

Class

Name

### Vocabulary in Context

- A Read the passage. Use the highlighted vocabulary words to fill in the blanks to complete the passage.

#### WORD BOX

open    plant    gardens    neighborhood    grow  
stores    health    problem    food    fixed

About 27 million people in the US have a **serious** problem.

They cannot buy fresh food.

The foods for sale in their neighborhood are **unhealthy**.

These people live in areas called “food deserts.”

Most food deserts are in **poor** neighborhoods.

People there don't have enough money.

So, **grocery** stores don't want to open **business** there.

Food deserts cause many social problems.

The only thing to eat is fattening food.

This causes health problems.

Also, children can't focus in school.

One thing that can fix these problems is urban gardens.

The government couldn't help.

So, some citizens are solving the problem.

People in the community volunteer and work together.

They \_\_\_\_\_ plant \_\_\_\_\_ crops where they can.

They cooperate, plant, \_\_\_\_\_ grow \_\_\_\_\_, buy, sell, donate, and eat fresh food.

Being an active citizen is good.

These citizens \_\_\_\_\_ fixed \_\_\_\_\_ the problems in food deserts.

Their urban \_\_\_\_\_ gardens \_\_\_\_\_ helped solve the \_\_\_\_\_ health \_\_\_\_\_ problems.

They also make money.

You can help in your community, too.

## Structure Writing Practice

Ⓑ Read each sentence. Correct the mistake and re-write the sentence.

### Auxiliary Verbs

*haven't   have   hasn't*

1. The people **hasn't** done anything.

The people *haven't* done anything.

2. People **has** asked governments permission to use land.

People *have* asked governments permission to use land.

3. I **was** saved pocket money since I was 5 years old.

I *have* saved pocket money since I was 5 years old.

4. He **haven't** stayed here.

He *hasn't* stayed here.

5. I **am** been working on my company.

I *have* been working on my company.

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#### WORD BOX

grow bank asked dollars about use my plot sell and

Name: Nicole

Date: Tuesday, August 8<sup>th</sup>

Class: English

Topic: How are you an active citizen?

My family lives in the city, but we \_\_\_\_\_ **grow** \_\_\_\_\_ our **own** vegetables.

We have an urban garden.

There's an **empty** \_\_\_\_\_ **plot** \_\_\_\_\_ of land we use.

The government owns that land.

We \_\_\_\_\_ **asked** \_\_\_\_\_ the **government** for **permission** to \_\_\_\_\_ **use** \_\_\_\_\_ it.

We grow all kinds of vegetables there. We grow carrots, onions,

tomatoes, potatoes, \_\_\_\_\_ **and** \_\_\_\_\_ **kale**.

My family keeps some of the crops.

This way, we can eat fresh food.

We \_\_\_\_\_ **sell** \_\_\_\_\_ **rest** of the vegetables at the farmers' market.

My family has a stall there, and I help them.

My family lets me keep some of the money, too.

I save the money in my bank account.

I can save about three hundred dollars a year.

I'm saving my money to buy a new computer.

I will use it to help me with my homework.

This weekend, we will sell our vegetables at the farmers' market.

I hope we sell a lot.

## Structure Writing Practice

**B** Read each sentence. Correct the mistake and re-write the sentence.

Future Tense

*will*    *will not*

1. I'm saving my money to buy a new computer. I **have** use it to help me with my homework.

I'm saving my money to buy a new computer. I *will* use it to help me with my homework.

2. This weekend, we **are** sell our vegetables at the farmer's market. I hope we sell a lot.

This weekend, we *will* sell our vegetables at the farmer's market. I hope we sell a lot.

3. It has snowed a lot. The roads are closed. My friends **has** visit us.

It has snowed a lot. The roads are closed. My friends *will not* visit us.

4. **Should** you go to the concert this weekend, or not?

*Will* you go to the concert this weekend, or not?

5. I have a lot of books in my room already. I **can** buy any more books

I have a lot of books in my room. I *will not* buy any more books.

Class Name **Vocabulary in Context**

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**WORD BOX**

real make lake liquid fish boiling beautiful die live nose

Lake Natron is in Tanzania in Africa.

The lake is nearby a volcano.

The water in the lake comes from **hot springs**.

This water is full of salty minerals.

These minerals build up in the lake.

The pH-level can reach 10.5

That's enough to make the air **burn** your nose.

Long ago, Egyptians used **similar minerals** to make mummies.

The water is also very hot.

The lake can reach 61 °C.

This happens through convection.

Convection is the transfer of heat energy.

It's **transferred** through gas or liquid.

An example of **convection** is water boiling in a pot.

