

The Literacy Builder

ESOL – BL Tutorial



For Learners!

The Learners' Corner is back!!

For Tutors!

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GRAMMAR

QUESTIONS (?)

There are two types of questions: **yes-no** questions and **information** questions. All questions are followed by a question mark (?).

Yes-no questions also appear as **tag questions** and **polite questions**. All **yes-no** questions (as their name suggests) seek only a positive or negative response. These responses may be only one word—"yes" or "no", or a longer response: (There are role playing opportunities here!)

BASIC YES NO QUESTIONS

Q: Do you like ice cream?

A: Yes.

A: Yes, I do.

A: Yes, I like ice cream.

Q: Is it raining?

A: No.

A: No, it isn't.

A: No, it is not raining.

Q: Did you see the movie *Gone with the Wind*?

A: Yes.

A: Yes, we did.

A: Yes, we saw it.

A: Yes, we saw *Gone with the Wind*.

Note that all responses are formally correct. The responses that are not complete sentences are informal. Generally, everyday speech is informal. When there are two or more speakers, their responses rely upon and build upon the previous statement or question. Answering in complete sentences is both time consuming and tedious (boring) as demonstrated below:

Q: Did you like the wedding?

A: Yes, I liked the wedding.

Q: Did you dance at the wedding?

A: Yes, I danced at the wedding.

Q: Did you like the dance music at the wedding?

A: No, the music at the wedding was too loud.

Q: Did you drink alcohol at the wedding?

A: No, I did not drink alcohol at the wedding.

Tiresome isn't it? (This is a rhetorical question. If you are

unfamiliar with this term, ask your tutor/teacher, or look it up in a dictionary.)

Now compare the previous conversation with the following:

Q: Did you like the wedding?

A: Yes.

Q: Did you dance?

A: Yes.

Q: Did you like the music?

A: No.

Q: Did you drink?

A: No.

As you can see, the latter conversation is much more efficient. Of course, this abbreviated conversation will most certainly lead to **information questions**.

TAG QUESTIONS

Tag questions are questions that are added (tagged) onto the end of a sentence. An auxiliary (helping) verb is used in a **tag question**. When the main verb is positive (yes), the tag question is negative, but the response is usually positive. When the main verb is negative, the tag question is positive, but the answer is generally negative. The person asking a tag question is looking for agreement from the listener:

Q: Jack is tall, isn't he?

A: Yes, he is.

Q: Jack isn't short, is he?

A: No, he is not.

Q: Mary loves cats, doesn't she?

A: Yes, she does.

Q: Mary doesn't drive yet, does she?

A: No, she doesn't.

Of course, the questioner may have a totally different perspective from the listener.

Q: Jack is tall, isn't he?

A: No, actually, Jack is much shorter than I am.

This is not the usual case:

POLITE QUESTIONS

Polite questions may be **yes/no** questions or **information questions**. As yes/no questions, they seek permission.

Q: May I borrow your circular saw?

A: Yes, you may.

Q: Would it be okay if I watch TV?

A: No, you must finish your homework first.

Q: Can you hold the door for me?

A: Of course.

INFORMATION QUESTIONS

Information questions seek information. They **cannot** be answered with a yes or a no. Responses must provide or refuse to provide the information asked for. They may appear alternately with yes/no questions in a conversation.

Q: Where do you work?

A: Acme Widgets on Elm Street.

Q: What do you do there?

A: I am a computer technician.

Q: What is that?

A: I troubleshoot software problems.

Q: How much do they pay you?

A: That's personal. I don't give out my personal information.

(The last question may be considered very rude.)

Q: Did you like the wedding?

A: Yes.

Q: What was the most enjoyable part of the evening?

A: When the newlyweds took the first dance.

Q: Did you dance?

A: Yes.

Q: What dances did you dance?

A: Cha-cha, tango, waltz and polka.

Q: Did you like the music?

A: No.

Q: Why not?

A: It was too loud.

Q: Did you drink?

A: No.

POLITE INFORMATION QUESTIONS

"Would rather", "would like", "would prefer" or a similar question combination is **usually** followed by "or" in a **polite information question** to offer someone a choice:

Q: **Would** you **rather** go to the beach **or** the lake?

A: Neither. I want to go to the movies.

Q: **Would** you **like** coffee **or** tea?

A: Tea, please.

Q: **Would** you **prefer** to go to Bob's party **or** to a club?

A: Bob's party, of course.

Q: What **would** you **like** to do today?

A: Go water skiing.

Note: The last example does not contain "or".



Just For Fun!

The Mime And The Lion

One day an out of work mime is visiting the zoo and attempts to earn some money as a street performer.

However, as soon as he starts to draw a crowd, the zookeeper grabs him and drags him into his office.

The zookeeper explains to the mime that the zoo's most popular attraction, a gorilla, has died suddenly. The keeper fears that attendance at the zoo will fall off. He offers the mime a job to dress up as the gorilla until they can get another one. The mime accepts.

The next morning, before the crowd arrives, the mime puts on the gorilla suit and enters the cage. He discovers that it's a great job. He can sleep all he wants, play and make fun of people and he draws bigger crowds than he ever did as a mime.

However, eventually the crowds tire of him and he gets bored just swinging on tires. He begins to notice that the people are paying more attention to the lion in the cage next to his.

Not wanting to lose the attention of his audience, he climbs to the top of his cage, crawls across a partition, and dangles from the top to the lion's cage. Of course, this makes the lion furious, but the crowd loves it.

At the end of the day the zookeeper comes and gives the mime a raise for being such a good attraction as a gorilla.

Well, this goes on for some time. The mime keeps taunting the lion, the crowds grow larger, and his salary keeps going up. Then one terrible day when he is dangling over the furious lion, he slips and falls. The mime is terrified. The lion gathers itself and prepares to pounce. The mime is so scared that he begins to run round and round the cage with the lion close behind.

Finally, the mime starts screaming and yelling, "Help, Help me!" but the lion is quick and pounces. The mime soon finds himself flat on his back looking up at the angry lion and the lion says, "Shut up you idiot! Do you want to get us both fired?"

If you know a good joke, you may submit it to us for publication in this column.
— Ed



CONFUSING WORDS

Confusing words are words that are very similar and often misused. Fill in the blank spaces in each sentence in the following quiz with one of the two choices presented. The answers will appear in the answer section.

1. I haven't been home _____ six days. (since/for)
2. The storm had no _____ on class attendance. (affect/effect)
3. Marvin _____ was sleeping _____ the professor was lecturing. (during/while)
4. There was rationing of butter _____ the war was going on. (during/while)
5. There are no secrets _____ my wife and me. (among/between)
6. I _____ who's at the door. (wonder/wander)
7. I will be there _____. I'm almost done. (shortly/briefly)
8. You deserve a _____. You work very hard. (rise/raise)
9. Columbus _____ Hispaniola. (discovered/invented)
10. Step on the _____ when you want to stop the car. (break/brake)
11. _____ the fact that she had a job, she could not pay all of her bills. (Although/Despite)
12. The teacher lived by the _____ of always setting a good example. (principle/principal)
13. That diamond contains six carats. It is _____. (priceless/worthless)
14. I don't know _____ or not I can meet you on Friday. (whether/weather)
15. _____ for the snowstorm, we had a pretty mild winter.. (Except/Accept)
16. I can only _____ you as to what I would do in your situation. (advic e/advise)

HOMOPHONES

A homophone (homonym) is a word with the same pronunciation as another but with a different meaning, origin, and usually, spelling. If there are any words you do not know, look them up in the dictionary. If you know any other examples not given below, you may send them in.

