

CHECK THE CORRECT ANSWER

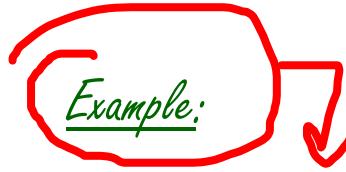
17. It ____ Jack's birthday two days ago.
A) was B) were C) is D) are
18. A: Who ____ you eat with?
B: Well, I ____ dinner with friends.
A) did / eat B) did / eats C) did / ate D) did / eaten
19. Ann usually ____ to work, but yesterday she ____ .
A) drive / walks B) drives / walked
C) drove / walked D) drive / walk
20. It usually ____ a lot in winter but last year it ____ .
A) rains / snowed B) rains / snows
C) rain / snowed D) rain / snow
21. Ann and Max usually ____ sailing at weekends, but last weekend they ____ tennis.
A) goes / played B) go / played
C) went / play D) went / played
22. My family left London and moved ____ a small village.
A) to B) in C) at D) for
23. People all ____ the world speak English.
A) of B) for C) over D) from
24. What do you know ____ George Washington?
A) with B) about C) for D) off
25. Now she ____ alone, but when she was a child she ____ with her mother and sisters.
A) live / lived B) lives / lived C) lived / lives D) live / lived
26. Where ____ she live now ?
A) did B) do C) does D) is
27. She ____ learn to read until she was 86.
A) didn't B) doesn't C) isn't D) don't
28. Where ____ she live in 1950?
A) does B) is C) did D) do
29. She ____ work when she was 8.
A) started B) starts C) start D) starting
30. " ____ you like the film?"
"No, I ____ ."
A) Are / am not B) Did / didn't
C) Do / didn't D) Are / didn't
31. She thinks ____ her past life.
A) off B) for C) about D) with
32. He was tired ____ politics.
A) of B) at C) from D) with
33. She died ____ a car crash.
A) at B) for C) in D) on
34. People were afraid ____ her.
A) from B) of C) at D) on
35. I ____ in Paris when I was six.
A) lived B) live C) living D) lives
36. We ____ move to London.
A) did B) didn't C) aren't D) isn't
37. "When ____ you have your last holiday?"
"Last August."
A) do B) are C) did D) is
38. He ____ the school in 1994.
A) left B) leaved C) leave D) leaves
39. He ____ his wife, Maria, in 1998.
A) met B) meted C) meet D) meets
40. In my bedroom there's a bed ____ a wardrobe.
A) but B) so C) and D) also
41. Millions of people ____ to London for her funeral when he died.
A) come B) coming C) came D) comes
42. Peter stayed ____ his grandmother ____ Christmas.
A) at / in B) to / in C) on / at D) with/at
43. We arrived ____ the airport ____ New York ____ 5:45 am.
A) at / in / at B) to / in / at C) on / at / at D) at / at / in
44. Speak ____ me in English. It's good practice ____ us.
A) to / with B) of / of C) to / for D) with / on
45. There's a postman ____ a letter ____ you.
A) with / for B) with / to C) at / to D) at / at
46. I often think ____ the day we met.
A) off B) on C) about D) for
47. Tuncay Atakan is an English teacher. He ____ English.
A) teaching B) like C) teaches D) study
48. 'Was there anyone at the office yesterday?'
'No, ____.'
A) they weren't B) there isn't
C) there wasn't D) they didn't
49. 'Did she go to the cinema last night?'
'No, she ____.'
A) did B) wasn't C) can't D) didn't
50. ' ____ they come by train?'
'No, they came by plane.'
A) Do B) Does C) Were D) Did
51. I came to live here three years ____ .
A) ago B) before C) last D) always
52. ____ month I went to Paris.
A) This B) That C) Last D) Next
53. In my family we ____ dinner at seven o'clock.
A) take B) do C) go D) have
54. There's a bank ____ the bookshop.
A) between B) on C) opposite D) straight ahead
55. I usually take the car because I don't like ____ .
A) working B) running C) going D) walking
56. We ____ in a hotel in Frankfurt.
A) stayed B) was C) spent D) had
57. 'Where can I buy some medicine?'
'At the ____ in Cook Street.'
A) chemist's B) bank C) market D) baker's
58. ' ____ ?'
'He's very nice.'
A) What does he look like?
B) What's he like?
C) How is he?
D) How does he look?



● Sentence Analogies 2

Directions: Choose the sentence that makes sense. For each question, the analogy type is written beside the question number.

B and **C** don't make sense!
But hey! **A** makes sense!



