

Instructions: Please Complete each activity and put your answers on a blank sheet of paper. Return your sheet of paper with the answers on it to school when you come back:) You are able to print these if you want but you do not have to!

Blizzard Bag 3

Task 1: Take the Analogies Quiz. you read the analogy sentences and put the correct answer down on your sheet of paper.

Task 2: Main Ideas and Summarizing Prompts: Read each mini story and summarize the story in 2-3 complete sentences. You will also give the story a title that you think is relevant to that story. There are 4 mini stories.

Task 3: Diagnostic Test Study Island Practice Test Prep questions: You will answer 15 Literature and Grammar questions. Please put the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper!

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Sentence Analogies 2

Directions: Choose the sentence that makes sense. For each question, the analogy type is written beside the question number.

B and C don't make sense! But hey! A makes sense!

Example

8) DEGREE

A. Something that is large is very big.

B. Something that is great is very bad.

C. Something that is more is very more.

Summary and Main Idea Worksheet 1

Directions: Read each passage and ...

- Create a title for the passage related to the main idea.
- Accurately summarize the text.
- Your summary must describe all key ideas from the text.
- Do not include opinions or personal info in your summary.
- Highlight or underline key ideas in each passage.

Picture this: a herd of elephants files past you at sixty miles per hour, followed by a streak of tigers, a pride of lions, and a bunch of clowns. What do you see? It must be a circus train! One of the first uses of the circus train is credited to W.C. Coup. He partnered with P.T. Barnum in 1873 to expand the reach of their newly combined shows using locomotives. Before circus trains, show operators had to lug around all of their animals, performers, and equipment with a team of more than 600 horses. Since there were no highways, these voyages were tough and took a long time. Carriers would stop at many small towns between the large venues. Performing at many of these small towns was not very profitable. Because of these limitations, circuses could not grow as large as the imaginations of the operators. After they began using circus trains, Barnum and Coup only brought their show to large cities. These performances were much more profitable and the profits went toward creating an even bigger and better circus. Multiple rings were added and the show went on. Today, Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey Circus still rely on the circus train to transport their amazing show, but now they use two.

1) TYPE/KIND

A. French is a type of language.

B. History is a type of food.

C. Water is a type of cat.

6) OPPOSITE

A. Tall is the opposite of short.

B. Hot is the opposite of warm.

C. Ring is the opposite of yellow.

1. Main idea related title for the passage:

2) PART TO WHOLE

A. A mother is part of a family.

B. A shoe is part of a foot.

C. A cat is part of a dog.

7) DEGREE

A. Someone who is brilliant is very smart.

B. Someone who is funny is very mean.

C. Someone who is nice is very clean.

2. Summarize the passage in your own words:

3) CHARACTERISTIC

A. A characteristic of a book is to be heavy.

B. A characteristic of snow is to be white.

C. A characteristic of the sky is to be blue.

8) PART TO WHOLE

A. Milk is part of cream.

B. Bread is part of a sandwich.

C. Ring is part of a cake.

3. How do you say "Holy cow" in French? The fastest thing in France may just be the fastest ground transportation in the world. The TGV (Train à Grande Vitesse: French for very high speed) is France's national high speed rail service. On April 3, 2007, a TGV test train set a record for the fastest wheeled train, reaching 357.2 miles per hour. In mid 2011, TGV trains operated at the highest speed in passenger train service in the world, regularly reaching 210 miles per hour. But what you may find most shocking is that TGV trains run on electric power not petrol. Now if you'll excuse me, I have a record to run.

4) FUNCTION

A. A bed is used to clean.

B. A knife is used to cut.

C. A piano is used to sing.

9) FUNCTION

A. A boat is used to swim.

B. A chair is used to eat.

C. An oven is used to bake.

1. Main idea related title for the passage:

5) DEGREE

3. Summarize the passage in your own words:

1. Main idea related title for the passage:



● Sentence Analogies 4

Directions: Choose the sentence that makes sense. For each question, the analogy type is written beside the question number.

B and C don't make sense!
But hey! A makes sense!



