

Name _____
 Date _____

• Reading Comprehension Assessment

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

Prayer

A prayer is a thoughtful or respectful expression. Prayers can be about good things, hopeful things, scary things, or bad things.

People say prayers for lots of reasons. Some people pray before meals to say thanks for food. Others pray to celebrate things like health and safety. Many people pray to celebrate important events and people. Prayers to honor events and people are common on holidays. People also pray when they want or need things. Hopeful people may pray to share their wishes. Worried people may ask for help. When they are scared, people can use prayers to feel braver. When people are sorry for **sins**, they say prayers. They may list their naughty acts. They may promise to behave better.



People pray in different ways. Some people pray loudly. Other people whisper prayers quietly. People can even say prayers silently. When people are praying silently, others may not notice. But sometimes people look or act differently when they pray. Some people are calm and still. They may stand, kneel, sit, or lay down. They may close their eyes. Some people bow their heads. Some people join their hands. Some people raise their hands in the air. People may get excited and move a lot while saying prayers. Some people bow down again and again to show respect.

Some people pray privately, but praying with other people is common in churches. At churches, people even read together at the same time. Sometimes they read prayers written in books. Often they recite important prayers they know well.

People may say prayers at different times. Some people pray in the morning. Some people pray during the day. Some people pray at night. Some people pray throughout the day and night. And some people never say prayers at all.

- 1) Based on the passage, what can we understand about prayers?
 - A. Prayers can change the weather.
 - B. Prayers can be said to a gorilla.
 - C. Prayers can make turnips taste better.
 - D. Prayers can be said before breakfast.

- 2) According to the passage, which of these is common on holidays?
 - A. prayers about hopeful things
 - B. prayers about scary things
 - C. prayers about good things
 - D. prayers about bad things

- 3) Using the information in paragraph 2, we can tell that a **sin** is
 - A. an idea
 - B. an action
 - C. a dream
 - D. a fact

WORKSHEET 5

SUBJECT: *Past form of Verb "To Be"*

A) **Fill in the blanks. Use WAS / WERE:**

1. Mary and Susan *were* ill yesterday.
2. The weather very hot last Saturday.
3. The students at the theater last night.
4. Betty in Germany last summer.
5. My brother and I at the football stadium on Saturday.
6. it cold yesterday?

B) **Put these sentences into the PAST. Use past form of verb "TO BE":**

T O D A Y

Y E S T E R D A Y

Example: I'm at home.

..... *I was at home*

1. Jane and Michael are tired.
2. She's in the park.
3. It's a sunny day.
4. You're late.
5. They aren't hungry.
6. We aren't at work.
7. I'm thirsty.
8. You aren't at school.
9. We're at the cinema.
10. Paula isn't happy.
11. Everyone is excited.
12. I'm not afraid.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

C) **Choose WAS or WERE and circle it:**

1. He *was / were* a policeman.
2. We *was / were* very happy.
3. *Was / Were* you happy?
4. They *wasn't / weren't* interested in.
5. I *was / were* at school.
6. It *wasn't / weren't* expensive.
7. *Was / Were* she your teacher?

D) **Complete the text with WAS or WERE:**

Interviewer: What it like during the First World War, Bill?

Bill : It a terrible time. I a young man, so I
in the army. We in Italy.

Interviewer: Where your wife and children?

Bill : They in London. That dangerous too. There
bombs and there not a lot of food. The children very

young and they very frightened.

E) **Are these statements TRUE or FALSE? Correct the FALSE statements using WASN'T or WEREN'T:**

Example: a) Bill was an old man during the First World War.

FALSE- *Bill wasn't an old man during the First World War.*

b) Bill was in the army. TRUE

c) Bill was in Poland.

d) Bill's wife and children were in Italy.

e) It was dangerous in London.

f) There was a lot of food in London.

g) The children were quite old.

h) The children were frightened.

F) **Make questions about the text using WAS or WERE:**

Example: a) How old / Bill / during the First World War?

How old was Bill during the First World War?

b) / Bill / in the army? ?

c) Where / Bill? ?

d) Where / Bill's wife and children? ?

e) / It dangerous in London? ?

f) / there bombs? ?

g) / there a lot of food? ?

h) How old / the children? ?

l) / the children frightened? ?

G) **Read the interview and answer the questions:**

Bill Jenkins is 100 today.

Interviewer: Bill, I expect life is very different today than a hundred years ago. What **was** it like?

Bill : Yes, it is very different. Life **was** much quieter then. There are so many cars now. There **weren't** any cars when I **was** a boy.

Interviewer: **Were** you happy as a child?

Bill : Oh yes, I **was** very happy, but I'm still happy now!

Interviewer: Tell me about your family.

Bill : Well, my father **was** a postman and my mother **was** a cook. We **weren't** rich, but we **weren't** poor either. There **were** five children. My brothers and sisters **were** all younger than me but I'm the only one still here.

