Getting ready...

Choose the correct option that fits in the blank.

1. He bought - - - - cake.
(A) an
(B) a
(C) of
(D) to

2. I will like - - - -, please.
(A) two vanilla ice cream cones
(B) two ice cones vanilla cream
(C) vanilla cream two ice cones
(D) vanilla cones two ice cream

3. The - - - - wrote their own compositions.
(A) child
(B) boy
(C) students
(D) teacher

4. Which of the following sentences is in the CORRECT order?
(A) How did you get here so fast?
(B) How you did get so fast here?
(C) How so fast did you get here?
(D) How you did get here so fast?

5. The fisherman caught and - - - - a lot of fish yesterday.
(A sell
(B) sells
(C) selling
(D) sold

6. I will send - - - -.
(A) my answer you to this offer sometime next week.
(B) you my answer to this offer sometime next week.
(C) next week you my answer to this offer sometime.
(D) sometime you my answer next week to this offer.

7. They are the - - - - growing minority group in
this country.
(A) faster
(B) more fast
(C) most fast
(D) fastest

Continue

LIVEWORKSHEETS

8. In which of the following sentences is the underlined word used INCORRECTLY?

(A) War heroes are given medals.

(B) Helen put two mango in the fruit salad.

(C) The lawyer typed her own documents.

(D) The baby is getting a new tooth.

9. The artist carefully hung her painting - - - - the wall.

(A) at

(B) in

(C) on

(D) to

10. Choose the CORRECT sentence.

(A) The candies in the jar is sugar and fat free as you said.

(B) Did he buy the floor or the table lamp for the room?

(C) The dress for the lady with stripes are elegant and proper.

(D) The sandwiches for the children in the basket have pickle.

11. The cat chased - - - - mice around the yard.

(A) this

(B) that

(C) a

(D) those

Continue

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING COMPREHENSION

Instructions: Read the following passage. Choose the best option to each exercise. **(12-15).**

Over 1500 years ago the ancient Polynesians navigated thousands of miles of open ocean in 60-foot double-hulled sailing canoes without compass and without radar to find the Hawaiian (5) Islands. How could these primitive mariners find these tiny island land spots within the span of the gigantic Pacific Ocean? They completed their mission by studying the fight of birds, the size, shape, and color of the clouds, and the (10) waves, currents, and stars. Despite being labeled a "primitive" society, these Polynesians were quite advanced before they were "discovered" by Captain Cook and "saved" by the Christian missionaries of yesteryear.

(15) Their descendants today populate the beautiful tropical island of Hawaii—a wandering north-to-south chain of volcano chimneys converted to islands—Oahu, Maui, Molokai, Kauai, and the big island, Hawaii. Oahu, the center of the islands and (20) where the capital, Honolulu, is located, is known for its white sand beaches and idyllic sunsets, but it is so much more. Oahu is replete with historical and cultural significance, where with a little digging a visitor can uncover a land rich in (25) legend, lore, and love. Oahu (O'ahu) is known as the "gathering place," although the original meaning of the word has long been lost. In ancient times Oahu's irregular coastline made the creation of fishponds easy. Therefore, there was abundant (30) food, which may be the reason why royalty—"ali'i"— lived there and eventually built the Iolani Palace in 1879. It is the only royal palace on U.S. soil.

The ancient inhabitants of Oahu practiced (35) aquaculture, in which a system of ponds were built by enclosing a natural inlet or bay with coral or rock walls and sand and dirt fill. These walls were built high enough to prevent flooding at high tide and wooden gates were designed to allow (40) fish in but not out. At one time, over 100 ponds existed in Oahu and many are still in evidence today. Because they felt a connection with nature, early Hawaiians considered these fishponds as sacred sites and revered and managed them for (45) productivity for many centuries. These sacred locations are open today as tourist attractions, but they should be treated with respect.

12. The word "replete" (line 22) means

(A) known.

(B) seen.

(C) believed.

(D) filled.