Underline the correct **homophone** in the following sentences:

1. (EYE AYE I) (KIN CAN) (SEE SEA) (HUE YOU EWE YEW) (IN INN) (ONE WON) (HOUR OUR). (WEE WE) both (OUGHT AUGHT) (TO TOO TWO) get (THEY'RE THERE THEIR) on (THYME TIME) (OR ORE OAR) the (PLANE PLAIN) will (LEAF LEAVE) without us.
2. Herbert was a (LYRE LIAR LIER) (WEN WHEN) he (SAD SAID) he (KIN CAN) play the (LYRE LIAR LIER). He (KIN CAN) (NOT KNOT) even play the radio.
3. (WHILE WILE) eating corn, the (KERNAL COLONEL) got a

(KERNAL COLONEL) wedged between his teeth. He (JAMMED JAMBED) a (PIECE PEACE) of thin cardboard (IN INN) (TO TOO TWO) loosen it, (BUT BUTT) that got stuck in (THERE THEY'RE THEIR) (TO TOO TWO).

4. Although the (WHETHER WEATHER) was (IN TENTS INTENTS INTENSE), the (BUOY BOY) scouts' (INTENSE IN TENTS INTENTS) (WHIR WERE) (KNOT NOT) changed. They (WOOD WOULD) sleep (IN TENTS INTENTS INTENSE).
5. (DUE DO DEW) (KNOT NOT) hunt (DEER DEAR) (WEN WHEN) (THEY'RE THERE THEIR) are (KNOT NOT) (INN IN) season. (EWE YOU YEW HUE) will (HAVE HALVE) (TOO TO TWO) pay a lot of money if (EWE YOU YEW HUE) get (FIND FINED) (FOR FORE FOUR) (BRAKING BREAKING) the law.
6. (KIN CAN) (EWE YOU YEW HUE) (BARE BEAR) (TOO TO TWO) (SEA SEE) animals getting (KILLED KILT)? (SOME SUM) people hunt (BARE BEAR) only (FORE FOR FOUR) sport. If they (WHIR WERE) hunted because (OFF OF) a (NEED KNEAD) (FORE FOR FOUR) food, it (WOOD WOULD) (KNOT NOT) (BEE BE) (SO SEW SOW) hard (TO TOO TWO) take.
7. (THEY'RE THERE THEIR) is a problem (INN IN) my (AUNTS AUNT'S ANTS ANT'S) house. Her kitchen is overrun (WITH WIDTH) (AUNTS AUNT'S ANTS ANT'S). She (AXED ASKED) (ME MI) (FORE FOR FOUR) help, (SO SEW SOW) (EYE AYE I) put (AUNT ANT) traps everywhere.
8. The rabbit's (BORROW BURROW BOROUGH) had (FOR FORE FOUR) exits. They (Whir WERE) (THEY'RE THERE THEIR) (FORE FOR FOUR) the rabbit (TO TOO TWO) escape from danger. (THEY'RE THERE THEIR) pretty smart (TO TOO TWO) make escape (ROOTS ROUTES).
9. (WEAR WHERE) (DO DUE DEW) (EWE YOU HUE YEW) (BYE BUY BY) (YOUR YOU'RE YORE) clothing? They look like they are from (DAZE DAYS) (OF OFF) (YOUR YOU'RE YORE). Talk (A BOUT ABOUT) old fashioned!
10. The (LOAN LONE) officer at the bank (WOOD WOULD) (KNOT NOT) approve the (LOAN LONE). It was the (LOAN LONE) (THYME TIME) that day (WEN WHEN) he had (TO TOO TWO) say ("NO" "KNOW") (TO TOO TWO) an applicant. The (LOAN LONE) (WOOD WOULD) (HAVE HALVE) (BIN BEEN) (TO TOO TWO) risky.
11. (THERE THEY'RE THEIR) is only (ONE WON) (WHEY WAY WEIGH) (TO TOO TWO) (WHEY WAY WEIGH) (WHEY WAY WEIGH). (YOU'RE YOUR YORE) scale must (BEE BE) correct.
12. (WILE WHILE) walking (THREW THROUGH) the (MARSH MARCH), (EYE AYE I) (SORE SAW) a (BUOY BOY) (THROE THROW) a (PEACE PIECE) (OFF OF) (WOOD WOULD) into the water.

SPELLING & USAGE

Your challenge is to find spelling errors and misused and misspelled words. Misused words may be in the form of a wrong homophone. After comparing this paragraph with the paragraph on the answer page, you should consult a dictionary for anything that is not clear to you.

All lerners shud right sumthin fore this tootorial newsletter. It is a gud exercize. The most difficultist thin too lern in eny langwage is righting. In oder too becum a gud righter one must practis righting as offen as possible. Sumtime it dificult too pick a subject butt sints all most eny topic is okay it is best too right about sumthin that is familar too you. Sum topics mite bee: "Watt I Did on My Vaccation", "Interestin Plases Too See", "My Furst Day inn School". "Commin too America", "The Furst Time I Sore Snow". "My Bestest Friend", and "My Fambily".

IDIOMS

Idioms are phrases or sentences that cannot be understood literally. Even if you know the meaning of all the words in a phrase and understand all the grammar completely, the meaning of the phrase may still be confusing. **If you hear a phrase you do not understand, ask for an explanation, or contact me. I will publish the answer in the next issue.**

every last one – every one; all. *Your room is a mess! You must put every last one of your toys in the toy box. In order to graduate, every last one of you must pass the final exam.*

second-rate – not the best quality; inferior. *We never buy second-rate things. We will not settle for anything but top quality. Your second-rate team will never win a game.*

on the dot – at exactly the right time; also literal. *The train leaves every day at ten-fourteen on the dot. When you go out on the stage, you must stand on the blue dot so everyone will see you.*

settle up with – to pay someone what is owed. *I'll pay for lunch and you can both settle up with me later. It's time I settled up with you for the money you lent me last week.*

kill time – to do something, which is not very useful or interesting while you are waiting for time to pass. *You'll never finish your work because you kill too much time at the water cooler. While waiting to see the doctor, I read a magazine just to kill time.*

don't kill (or shoot) the messenger – don't blame the person that brings bad news. *I'm just telling you what the boss said. Don't shoot the messenger! Don't kill the messenger. Harry was just delivering the auditors' findings to you.*

break the bank – to use up all of one's money; to win more money at a casino than they have on hand;

also literal. *If we buy that luxury car, it will break the bank. Mickey broke the bank in Las Vegas. Since I lost the key, I had to break the bank that I had on my dresser in order to get my money out.*

for keeps – forever. *Bill gave me his old car for keeps. If you are found guilty, you'll be in prison for keeps.*

For the birds – worthless; undesirable. *This movie is for the birds. It has no plot. The increased price for gas is for the birds!*

PRONUNCIATION PAIRS

Pronunciation pairs are words that sound similar to other words. In order to get the best results from this exercise, the ESL learner should interact with a native speaker, or use a talking dictionary. With a talking dictionary, the learner should record the session and play it back for review. Look up any words you do not know.

Consonants B & P

Sound 1 b Sound p

but	putt
bat	pat
bit	pit
brawn	prawn
brim	prim
bike	pike
back	pack
bin*	pin
bone	pone
black	plaque
base*	pace
bull	pull
bullet	pullet
bland	planned
board*	poured*
beard	peered
buyer	pyre
buy*	pi*
big	pig
bill	pill
boll*	pole*
bile	pile
bride	pride
brig	prig
bug	pug
bang	pang
bunch	punch
beg	peg
bending	pending
bond	pond
brow	prow
bock	pock
blaster	plaster
bail*	pail*

bass	pass
bower	power
buff	puff
belt	pelt
bent	pent
beech*	peach
bleat	pleat
rib	rip
robe	rope
tribe	tripe
rumble	rumple
amble	ample

Consonants T & D

Sound 3 t Sound 4d

tummy	dummy
tam	dam*
tart	dart
try	dry
tread	dread
tomb	doom
tome	dome
time	dime
tame	dame
troll	droll
tale*	dale
tine	dine
ton	dun*
trip	drip
true	drew
tell	dell
till	dill
tile	dial
towel	dowel
tram	dram
teal	deal
toe	doe
tip	dip
troop	droop
tock	dock
tank	dank
tamp	damp
tangle	dangle
toes	doze
tent	dent
tint	dint
toner	donor
tents*	dense*
tent	tend
tote	toed
tight	tied*
bit	bid
bet	bed

but*	bud
cat	cad
coat	code
cart	card
moot	mood
moat	mode
mount	mound
mutt	mud
mate	maid*
note	node
rite*	ride
rote*	rode*
rate	raid
trait	trade