1. Were there any cars when he was a boy?

2. Was he happy or sad when he was a child?

3. What was his mother's job?

4. How many children were there in his family?

6. Did she like the Orchid Farm?
7. When did she go to bed on her last night?
8. Where is Jamaica?
9. What do the tourists do in Jamaica?
10. How is the life for Jamaican people?

C) Complete these sentences in the PAST TENSE, using the correct verb:

- * play * enjoy * watch * listen * talk * phone
 * stop * walk * travel * like * stay

I *watched* the late film on TV last night.

1. We really the concert last night. It was great!
2. She with friends in Brighton last summer.
3. Italy very well in the last World Cup.
4. Her parents by train from Shanghai to Moscow.
5. I you four times last night but you were out.
6. We along the beach yesterday. It was lovely.
7. She the film but she didn't like the music.
8. The men work at exactly one o'clock.
9. I to the new Sting album yesterday. It's great.
10. They to us about their trip to Madagaskar. It was very interesting.

D) Complete the conversation with WAS / WASN'T / WERE / WEREN'T.

- A: Where *were* you last night? I phoned you but you at home.
 B: Iout with friends. We at the Bluenote Café.
 A: Julia there?
 B: No, she Why?
 A: Oh, I just wondered.
 B: Sheout with Nick. Theyat the Oasis. I think.
 A: No, they
 B: How do you know?
 A: Because I there!

E) Complete the man's statement with the PAST SIMPLE form of the verbs in brackets:

Last night I (go) to my favorite restaurant in West Street. I (leave) the restaurant at about 11 o'clock. It (be) a warm evening and I (decide) to walk along the beach.

Suddenly, I (hear) a noise. I (turn) and (see) three boys aged about eighteen. One boy (come) up to me and (ask) me the time. When I (look) down at my watch, he (hit) me and I (fall) to the ground. Another boy

..... (take) my wallet. I (shout) for help. Then they
.....(run) away.

F) Complete the story. Use the verbs in the brackets:

Last year I *went* (go) on holiday. I (drive) to the sea with my friend. On the first day we (look) at the beautiful buildings and (eat) in lots of restaurants. The next day (be) very hot so we (drive) to the sea. We (leave) our clothes in the car and (sunbathe) and (swim) all day. At six o'clock we (walk) to our car, but the car(be) there. We (buy) some clothes and (go) to the Police Station. The police (be) nice and we (sleep) in the police station.

G) Make negative sentences (x) or questions (?) using the PAST TENSE:

Example: he / stay (x) in a hotel
He didn't stay in a hotel.

you / learn (?) speak Italian when you were in Italy.
Did you learn to speak Italian when you were in Italy?

1. she / like (x) the film
2. I / use / (x) the school computer yesterday
3. they / arrive (?) home late yesterday
4. you / ask (?) her for Caroline's address
5. he / enjoy (x) the concert in the park
6. we / talk (x) about school at all

H) Read the text. Write the questions below about Tamsin's holiday:

Last September Tamsin went to Bali. She went by plane and stayed in a big hotel. It was very hot, so she swam every day. In the evenings she went to different restaurants, the food was very good. She met some nice people and every night she danced with them at the disco. She was happy because she wasn't alone.

1. *Where did she go?* Bali.
2. Last September.
3. By plane.
4. In a big hotel.
5. It was very hot.
6. She swam.
7. It was very good.
8. Some nice people.

Worksheet 1

Prepositions of Time

Select the correct preposition in each of the sentences below.

(See page 31 for the correct answers)

1. My math class starts (at, on, in) 9:00.
2. I always read (before, after, from) I go to sleep.
3. The show starts (over, since, in) ten minutes.
4. All employees have to be at work (from, by, since) 9:00.
5. I go to lunch anywhere (by, from, at) 11:30 to 1:30.
6. Breakfast is served from 6:00 (to, from, at) 10:00 AM daily.
7. I have been studying (before, after, since) 9:30.
8. I was born (on, at, by) July eighth.
9. The test shouldn't take (over, from, to) two hours to complete.
10. In college, I used to catch up on my sleep (for, during, on) my accounting class.
11. The opera bores Mr. Kemper; when he goes with his wife he always sleeps (for, through, at) the whole thing.
12. I refused to eat spaghetti (throughout, on, for) my childhood.
13. I will remain in Thailand (until, at, since) July.
14. Most students could not complete the assignment (within, at, on) the allotted time period.
15. I seldom eat lunch (on, at, to) noon.
16. The game should end (around, during, to) 7:30.
17. She will do the dishes (until, to, after) she cleans her room.
18. The math class ends at half (at, past, to) two.
19. Mr. Belford reads the Wall Street Journal (from, prior to, since) going to the office.
20. I'll be at work (in, from, since) twenty-five minutes.
21. All students have to be in their seats (to, for, by) 9:00.
22. The play should last (on, during, from) 3:00 to 5:00.
23. It has been raining (since, after, until) Monday.
24. The class starts at a quarter (by, on, to) twelve.
25. It is twenty (after, for, by) three.