13. According to the reading, what happened first?

(A) Missionaries converted the Hawaiians.

(B) Captain Cook discovered Hawaii.

(C) Polynesians settled the Hawaiian Islands.

(D) Iolani Palace was built.

14. The author's purpose in writing this reading was to

(A) entertain.

(B) criticize.

(C) inform.

(D) persuade.

Continue

LIVEWORKSHEETS

15. This reading is mainly about the

(A) creation of fishponds.

(B) ancient Polynesians.

(C) Hawaiian royalty.

(D) island of Oahu.

Exercises from 16-20 are based on the following reading:

Susan Jones, even as a young girl, loved nature. When she was just 16 years old, she spent several days alone in the forest. This was a carefully planned adventure. She even took along her dog, Precious, for protection. So that her family wouldn't worry, she wrote notes home daily to let them know she was safe and all was well.

Susan certainly found this experience exciting. The sounds of squirrels, owls, and rabbits were the only distraction when she went to sleep. As for food, Susan only ate what this friendly natural environment provided, and there was plenty.

To forever capture this experience, Susan wrote a book. It is called Five Days of Living with the Land and it has proven to be popular with adolescents interested in nature.

16. The BEST title for this reading is

(A) An Exciting Trip.

(B) My Encounter with the Woods.

(C) Living with Nature.

(D) How to be Independent.

17. According to the reading, Susan would probably enjoy places that are

(A) solitary.

(B) noisy.

(C) dangerous.

(D) populated.

18. According to the reading, Susan wrote a book because she wanted to

(A) be a popular person in school.

(B) preserve the memory of her experience.

(C) guide adolescents interested in nature.

(D) interest people in the environment

19. What is the setting of this reading?

(A) school

(B) home

(C) outdoors

(D) library

20. Susan Jones loves nature and the reading shows that she is very

(A) sad.

(B) angry.

(C) brave.

(D) adventurous.

Continue

LIVEWORKSHEETS

WRITING

Directions: the following passage is a text that could be improved or be corrected.

Read it attentively and answer the following exercises. (from 21 to 25)

(1) Long ago people spent most of their time looking for food. (2) They ate anything they could find. (3) Some lived mostly on plants. (4) They ate the fruit, stems and leaves of some plants, and the roots, of others. (5) When food was scarce, they ate the bark of trees. (6) If they were lucky, they would find a bird's nest with eggs. (7) I remember the first time I saw a bird's nest. (8) All the people who lived near the water ate fish. (9) They ate anything that washed ashore. (10) They ate even rotten whales. (11) Some people also ate insects and small animals like lizards that were easy to kill. (12) Later, human beings learned to make weapons. (13) With weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat. (14) When they began to tame animals, they trained them to work and used them for food.

21. Which sentence does NOT belong in the text?

(A) 3

(B) 5

(C) 7

(D) 13

22. The option that BEST connects sentences 1 and 2 is

(A) nor.

(B) but.

(C) since.

(D) therefore.

23. Select the option that has appropriate punctuation for sentence 4.

(A) They ate: the fruit, stems and leaves of some plants; and the roots of others.

(B) They ate fruit, stems and leaves; of some plants and the roots, of others.

(C) They ate the fruit, stems, and leaves of some plants and the roots of others.

(D) They ate fruit, stems and leaves of some plants and, the roots, of others

24. Select the BEST way of combining sentences 8, 9, and 10.

(A) All the people who lived near the water ate fish, and they even ate rotten whales and even anything that washed ashore.

(B) People who lived near the water ate anything even rotten whales and they ate fish that washed ashore.

(C) All the people living near the water ate even rotten whales and fish and anything that washed ashore.

(D) People who lived near the water ate fish or anything that washed ashore, even rotten whales.

25. Which sentence is MOST appropriate to end the text?

(A) Life became a little better then.

(B) They left their land to find food.

(C) They ate the meat and perfected their tools.

(D) These early people had big appetites.

stop
LIVEWORKSHEETS