

DEAR JULIO



A. Reading

Julio and Juanita dated for six months. But now, Juanita wants to break up with him. She doesn't love Julio anymore, and she wants to date other guys. She tried to break up with him in person, but it was difficult. She feels guilty, and she doesn't know what to say. She doesn't want to hurt Julio's feelings.

Juanita thought about her problem. She decided to write Julio a letter and tell him how she feels. Juanita's mother and friends think Juanita should talk to Julio in person or call him on the phone. They think it's wrong to break up with someone in a letter. What do you think? Is it okay to break up with someone in a letter?

B. True or False

1. T Juanita feels guilty.
2. F Juanita and Julio are in love.
3. F Juanita wants to hurt Julio's feelings.
4. F In this story *break up* means that someone broke a bone.
5. T Juanita and Julio dated for half a year.

C. Yes or No – Share Your Opinion

1. _____ It's okay to break up with someone in a letter.
2. _____ Juanita should tell Julio that she wants to see him and other guys.

D. Writing – Write the first two sentences of Juanita's letter.

Name _____
 Date _____

• Reading Comprehension Assessment

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

Spiders and Their Webs

Have you ever touched a spider web? Do you remember how hard it was to get the web off of your fingers? As anyone who has ever touched one knows, spider webs are very sticky. Spiders make their webs sticky by putting a special glue on some of the web's threads. When flies or other bugs get caught in the web, they cannot get out easily. After a bug gets trapped in the web, the spider wraps it in more of its sticky silk. Then, the spider enjoys its meal. But if a spider's web is so sticky, what keeps the spider itself from getting stuck in it?



One reason why the spider does not get caught in its own web is that not every thread in the web is sticky. Some threads do not have glue on them. The spider knows which threads are safe to walk on and which ones are covered in glue. The spider can easily walk across the entire web without getting stuck in it by only stepping on the dry threads.

When a spider does have to step on the sticky threads to get to a trapped bug, it walks very carefully. A spider will use only the very tips of its legs, just as you or I may walk on our tip toes. Short hairs on a spider's legs called setae also help keep the spider from getting caught in the glue. These hairs are covered with oils that keep the glue from sticking to the spider's legs.

Spiders also wash themselves a lot. They always make sure to keep their legs clean, washing them many times a day. Cleaning their legs often removes small pieces of silk or other things that might cause them to get caught in the web. By cleaning themselves so frequently, spiders make it much easier to walk in their webs without getting stuck.

- 1) The first sentence of this passage is a question: "Have you ever touched a spider web?" The author most likely begins the passage with a question because he or she
 - A. wants to get readers interested in the passage
 - B. thinks most readers have never touched a spider web
 - C. does not know very much about spider webs
 - D. wants to make the passage harder for readers to understand

- 2) According to the passage, what makes a spider web sticky?
 - A. oil from the spider's legs
 - B. a special glue
 - C. small hairs called setae
 - D. spit from the spider's mouth

- 3) Using the information in the passage, we can understand that a spider does not get caught in its own web because it
 - I. keeps its legs very clean
 - II. knows which parts of the web are sticky and which are not
 - III. has special hairs on its legs that keep it from getting stuck

