1. My brother _______(speak) three languages fluently.

2. I _____ (teach) English, and my brother _____ (teach) Science.

3. Daniel ______(watch) his favorite program every Sunday.

4. He _____ (go) to sleep late and _____ (wake up) early most days, so he ______ (to be) always tired.

5. Jennifer ______(wash) her hair every day.

6. George ______ (call) his family back home every week because he ______ (miss) them so much.

7. Ryan _____(go) to Church every Sunday.

8. My sister ____ (do) her homework after school.

9. ______ (like you) anchovies on your pizza?

10. Maria ______ (get) good grades because she ______ (study) hard and always ______ (do) her homework.

11. She ______ (have) new shoes.
12. I _______ (have not) enough money for a new car.

13. John’s new car _____ (to be) red, and _____ (have) a spoiler on back.

14. My father ______ (eat not) seafood, but my mother ______ (love) sushi.

15. She _______ (drive) to work every day, but her son ______ (take) the bus.

16. If he _______ (miss) the bus, he sometimes ________ (call) for an Uber.

17. Steve ________ (sleep) more on the weekends than he does during the week.

18. Steve ______ (to be) tired Monday morning because he ______ (stay) up too late Sunday nights.

19. My oldest son _____ (go) to school on Saturday and _____(play) football Sunday morning.

20. We usually ______ (visit) his grandparents Sunday afternoon.

21. He ______ (look) forward to seeing his grandparents every weekend.

22. In November, Wrestling season ______ (begin).

23. Students who ______ (play) organized sports usually _____ (do) better in school because it ______ (force) them to schedule their time carefully.

24. Homework ______(help) students remember what they ______ (learn) in school each day.
Directions: Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. _____ favorite food is pizza.
   a. I
   b. The
   c. My
   d. Mine

2. I like _____ play soccer.
   a. To
   b. A
   c. For
   d. When

3. _____ name is Susan.
   a. She
   b. His
   c. Who
   d. Her

4. My _____ color is green.
   a. Favorite
   b. Favor
   c. Favorite
   d. Like

5. This school _____ big.
   a. Are
   b. Is
   c. Am
   d. Too
Directions: For each of the following sentences, indicate which word or phrase correctly completes the sentence.

1. I ______ in Lynn.
   a. Are
   b. Lives
   c. Have
   d. Live
   e. Living

2. It _____ a nice day today.
   a. Is
   b. Has
   c. Can
   d. Feel
   e. Takes

3. We ______ all in the same classroom together.
   a. Seat
   b. Are
   c. Be
   d. Is
   e. Having

4. I ______ a cup of coffee every morning.
   a. Drinker
   b. Drinks
   c. Beber
   d. Drank
   e. Drink

5. There ______ usually a lot of traffic on my way to work.
   a. Am
   b. Can
   c. Is
   d. Have
   e. Finds
6. Every student ____ responsible for bringing two sharpened pencils to each class.
   a. Were
   b. Has
   c. Together
   d. Is
   e. Being

7. You all ______ a notebook and a binder for this class.
   a. Need
   b. Take
   c. Needs
   d. Should
   e. Must

8. My brother ______ near my house.
   a. Has
   b. Live
   c. Be
   d. Are
   e. Lives

9. I _____ to work each day, and my wife _____ home to take care of the baby.
   a. Go    Stays
   b. Goes  Stay
   c. Went  Staying
   d. Do    Is
   e. Driving    Be

10. The school day _____ at 2:30 every day.
    a. End
    b. Finish
    c. Done
    d. Ends
    e. Complete
Isabella lives in Lawrence with her sister and her two nephews. She works in an office downtown and shares an apartment near the hospital. She takes the bus to work every morning, and usually has lunch with her coworkers. By the time she gets home she is tired, but she always makes time to help her nephews with their homework after dinner.