#)	DEGREE
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	A. Something that is <u>huge</u> is very <u>big</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	B. Something that is <u>good</u> is very <u>bad</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	C. Something that is <u>new</u> is very <u>sweet</u> .

1)	TYPE/KIND
<input type="radio"/>	A. <u>French</u> is a type of <u>language</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	B. <u>History</u> is a type of <u>food</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	C. <u>Water</u> is a type of <u>car</u> .

2)	PART TO WHOLE
<input type="radio"/>	A. A <u>mother</u> is part of a <u>family</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	B. A <u>shoe</u> is part of a <u>foot</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	C. A <u>cat</u> is part of a <u>dog</u> .

3)	CHARACTERISTIC
<input type="radio"/>	A. A characteristic of a <u>book</u> is to be <u>angry</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	B. A characteristic of <u>snow</u> is to be <u>white</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	C. A characteristic of the <u>sky</u> is to be <u>fast</u> .

4)	FUNCTION
<input type="radio"/>	A. A <u>bed</u> is used to <u>clean</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	B. A <u>knife</u> is used to <u>cut</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	C. A <u>piano</u> is used to <u>sing</u> .

5)	DEGREE
<input type="radio"/>	A. <u>Something that is terrible</u> is very <u>bad</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	B. Something that is <u>new</u> is very <u>old</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	C. Something that is <u>bright</u> is very <u>dark</u> .

6)	OTHER
<input type="radio"/>	A. <u>Tall</u> is the opposite of <u>short</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	B. <u>Hot</u> is the opposite of <u>warm</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	C. <u>Blue</u> is the opposite of <u>yellow</u> .

7)	DEGREE
<input type="radio"/>	A. <u>Someone who is brilliant</u> is very <u>smart</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	B. Someone who is <u>funny</u> is very <u>mean</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	C. Someone who is <u>nice</u> is very <u>clean</u> .

8)	PART TO WHOLE
<input type="radio"/>	A. <u>Milk</u> is part of <u>cereal</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	B. <u>Bread</u> is part of a <u>sandwich</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	C. <u>Meat</u> is part of a <u>cake</u> .

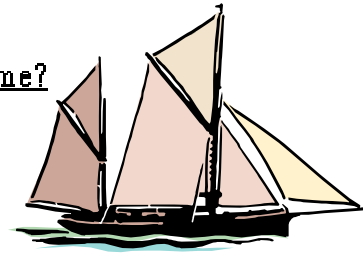
9)	FUNCTION
<input type="radio"/>	A. A <u>boat</u> is used to <u>swim</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	B. A <u>chair</u> is used to <u>eat</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	C. <u>An oven</u> is used to <u>bake</u> .

10)	OTHER
<input type="radio"/>	A. A <u>spoon</u> is something you <u>eat</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	B. <u>A cake</u> is something you <u>bake</u> .
<input type="radio"/>	C. A <u>school</u> is something you <u>learn</u> .

Intermediate Forming Questions – “When”

Directions: Use the words on the left to form questions.

Example: game is when the ? → When is the game?



1. you were born when ? → _____
When were you born?

2. here they when will be ? → _____
When will they be here?

3. was Annie when born ? → _____
When was Annie born?

4. the fireworks are starting when ? → _____
When are the fireworks starting?

5. her when birthday is ? → _____
When is her birthday?

6. will be 21 when you ? → _____
When will you be 21?

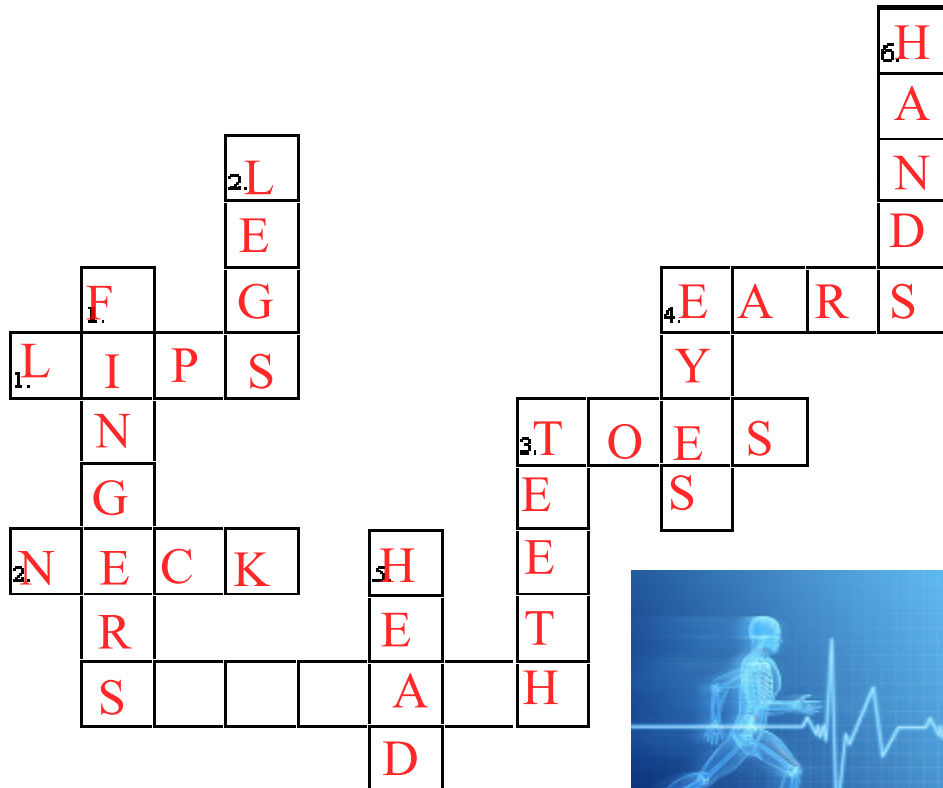
7. end last the night party did when ? → _____
When did the party end last night?

