

Name: _____

Date: _____

English Unit 2 - Catching the Light - Summary Questions**Word Origin Chart**

Root	Origin	Meaning	Example
dict	Latin	Say, speak	predict
bio	Greek	life	biography
aud	Latin	hear	audience
Scrib, script	Latin	write	manuscript

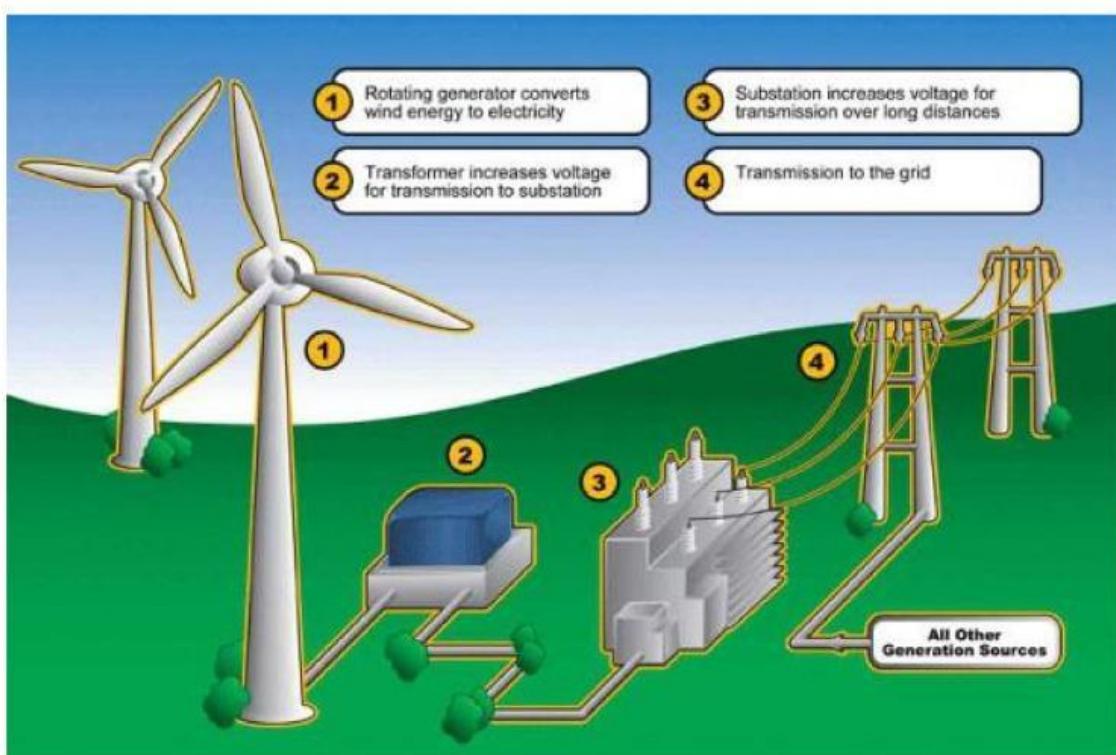
1. What is the root of the word prediction? A. pre B. tion C. dict D. ion	2. What is the root of the word biography? A. bio B. graph C. phy D. ogr
3. What does the word audible mean in this sentence? <i>Her voice was barely audible over the noise.</i> A. Able to be heard B. Very loud C. Easy to understand D. Completely silent	4. What does the word scribe mean in this sentence? <i>The ancient scribe wrote records on parchment.</i> A. a person who writes B. a type of paper C. a historical event D. a special language

Reading Comprehension

Wind Power:

Wind power is a type of renewable energy that comes from the wind. People can use wind energy as long as the wind is blowing. Wind turbines, which look like large fans, are used to collect the wind's energy and turn it into electricity. The wind turbines work by using the power of the wind to turn their blades. The spinning blades create energy, which is then changed into electricity. Power companies send this electricity to towns and cities so that people can use it in their homes and businesses. However, there is one problem with using wind power — the wind does not always blow.

Some scientists say they can solve this problem. They think that by placing wind turbines in different locations, such as on hills or in the ocean, they can collect more wind energy. Some power companies are working to make this happen. There are obstacles. It costs a lot of money to build and install wind turbines. Some people also think they are too noisy or that they change the way the landscape looks. Because of these problems, some people think they should not put wind farms on beautiful hills or in the ocean.



5. What problem do the scientists have?

- A. People will use up all the wind power someday.
- B. Turbines are small
- C. Some areas are not windy
- D. People cannot turn wind power into electricity.

6. Which of these is an obstacle of wind power?

- A. It is expensive.
- B. It is dangerous.
- C. It does not make a lot of energy.
- D. The sun doesn't shine at night.

7. The wind turbines will be used to —

- A. gather power to send to Earth.
- B. change electricity into wind power.
- C. deliver power to towns and cities.
- D. store energy for cloudy days.

8. From the selection (text), you can tell that —

- A. wind turbines are large.
- B. wind turbines work best in forests.
- C. wind turbines can run without wind.
- D. wind turbines send energy into space.

9. The passage shows that wind energy is changed into electricity by —

- A. a rocket.
- B. the sun.
- C. spinning blades.
- D. the ocean.

10. In the passage, wind turbines are important because they —

- A. create wind.
- B. stop the wind from blowing too hard.
- C. turn wind into electricity.
- D. store wind for later use.