Example:

#) DEGREE

- A. Something that is huge is very big.
- B. Something that is good is very bad.
- C. Something that is new is very sweet.

1) PART TO WHOLE

- A. A television is part of a book.
- B. A car is part of a house.
- C. A letter is part of a word.

2) FUNCTION

- A. Eyes are used to see.
- B. Hands are used to sing.
- C. Arms are used to sleep.

3) CHARACTERISTIC

- A. A characteristic of dirt is to be delicious.
- B. A characteristic of sugar is to be sweet.
- C. A characteristic of air is to be hungry.

4) TYPE/KIND

- A. Soccer is a type of sport.
- B. Dinner is a type of person.
- C. Love is a type of food.

5) TYPE/KIND

- A. A carrot is a type of vegetable.
- B. A basketball is a type of house.
- C. A window is a type of man.

6) LACK

- A. Someone who is sad lacks happiness.
- B. Someone who is silly lacks food.
- C. Someone who is rich lacks time.

7) OTHER

- A. There is a lot of sand at a beach.
- B. There is a lot of noise at a library.
- C. There is a lot of snow at a church.

8) OTHER

- A. Someone who is tall is not angry.
- B. Someone who is fat is not thin.
- C. Someone who is serious is not smart.

9) FUNCTION

- A. A friend is used to see.
- B. A pencil is used to write.
- C. A baby is used to read.

10) PART TO WHOLE

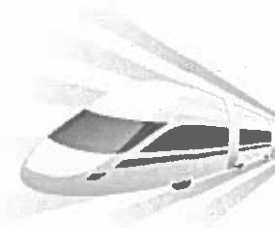
- A. Your food is part of your school.
- B. Your mouth is part of your face.
- C. Your fork is part of your head.

Name: _____

Summary and Main Idea Worksheet 1

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1. Main idea related title for the passage:

2. Summarize the passage in your own words: _____

How do you say "Holy cow" in French? The fastest thing in France may just be the fastest ground transportation in the world. The TGV (*Train à Grande Vitesse*: French for very high speed) is France's national high speed rail service. On April 3rd, 2007, a TGV test train set a record for the fastest wheeled train, reaching 357.2 miles per hour. In mid 2011, TGV trains operated at the highest speed in passenger train service in the world, regularly reaching 200 miles per hour. But what you may find most shocking is that TGV trains run on electric power not petrol. Now if you'll excuse me; I have a record to catch.

3. Main idea related title for the passage:

4. Summarize the passage in your own words: _____

Giddy-up, cowboys and girls! In the Southwest during early half of the 1800s, cows were only worth 2 or 3 dollars a piece. They roamed wild, grazed off of the open range, and were abundant. Midway through the century though, railroads were built and the nation was connected. People could suddenly ship cows in freight trains to the Northeast, where the Yankees had a growing taste for beef. Out of the blue, the same cows that were once worth a couple of bucks were now worth between twenty and forty dollars each, if you could get them to the train station. It became pretty lucrative to wrangle up a drove of cattle and herd them to the nearest train town, but it was at least as dangerous as it was profitable. Cowboys were threatened at every turn. They faced cattle rustlers, stampedes and extreme weather, but kept pushing those steers to the train station. By the turn of the century, barbed wire killed the open range and some may say the cowboy too, but it was the train that birthed him.

5. Main idea related title for the passage:

6. Summarize the passage in your own words:

Electric trolley cars or trams were once the chief mode of public transportation in the United States. Though they required tracks and electric cables to run, these trolley cars were clean and comfortable. In 1922, auto manufacturer General Motors created a special unit to replace electric trolleys with cars, trucks, and buses. Over the next decade, this group successfully lobbied for laws and regulations that made operating trams more difficult and less profitable. In 1936 General Motors created several front companies for the purpose of purchasing and dismantling the trolley car system. They received substantial investments from Firestone Tire, Standard Oil of California, Phillips Petroleum, and other parties invested in the automotive industry. Some people suspect that these parties wanted to replace trolley cars with buses to make public transportation less desirable, which would then increase automobile sales. The decline of the tram system in North America could be attributed to many things—labor strikes, the Great Depression, regulations that were unfavorable to operators—but perhaps the primary cause was having a group of powerful men from rival sectors of the auto industry working together to ensure its destruction. Fill it up, please.