1. Where does Isabella live?
   a. Lowell
   b. Sister
   c. Lynn
   d. Lawrence
   e. Office

2. Where does Isabella work?
   a. In a hospital
   b. It doesn’t say
   c. Outside the city
   d. Downtown
   e. Friday

3. Where is Isabella from?
   a. Lawrence
   b. It doesn’t say
   c. Guatemala
   d. Honduras
   e. China

4. Where does Isabella live?
   a. Downtown
   b. It doesn’t say
   c. In New Hampshire
   d. Near the hospital
   e. In a house
5. What does Isabella do for lunch?
   a. She doesn’t eat lunch
   b. It doesn’t say
   c. She goes to McDonald’s
   d. She eats alone
   e. She eats with her coworkers

6. How does Isabella feel at the end of the day?
   a. She feels sad
   b. It doesn’t say
   c. She is hungry
   d. She feels excited
   e. She is tired

7. When does Isabella help her nephews with their homework?
   a. In the morning
   b. It doesn’t say
   c. After dinner
   d. At lunch time
   e. Before they eat dinner
Week 2
Ex.1 Cause and Effect

Directions: Combine cause and effect to form complete sentences.

If you want to: you should:

1. Get better grades ___ talk to as many people as you can
2. See the board better ___ join a club or sport
3. Be on time for school ___ study more
4. Improve your English ___ sit at the front of the room
5. Understand American culture ___ set an alarm for yourself
If you want to: you should not:

1. Be healthy ___ bring your cell phone to school

2. Learn a lot ___ miss too many days of school

3. Avoid problems ___ stay up too late at night

4. Stay awake in class ___ eat junk food

5. Pass all your classes ___ chat with friends in class
Ex.2  Cause and Effect II

Directions: Combine the causes listed on the left with the effects on the right.

1. I slept in too late ___ we all studied English

2. She studied hard ___ he got a stomach ache

3. He forgot her birthday ___ I was late for school

4. I didn’t put gas in the car ___ the teacher could not hear the announcements

5. He ate too much ___ she got a high score on the test

6. She forgot her combination ___ many people spent the day outside

7. He dropped his phone ___ she was mad at him

8. It was an unusually warm day ___ the car wouldn’t start

9. The students were all talking ___ she couldn’t open her locker

10. We wanted to communicate ___ the screen cracked
Directions: Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. I was late for school (however/because/due to) I slept in too late.
2. We wanted to communicate (because/so/since) we all studied English.
3. He forgot her birthday. (due to/consequently/because) she was mad at him.
4. (Since/owing to/as a result) it was an unusually warm day, many people spent the day outside.
5. He dropped his phone, and (because/due to/as a result) the screen cracked.
6. The car wouldn’t start (due to/because/so) I didn’t put gas in it.
7. She studied hard for the test, and (due to/because/consequently) she got a high score.
8. Many people spent the day outside (as a result/so/because) it was an unusually warm day.
9. (The effect of/since/because) all the students talking was that the teacher could not hear the announcements.
10. We all studied English (so/because/consequently) we wanted to communicate.
Susan was driving through Lynn and looking at her phone at the same time. There was a lot of traffic at the time, so most cars were moving slowly. Susan got a text message from her sister that she wanted to read. Consequently, she took her eyes off the road to look at her phone. As a result of her inattention, she caused an accident involving three other vehicles as well as her own.

11. Why were most cars moving slowly?
   A. It was raining
   B. Everyone was tired
   C. There was a lot of traffic
   D. The other drivers knew Susan was distracted

12. Why did Susan take her eyes off the road?
   A. She fell asleep
   B. She wanted to look at a text from her sister
   C. She was trying to look at something behind her
   D. She was learning how to read

13. Who caused the accident?
   A. Susan
   B. Another driver
   C. No one
   D. Mr. King

14. How many cars were involved in the accident?
   A. 1
   B. 3
   C. 4
   D. 2
Winter came early this year. Thursday afternoon the skies started to darken, and the temperature dropped. Because of this, most seasoned New Englanders knew what was coming. When the snow started falling, it came down heavy and fast. As a result of the unusual cold, ice formed on the roads almost immediately. Consequently, school was cancelled the next day.