Most living things can't live near this hot, salty water.

The heat and salty air burns them.

This makes it a beautiful but **dangerous** place.

The heat and minerals in Lake Natron also preserve things. Some

**algae**, fish, and birds can live in or around the lake.

Animals that die near the lake are **preserved**.

They turn into real life **mummies!**

## Structure Writing Practice

Ⓑ Read each sentence. Correct the mistake and re-write the sentence.

Infinitive

*turn   change   to be   to hurt   to make   to change*

1. That's enough **change** the air fresh.

That's enough *to change* the air fresh.

2. The minerals made the fish **to turn** into mummies.

The minerals made the fish *turn* into mummies.

3. The air is dangerous enough **for hurt** you.

The air is dangerous enough *to hurt* you.

4. Egyptians used similar minerals **made** mummies.

Egyptians used similar minerals *to make* mummies.

5. You should avoid volcanoes not **be** in danger.

You should avoid volcanoes not *to be* in danger.

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#### WORD BOX

pans hot oven get minutes chocolate off how drop follow

We are going to make cookies today.

We need to get all the **ingredients** and **utensils**.

Then we can follow the **directions**.

Cooking in an oven is **called** baking,

Do you know how baking works?

Ovens are heated by convection.

Cookies are cooked on a pan.

Pans are made of a certain kind of **metal**.

Some **solids** get hot and give off heat.

This is called conduction.

Convection and **conduction** is how baking works.

Heat the oven to 175°C.

Mix the butter and sugar in a bowl.

Add the eggs and mix.

Stir in the baking soda and vanilla.

**Stir** in the flour and chocolate chips.

Scoop some dough onto a spoon.

\_\_\_\_\_ Drop \_\_\_\_\_ large spoonfuls of dough onto the baking pan.

Bake for 10 \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_.

Use oven mitts to take the baking pan out of the oven.

Let the cookies cool for 10 minutes.

Eat with milk.

## Structure Writing Practice

- Ⓑ Read each sentence. Correct the mistake and re-write the sentence.

Definite Article

*the*

1. A inside of the oven is hot now.

The inside of the oven is hot now.

2. A metal on the baking sheet will get hot in the oven.

The metal on the baking sheet will get hot in the oven.

3. Stir a baking soda and vanilla.

Stir in the baking soda and vanilla.

4. A cookies were delicious!

The cookies were delicious!

5. I like a cookies a lot.

I like the cookies a lot.

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#### WORD BOX

first popular on time distance airplane it by km

\_\_\_\_\_ **On** \_\_\_\_\_ April 27<sup>th</sup>, 2005, the Airbus A380 took its  
\_\_\_\_\_ **first** \_\_\_\_\_ **flight**.

People were very surprised.

The A380 was huge.

\_\_\_\_\_ **It** \_\_\_\_\_ was the largest **passenger** \_\_\_\_\_ **airplane** \_\_\_\_\_.

The A380 is still the largest.

It weighs about 573,794 kg. It can carry

between 525 and 853 people.

The A380 has four jet engines.

Each is the size of a bus.

But the real question is: how fast can it go?

The A380 has a top speed of 1,020 km/h.

The **average** \_\_\_\_\_ **speed** \_\_\_\_\_ is about 900 km/h.

How long would the A380 take to fly between New York and  
London, England?

This is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ **popular** \_\_\_\_\_ **routes**.

The distance is 5,585 km.

You can calculate the amount of time it takes.

Distance is speed multiplied by time.

So, time equals distance divided by speed.

Then, if the A380 travels from New York to London at average speed,  
how long does it take?

## Structure Writing Practice

Ⓑ Read each sentence. Correct the mistake and re-write the sentence.

### Preposition

*in by between*

1. I was born **under** Seattle.

I was born *in* Seattle.

2. I sat **in front of** him. He was next to me.

I sat *by* him. He was next to me.

3. How long would the A380 take to fly **behind** New York and London, England?

How long would the A380 take to fly *between* New York and London, England?

4. I sat **under** my two friends. One was on my left, the other was on my right.

I sat *between* my two friends. One was on my left, the other was on my right.

5. They are **between** Seoul now.

They are *in* Seoul now.

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### Vocabulary in Context

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#### WORD BOX

TGV took tired up use travel trains take hours stuck

Last summer, I went to France.

I traveled from Paris to Marseille on the TGV.

The TGV is a high-speed train.

It travels very fast. How fast?

It's easy to find out.

The distance from Paris to Marseille is 775.1 km.

I left at 7:30 a.m.

and arrived at 10:45 a.m.

So, the trip took 3.25 hours in total.