*these words have homophones

CORRECT THE SENTENCES

On a separate paper, correct the grammar in the following sentences by changing tenses, adding words, removing words and capitalizing words. Note: Some sentences may be correct, **except** for capitalization and punctuation, and some have more than one error. There may be more than one correct solution to some sentences. Answers will appear later in this issue. **Remember to punctuate all of the sentences. (, ; ! ?)**

- when you go
- where you vacation
- (change this to a **negative** sentence) I did my homework
- max singing in shower
- they eats at six o'clock everyday
- moon shine
- get out
- what you do
- i dont know how you feel
- do it later
- (make this negative sentence **positive**) ted doesnt sing well
- (reverse the meaning of this sentence) karen is strong
- i aint tired
- jack and jill are going up the hill, isnt they
- be it rainin
- why
- ken and gary works hard
- they did it by themself
- (**direct** quote) Seymour complained being audited by IRS
- (**indirect** quote) seymour complained being audited by IRS
- what did charles done
- get coffee
- sit down at once
- Kelly hasnt did anything wrong
- im checking out
- check it out



THE LEARNERS' CORNER

This section contains the work of students of English. Written contributions are encouraged. Note that the most difficult skill to acquire in any language is writing.

My Mother

By



Joanna Moszczak-Juszczak

All mothers are blessed during their lifetime of motherhood. Everyone has their own childhood memories of their mother. All parents are different, but your own mother and father are special and particularly important to you.

My mother is an exceptional person for me. She taught me many things, especially how to love and how to help other people and not to expect recognition for doing so. My mother was a signpost in my life.

I remember when I was preparing to start school. She kissed me and drew the sign-of-the-cross on my forehead. I remember her slim figure and the warm light in her loving black eyes. I also remember the delicate touch of her hands when she was combing my long hair. It seemed the sun would not shine without her. Our home was full of her. She was making sense of our lives.

Now she is ninety. She is weak and sick and needs a companion to care for her. My mother lives in Poland in a little town called Sztum. I telephone every weekend and speak to her. She talks with difficulty due to her condition, but she is always glad to hear my voice. We both miss each other. Time is going to be up for her shortly, but when she is gone, she will live in my mind and heart forever.

"Home is where one starts from." - T. S. Eliot

This was submitted for Joanna by her tutor, Mary Bloom



THE TUTORS' DESK

Ron Bode wrote: "The following is something I prepared for one of my lessons. It came out of a conversation with my students where I came to realize how many ways we use the word "break". I am sure it is not all-inclusive, but covers what I think are relatively common terms and meanings.

Uses of the word: **Break**

The main forms of the word are: Break, Broke, Broken

The most common use expresses when something no longer works, or has come apart by force, has smashed into pieces, or cut open on the surface: a **break** in the skin.

Another common use means to stop some activity temporarily: E.g.. A lunch **break**, coffee **break**,

Other less common uses:

To change money into smaller units: Can you **break** a \$10.00 bill?

To tame or make obedient: **Breaking** a wild horse or **Breaking** a bad habit

A sudden change: We are waiting for a **break** in this very hot weather.

We interrupt this program for some **breaking** news.

Ocean waves rising and crashing on the shore: We like to watch the waves **break** on the beach.

Other uses involve various phrases and idioms:

Break in - using force to enter a house, car, or other secured space

Break down - When something stops working or when someone gives way to tears or emotion or has a nervous collapse

Break even - to finish as neither a winner or a loser, particularly in gambling

Break away - to suddenly leave, get away, or escape

Break out - To begin suddenly, to escape suddenly, to become covered with a rash or pimples, to take something out of storage

Break up - to separate things or people that are together. Ex. Please don't break up that set of fine china. Or John & Mary are no longer dating, they broke up.

Also to laugh uncontrollably: E.g. "I **break** up every time I hear that joke", or, "That man is so funny he **breaks** me up every time he speaks."

Breakthrough (one word) - A new, important advance or discovery

Break off - To stop suddenly, as in talking E.g. I will have to **break** off this conversation because my son is crying.

As a common expression " Give (me, him, us) a **break**." Means: stop treating me harshly, critically or with disrespect

It is also means "You can't expect me to believe what you are saying."

Thank you Ron. I am sure this exercise will prove useful to our readers.

TUTOR/LEARNER COLABORATION



(Jenny) Xinyan Liu on right with her tutor Seth Pollock wearing a **mask** and **glove**, **or is he????** Ah Ha Ha Ha Ha Ha!!!
Seth writes:

"Remember hearing or telling ghost stories/folk tales during a cold night in winter? In 1816, Mary Shelly (age 19) compiled the story of Frankenstein in the company of four others in a contest to write the scariest story. They were confined to the indoors because of incessant rain in Geneva Switzerland (The Year Without a Summer – due to a volcanic winter caused by the eruption of Mount Tambora in 1815).

Frankenstein is a story of a man who takes the creation of life into his own hands and builds a monster from the bones of the deceased using alchemy/electricity. Fun eh??

I came upon the book 'Frankenstein' in the Literacy section in our local library (Emma S. Clark). It is part of a series of the **Oxford Bookworms Library**. They offer a wide range of original and adapted stories, both classic and modern, which takes learners from **elementary to advanced**, through **six** carefully **graded stages**. Frankenstein is stage three with 53 pages and illustrations.

We read the book together over four sessions - each 1½ hours in duration. **For each word we needed to clarify, we kept a running list to reinforce during following visits**. After we completed the chapters, we **practiced writing and comprehension by answering the corresponding questions at the end of the book**.

Some themes covered in the story include: 'over reaching' of modern man (industrial revolution), child development, pregnancy, self-image/ identity, and neglect. In our conversations while reading the book, **we developed four of our own questions** we've answered separately here.

What if indeed the monsters and ghosts and spirits around us (if you believe) are here to warn us and protect us? The 'monster' in our story performs many kind deeds in secret until the evil of mankind turns on him because of his unsightly appearance. Actually, not widely known is that in the way it was originally written, the doctor who created him goes by the name of Victor Frankenstein and the 'creature' remains nameless.

So if you see the tall green guy with a bolt in his head, do not call him Frankenstein. Show him a smile. We had a lot of

fun and learned a lot! Ahh ... we finished reading Mary Shelley's Frankenstein as retold by Patrick Nobes (Oxford University Press 2000) – 55 pages, complete with illustrations, a glossary and questions. Along the way, we asked each other a few questions of our own, which we scribbled down to share with you here. We've decided to answer them separately. Here they are ..."

'Frankenstein' by Mary Shelley adapted by Patrick Nobes

(Jenny) Xinyan Liu

Seth Pollock

If you promised to create a female companion for Frankenstein, would you finish it?	
Absolutely not, because one monster has made enough trouble. I don't want any more.	A man is starving - nourish him. A donut, a book, a kaleidoscope ... a loved one.
If you know Elizabeth is in danger because of Frankenstein, how would you protect her?	
I would stay with her at all times.	I would be by her side.
Would you marry Elizabeth even if you might be putting her in danger?	
No, I would not put her in danger.	If it is my own creation of fear, I would.
If you love someone, but, for some reason, have many responsibilities, would you still marry her?	
Not when I know I have more things to be done first.	Hmmm ...
Would you kill the monster before or after your wedding?	
I would kill the monster before the wedding.	The monster goes before the wedding.
Would modern technology be considered a monster to you?	
Yes, because it is both killing mankind and the earth. With the growing obsession to improve technology and the greed of it, mankind is being torn in the inside. And not all technologies are good. The inventions of guns, canons, nuclear bombs, and much more brings many deaths, including those of animals and the environment.	Yes, the stimulation on the younger generation is through the roof and it is my feeling that simple weekend walks through nature's elements could lift spirits and bring a calmness and understanding to us and our surroundings.