10. How do we know that winter came early this year?
A. Because it was cold and dark
B. Because it was sunny and warm
C. Because it was middle of Summer
D. Because the radio said so

11. What did seasoned New Englanders know was coming?
A. A light rain
B. A snow storm
C. Clear skies
D. Nothing

12. How did seasoned New Englanders know what was coming?
A. Because the skies were bright and the air was warm
B. Because New Englanders have a special sense of the weather
C. They didn’t
D. Because of the dark skies and falling temperature

13. How did the snow fall once it began?
A. Light and fluffy
B. Heavy and fast
C. Slow and steady
D. Sideways

14. Why did ice form on the roads almost immediately?
A. Because of the unusual cold
B. Because the government ordered it
C. Because the roads were hot
D. Because the drivers were going too fast

15. Why was school cancelled the next day?
A. The storm and the road conditions
B. The heat and humidity
C. They mood of the public
D. The roads were all closed
George enjoyed himself this Thanksgiving. In fact, he enjoyed himself a little too much. On Thursday morning he woke up early just so he would have more time to eat. He started with a heavy breakfast that he thought would stretch out his stomach and allow him to eat even more later in the day. When it was time for Thanksgiving dinner, he gorged himself on turkey, stuffing, potatoes, and pie. He ate so much that he started to feel very sleepy before dinner was over. Finally, he fell asleep right there at the dinner table!

9. Why did George wake up early on Thanksgiving Day?
A. So he could get outside and exercise
B. So he could eat as much as possible for breakfast
C. So he could start traveling before the traffic became heavy
D. So he could watch the sunrise

10. What effect did George hope would come from eating such a big breakfast?
A. Stretching out his stomach
B. Getting all the vitamins and nutrients he would need for the day
C. Making room in his refrigerator for Thanksgiving leftovers
D. Finishing the eggs before they expired

11. What did George hope would enable him to eat more later in the day?
A. Taking a nap
B. Limiting himself to small serving sizes
C. Drinking milk
D. Eating a very big breakfast

12. Why did George fall asleep at the dinner table?
A. Because he woke up too early
B. Because he suffers from narcolepsy
C. Because he ate so much
D. Because chatting with his family members was just too boring
Steven is having some problems in school. He is usually a very good student, but last quarter he made some bad decisions. It is his habit to complete his homework as soon as he gets home each day, but last quarter he began staying out late with his friends after school. This occupied the time he usually uses for homework. As a result, he failed to complete several homework assignments in each of his classes. Consequently, his grades began to suffer. When his grades went down he felt frustrated, and this made it difficult for him to concentrate in class. Recently, his English teacher arranged a meeting with Steven and his family. Working together, they are confident about getting his grades back on track.

8. What is Steven having trouble with?
A. Lunch
B. Sports
C. School
D. Home life

9. What kind of student is Steven usually?
A. He is usually very good at soccer
B. He is usually an average student
C. He is usually a very bad student
D. He is usually a very good student

10. What happened last quarter?
A. He made some bad decisions
B. He made some new friends
C. He made some pupusas
D. He did all his homework

11. When does Steven usually do his homework?
A. Before he goes to bed
B. As soon as he gets home
C. After he eats dinner
D. Before he goes to school in the morning
12. What did Steven start doing last quarter?
A. Studying English
B. Playing soccer
C. Staying out late with friends
D. Skipping school once or twice a week

13. What has been the result of this?
A. He has had to stay late after school to catch up on overdue homework assignments
B. He has gotten detention every Saturday
C. He has decided to drop out of school
D. He has missed several homework assignments and his grades have suffered

14. How did Steven respond when his grades started going down?
A. He felt hopeless
B. He felt nothing
C. He felt frustrated
D. He felt relieved

15. What effect did this feeling have on Steven?
A. It made it difficult for him to concentrate
B. It made him angry
C. It made it impossible to study
D. It helped him to concentrate more

16. What did Steven’s English teacher recently do?
A. Nothing
B. Arrange a meeting with Steven’s family
C. Give Steven detention
D. Arrange a meeting with the teacher’s family

17. What is the expected result of Steven working together with his teacher and his family?
A. A further decline in his grades
B. Nothing will change
C. Getting his grades back on track
D. Steven will have to repeat a grade
Mary recently started at a new school. Her family moved to the city a few weeks ago, and she is still finding her way around. Although Mary is new to school, she feels confident because she has positive study habits that she knows she can apply in any educational setting. During her first week at school, Mary made a point of staying after school and getting to know each of her teachers. She asked each of her teachers exactly what they expected of her and how she could meet those expectations. Mary sets aside enough time each day to do all she needs to do, and checks in with her teachers regularly. They all appreciate her diligence and responsibility.