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II, and III

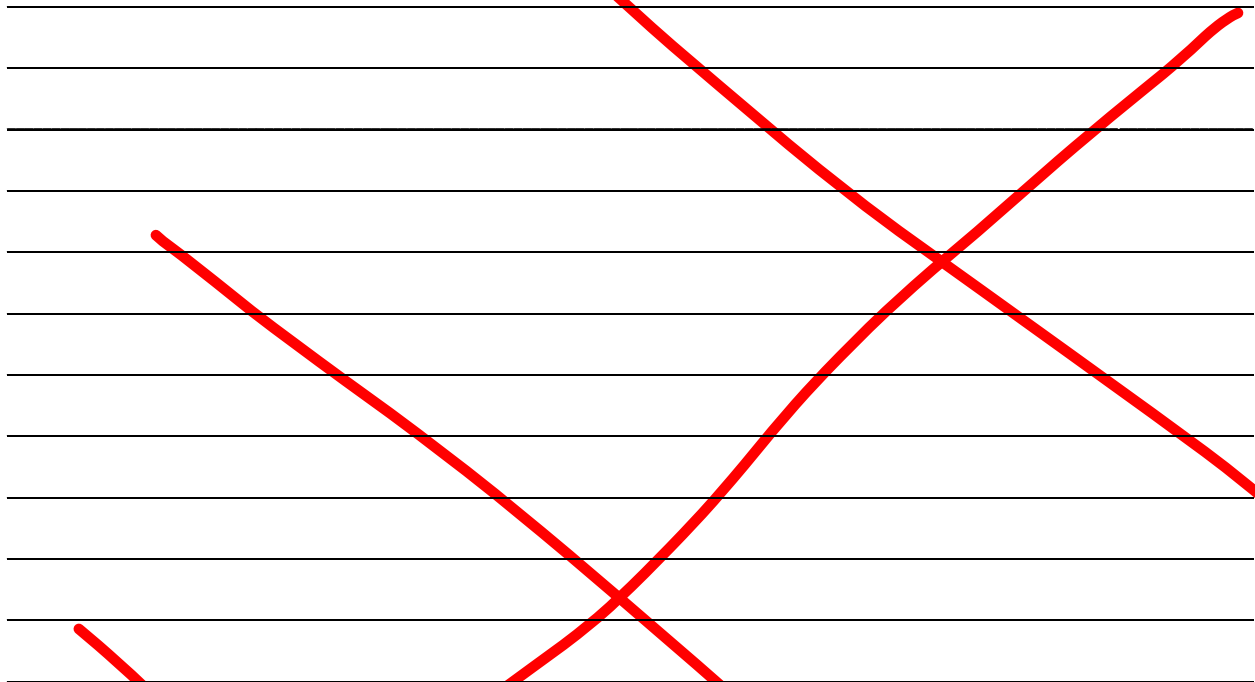
4) As used in the final paragraph, which word or phrase means the opposite of **frequently**?

- A. almost never
- B. safely
- C. loudly
- D. in the wrong way

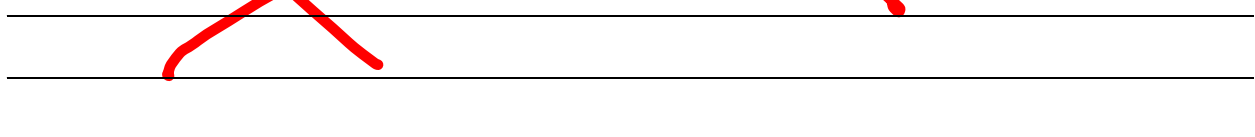
5) Which sentence best describes the main idea of this passage?

- A. When a bug lands in a spider web, it is probably going to be eaten by a spider.
- B. It is hard to get a spider web off of your fingers because it is so sticky.
- C. There are many reasons why spiders do not get stuck in their own webs.
- D. Spiders are a lot smarter than you might think.

6) Based on the information in the passage, explain in your own words some of the reasons why spiders do not get trapped in their own webs.



7) Who do you think is the main audience for this passage? Who do you think the author wrote it for? Where do you think it might be published? Why?



And, but, or, so, because**1. Complete the text with *and, but, or*.**

I get up at half past eight in the morning. I'm hungry there isn't any food in the kitchen. I want milk, cereals **and** orange juice. Then, I go to the shop **but** when I get there it's still closed. I go back home and into the kitchen. There's some grapefruit juice and brown bread. **but** I don't like grapefruit juice **or**... brown bread! This is not a good morning, so I go back to bed until the shop opens.

2. Complete with *and, but, or, so, because*.

- We aren't going to the park it's raining. **because**
- I don't have any money, **so**..... I'll go to the bank.
- She doesn't like vegetables **or**..... fish.
- I need milk, butter **and** bread.
- There's snow on the street **but**..... it's not too cold.
- She studies a lot **but**..... she never passes the exams.
- You've got an exam tomorrow, **so**..... you must study tonight.
- I don't go to the cinema I haven't got any money. **because**

3. Correct the underlined word using *and, but, or, so, because*.

- We don't go to the beach but it's cold.
- They don't like meat and fish.
- It's winter because I'm not cold.
- It's raining, or take your umbrella!.