A big "THANK YOU" to Jenny and Seth for their work and for submitting this material. We are still looking for more material, suggestions, questions, etc. E-mail questions to literacybuilder@optonline.net. Q & A will be published in the following issue. You will also get an e-mail response. -Ed

FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES

These pictures appeared in the November 2005 issue.

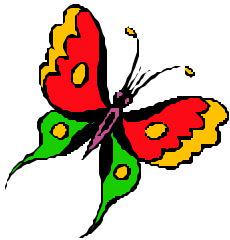
MISCELLANEOUS¹



T _ _ _ _ X



T _ _ _ _ E



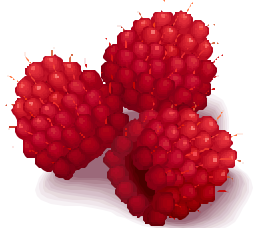
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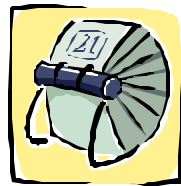
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C _ _ _ K



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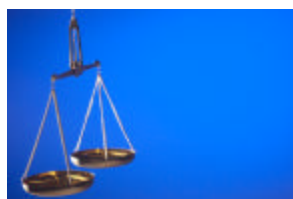
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C _ _ _ _ E



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D _ _ E



M _ _ _ E L _ _ F



H _ _ D H _ T

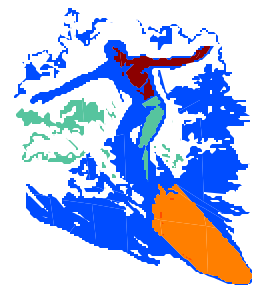
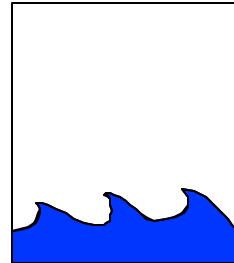
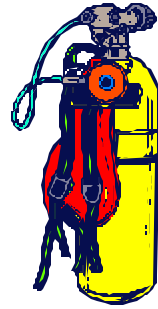
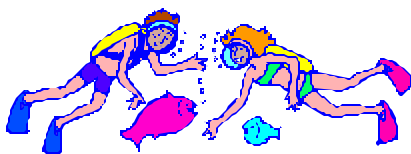
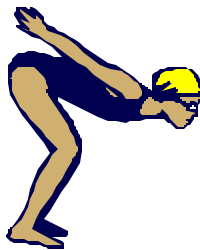
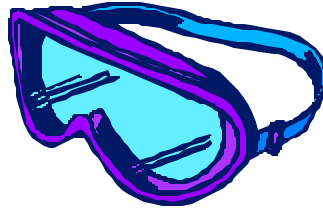
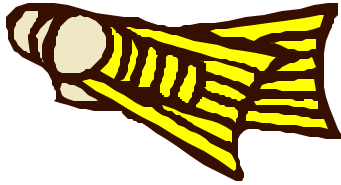
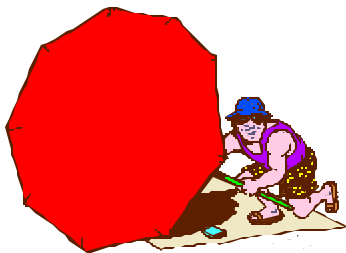
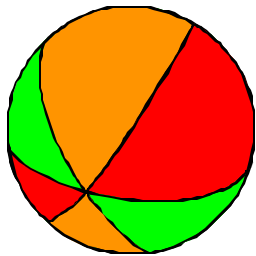
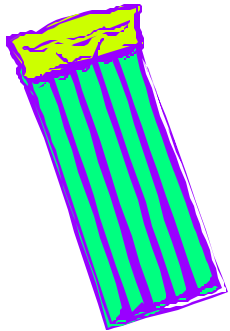
¹ An assortment of categories
6

NO CLUES!

These pictures appeared in last month's issue. See how many of them you can identify without any hints.

— Ed.

AT THE BEACH



PICTURE DICTIONARY

This feature is primarily for beginners. A category of pictures with names will be presented each month. Discussions about these items are encouraged. This list appeared in the March 2005 issue. It is presented for those who are new to this publication as well as for review by "veteran" learners Ed.

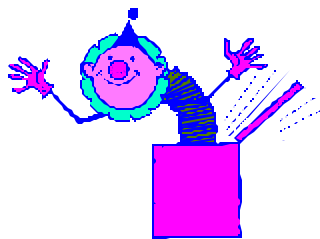
TOYS



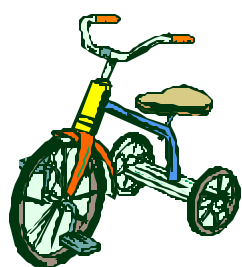
BLOCKS



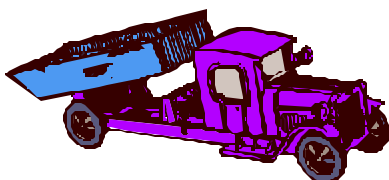
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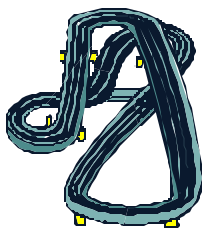
JACK-IN-THE-BOX