7. Main idea related title for the passage:

8. Summarize the passage in your own words:

Diagnostic Test

Question 1 .

The Online Child

Parents should seriously think about the online life of their children. "Online life" refers to the activities people are involved in while using the Internet. Today's teenagers have grown up with technology and the Internet. They are becoming more knowledgeable about technology, sometimes more so than their parents.

These days, teenagers spend a lot of their time on the Internet using social networking sites. Other times, teenagers enjoy spending time with their school friends or playing sports. Social networking sites provide the perfect place for teenagers to exercise their freedom. In addition, these teenagers also find a venue to express themselves openly with their online friends. They post pictures of themselves and share thoughts for the whole world to see. The problem is that the teenagers are not always aware that their images and words on the Internet are permanent.

Teenagers may not be aware that people often use fake identities on the Internet and give false information. In addition, problems with "friends" on the Internet can have real-life consequences. And just like a real child, the online child needs the parents to tell him or her how the world (of the Internet) works. The teenagers need to learn critical-thinking skills applicable to real life and Internet life.

While educating their children on the risks of the Internet, parents should also demonstrate trust and allow their children enough space to learn on their own. For example, parents can let their children know that they will be making frequent checkups on their children's social networking page. That way, children can learn to practice caution when they post content on the Internet, while still retaining a feeling of independence. Parents can take the check-up time to teach their children about safe online habits.

Which of the following could be added to support the idea that teenagers have grown up with the Internet?

- A. Teenagers are comfortable using phones and computers to browse the Internet.
- B. Teenagers need to learn how to identify people with fake profiles on the Internet.
- C. Teenagers should be cautious whenever they post images and words onto Web sites.
- D. Teenagers use social networking sites to communicate their thoughts and feelings.

Question 2 .

Timid Terry

There was something unusual about Terry. Although quiet and timid, she often made people around her feel uneasy. The seventh graders in Caustic Middle School steered clear of Terry. She had established her position at school as a bona fide loner. Finally, one day, one girl showed a genuine interest in her.

Soumya, the brightest student in class, wanted to be Terry's friend. Soumya's warm greetings each morning at the bus stop cheered up Terry. To Terry's lonely ears, Soumya's words sounded like someone playing flutes. Soumya did not care at all if Terry walked and talked slowly or dressed awkwardly. She invited Terry to her house and even wanted to be study partners.

One day, however, on their way to school, Soumya was quiet. The silence was heavy. Terry did not say a word, as usual, and waited for the bus to stop so that she could get away from the uncomfortable situation. Soumya searched for the right words to say and finally asked Terry a difficult question. "Do you not want to be my friend?"

Terry was prepared for this question and uttered her well-rehearsed speech. "I try to save myself from misery. I expect you to run off and leave me alone as the others always do!" Terry responded. "I guess I have been through this situation many times. I have learned not to be hurt." She hugged her backpack tightly and got up from the seat.

"Oh Terry! Don't make me sound like your nemesis! I don't have secret plans to ruin your life! True friends do exist, but you have to do your part, too!" Soumya replied, with equal melodrama.

Soumya stared at Terry, demanding attention. After what felt like hours, she saw Terry's downcast eyes slowly turn toward her. There was a hint of a smile on Terry's face. Terry's glistening eyes finally told Soumya everything Terry could not say.

Based on the passage, the reader can conclude that

- A. Terry will change the way she dresses.
- B. Soumya always boldly speaks her mind.
- C. Terry is opening up to Soumya.
- D. Soumya will stop studying with Terry.

Question 3 .

Hiba guarantees that the show for Meera's remembrance will be spectacular and asks the guests to be punctual.

Which of the underlined words above is spelled incorrectly?