4. Put the words in order.

- accident / an / she's / in / because / hospital / she / had.

She's in hospital because she had an accident

.....

- but / they / many / work / don't / hours / they / have / money / much.

They work many hours, but they don't have much money

.....

- asked / Paul / me / question, / a / replied / I / so.

Paul asked me a question, so I replied

.....

- buy / I / peppers / potatoes. / and / tomatoes,

I buy tomatoes, peppers and potatoes

.....



SOME AND ANY

Exercise 1:

Complete with **some** or **any**.

- 1 - Do you have any change?
- 2 - Let's buy some stamps.
- 3 - My brother doesn't have any friends. Isn't it strange?
- 4 - I'm so sorry but there aren't any cheese left. I must go to the shops.
- 5 - Do you know any famous people?
- 6 - My neighbour doesn't speak any foreign languages.
- 7 - Look! I have bought some nice apples.
- 8 - Thank you, but I don't want any help from you.
- 9 - Would you like some coffee after your meal?
- 10 - You should put some salt into your soup.

Exercise 2:

Decide whether each sentence is correct or not . If not correct it below.

1. John is very busy : he doesn't have **any** time for his family.

correct

2. We need **any** bread for dinner.

wrong: we need some bread for dinner

3. Do you have **any** pets Sophie? (I think she doesn't have one)

correct

4. Sue meets **any** friends at the weekend.

wrong: Sue meets some friends at the weekend



Comparison of adjectives, adverbs of manner

A Complete the sentences with the correct comparative form of the adjective in brackets.

- An elephant is *stronger than* (strong) a kangaroo.
- Our teacher is *more beautiful than* (beautiful) that film star.
- A school is *noisier than* (noisy) a hospital.
- Jane's hair is *longer than* (long) yours.
- John's work is *better than* (good) Mary's.
- Yesterday was *hotter than* (hot) today.
- This book is *more interesting than* (interesting) that one.
- Athletes are usually *more famous than* (famous) scientists.

B Write sentences about the pictures. Use the superlative form of the adjective.



- the girl / tall / of the three *The girl is the tallest of the three.*
- the pyramid / ancient / of the three *The pyramid is the most ancient of the three*
- this athlete / good / athlete in the world *This athlete is the best athlete in the world*
- February / short / month / in the year *February is the shortest month in the year*
- the red apple / sweet / apple in the bowl *The red apple is the sweetest apple in the bowl*

C Circle the correct word.

- I think Albert Einstein was the **brilliant** / **more brilliant** / **(most brilliant)** scientist in the world.
- I am a **good** / **better** / **best** swimmer than my brother.
- Mum is the **busy** / **busier** / **busiest** person in the family.
- What is the **most expensive** / **more expensive** / **expensive** car in the world?
- London is **rainy** / **rainier** / **rainiest** than Athens.
- The book was **frightening** / **more frightening** / **most frightening** than the film.

D Write adverbs for the adjectives.

Adjective	Adverb
1 dangerous	<i>dangerously.</i>
2 nice
3 fast
4 happy
5 good
6 quiet

E Circle the correct word.

- The dog is eating **hungry** / **(hungrily)**.
- Is she drinking the hot coffee **slow** / **slowly**?
- Sue is a **nice** / **nice** person.
- Tom plays tennis **good** / **well**.
- The music was very **loud** / **loudly**.
- The old lady spoke **soft** / **softly**.

Match the opposites

easy **difficult**

straight

beautiful **ugly**

short

curly **straight**

tiny

tall **short**

straight

cheap **expensive**

wide

deep **shallow**

heavy

soft **hard**

ugly

light **heavy**

expensive

crooked **straight**

hard

narrow **wide**

difficult

huge **tiny**

weak

strong **weak**

thick

thin **thick**

shallow