TRICYCLE



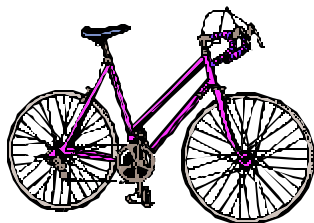
DUMPTRUCK



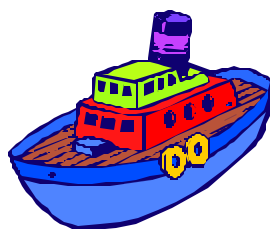
SLOT CAR RACETRACK



SCOOTER



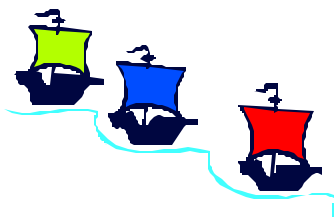
BICYCLE



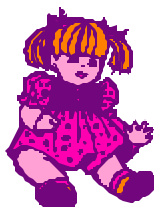
TUGBOAT



SUBMARINE



SAILBOATS



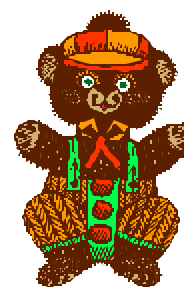
DOLL



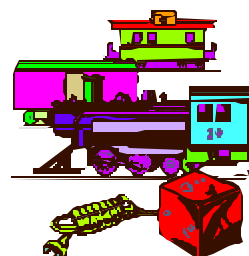
ROCKING HORSE



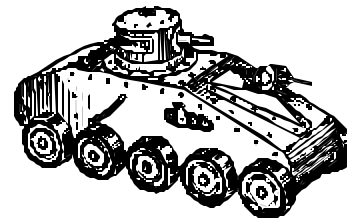
TIN SOLDIERS



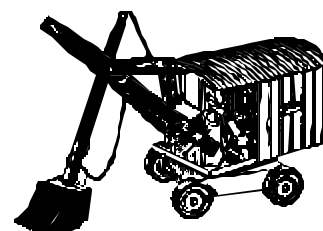
TEDDY BEAR



ELECTRIC TRAINS



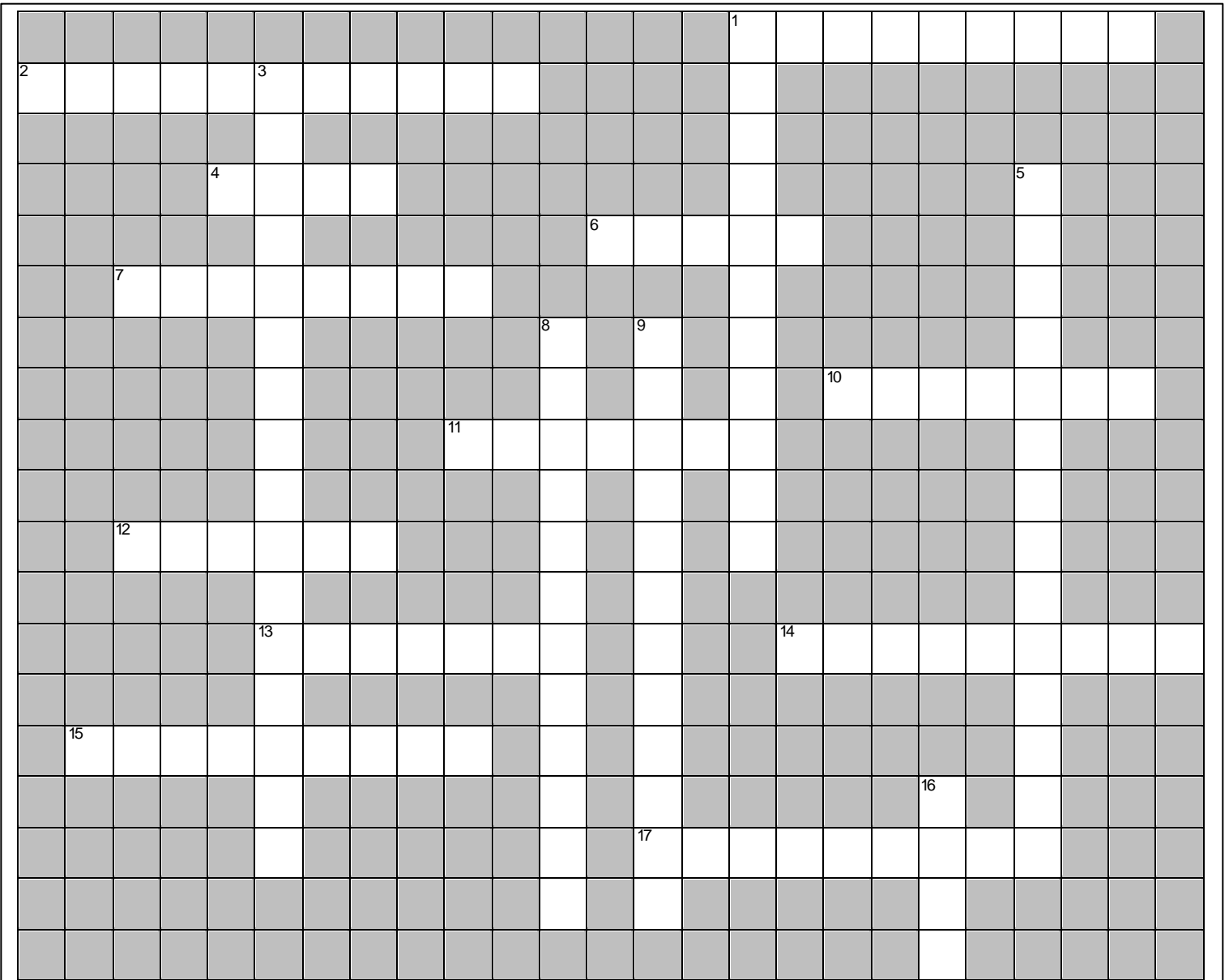
TANK



STEAM SHOVEL

TOYS

Answers may be found on the "Answer" pages.



Created with EclipseCrossword — www.eclipsecrossword.com

ACROSS

1.



2.



4.



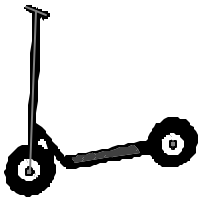
6.



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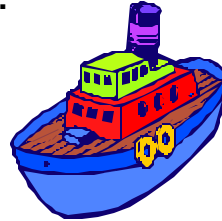
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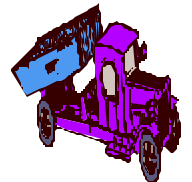
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13.



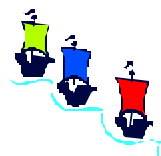
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17.

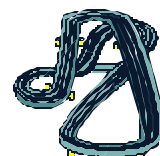


1.

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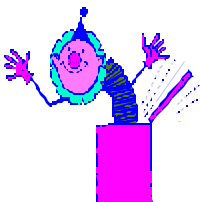
3.



5.



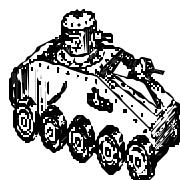
8.



9.



16.



TOYS

S E Y C U E D G R K U R F D R S B J R H Y Q T E
E A I J I B L U B V V P U R B E P A P P U D C A
T R I C Y C L E M D P M O L W T F C L F U B H N
N E G L A A Y O C P P H Z G B V B K E E K C T L
Z I H K B O H L C T T I N S O L D I E R N C J E
I C D K B O Q N R K R R K U O W M N V D A I S V
H H E J B W A U B C S I U X U E H T Z Y T B B O
N V C F V Y K T X K K S C C Z M S H N P Z M R H
S R E M R O F S N A R T E T K U G E L C G O E S
R E T O O C S G V A F C U T R M F B Y L C I G M
B I C I C L E E K S F T G M A A W O Y K O O T A
S L O T C A R R A C E T R A C K I X I M L D R E
U T I P U O A A B D N D E Y K O S N W N K E I T
B A M T G G J R D S I V R L O V G R L T E R C S
M O Q E A R K Y G N R N R L C H K O E B W T I S
A B L E Q A B U E E A Q F F O Y C R Y L E X C L
R G P R R E O A K N M H X R U N C D M T L W L G
I U Q W A T J B A A P P S Y I X D I O N A O E W
N T Y R T S K O L B U E H L D E X O B G Q R R A
E S U O H L L O D I S H W T T O C G I Q A I O G
X Q J B Z C G Q Q H A O P L U S K N G F Q S O O
N G Q F X I U W Z M K S Q T W I A O X F S V O N

BICYCLE

DOLLHOUSE

JACK IN THE BOX

ROCKING HORSE

SCOOTER

SUBMARINE

TIN SOLDIER

TUGBOAT

BLOCKS

DUMP TRUCK

LEGO

ROLLER SKATES

SLOT CAR RACE TRACK

TANK

TRANSFORMERS

WAGON

DOLL

ELECTRIC TRAIN

LINCOLN LOGS

SAILBOAT

STEAM SHOVEL

TEDDY BEAR

TRICYCLE

WHAT IS THIS?



CREATURE FEATURES

F M A R T I O N N P R B D T Z N S C A G T R C T
 F R Y C Q E V P U W U E Y Q A B O R E P H R N S
 A R A P H A U O R V M V S M V R O E U Z E O P B
 V L P N M P O A D O C D O J H H L A C E G M U V
 Y M L P K F R A N K E N S T E I N T T H H C A L
 R D I I D E S B B O S M O M M Y B U G C O J H N
 U R R T Z A N P L E M M L H D Y R R N T U L K P
 E R L J S R L S L O E F D H A E F E O I R B F P
 C O X B E Y O B T H B N L N Y F F H K W I I I Q
 L R V K U K A G E I C S Q O X O K Q G C T K Z T
 H R V T O N Y B Q P E B U U W W L F N Z I E H N
 E E T B I C G L M L P N R O R R O H I E O G A U
 M T V M S Q X Y L I A L L I Z D O G K A I I E X
 I A O Q A L U C A R D T E R R E R A O R T F F X
 T B E L D E W Y R E Y J L I V E D P F R K M Z S
 A S J R Y Y O Q Q D I W E D N Y H E A F I T P M
 J E O M C T L K X G R E M L I N S M M N H R T W
 A H M H R S F N J F U A I N T D K O E G J I V W
 K U C O G V M G M Q I T B X Z X S N X F O P W H
 M V L R V X A R B C C O Q Z Q L U M N X A M E R
 Y L S U V U N O P Y E O H Q T B F Z X N N A A G
 S O I B S O J W U D O W G U V S B J C U H V P Z

ABOMINABLE SNOMAN

BLOB

DEVIL

FRANKENSTEIN

GHOUL

HORROR

MUMMY

TROLLS

WOLFMAN

APEMAN

CREATURE

DRACULA

FRIGHT

GODZILLA

KING KONG

SCREAM

VAMPIRE

BEHEMOTH

DEMON

DR JEKYLL

GHOST

GREMLINS

MARTIAN

TERROR

WITCH

WHAT IS IT?