7. When did Mary’s family move to a new city?
A. A few months ago
B. Recently ago
C. Last year
D. A few weeks ago

8. Why is Mary confident?
A. She knows she has good study habits
B. She knows how to cheat on tests
C. Her Math teacher is her older sister
D. She has false confidence

9. What did Mary do during her first week of school?
A. Nothing
B. Got to know her teachers
C. Met new friends
D. Bought many new textbooks

10. What did Mary ask her teachers?
A. How old they are
B. What textbooks she should read
C. How she can graduate early
D. What they expect of her
11. What do Mary’s teachers appreciate about her?
A. Her hard work and sense of responsibility
B. Her fashion style
C. Her car
D. Her ability to cheat without getting caught
Mr. Finish is a History teacher at Lawrence High School. He was worried about Mynor, a new student in his class. Mynor has a habit of falling asleep in class. At first, Mr. Finish got angry at Mynor every time he fell asleep, but then he learned more about the circumstances of his life. One day Mr. Finish asked Mynor to stay after class to discuss his problem and he learned that Mynor works until rather late most days. As a result, he gets very little sleep at night and consequently falls asleep in class. Mr. Finish suggested that Mynor cut back on his work hours, but Mynor needs the money to help out his family. Since he now understood Mynor’s situation better, Mr. Finish was willing to be more understanding of his situation. For his part, Mynor promised to try and stay awake in class as best he could. The effect of this improved communication between Mr. Finish and Mynor was that both of them understood their needs and expectations better.

6. What subject does Mr. Finish teach?
A. Math
B. English
C. History
D. Science

7. What was Mr. Finish worried about?
A. A new student in his class
B. A student he had in class last year
C. All of his students
D. The price of gasoline

8. What bad habit does Mynor have?
A. Chewing gum in class
B. Talking in class
C. Skipping class
D. Sleeping in class
9. How did Mr. Finish respond to this at first?
A. He laughed  
B. He cried  
C. He became angry  
D. He didn't care  

10. What did Mr. Finish learn about Mynor?
A. He has narcolepsy  
B. He works late most days  
C. He hates History class  
D. He never sleeps  

11. What is the result of Mynor's schedule?
A. He makes a lot of money  
B. He forgets to study  
C. He is always hungry  
D. He gets very little sleep  

12. What did Mr. Finish recommend to Mynor?
A. He should work fewer hours  
B. He should quit his job  
C. He should work an earlier shift  
D. He should move to a new city  

13. Why can't Mynor take Mr. Finish's advice?
A. He needs to make money to help his family  
B. He wants money to buy a car  
C. He loves money more than anything  
D. He enjoys his work too much  

14. What is the effect of better communication between Mynor and Mr. Finish?
A. They are going into business together  
B. They understand each other better  
C. They hate each other  
D. They will schedule a meeting with Mynor's parents
Week 3

Wild Weather

Ex. 1 Identify the Disaster

Complete the following sentences with the name of a natural disaster the sentence describes.

Blizzard  Avalanche  Tsunami  Wildfire
Hurricane  Earthquake  Tornado  Landslide
Flood  Lightning Storm

1. A ___________ brings strong winds and often a dangerous storm surge.

2. A ___________ involves highly concentrated winds that can cause extensive damage.

3. When a ___________ occurs, it can level entire towns located at the base of mountains or other high land.

4. A ___________ is often triggered by an earthquake under the seafloor.

5. When a ___________ struck California recently, thousands of homes were burned to the ground.

6. In 2013, New England experienced a ___________ that brought more than two feet of snow.

7. New buildings have to be designed to withstand an ___________ and not collapse.

8. Skiers are sometimes caught in a deadly ___________.

9. When a ___________ is expected, it is a good idea to stay indoors or away from tall objects that might attract electricity.

10. When there is too much rain in a short time, a river may ________ the surrounding area.
Write the name of each natural disaster described.