We can just use a calculator.

775.1 km divided by 3.25 hours is 238.49 km/h.

That's very fast!

My friend drove his car from Paris to Marseille.

It took him 7 hours!

He had to stop to fill up the gas.

He was also \_\_\_\_\_ stuck \_\_\_\_\_ in traffic.

He was \_\_\_\_\_ tired \_\_\_\_\_ when he arrived.

The \_\_\_\_\_ TGV \_\_\_\_\_ was comfortable.

I could use Wi-Fi, eat, and \_\_\_\_\_ take \_\_\_\_\_ a nap.

Best of all, I could \_\_\_\_\_ travel \_\_\_\_\_ a long distance in a short time.

Next summer, I'm going to Europe again.

I will take the high-speed \_\_\_\_\_ trains \_\_\_\_\_, for sure.

## Structure Writing Practice

Ⓑ Read each sentence. Correct the mistake and re-write the sentence.

Simple Past

*left arrived traveled*

1. Last winter, I **traveling** to France.

Last winter, I *traveled* to France.

2. I **leaving** at 7:30. Now I am in a class. It's 9:00.

I *left* at 7:30. Now I am in a class. It's 9:00.

3. My friend **has left** in his car at 5:00 o'clock.

My friend *left* in his car at 5:00 o'clock.

4. We left Seoul yesterday. We **arrive** here, in France, last night.

We left Seoul yesterday. We *arrived* here in France last night.

5. I **travel** from Paris to Marseille on the TGV last summer.

I *traveled* from Paris to Marseille on the TGV last summer.

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**WORD BOX**

Team	came	won	different	Olympics
over	as	agree	they	too

Sports can bring people together.

This happened with East Germany and West Germany.

Between 1945 and 1956, East Germany and West Germany competed against each other at the Olympic Games.

Germany was divided into two countries at the end of World War II. They had \_\_\_\_\_ different \_\_\_\_\_ **leaders** and different ideas.

It was a difficult time for the people.

In 1956, the two countries joined the Olympics as one team.

It was called the **United** \_\_\_\_\_ Team \_\_\_\_\_ of Germany.

They had to \_\_\_\_\_ agree \_\_\_\_\_ on a **flag**.

They competed together again in 1960 and 1964.

After 1964, \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ **competed** in the Olympics \_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_ two **separate** teams.

This is because the Berlin Wall divided the two countries.

People could not **cross** \_\_\_\_\_ over \_\_\_\_\_.

So, it was too difficult to have one team.

In 1989, though, the Berlin Wall came down.

East Germany and West Germany became one country.

And they entered the 1992 Olympics as a one united team.

They won lots of medals.

## Structure Writing Practice

Ⓑ Read each sentence. Correct the mistake and re-write the sentence.

Preposition

*in*      *on*

1. The Berlin Wall came down **at** 1989.

The Berlin Wall came down *in* 1989.

2. I was **under** Germany.

I was *in* Germany.

3. The war started **into** 1939.

The war started *in* 1939.

4. **In** Sunday, I went to the Olympic games.

*On* Sunday, I went to the Olympic Games.

5. The key is **in** top of the table.

The key is *on* top of the table.

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WORD BOX

most defend about sports to important team ice games

I'm excited about the **upcoming** Winter Olympic  
Games.

I like the team sports most.

The athletes have to cooperate.

**Teamwork** is very important.

A team needs a good leader, but they can only win if they work together.

My favorite Winter Olympic sports **event** is ice hockey.

Two teams play against each other in a game.

Each team has five players and one goalie.

The goalie has to defend the **net**.

The team which **scores** the most goals wins the game.

Bobsled is fun to watch, too.

There are two to four **athletes** on a team.

The teammates sit together in a sled.

The bobsled **race** is on ice.

They go very fast.

They have to wear helmets on their heads.

The fastest team wins.

Do you know what the goal of the Olympics is?

It's \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ promote peace.

Sports can make the world a better place.

Everyone has to work together.

## Structure Writing Practice

Ⓑ Read each sentence. Correct the mistake and re-write the sentence.

### Modal Verbs of Necessity

*have to   must   has to   need to*

1. They **has** to wear helmets on their heads.

They *have to* wear helmets on their heads.

2. The goalie **have** to defend the net.

The goalie *has to* defend the net.

3. Sports can make the world a better place. Everyone **don't have** to work together.

Sports can make the world a better place. Everyone *has to* work together.

4. You **needs** to participate in the Olympic Games.

You *need to* participate in the Olympic Games.

5. They **musts** fasten their seatbelts when they're in a car.

They *must* fasten their seatbelts when they're in the car.