ELVIS ARON PRESLEY

The definitions for the underlined words in the following story appear below. Some words may have additional meanings. You may wish to review them before reading the story. The noted parts of speech reflect their usage in this article. This year is the 30th anniversary of Elvis' death.

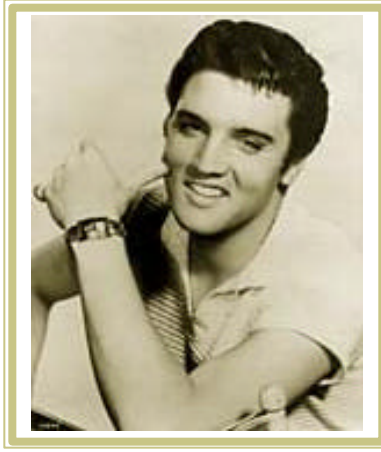
MUSICIAN – (n.) one who plays a musical instrument; performer
GREATEST – (adj.) most; best
MODERN – (adj.) new; present day; current
POPULAR – (adj.) well liked; in style
THROUGHOUT – (prep.) all through; all over
SINCE – (adv) from the time of
POPULARITY – (n.) fame; regard
FALLEN – (v.) gone down; reduced
FACT – (n.) truth; reality
GROWN – (v.) increased; gotten larger
TREMENDOUSLY – (adv.) greatly; v astly
ALONG – (prep.) together
TWIN – (adj.) either of two offspring born at the same time from the same pregnancy
KNOWN – (adj.) identified
STILLBORN – (adj.) (of newborn infant) showing no signs of life at birth; not live-born
SAD – (adj.) unhappy; heartbreaking
MISS – (v.) wish for; grieve for
MISSING – (adj.) lost; misplaced
PIECE – (n.) part; section
JIGSAW PUZZLE – (n.) a set of irregularly cut pieces of pasteboard, wood, or the like that form a picture or design when fitted together.
ALTHOUGH – (conj.) though; even if
SPIRIT – (n.) soul; ghost
LINGERED – (v.) remained; stayed behind
GREW UP – (v.) became an adult; matured
ONLY CHILD – (n.) having no brothers or sisters
POOR – (adj.) underprivileged; needy
EVENTUALLY – (adv.) in the end; finally
MIDDLE – (adj.) second given; center
LEGALLY – (adv.) lawfully; with authorization
CHANGED – (v.) altered; made different
INSTEAD – (adv.) in place of
PROBABLY – (adv.) maybe; perhaps
BECAUSE – (conj.) for the reason
RECEIVED – (v.) got; was given
GUITAR – (n.) a stringed, musical instrument usually having six strings; played by strumming or plucking
COST – (v.) price; price tag
HARDWARE – (adj.) tools or implements made of metal
LATER – (adv.) after
PACKED – (v.) gather possessions and load into boxes, containers, or suitcases in preparation to relocate or vacation
MOVED – (v.) went to another location
NEXT – (adj.) following; after that
ENROLLED – (v.) signed up; joined
GRADUATING – (v.) receiving an academic degree upon completion of studies
BEGAN – (v.) started
DELIVERY – (adj.) the carrying of something such as mail, goods that have been bought, or a message to a person or address
RECORDING (adj.) – copying; soundtrack
SERVICE – (n.) work done by one person or group that benefits another
ALSO – (adv.) as well; too; and
RECORDS – (n.) vinyl disks on which music was recorded; ancestor of the CD
THOUGHT – (v.) considered; viewed
INTERESTING – (adj.) fascinating; attention holding
TEAMED UP – (v.) joined up; formed a team
TRIO – (n.) three people considered as a unit
WORKED UP – (v.) developed; came up with
BECAME – (v.) turned out to be
STATIONED – (v.) caused, especially soldiers, to be in a particular place to do a job
MET – (v) got to know; got acquainted with
FUTURE – (adj.) yet to be; yet to come
WIFE – (n.) female-spouse; partner
MARRIED – (v.) wedded
LATER – (adv.) after
DIVORCED – (v.) separated; split
HIRED – (v.) employed; took on
COLONEL – (adj.) military rank above major
MANAGER – (n.) someone who controls resources and expenditures
UP-AND-COMER – (n.) (idiomatic) someone who is up-and-coming, who has begun to be successful in some field and is likely to become even more successful in the future
NEGOTIATED – (v.) bargained; discussed
AGREEMENT – (n.) deal; treaty; pact

BRING – (v.) get; earn
STARDOM – (n.) fame
SUCH – (adv.) to so extreme a degree
NICKNAMES – (n.) a familiar name for a person (often a shortened version of a person's given name)
FATHER – (n.) a person who founds or establishes some institution or movement
PELVIS – (n.) hips
RURAL – (adj.) country; pastoral
AREAS – (n.) regions; districts
BILLED – (v.) advertised
HILLBILLY – (adj.) (informal) a person who comes from a remote rural area, esp. from the mountainous region of the southern United States; often, a person considered to be primitive or backward because of this residence or origin. (Hillbilly music n. Country music originating in mountainous regions of southern US.)
RISE – (v.) climb
FAME – (n.) the state or quality of being widely honored and acclaimed
CONTINUED – (adj.) went on; kept on
STILL – (adv.) yet; however
FACED – (v.) met; coped with
REJECTION – (n.) refusal; denial; rebuff
GRAND OLE OPRY – (n.) located in Nashville Tennessee, began in 1925 as a radio broadcast. It showcases country and contemporary artists
ARTHUR GODFREY'S TALENT SCOUTS – (n.) TV program 1948-1958 featuring a variety of amateur performers
SEEMED – (v.) appeared
BELIEVE – (v.) thought; judged
SHAKING – (v.) the act of causing something to move up and down (or back and forth) with quick movements
HIPS – (n.) either side of the body below the waist and above the thigh
UNNECESSARY – (adj.) needless; spare; surplus
GESTURE – (v.) motion
PERSISTED – (v.) continued; endured
APPEARED – (v.) looked; looked as if
THE ED SULLIVAN SHOW – (n.) TV variety program 1048-1971
WAIST – (n.) middle of the torso approximately where one would wear a belt
ATTRACTED – (v.) drew in; pulled in
ATTENTION – (n.) notice; interest
GYRATIONS – (n.) the act of rotating in a circle or spiral
DRAFTED – (v.) recruited; conscripted; called up
ARMY – (n.) military; armed forces
HEIGHT – (n.) top point
ARRIVED – (v) got to; came
SERVICE – (n.) employment in or work for another
DISCHARGED – (v.) released; let go
DEATH – (n.) the event of dying or departure from life
CONSIDERED – (v.) thought
EMOTIONALLY – (adj.) showing any strong feeling
UNSTABLE – (adj.) suffering from severe mental illness
EVENT – (n.) occasion; happening
HITS – (n.) highly successful songs
INCLUDED – (adj.) have as a part
CRUEL – (adj.) unkind; nasty; harsh
HOUND DOG – (n.) any of several breeds of dog used for hunting
TENDER – (adj.) gentle; warm
SHOOK UP – (adj.) disturbed and upset (Informal.)
SEVERAL – (adj.) many
COUNTRY – (adj.) style of folk music played mainly in the southern part of the U.S.
NONE – (pron.) not one; not any
GRAMMIES – (n.) music awards
NEGRO – (adj.) an offensive term for a person with dark skin who comes from Africa (or whose ancestors came from Africa)
RYTHMS – (n.) musical beats
VOICE – (n.) tone; expression
BORROWS – (v.) makes use of; adopts
MOOD – (n.) feeling
EMPHASIS – (n.) stress; accent
STYLE – (n.) manner
MODIFIED – (v.) changed
BLEND – (n.) mixture
BILLBOARD MAGAZINE – (n.) publication dedicated to music
DESCRIBED – (v.) portrayed; depicted; showed
CONCERTS – (n.) public performances
NORMAL – (adj.) standard; regular; typical
RIOT – (n.) a wild gathering
APPEARANCE – (n.) arrival; entrance
TOMMY DORSEY – (n.) trombonist; bandleader 1905-1956
DEVOTED – (v.) dedicated; set apart for a specific use
MOST – (adv.) nearly all
MAKING – (v.) performing in
MOVIES – (n.) films; motion pictures
ENTERTAINING – (adj.) amusing; enjoyable