1. These storms can be very large and destructive. They usually form over warm water.
   a. ______________________

2. This kind of natural disaster usually follows a large earthquake on the seafloor.
   ______________________

3. These are often caused by lightning strike and are exacerbated by the presence of dry undergrowth in old forestland.
   ______________________

4. These storms only take place during winter.
   ______________________

5. These are sometimes caused by heavy rains in mountainous areas.
   ______________________

6. These can be set off by loud noises.
   ______________________

7. This happens when the earth’s tectonic plates slide past each other.
   ______________________

8. This kind of natural disaster occurs when ice particles are trapped in strong updrafts during thunderstorms.
   ______________________

9. These are measured on the EF scale.
   ______________________

10. This happens when a river overflows its banks.
    ______________________
If you are indoors during an earthquake

DROP to the ground; take COVER by getting under a sturdy table or other piece of furniture; and HOLD ON until the shaking stops. If there isn’t a table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building.

Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall, such as lighting fixtures or furniture.

Stay in bed if you are there when the earthquake strikes. Hold on and protect your head with a pillow, unless you are under a heavy light fixture that could fall. In that case, move to the nearest safe place.

Do not use a doorway except if you know it is a strongly supported, load-bearing doorway and it is close to you. Many inside doorways are lightly constructed and do not offer protection.

Stay inside until the shaking stops and it is safe to go outside. Do not exit a building during the shaking. Research has shown that most injuries occur when people inside buildings attempt to move to a different location inside the building or try to leave.

DO NOT use the elevators.

Be aware that the electricity may go out or the sprinkler systems or fire alarms may turn on.
If you are outdoors during an earthquake

Ensure you do the following if you are outdoors during an earthquake:

Stay there.

Move away from buildings, streetlights, and utility wires.

Once in the open, stay there until the shaking stops. The greatest danger exists directly outside buildings, at exits and alongside exterior walls.

If you are in a moving vehicle during an earthquake

Ensure you do the following if you are in a moving vehicle during an earthquake:

Stop as quickly as safety permits and stay in the vehicle. Avoid stopping near or under buildings, trees, overpasses, and utility wires.

Proceed cautiously once the earthquake has stopped. Avoid roads, bridges, or ramps that might have been damaged by the earthquake.

If you are trapped under debris

Ensure you do the following if you are trapped under debris during or after an earthquake:

Do not light a match.

Do not move around or kick up dust.

Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing.

Tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can locate you. Use a whistle if one is available. Shout only as a last resort. Shouting can cause you to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.
Answer the following questions about how to respond in an earthquake.

1. If you are indoors during an earthquake need to take:
   a. A break
   b. Cover
   c. Time
   d. It easy

2. During an earthquake, you should stay away from:
   a. Shoes
   b. Siblings
   c. Windows
   d. English Teachers

3. If you are in bed when an earthquake starts you should:
   a. Go back to sleep
   b. Jump up and down on the bed
   c. Turn the bed over
   d. Stay there

4. While an earthquake is still shaking you should not:
   a. Dance
   b. Try to go outside
   c. Be afraid
   d. Shake more
5. During an earthquake you should not use:
   a. An elevator
   b. A dictionary
   c. Tobacco
   d. Vulgar language

6. Be aware that during an earthquake the ________ may go out.
   a. Dog
   b. Electricity
   c. Sun
   d. Grandmother

7. If you are outdoors during an earthquake, you should:
   a. Stay outdoors
   b. Climb a tree
   c. Run inside a dollar store
   d. Party

8. If you are in a moving vehicle during an earthquake, you should:
   a. Drive faster
   b. Use you windshield wipers to fend off debris
   c. Stay inside the vehicle
   d. Sell the vehicle

9. If you are trapped under debris:
   a. Cover your mouth with something
   b. Scream like crazy
   c. Light a cigarette
   d. Begin digging a tunnel directly below your current position
10. Tapping on a wall or blowing a whistle can help you:

   . Have fun
   a. Pass the time until rescue
   b. Create a new style of music
   c. Alert rescuers
Nami and the Tsunami

