

Name:

Date:

Writing Worksheet Unit 1

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** _____.

They cannot buy fresh food.

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

These people live in areas called "food deserts."

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

People there don't have enough money.

So, **grocery** _____ want to _____ **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 _____ **crops** where they can.

They **cooperate**, plant, _____, buy, sell, donate, and eat fresh food.

Being an active citizen is good.

These citizens _____ the problems in food **deserts**.

Their **urban** _____ helped **solve** the _____ problems.

They also make money.

You can help in your community, too.

Structure Writing Practice

B 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.

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

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

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

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

Name:

Date:

Writing Worksheet Unit 2

Vocabulary in Context

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

WORD BOX

grow bank asked dollars about use my plot sell and

Name: Nicole

Date: Tuesday, August 8th

Class: English

Topic: How are you an active citizen?

My family lives in the city, but we _____ own vegetables.

We have an urban garden.

There's an empty _____ land we use.

The government owns that land.

We _____ the government for permission to _____ it.

We grow all kinds of vegetables there. We grow carrots, onions, tomatoes, potatoes, _____ kale.

My family keeps some of the crops.

This way, we can eat fresh food.

We _____ 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 _____ account.

I can save _____ three hundred _____ a year.

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

I will use it to help me with _____ 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.

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

3. It snows a lot now. Our town is blocked. My friends **has** visit us.

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

5. I have a lot of books in my room. I **will not** never buy books anymore.

Vocabulary in Context

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

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 _____ 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 _____.

Long ago, Egyptians used **similar minerals** to _____ 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 _____.

An example of **convection** is water _____ 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 _____ but **dangerous** place.

The heat and minerals in Lake Natron also preserves things. Some **algae**, _____, and birds can _____ in or around the lake.

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

They turn into _____ life **mummies**!

Structure Writing Practice

B 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.

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

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

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

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

Vocabulary in Context

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

WORD BOX

pans hot oven get minutes chocolate off how drop follow

We are going to make cookies today.

We need to _____ all the ingredients and utensils.

Then we can _____ the directions.

Cooking in an _____ is called baking.

Do you know how baking works?

Ovens are heated by convection.

Cookies are cooked on a pan.

_____ are made of a certain kind of metal.

Some solids get _____ and give _____ heat.

This is called conduction.

Convection and conduction is _____ baking works. 10 minutes

Heat the oven to 175°C.

Mix the butter and sugar in a bowl.

Add the eggs and mix.

Stir the baking soda and vanilla.

Stir in the flour and _____ chips.

Scoop some dough onto a spoon.

_____ large spoonfuls of dough onto the baking pan.

Bake for 10 _____.

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

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

Definite Article

the

1. **A** inside of the oven is hot now.

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

3. Stir **a** baking soda and vanilla.

4. **A** cookies were delicious!

5. I like **a** cookies a lot.

Vocabulary in Context

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

WORD BOX

first popular on time distance airplane it by km

_____ April 27th, 2005, the Airbus A380 took its _____ flight.

People were very surprised.

The A380 was huge.

_____ was the largest passenger _____.

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 _____ 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 _____ routes.

The distance is 5,585 _____.

You can calculate the amount of _____ it takes.

_____ is speed multiplied by time.

So, time equals distance divided _____ speed.

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

Structure Writing Practice

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

Preposition

in *by* *between*

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

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

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

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

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

Vocabulary in Context

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

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 _____ 25 _____ in total.

We can just _____ 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 _____ the gas.

He was also _____ traffic.

He was _____ when he arrived.

The _____ was comfortable.

I could use Wi-Fi, eat, and _____ a nap.

Best of all, I could _____ a long distance in a short time.

Next summer, I'm going to Europe again.

I will take the high-speed _____, for sure.

Structure Writing Practice

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

Simple Past

left *arrived* *traveled*

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

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

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

4. I left Seoul now. I **arrive** here, in France, yesterday.

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

Name:

Date:

Writing Worksheet Unit 7

Vocabulary in Context

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

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 _____ **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** _____ of Germany.

They had to _____ on a **flag**.

They competed together again in 1960 and 1964.

After 1964, _____ **competed** in the Olympics _____ two **separate** teams.

This is because the Berlin Wall divided the two countries.

People could not **cross** _____.

So, it was _____ **difficult** to have one team.

In 1989, though, the Berlin **Wall** _____ down.

East Germany and West Germany became one country.

And they **entered** the 1992 _____ as a one united team.

They _____ lots of **medals**.

Structure Writing Practice

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

Preposition

in *on*

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

2. I was **under** Germany.

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

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

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

Vocabulary in Context

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

WORD BOX

most defend about sports to important team ice games

I'm excited _____ the upcoming Winter Olympic _____.

I like the team sports most.

The athletes have to cooperate.

Teamwork is very _____.

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

My _____ Winter Olympic _____ 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 _____ the net.

The team which scores the _____ goals wins the game.

Bobsled is fun to watch, too.

There are two to four athletes on a _____.

The teammates sit together in a sled.

The bobsled race is on _____.

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 _____ promote peace.

Sports can make the world a better place.

Everyone has to work together.

Structure Writing Practice

B 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.

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

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

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

5. They **musts** fasten their seatbelts in a car.