UNRECOGNIZED – (adj.) not established
ACCOMPLISHED – (v.) achieved; reached
TOP – (adj.) highest
CONSECUTIVE – (adj.) one after the other
HEARTBREAK – (adj.) intense sorrow; grief
GOLD RECORD – (n.) award for selling 1,000,000 records or 500,000 albums
BODY – (n.) corpse; remains
FOUND (v.) discovered
MANSION (n.) large housed
PRONOUNCED – (n.) judged; declared
DEAD – (adj.) without life
DIED – (v.) stopped living
CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIA – (n.) an abnormal rate of muscle contractions in the heart
HARD – (adj.) difficult
DETECT – (v.) discover; notice
DISEASE – (n.) illness; sickness
CAUSED – (v.) made happen; brought about
SINUS – (adj.) any of various air-filled cavities especially in the bones of the skull
MEDICATION – (n.) medicine; drugs
APPETITE – (adj.) hunger; need to eat
SUPPRESSANTS – (v.) reducer; inhibitor
SUSTAINED – (adj.) continued
PHYSICAL – (adj.) bodily
STRESS – (n.) pressure; tension
LATE – (v.) dead
PLUS – (prep.) and
AMPHETAMINE – (adj.) energy pills
PROBLEM – (n.) difficulty; trouble
JUNK-FOOD – (adj.) fast food; snack food
ADDICT – (n.) one who can not control urges for something
GAINED – (v.) added; put on
CONSIDERABLE – (adj.) much; a lot
WEIGHT – (n.) heaviness; pounds; kilograms
HISTORY – (n.) past evidence; past record
MILD – (adj.) slight; minor
HYPERTENSION – (n.) high blood pressure
QUOTED – (v.) cited; referred to
ICON – (n.) image; symbol
GLOWING – (adj.) bright; healthy
YOUTH – (n.) childhood; early life
TALLOW FACED – (adj.) having a sickly complexion; pale
TUBBY – (adj.) fat
VICTIM – (n.) an unfortunate person who suffers from some adverse circumstance
TOO MUCH – (adv.) excess of; more than is needed
PRESCRIPTIVE – (adj.) regulatory; authorized
DRUGS – (n.) medicines
CASKETS – (n.) coffins; burial boxes
THIEVES – (n.) people that steal
TRIED – (v.) attempted; sought
STEAL – (v.) take; rob
NEARBY – (adj.) near; close; close by
GARDEN – (n.) a yard or lawn adjoining a house
PROPERTY – (n.) land; estate
LAST – (adj.) final
SINGLE – (n.) record containing two songs, one on each side
RELEASED – (v.) issued for sale
TITLED – (v.) called; named
REACHED – (v.) attained; made; achieved
CHARTS (m usic) – (n.) a visual display of information
POSTHUMOUSLY – (adv.) after death
AFFECTED – (adj.) had an effect upon
CLAIM – (v.) profess; say
SPIRITUAL – (adj.) ghostly
PRESENCE – (n.) attendance; being there
HOLDING – (v.) organizing; being responsible for
VIGILS – (n.) devotional watches
GRAVE – (n.) tomb; burial site
EVERY – (adj.) each; all

TRUE OR FALSE??

1. Elvis was born an only child.
2. He came from a wealthy family.
3. He changed his middle name.
4. His father was a colonel.
5. He received a guitar for his twelfth birthday.
6. His family moved to Memphis in 1949.
7. He drove a truck after graduating high school.
8. He formed a trio with Scotty Moore and Bill Black.
9. He met his wife in Germany.
10. He was married in Las Vegas.
11. Tom Perkins was his manager.
12. His music was influenced by "Negro rhythms".



Elvis Aron Presley Singer/Actor/Musician 1935-1977

By Tracy Young-Starkville High School

Elvis Presley became one of the **greatest** musicians of **modern** time and made Rock-n-Roll **popular throughout** the world. The "King" was the most talked about star of his time. **Since** his death in 1977, his **popularity** has not **fallen**. In **fact**, it has **grown tremendously**. Elvis Aron Presley was born in Tupelo, Mississippi, on January 8, 1935. Born in his parents' house in East Tupelo at 12:20 p.m., Elvis was born **along** with a **twin** brother **known** as Jesse Garon, who was **stillborn**. On that happy, yet **sad** night, Gladys Presley said, "Elvis will always **miss** his twin. He'll be like the **missing piece** in a **jigsaw puzzle**". **Although** the **spirit** of his twin brother **lingered**, Elvis **grew up** an **only child** in a **poor** family. Elvis **eventually** had his **middle** name **legally changed** to "Aron" **instead** of "Aaron" **probably because** of his stillborn twin.

On his eleventh birthday on January 8, 1946, Elvis **received** his first **guitar** from his mother Gladys. In 1946 the guitar **cost** only \$7.75 at Tupelo **Hardware** Company. Two years **later**, the Presleys **packed** and **moved** to Memphis, Tennessee. The **next** day Elvis **enrolled** in I.C. Humes High School. After **graduating** from Humes High School in 1953, the eighteen-year-old Elvis **began** driving a **delivery** truck for the Crown Electric Company.

Elvis went to the Memphis **Recording Service**, **also** the home of Sun **Records**. Sam Philips **thought** of the singer as new and **interesting**. Elvis was **teamed up** with Scotty Moore and Bill Black. In 1954 the **trio worked up** their first songs that **became** popular. He was **stationed** in Germany where he **met** his **future wife**, Priscilla Beaulieu. The two were **married** at the Aladdin Hotel in Las Vegas on May 1, 1967. Nine months **later** their daughter Lisa Marie Presley was born on February 1, 1968. After being married only eight years, Elvis and Priscilla were **divorced**.

Presley **hired Colonel** Tom Parker as his **manager**. The new **up-and-comer negotiated** an **agreement** with RCA Records that would **bring** him **stardom**. Elvis was given **such nicknames** as "The **Father** of Rock-n-Roll," "The King," and "Elvis, the **Pelvis**." In **rural areas** he was **billed** as the "**Hillbilly** Cat." Although Elvis's **rise to fame continued**, he **still faced rejection** by the **Grand Ole Opry** and **Arthur Godfrey's Talent Scouts**. People **seemed** to **believe** the **shaking** of his **hips** was an **unnecessary gesture**. He still **persisted**. He **appeared** on **The Ed Sullivan Show** from the **waist** up and **attracted** much **attention** with his music and his **gyrations**.

Elvis was **drafted** into the **army** at the **height** of his popularity. He **arrived** in Memphis on March 24, 1958, and began his **service**. Two years later he was **discharged** after the **death** of his mother. Elvis was **considered emotionally unstable** after this **event**.