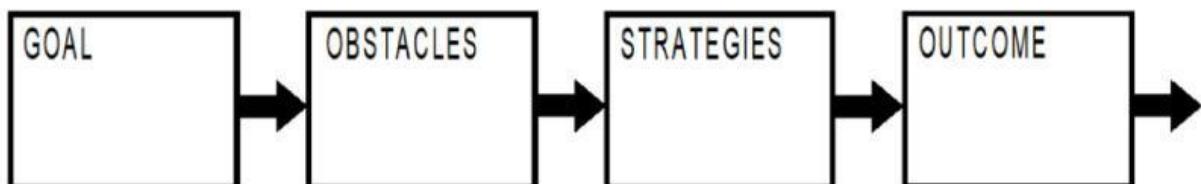
11. In the diagram, the numbers show -

- A. The movement of the turbine
- B. The stages of producing electricity using wind power
- C. How a substation works
- D. The power of the sun

12. From the diagram you can tell that, after the substation, electricity -

- A. Is transmitted to the turbines.
- B. Is transmitted to the grid.
- C. Is converted into wind energy
- D. Increases its voltage

13. Complete the Goal and Outcome chart using the selection.



14. Is any step of the chart missing?

- A. Goal
- B. Obstacles
- C. Strategies
- D. Outcome

Grammar

15. We went to the beach, _____ we forgot our towels.

- A) so
- B) or
- C) but
- D) if

16. She enjoys playing the piano, _____ she also likes to sing.

- A) but
- B) and
- C) because
- D) or

17. I wanted to buy a new book, _____ I didn't have enough money.

- A) if
- B) but
- C) or
- D) when

18. He was tired, _____ he went to bed early.

- A) so
- B) but
- C) and
- D) if

Choose the best way to combine the two sentences.

19. It was raining. We stayed inside.

- A) It was raining, and we stayed inside.
- B) It was raining, but we stayed inside.
- C) It was raining, or we stayed inside.
- D) It was raining, so we stayed inside.

20. She likes ice cream. She doesn't like chocolate.

- A) She likes ice cream, but she doesn't like chocolate.
- B) She likes ice cream, so she doesn't like chocolate.
- C) She likes ice cream, and she doesn't like chocolate.
- D) She likes ice cream, or she doesn't like chocolate.

21. We wanted to go hiking. The trail was closed.

- A) We wanted to go hiking, but the trail was closed.
- B) We wanted to go hiking, and the trail was closed.
- C) We wanted to go hiking, so the trail was closed.
- D) We wanted to go hiking, or the trail was closed.

22. He forgot his lunch. He borrowed food from a friend.

- A) He forgot his lunch, so he borrowed food from a friend.
- B) He forgot his lunch, but he borrowed food from a friend.
- C) He forgot his lunch, and he borrowed food from a friend.
- D) He forgot his lunch, or he borrowed food from a friend.

23. Which sentence is a command?

- A) Please close the door.
- B) Is the door closed?
- C) The door is already closed.
- D) What a beautiful door!

24. Which sentence is an exclamation?

- A) I love sunny days!
- B) Are we going to the beach today?
- C) The sun is shining.
- D) Please bring your sunglasses.

25. What is the correct way to answer this question?

Does the moon produce its own light?

- A) Yes, it does.
- B) No, it don't
- C) Yes, it do.
- D) No, it doesn't.

26. What is the correct way to answer this question?

Can birds fly underwater?

- A) Yes, they does.
- B) No, they do not.
- C) No, they can't
- D) Yes, they can.

27. Which sentence is a command?

- A) Do you like ice cream?
- B) Give me a scoop of chocolate ice cream.
- C) Ice cream is my favorite dessert.
- D) Wow, this ice cream is delicious!

28. Which sentence is an exclamation?

- A) Where are my keys?
- B) My keys are on the table.
- C) I found my keys!
- D) Please hand me my keys.

29. What is the correct way to answer this question?

Do fish live in the ocean?

- A) Yes, they does.
- B) No, they doesn't.
- C) Yes, they do.
- D) No, they do.

30. What is the correct way to answer this question?

Does the Earth revolve around the sun?

- A) Yes, it do.
- B) No, it does.
- C) Yes, it does.
- D) No, it doesn't.

31. Which sentence is a question?

- A) The stars are shining brightly.
- B) Look at the beautiful stars!
- C) Are there millions of stars in the sky?
- D) The stars twinkle at night.

32. Which sentence is a statement?

- A) How far is the moon from Earth?
- B) The moon is Earth's natural satellite.
- C) What a beautiful full moon!
- D) Please look at the moon.

33. What change, if any, should be made to this sentence?

Do you think solar energy is powerful.

- A. Change *Do* to *Does*
- B. Change the *full stop* to a *question mark*
- C. Change *think* to *think*
- D. Make no change

34. What change, if any, should be made to this sentence?

Chocolate and vanilla are flavours of icecream, they are delicious.

- A. Change *Chocolate and vanilla* to *Chocolate*
- B. Change the *full stop* to a *comma*.
- C. Add *and* after the *comma*.

D. Make no change

35. What change, if any, should be made to this sentence?

The sun is so hot today!

- A. Add **but** after **today**
- B. Change the **exclamation mark** to a **question mark**
- C. Change **is** to **are**
- D. Make no change

36. What change, if any, should be made to this sentence?

I want to visit China and Japan.

- A. Add a **comma** after **China**
- B. Change **China** to **china**
- C. Change **and** to **but**
- D. Make no change

37. What change, if any, should be made to this sentence?

She travels to her home country every year but she never visits her family.

- A. Change **travels** to **travel**
- B. Add a **comma** before **but**
- C. Add a **comma** after **but**
- D. Make no change