceañera is a special ceremony and birthday party. The birthday girl can also be called a quinceañera.

Only birthday girls who are 15 are called quinceañeras. Fifteen is an important age for girls who speak Spanish. When they turn 15, they are no longer children. The quinceañera party marks when childhood ends and adulthood begins.

A quinceañera is a very special event. It is like a wedding. It begins with a ceremony at church. The ceremony is the way the community observes its religion. It is a custom of their religion. The ceremony is important to their society. It is a **meaningful** affair. After the ceremony, there is a party with lots of decorations. The community attends the party, too. It is cheerful. Everyone dances. They give the birthday girl presents and tell her that she looks pretty.

The birthday girl is like Cinderella. She wears a pink dress. She also wears a crown that sparkles. She has shoes with high heels. Her clothes are symbols. They tell everyone that the birthday is special. She is an adult now. She can now dance in public. Like Cinderella at her ball, the birthday girl dances at her quinceañera party.

Some communities in America do not have quinceañeras. Many Americans throw parties when kids turn 18. Those events are like quinceañeras, but they are not the same. But people in America who speak Spanish may have quinceañeras. They may have a ceremony and throw a big party for the community when their girls turn 15.

- 1) What is the main purpose of paragraph 2?
 - A. to cite an example
 - B. to make a conclusion
 - C. to show a comparison
 - D. to give an explanation

- 2) As used in paragraph 4, the word **meaningful** most nearly belongs to which of the following word groups?
 - A. special, important, serious
 - B. rich, luxurious, royal
 - C. pink, purple, red
 - D. humorous, merry, festive

Simple Past (negative and affirmative)

1. Write these sentences in the past.

1. He goes to the swimming pool because he likes swimming.
.....
2. They have dinner at nine o'clock.
.....
3. Adam runs 500 m
.....
4. Helen eats too many sweets.
.....
5. I buy the newspaper in the shop.
.....
6. We get up at eight o'clock and go to school.
.....

2. Write the sentences in exercise 1 in the negative form.

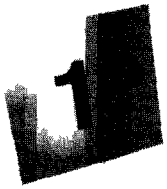
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

3. Write about what Jim did and didn't do yesterday, as in the examples.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Go to the bank (yes) | 1. He went to the bank |
| 2. Buy some shoes (no) | 2. He didn't buy any shoes. |
| 3. Write to Sally (yes) | ..... |
| 4. Buy a shirt (yes) | ..... |
| 5. Have lunch with Adam (no) | ..... |
| 6. Write to Peter (yes) | ..... |
| 7. Go to the hospital (no) | ..... |
| 8. Have dinner with Susie (yes) | ..... |
| 9. Play football (no) | ..... |
| 10. Make dinner (yes) | ..... |

4. Write the past form of these verbs.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1. to get | ..... | 6. to play | ..... |
| 2. to buy | ..... | 7. to come | ..... |
| 3. to study | ..... | 8. to go | ..... |
| 4. to watch | ..... | 9. to pay | ..... |
| 5. to begin | ..... | 10. to walk | ..... |



Prepositions of place 1

Look at the drawing and fill in the missing prepositions in the sentences below. Choose from the following (use each once only).

above	between	inside	to the left of
behind	in	on	to the right of
below	in front of	opposite	under

- 1 The sofa is the armchair.
- 2 The clock is the mantelpiece.
- 3 The magazine the table.
- 4 The painting is the fireplace.
- 5 The bookcase is the fireplace.
- 6 The book is the vase of flowers.
- 7 There are lots of books the bookcase.
- 8 The coffee table is the sofa and the armchair.
- 9 The cat is the armchair.
- 10 The goldfish is the goldfish bowl.
- 11 The record-player is the records.
- 12 The clock is the painting.

see next page for map

