# englishinschools



## Read the passages and then answer the questions that follow



# The Bus Driver

Dana Miller is a bus driver.

She drives a bus in the city of Philadelphia. She works the night shift. That means she starts work at 10:00 at night and gets off at 6:00 in the morning. In the world of bus driving, this is sometimes called third shift. Dana has been driving a bus for 15 years. She started when she was 23 years old. She loves her job most of the time. She gets to see the beautiful city from her seat. She gets to meet all kinds of people. There is the guitar player. He lugs his heavy guitar on the bus every Friday night.

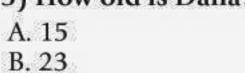
He plays at a night spot downtown.

People call him Get Low. That is because he likes to play the guitar on his knees. If the bus is not too crowded, Get Low plays in the back of the bus. The bus is seldom crowded at night. He likes to warm up on the bus before shows. There is the woman who works at the pretzel factory. Each day the "Pretzel Lady" brings Dana a bag of fresh, soft pretzels. They fill the bus with a wonderful smell! Sometimes Dana's job is hard. It is hard when Dana sees people down on their luck. One time, a young woman left her sleeping baby on the bus. There was a note on the baby's blanket asking for help. Dana had to call the police. Another time, a teenaged boy stole money from Dana on the bus. He had a fake gun. Dana thought it was real. She was very scared. Occasionally, driving the bus can be scary. But most of the time, driving the bus isgreat. Dana does not want to work anywhere

"How was your night?" Dana's husband likes to ask when she gets home. "Good music, good food, and a great view of the city," she says.

## Questions:

- 1) Where does Dana drive the bus?
- A. around Philadelphia B. to the police station
- C. to pick up guitar players
- D. to pick up school children
- 2) What shift does Dana work?
- A. third shift
- B. evening shift
- C. afternoon shift D. second shift
- 3) How old is Dana?



D. 39 4) How long is Dana's shift?

A. 6 hours

C. 38

B. 8 hours

C. 10 hours

D. 12 hours 5) What is one reason Dana loves her job?

A. She finds sleeping babies.

B. She gets to call the police. C. She gets to sleep during the day.

D. She gets to meet all kinds of people.

6) Why is the guitar player called Get Low?

A. He has a low voice.

B. He likes to play sitting down. C. He likes to play on his knees.

D. It is the name of his favorite song.

7) What does lug mean? A. to throw

B. to push easily

C. to carry on one's head

D. to carry something that is hard to move around

8) The main reason Get Low rides the bus is because.

A. he likes to see the city B. he enjoys talking to Dana

C. he likes to play guitar there

D. he needs to get to a show

9) How often does Get Low play guitar on the bus?

when the bus is not crowded II. when he doesn't have a show III. every Friday night

A. I only

B. I and II C. II and III

D. I, II, and III 10) Who gives Dana pretzels?

A. the guitar player

B. the young mom

C. the teenager D. the woman who works at the factory

# The New School

Tracey is starting a new school today.

She is very sad. She is very scared.

"I don't want to go to school today," Tracey tells her

"I understand, sweetheart," Dad says. "Starting a new school can be very scary

Tracey has moved to a new town. She has moved to a new house. She is starting a new school today.

She has done all of this in a week! "I feel sick," Tracey says. "My stomach hurts. I can't eat breakfast."