- A. guarrantees
- B. spectacular
- C. punctual
- D. remembrance

Question 4 .

slur \sɪər\

1. *n.* unclear speech
2. *n. Music.* a curved line connecting notes to show that they should be sung or played without a break
3. *n.* an insult
4. *n.* a smudge
5. *v.* to pass over without mention
6. *v.* to speak unclearly
7. *v. Music.* to sing or play a set of notes smoothly without a break

What is the correct meaning of **slurs** in the sentence below?

Mrs. Washington told her students not to offend anyone by using **slurs** in their persuasive essays.

- A. definition 1
- B. definition 3
- C. definition 4
- D. definition 7

Question 5 .



Home

Josh arrived at the Thomas' home on a bitter cold morning in November. He had become used to moving at a moment's notice. He even began leaving his suitcase partially packed under his bed. Josh's 13th birthday was coming up, and he wondered if anyone would notice. He often felt disappointed, but he learned long ago that his life was normal for a foster kid.

Josh arrived at his first foster care home when he was four years old. His grandmother had died unexpectedly, and no one else in his family was able to take care of him, including his parents. Everyone assumed he would be adopted quickly; after all, he was bright, handsome, and very obedient. Josh stopped hoping for a family a long time ago. Now, he just wished he could stay in one school long enough to make friends and finish a basketball season.

As Josh walked up the porch steps, he realized he had never been to this side of town before. The lawns were green even in winter, and there was a pool and basketball goal in every yard.

"Hi, I'm Peter Thomas," a tall, professional-looking man said as he held out his hand. "You must be Josh. We're so happy you decided to stay with us."

Decided? Josh only learned where he was going from his caseworker in the car ride across town.

"Hey," Josh mumbled.

After going through her checklist, Josh's caseworker said goodbye and gave him her information for emergencies. Peter could sense that Josh was uncomfortable as he showed him the house, so he suggested that they bundle up and shoot hoops outside.

"My wife, Tanya, will be home from work in about an hour," Peter explained to Josh as he sank a free throw. "She had a few things to take care of this morning before her vacation."

"Where is she going?" Josh asked, puzzled.

"Nowhere. She just took off the rest of the week to make sure you get settled in okay."

Josh was speechless. This was definitely not the kind of family that he was accustomed to. As they took turns shooting, Josh's uneasiness went away. He and Peter had a lot in common. They both liked sports, video games, and cars. In fact, Peter was a basketball coach at the school Josh would be attending.

"You came just in time. Our first game is on your birthday." Just then, Peter paused and looked at Josh. "You know, I've been coaching other people's kids for years, but I always hoped one day I could coach my own son."

Josh smiled.

How does the setting of the new foster home influence the plot?

- A. The setting causes Josh to miss the other side of town.
- B. The setting makes Josh's new foster family appear to be arrogant.
- C. The setting helps change Josh's view on life with a foster family.
- D. The setting affects how Josh plays basketball with Peter.

Question 6 .

Why One Parent Should Stay at Home

It's a busy world, and parents have less time than ever to spend with their children. One solution for this problem is having one parent stay at home. Being primarily cared for by a parent at home benefits children for many reasons. Just as infants and toddlers benefit greatly by being cared for by a parent at home, so do older children who thrive under parental supervision.

Parents who stay at home can spend hours of quality time with the children every day. In contrast, working parents have less time each day to spend with the children. The time spent at work is time spent away from the children. Add a daily commute, errands, grocery shopping, and housework to the list, and working parents have even less time to spare at home. The already-tired working parent has less energy and time to bond with his or her children.

A child with a problem or concern is likely to ask for advice only from parents with whom he or she feels a strong bond. The parent who stays at home has time to educate the child and help him or her overcome academic problems and other issues. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, children who spend more time away from their parents' care showed more behavioral problems. Young children at daycare received less attention from adults compared to children who were cared for by a parent at home.

More families should consider the option of one parent staying at home. With a few economic sacrifices and compromises, many families can afford to have one parent stay home for a few years to raise the children. Parents should consider their children's futures. Their children should have at least one parent stay at home. After all, a price tag cannot be put on the value of successful and satisfying parenting.

Why does the author include the information from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services?