Nami is an office worker in Tokyo, Japan. In 2011, she was a middle school student getting ready to start high school in a city named Kamaishi. In the afternoon of March 11, she was walking home from school with her best friend Keiko as usual. It was a chilly day, but Nami loved to walk along the coast and smell the sea air. Suddenly, the girls heard the tsunami warning sirens break the peaceful afternoon quiet. They looked at each other then glanced toward the sea before starting to run back up the hill toward their school. They knew they needed to reach high ground and start moving west as soon as possible. Nami was a faster runner than Keiko, and in her panic she didn’t notice that her friend had fallen behind. She stopped to look for her when a car
pulled up alongside. It was her father! Working in an office building nearby, he leapt into his car as soon as he heard the alarm and started racing toward Nami’s school to pick her up. He planned to rescue Keiko as well since he knew that her parents worked much further away. Nami jumped into the car and asked “Did you see Keiko on your way?” Her father said that he had not seen her and that the surging ocean was already overtopping the seawall nearby. Nami begged him to go back and look for her friend but he hesitated. He knew that they only had seconds to reach the only highway heading west out of town. His beloved daughter implored him to try and save Keiko, so he reluctantly drove around the block once searching for her. Finally he had no choice but to turn onto the highway access road. Nami was crying hysterically, but her father was
nervously watching the rear-view mirror as ocean waters lapped at the wheels of the car. He drove as fast as the car would go and just barely made it to a point where the road rose over a ridge.

Two weeks after the earthquake and ensuing tsunami, Nami and her father were reunited with her mother and younger brother who had been out of the country at the time of the disaster. Nami’s house had been completely destroyed, and the family lived in a temporary shelter just outside Tokyo for months. The company Nami’s father worked for never reopened their Kamaishi office. He was reassigned to the company headquarters in Tokyo. Nami attended a high school in the Tokyo area and eventually graduated from Showa Women’s University.

She never did see her friend Keiko again.
Answer the following questions about “Nami and the Tsunami.”

1. What is Nami’s current job?
   a. Doctor
   b. Office worker
   c. Teacher
   d. Painter

2. Where did Nami grow up?
   a. Kobe
   b. Kamaishi
   c. Kansas

3. As a middle school student, what did Nami usually do after school?
   a. Go swimming
   b. Walk home with her friend Keiko
   c. Play tennis
   d. Drive along the coast

4. What did Nami enjoy about walking along the coast?
   a. Smelling the ocean air
   b. Catching fish
   c. Watching seabirds
   d. Drawing pictures of the landscape

5. What broke the afternoon silence on March 11, 2011?
   a. The sound of a car accident
   b. The cries of a flock of seagulls
   c. A siren

6. What did Nami and Keiko realize they had to reach?
   a. The bus station
   b. A train depot
   c. The ocean

7. How did Nami and Keiko become separated?
   a. Keiko got lost
   b. They ran in different directions
   c. Nami was hiding from Keiko

8. How was Nami’s father able to get to her so quickly?
   a. He worked nearby
   b. He was waiting for this to happen
   c. Someone told him a tsunami would strike that day
9. What did Nami beg her father to do?
   a. Drive to the beach
   b. Take her to the movies
   c. Search for Keiko
   d. Call her mother
10. What did Nami’s father see in the rear-view mirror?
    . Another car
   a. The police
   b. The ocean nearly overtaking them
   c. A dog in the road
11. Why were Nami’s mother and brother safe from the disaster?
    . They were in an underground shelter
   a. They were out of the country at the time
   b. They had known the disaster was about to strike
   c. They had super powers
12. Where did Nami’s family go after their house was destroyed?
    . A shelter outside Tokyo
   a. A hotel in Osaka
   b. Their grandfather’s house
   c. Another country
13. What effect did this disaster have on her father’s job?
    . He lost his job
   a. He was transferred to Tokyo
   b. He started a new business in Nagoya
   c. He retired
14. Where did Nami go to college?
    . Tokyo University
   a. Keio University
   b. Showa Women’s college
   c. Harvard
15. What happened to Keiko?
    . She moved to the United States
   a. She stayed in Kamaishi
   b. She swam to Hawaii
   c. Nami never saw her again