8. did Columbus discover when North Christopher America ? → _____

When did Christopher Columbus discover North America?

Crossword Puzzle –Parts of the Body

Directions: use the clues below to fill in the crossword puzzle with the correct words.



Across:

1. The _____ are on the outer part of the mouth. You use them to kiss.
2. This is used to support the head.
3. These are used for balance. They are part of the feet.
4. These are used to hear.

ears, eyes, lips, neck,
hands, legs, toes, fingers,
head, teeth

Down:

1. These are used to touch. They are part of the hands.
2. These are used to move the body around. Runners have very strong _____.
3. These are used to chew. You lose them when you are young.
4. These are used to see.
5. This part of the body contains the brain, eyes, ears, nose, and mouth.
6. These are used to grab or hold onto things.

Name _____
 Date _____

• Reading Comprehension Assessment

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

Making Handprints

Have you ever made a handprint? No? Well, you should try!

Handprints are fun and easy to make. Plus they make great artwork. But that's not all. They also give you a way to **recall** a time when you were younger. They give you a way to remember a time when you were smaller. During your life, your hands grow a lot. If you make a handprint, you can see how much your hands (and you) have grown over time.



What You'll Need:

- Finger Paint
- A Piece of Paper
- A **Trough**
- Paper Towels
- Your Hands!

Instructions:

Step 1: Lay the piece of paper flat on a table.

Step 2: Open the paint.

Step 3: Pour some paint into the trough. You don't need very much.

Step 4: Press your hand onto the bottom of the trough.

Step 5: Remove your hand from the trough.

Step 6: Gently press your hand onto the piece of paper.

Step 7: Use your free hand to hold the paper still. Then remove your hand from the paper.

Step 8: Wait 15 minutes for the paint to dry.

Step 9: Use the paper towels to clean your hands and any paint that might have spilled.

1) Which of these is NOT a reason why the author thinks you should try to make a handprint?

- A. **They are fun to make.**
- B. They make great artwork.
- C. They give you a way to remember a time when you were smaller.
- D. They give you a reason to play with paint.

- 2) As used near the beginning of the passage, what is the opposite of **recall**?
- forget
 - sell
 - learn
 - save
- 3) Which of these things do you need to make a handprint?
- soap
 - your feet
 - finger paint
 - an eraser
- 4) What should you do right after you open the paint?
- Pour some paint into the trough.
 - Press your hand into the bottom of the trough.
 - Remove your hand from the trough.
 - Lay the piece of paper flat on a table.
- 5) Using the information in the passage, we can understand that you use a **trough** to
- buy something
 - hold something
 - erase something
 - spill something
- 6) Step 7 tells us to "Use your free hand to hold the paper still." Why does it most likely tell us this?
- because the paint is heavy
 - because the paint is sticky
 - because the paint is colorful
 - because the paint is expensive
- 7) Which step can you do while you wait for the paint to dry?
- Step 3
 - Step 5
 - Step 7
 - Step 9
- 8) Which question does this passage answer?
- How do I paint a picture?
 - How do I use a trough?
 - How do I make a handprint?
 - How do I clean up paint?
- 9) At the beginning of the passage, the author says that handprints "give you a way to remember a time when you were smaller." Do you have any other things that will one day help you remember being smaller, like photos, old clothes, or maybe height marks on the wall? Can you think of even more things that will help you remember being small? Brainstorm and explain below.
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