- A. to show how behavioral problems are a major issue for children who attend daycare
- B. to show a reliable authority supporting the idea that children need their parents
- C. to show a U.S. agency that can help parents support their children financially
- D. to show how American children are more likely to have behavioral problems

Question 7 .

Ergonomics

(1) With more people working office jobs, "ergonomics" is a term that has become more important in recent decades. (2) The term refers to a person's relationship with his or her surroundings. (3) It is derived from the greek words *ergon* meaning "work" and *nomoi* meaning "natural laws." (4) In simpler terms, ergonomics is the science of making work conditions comfortable.

(5) If you are reading this text slouching over the chair while staring at the computer, you have bad ergonomics. (6) Think about the time you spend in the classroom and at home slumping over a chair or a couch, and consider the long-term effects of bad posture.

(7) Common side effects of posture and bad ergonomics are backache and shoulder-blade pain.

(8) Just because you are sitting comfortably does not mean you are sitting correctly.

(9) Sitting up with your back straight is all you need to do to correct posture and get rid of back and shoulder-blade pain. (10) You should also ensure that your shoulders are relaxed.

(11) After a few conscious attempts, you will be able to sit up straight more easily. (12) In fact, Dr. Podge, a leading chiropractor, says, "Observe your body in a new way to minimize pain."

(13) Bad ergonomics does not just apply to sitting positions. (14) People often practice bad posture when we carry things. (15) Remember to stand with your back straight while carrying your backpack. (16) Carrying a lighter load closer to your back is also important. (17) The straps of your backpack should be hung over each shoulder. (18) What looks cool or feels good may not always be the correct posture.

(19) The next time you sit down or wear your backpack, think about your posture. (20) Bad posture can really mess up your back and cause loads of pain. (21) Sitting properly will save you from the discomfort of this problem.

What change must be made to sentence 14?

- A. Change **we** to **they**.
- B. Change **carry** to **carries**.
- C. Add a comma after **posture**.
- D. Add a comma after **practice**.

Question 8 .



Eric O'Neill: Spy Catcher

While still in his twenties, FBI agent Eric O'Neill helped bring down one of the most dangerous spies in U.S. history. In 2001, O'Neill worked in Washington, D.C., as an assistant to Robert Hanssen, an agent in charge of computer technology. However, O'Neill was assigned to watch Hanssen and find out if he was working with the Russian government. The FBI did not yet know for certain that Hanssen had been participating in espionage. Unknown to them, he had been working for Russia and the Soviet Union for more than two decades. He first gave information to Russian spies in 1979, just a few years after joining the FBI. Hanssen continued to negotiate the sale of secrets, including the names of U.S. spies working in Russia. In exchange, he received over \$1 million in cash and diamonds. His activities put many people and government operations at risk.

For many years, the FBI searched for the name of the double agent that was causing so much damage. They even placed Hanssen in charge of gathering computer data to help solve his own crime. Yet, Hanssen continued to evade his agency. During his secret operations, he was careful never to reveal his real name or what he looked like. By 2001, a former Russian spy gave the FBI a tape recording of Hanssen speaking with Russian spies. The FBI also found his fingerprints on a trash bag that was used to exchange secret information. Although the FBI had proof of Hanssen's misconduct, it decided to catch him in the act before arresting him. The FBI knew that Hanssen placed information for Russians in trash bags, which he left in public places. He also used signals to alert the Russians to pick up the packages and left before they arrived.

The FBI instructed O'Neill to find out when and where the next drop-off would occur. O'Neill found the information in Hanssen's office, and the FBI arrested Hanssen after he left a package with secret information in a public park. As a result, Hanssen was sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole. The true impact of his crimes is immeasurable.

After receiving his law degree in 2003, Eric O'Neill retired from the FBI. His story is featured in the 2007 movie *Breach* starring Ryan Phillippe.

Read the following sentence from the passage.

During his secret operations, he was careful never to reveal his real name or what he looked like.

Which word would best replace secret to provide a more negative connotation?

- A. undercover
- B. illegal
- C. classified
- D. private

Question 9 .

Compulsive Hoarding

What Is a Hoarder?