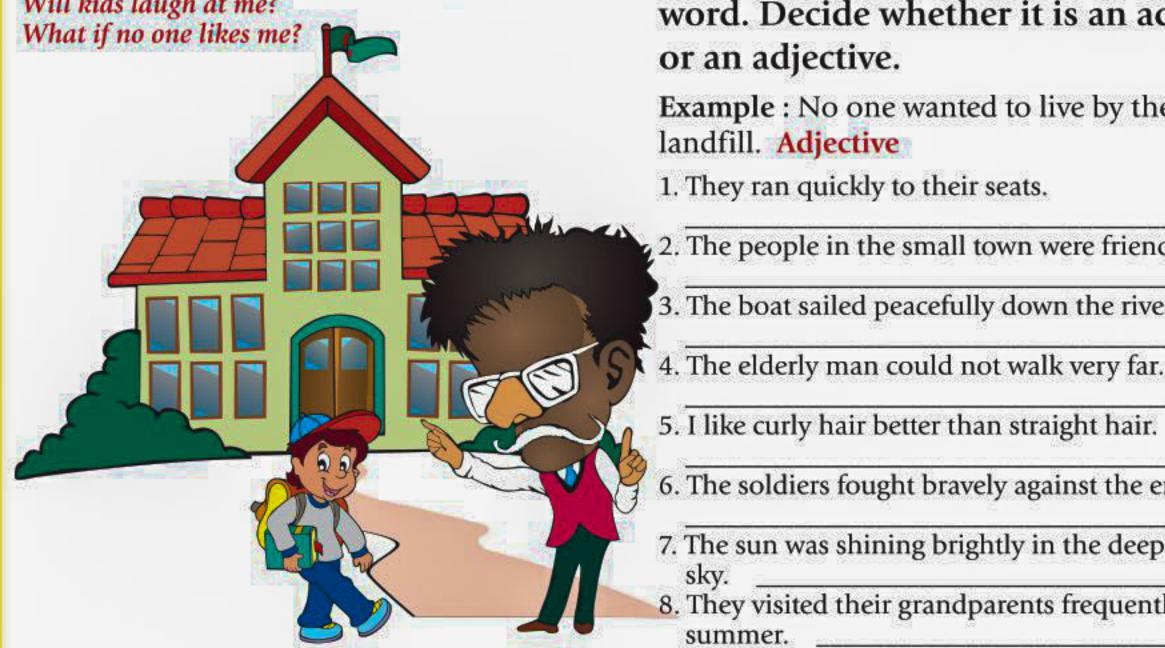
"I think that is because you are nervous," Dad says. He pat s Tracey's hair.

He gives her a little hug. "Try drinking just a little juice. Then I will walk you to school."

Tracey and her dad walk to school. Tracey thinks about many things. Will I make friends?

Will I like my teacher?

What if I don't know the answer to a question? Will kids laugh at me?



"We're here," says Dad.

Tracey looks up at the big building. Her other school was small.

Tracey wishes she could run away.

She knows she cannot. She takes a deep breath.

She walks up the steps to school.

She walks into her third grade classroom. "That must be Tracey," she hears a boy say.

"Hello, Tracey!"

"Welcome, Tracey!"

"Let me show you around."

Everyone seems kind. Tracey feels a little better.

Bu she is still not happy. She is still a little scared. She cannot eat her lunch.

Dad picks Tracey up after school. "How was your day?" he asks.

"Okay," she says.

"It will get better," Dad says. "Big changes are

hard." "I know," says Tracey. She reaches for her dad's

hand to hold as they walk home.

## 1) Why is Tracey sad and scared?

- A. She is moving to a new house today.
- B. She is moving to a new town today.
- C. She is starting a new school today.
- D. She is walking to school alone today.

#### 2) What has Tracey done during the week? I. made a new friend

II. moved to a new town

III. moved to a new house

A. I only

B. I and II

C. II and II I D. I, II, and III

3) What grade is Tracey in?

A. second grad e

B. third grade

C. fourth grade

D. fifth grade

4) Why can't Tracey eat breakfast?

I. She is nervous. II. Her stomach hurts.

III. She is late for school.

A. I only

B. I and II C. II and II I

D. I, II, and III

5) Why does Tracey's dad think she feels sick?

A. because she is sleepy

B. because she is nervous

C. because she has a cold D. because she ate too much

6) As used at the beginning of the story, what does nervous mean?

A. to be happy

B. to be hungry C. to be mad

D. to be scared

7) What does Dad tell Tracey to do before school?

8) How do Tracey and Dad get to school?

