

1. Look. Listen. Write the letter. TR: 1.1



Example: C

1) ____ 2) ____ 3) ____ 4) ____ 5) ____ 6) ____

Write with the best word from the box.

faster	shorter	slower	taller
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2.



4.



3.



5.



Complete the sentence. Use the word in parentheses.

Example: Sam is shorter than (short) Rafael.

6. The teacher is _____ (smart) her students.
7. My father is _____ (strong) my brother.
8. My sister is _____ (old) my brother.
9. My aunt is _____ (friendly) my cousin.
10. My cat is _____ (cute) my pet fish!

Complete the sentence. Use the word in parentheses.

Example: They're going to a family reunion.

11. What are you doing on Sunday? I _____ (go) to the park on Sunday.
12. What are you doing for your mother's birthday next week? I _____ (give) her some flowers.
13. What are they doing at 1:00? They _____ (have) lunch with friends.
14. What is he doing at 9:00? He _____ (go) to the movies.
15. What's Tina making for dinner on Saturday? She _____ (make) her famous pizza.

Read and choose the best answers.

	My dog	My cat
friendly	X X X	X
nice	X X	X
smart	X	X X X
cute	X	X X
big	X X X	X

16. My dog is _____ than my cat.
 - a. Friendlier
 - b. Smarter
 - c. Nicer
 - d. Bigger
17. My cat is _____ than my dog.
 - a. friendlier
 - b. smarter
 - c. Cuter
 - d. Bigger

Write *T* for True or *F* for False.

Family Traits

The color of our eyes and our hair are family traits. How big or small we are, and the shape of our face are family traits. We get our family traits from our parents. Many people have the same color eyes or color of hair, but they all look different. It's the special combination of all of these traits that makes us special. No one else has the same combination of traits that we do.

- ___ 18. Family traits come from our parents.
- ___ 19. Hair color is a family trait
- ___ 20. We get traits from our brothers and sisters.
- ___ 21. No one has the same combination of traits.

Read and choose the best answer.

Elephant Families

Elephants live in families, too! Elephant mothers, daughters, and their babies live in families. The fathers and sons live alone or in their own families with other fathers and sons after they grow up. Elephant mothers and daughters take care of each other's babies. Babysitting helps the younger elephants learn how to care of the babies. Sometimes the elephant families are too big. Then the elephants make two families. The two new families try to stay close together. Often these families meet when drinking water or eating. They remember each other, even if they don't see each other for a long time!

- ___ 22. Female elephants _____ live in families.
a. always b. never c. sometimes
- ___ 23. Male elephants _____ live in families.
a. always b. never c. sometimes
- ___ 24. Younger female elephants babysit to learn how to _____.
a. find food b. become mothers c. stay close together
- ___ 25. When an elephant family becomes too big, _____.
a. the mothers leaves b. the daughters leave c. they make two families
- ___ 26. Elephants _____ each other.
a. remember b. don't remember c. forget

Listen and match. TR: 1.2

- a. shorter than her.
- b. a family reunion.
- c. older than her.
- d. taller than her.
- e. big family.

___ 27. She is going to

___ 28. She has a

___ 29. Her seven her cousins are all

___ 30. Her cousin Juan is

___ 31. Her cousin Natalia is

32. Write a journal entry about a day at school. Write about 2 to 3 things that happened and how they made you feel.