A hoarder is a person who accumulates objects and keeps them for future use. Most people like to collect a thing or two of sentimental value. Some collect photographs, stamps, books, movies, or music. However, some people hoard excessively. According to psychologist David Tolin, two to five percent of Americans may meet the criteria for being compulsive hoarders. The problem is more common than people may think.

The Reasons for Hoarding

Compulsive hoarders have a difficult time getting rid of items that the average person considers to be trash. Hoarders find their possessions, even objects such as junk mail, too valuable. They become attached to certain objects and have trouble letting go of them. Hoarders also assume that things most people easily throw away might be useful someday. Thus, hoarders become a burden to both their families and communities. They can even pose serious health risks to themselves and others.

The Problems with Hoarding

Compulsive hoarding is problematic because hoarders are unable to function like regular people. Collecting too much stuff can leave little space for cooking, cleaning, getting around, and even sleeping. The vermin and mold that gather around the hoarded material pose health risks. However, the worst problem that hoarders have to face is dealing with family members and friends. Family members and friends often do not know how to help hoarders. As a result, many of these relationships are strained.

The Help Hoarders Need

Most hoarders do not see their unusual behavior as a serious problem. Because hoarders see nothing wrong with their behavior, they rarely seek help. Often, disgruntled family members attempt to help and seek assistance for the hoarders. Because hoarding is a serious problem, the help needed to break the habit needs to be substantial. Hoarders need help to understand that their collections are simply clutter and often a health risk. They need to understand that trash, like a used Band-Aid, should carry no sentimental value and is not worth keeping.

Which of the following best reflects the central idea of the passage?

- A. Compulsive hoarders usually collect such items as trash, piles of papers, used bandages, food wrappers, and junk mail.
- B. Compulsive hoarders keep their possessions for much longer than the items are necessary.
- C. Compulsive hoarders have a problem with throwing away items, which can affect their health and their personal relationships.
- D. Compulsive hoarders often feel they do not have a problem, so the disorder can be difficult to treat.

Question 10 .

Tourists visit China for its many historic sites. The Forbidden City and the Great Wall are just two of China's historic sites.

What is the **best** way to combine the sentences above into a simple sentence?

- A. Tourists visit China for its many historic sites, such as the Forbidden City and the Great Wall.
- B. Tourists visit China for its many historic sites, and the Forbidden City and the Great Wall are just two of them.
- C. Tourists visit China for its many historic sites since the Forbidden City and the Great Wall are historic.
- D. Tourists visit China for its many historic sites, but China has more sites besides the Forbidden Wall and the Great Wall.

Question 11 .

The Online Child

Parents should seriously think about the online life of their children. "Online life" refers to the activities people are involved in while using the Internet. Today's teenagers have grown up with technology and the Internet. They are becoming more knowledgeable about technology, sometimes more so than their parents.

These days, teenagers spend a lot of their time on the Internet using social networking sites. Other times, teenagers enjoy spending time with their school friends or playing sports. Social networking sites provide the perfect place for teenagers to exercise their freedom. In addition, these teenagers also find a venue to express themselves openly with their online friends. They post pictures of themselves and share thoughts for the whole world to see. The problem is that the teenagers are not always aware that their images and words on the Internet are permanent.

Teenagers may not be aware that people often use fake identities on the Internet and give false information. In addition, problems with "friends" on the Internet can have real-life consequences. And just like a real child, the online child needs the parents to tell him or her how the world (of the Internet) works. The teenagers need to learn critical-thinking skills applicable to real life and Internet life.

While educating their children on the risks of the Internet, parents should also demonstrate trust and allow their children enough space to learn on their own. For example, parents can let their children know that they will be making frequent checkups on their children's social networking page. That way, children can learn to practice caution when they post content on the Internet, while still retaining a feeling of independence. Parents can take the check-up time to teach their children about safe online habits.

Which sentence could be added to the end of the introduction to strengthen it?

- A. Throughout the world, Internet use has increased dramatically.
- B. However, these teenagers do not always use the Internet wisely.
- C. Teenagers are also one of the top consumers of new products.
- D. In effect, the lack of communication skills affects relationships.