A. stop crying B. get her bag C. drink some juice

D. put on her shoes

A. They drive. B. They walk.

C. They run.

D. They take the bus.



#### 9) What does Tracey think about most as she walks?

A. her math test

B. answering questions

C. having friends D. her teachers

10) When does Tracey seem to be brave?

A. when she cannot eat

B. when she feels better C. when she holds her dad's hand

D. when she walks up the steps to the school

Adjective

OR

Adverb

Read each sentence. Circle the -ly word. Decide whether it is an adverb or an adjective.

Example: No one wanted to live by the smelly landfill. Adjective

1. They ran quickly to their seats.

2. The people in the small town were friendly.

3. The boat sailed peacefully down the river.

4. The elderly man could not walk very far.

6. The soldiers fought bravely against the enemy.

7. The sun was shining brightly in the deep blue

8. They visited their grandparents frequently in the 9. We walked cautiously down the side of the road

10. The winter weather was chilly.

11. The breeze blew gently through the tall trees.

in the rain.

12. She whispered softly in his ear, "I love you."

13. The children enjoyed singing the silly songs.

14. They hiked tirelessly up the rugged mountain.

15. He smiled at the lovely woman as she walked 16. We happily joined the party when we finished

working. 17. They sadly lowered their heads after the funeral.

18. Jennifer smiled shyly at the students in her new class. 19. We were upset when the man looked at us

strangely. 20. My baby sister held her cuddly teddy bear while she slept.

# PREPOSITION

A preposition is a word that shows a relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and some other word in the sentence.

Prepositions can show where people or things are located.

■ The girl walked throughthe door. The preposition through describes where the girl walked in relation to the door.

My book is under the papers. The preposition under describes where the book is in relation to the papers.

Prepositions can also show time relationships. **■** I went to the store before I made dinner. The preposition before describes the time relationship between going to the store and making dinner.

 ■ We told ghost stories during the night. The preposition during describes the time relationship between telling ghost stories and the night.



Find the answers in next MONDAY issue

## Combining Sentences

When two sentences have the same subject, you can combine the predicates with the word 'and' example:

The seagull flew over my head.

The seagull landed on the roof.

The seagull flew over my head and landed on the roof. When two sentences have the same predicate, you

can combine the subjects with the word and. example:

My dad drives the boat.

My brother drives the boat.

My dad and brother drive the boat.

Combine each pair of sentences with the word and to make a new sentence.

1. Bobby played hide-and-seek. Cindy played hide-and-seek.

2. My sister brushed her hair. My sister put on her new dress.

4. Mrs. Donnelly corrected spelling tests.

Mr. Stoffel corrected spelling tests.

The mail carrier delivered mail to the red house.

3. The mail carrier crossed the street.

5. The dog caught the ball. The dog brought the ball back to me.

6. Beth painted a picture. Beth put it on the table to dry.

7. The pilot landed the plane. The pilot opened the door to let the passengers out.

8. My friend Sara went to the movie theater. I went to the movie theater.



### ANSWER KEY TO THE LAST EIS PAGE ACTIVITIES (DATED MARCH 9, 2015)

KEY: A Christmas in March: 1D 2C 3A 4D 5B 6C KEY: A Cold Day: 1A 2D 3A 4B 5D 6A 7B 8B KEY: A Day Like No Other: 1C 2B 3B 4B 5C 6C **CONFUSING WORDS:** 

1. May I have some friends over tonight?

2. We would have enjoyed the hike more, except Sheila got a blister on her foot. 3. Beatrice lay her coat and hat on the chair when

she came in. 4. Marcus has done a great job keeping up with his chores this summer.

5. How do you expect me to except this answer without any explanation? 6. Dad carefully hung the family portrait over the

7. At the park on a nice day, you can find people sitting or lying on a blanket relaxing. 8. Jackson, you may have a second piece of pie if you

9. Poor Grandma has lain in bed with a headache most of the afternoon. 10. Without hesitation, the king sentenced the thief

to be hanged at the gallows.