Question 12 .

Why One Parent Should Stay at Home

It's a busy world, and parents have less time than ever to spend with their children. One solution for this problem is having one parent stay at home. Being primarily cared for by a parent at home benefits children for many reasons. Just as infants and toddlers benefit greatly by being cared for by a parent at home, so do older children who thrive under parental supervision.

Parents who stay at home can spend hours of quality time with the children every day. In contrast, working parents have less time each day to spend with the children. The time spent at work is time spent away from the children. Add a daily commute, errands, grocery shopping, and housework to the list, and working parents have even less time to spare at home. The already-tired working parent has less energy and time to bond with his or her children.

A child with a problem or concern is likely to ask for advice only from parents with whom he or she feels a strong bond. The parent who stays at home has time to educate the child and help him or her overcome academic problems and other issues. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, children who spend more time away from their parents' care showed more behavioral problems. Young children at daycare received less attention from adults compared to children who were cared for by a parent at home.

More families should consider the option of one parent staying at home. With a few economic sacrifices and compromises, many families can afford to have one parent stay home for a few years to raise the children. Parents should consider their children's futures. Their children should have at least one parent stay at home. After all, a price tag cannot be put on the value of successful and satisfying parenting.

Which sentence best describes the author's opinion?

- A. Working parents can often provide better for their children.
- B. Working parents find less quality time to spend with their children.
- C. Parents who stay at home spend a lot of hours on household chores.
- D. Parents who stay at home hardly ever experience fatigue.

Question 13 .

After you study your notes, you should read your textbook to prepare for the test tomorrow.

The sentence above is a

- A. simple sentence.
- B. compound sentence.
- C. compound-complex sentence.
- D. complex sentence.

Question 14 .

Timid Terry

There was something unusual about Terry. Although quiet and timid, she often made people around her feel uneasy. The seventh graders in Caustic Middle School steered clear of Terry. She had established her position at school as a bona fide loner. Finally, one day, one girl showed a genuine interest in her.

Soumya, the brightest student in class, wanted to be Terry's friend. Soumya's warm greetings each morning at the bus stop cheered up Terry. To Terry's lonely ears, Soumya's words sounded like someone playing flutes. Soumya did not care at all if Terry walked and talked slowly or dressed awkwardly. She invited Terry to her house and even wanted to be study partners.

One day, however, on their way to school, Soumya was quiet. The silence was heavy. Terry did not say a word, as usual, and waited for the bus to stop so that she could get away from the uncomfortable situation. Soumya searched for the right words to say and finally asked Terry a difficult question. "Do you not want to be my friend?"

Terry was prepared for this question and uttered her well-rehearsed speech. "I try to save myself from misery. I expect you to run off and leave me alone as the others always do!" Terry responded. "I guess I have been through this situation many times. I have learned not to be hurt." She hugged her backpack tightly and got up from the seat.

"Oh Terry! Don't make me sound like your nemesis! I don't have secret plans to ruin your life! True friends do exist, but you have to do your part, too!" Soumya replied, with equal melodrama.

Soumya stared at Terry, demanding attention. After what felt like hours, she saw Terry's downcast eyes slowly turn toward her. There was a hint of a smile on Terry's face. Terry's glistening eyes finally told Soumya everything Terry could not say.

Read the following sentence from the passage.

"Don't make me sound like your nemesis!"

Based on the context of the passage, nemesis means

- A. an instructor.
- B. a champion.
- C. a parent.
- D. an opponent.

Question 15 .

Time

Tick

Tick

Time goes by s l o w l y

It creeps and crawls

- 5 Making the day linger and wait
And overstay

Time seems everlasting

Days seem to stretch on

Minutes and seconds

- 10 Mere drops in the ocean

Yet, time can be surprising

Taking leaps and bounds

Leaving you without

Without any time left

- 15 At

All

What does the metaphor "mere drops in the ocean" convey about time?

- A. Time waits for no one.
- B. Time seems to go on forever.
- C. Time can be easily controlled.
- D. Time passes quickly.