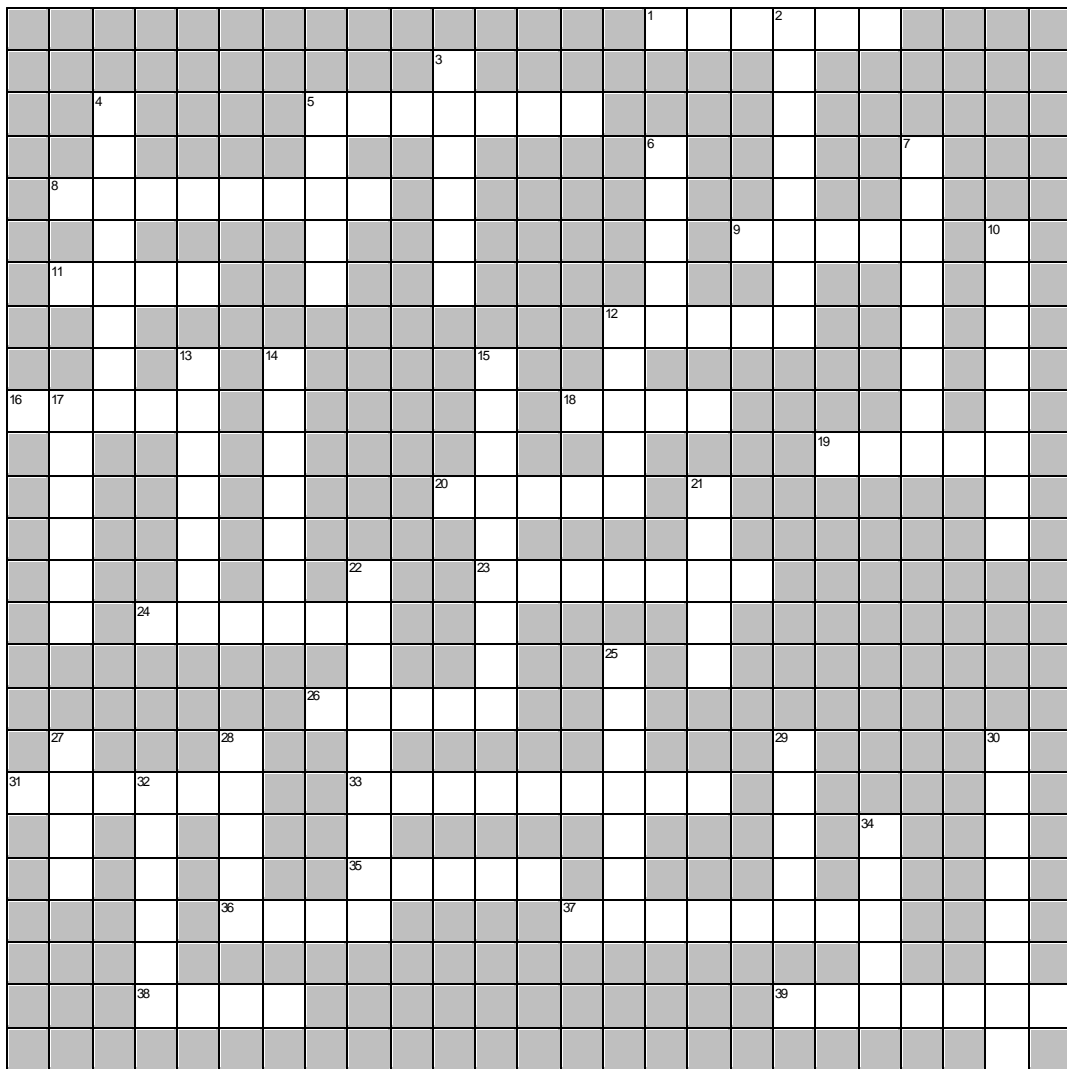
Several of Elvis' rock **hits included** "Don't Be **Cruel**," "**Hound Dog**," "Love Me **Tender**," "All **Shook Up**," "Jailhouse Rock," and "In the Ghetto". **Several country** hits were "Kentucky Rain" and "Blue Moon of Kentucky." Of those hits, **none** received **Grammies**). It was said of him that "He sings **Negro rhythms** with a white **voice**, which **borrow**s in **mood** and **emphasis** from the country **style**, **modified** by popular music. It's a **blend** of them all". **Billboard Magazine described** Presley's **concerts** as **normal** - a **RIOT!** In 1956, Presley made his first television **appearance** on The **Tommy Dorsey** Show. Although he was a singer, Elvis **devoted most** of the 1960's to **making movies**. The movies were **entertaining**, yet **unrecognized**. Elvis **accomplished** many things. He had the most **Top** Forty Hits, Top Ten Hits, the most **consecutive** #1 hits, and the most weeks at #1. Later, "**Heartbreak** Hotel" became his first **Gold Record**.

In 1977 the King's **body** was **found** in the bathroom of his Graceland **Mansion** and Elvis was **pronounced dead** on August 16, at 2:30 p.m. He was forty two years old. Presley **died** of "**cardiac arrhythmia**," a **hard-to-detect** heart **disease**. This disease may be **caused** by **sinus medication**, **appetite suppressants**, or **sustained** emotional or **physical stress**. Elvis was the same age as his **late** mother (when she died), **plus** two days when he died. The "Kings" **amphetamine problem** had become a problem. He was known to be a **junk-food addict**. Elvis had **gained considerable weight** and had a **history** of **mild hypertension**. On his death, one person was **quoted** as saying, "an **icon** of **glowing youth**...died **tallow faced** and **tubby**, the **victim** of **too much** Dexedrine, Dilaudid, Demerol, Quaalude, (and) Percodan" (**prescriptive drugs**). Elvis' and his mother's **caskets** were later moved after **thieves tried** to **steal** the bodies. They were moved to a **nearby garden** on the **property** of Graceland.

Six days before his death, his **last single** was **released**. It was **titled** "Way Down". It **reached** the top of the **charts posthumously**. Elvis was one of the greatest musicians of all times. His death **affected** many music lovers, and some of them still **claim** to be affected by his **spiritual presence**, **holding** yearly **vigils** at his **grave every** August in Memphis.

Elvis Presley

Answers may be found on the "Answer" pages.



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Across

- 1. (v.) appeared
- 5. (adj.) many
- 8. (v.) changed
- 9. (n.) part; section
- 11. (adj.) final
- 12. (v.) started
- 16. (n.) manner
- 18. (adj.) following; after that
- 19. (n.) regions; districts
- 20. (v.) attempted; sought
- 23. (n.) people that steal
- 24. (n.) top point
- 26. (adj.) unkind; nasty; harsh
- 31. (adj.) standard; regular; typical
- 33. (adj.) went on; kept on
- 35. (n.) occasion; happening
- 36. (n.) feeling
- 37. (adj.) most; best
- 38. (pron.) not one; not any
- 39. (v.) got to; came

Note: The parts of speech in the clue list reflect the words as they appear in the biography. Some nouns serve as adjectives in the narrative and are therefore listed as adjectives in the list on the left.

— ED

Down

- 2. (n.) one who plays a musical instrument; performer
- 3. (adj.) gentle; warm
- 4. (adv.) maybe; perhaps
- 5. (v.) take; rob
- 6. (n.) tomb; burial site
- 7. (n.) attendance; being there
- 10. (v.) issued for sale
- 12. (n.) mixture
- 13. (conj.) for the reason
- 14. (adj.) lost; misplaced
- 15. (adj.) ghostly
- 17. (v.) called; named
- 21. (adj.) each; all
- 22. (v.) drew in; pulled in
- 25. (adj.) well liked; in style
- 27. (adv.) nearly all
- 28. (v.) profess; say
- 29. (adv.) from the time of
- 30. (adj.) had an effect on
- 32. (adj.) new; present day; current
- 34. (adv.) after

Answers

CONFUSING WORDS

1. I haven't been home **for** six days.
2. The storm had no **affect** on class attendance.
3. Marvin was sleeping **while** the professor was lecturing.
4. There was rationing of butter **during** the war was going on.
5. There are no secrets **between** my wife and me.
6. I **wonder** who's at the door.
7. I will be there **shortly**. I'm almost done.
8. You deserve a **raise**. You work very hard.
9. Columbus **discovered** Hispaniola.
0. Step on the **brake** when you want to stop the car.
1. **Despite** the fact that she had a job, she could not pay all of her bills.
2. The teacher lived by the **principle** of always setting a good example.
3. That diamond contains six carats. It is **priceless**.
4. I don't know **whether** or not I can meet you on Friday.
5. **Except** for the snowstorm, we had a pretty mild winter.
6. I can only **advise** you as to what I would do in your situation.

HOMOPHONES

1. I CAN SEE YOU IN ONE HOUR WE both OUGHT TO get THERE on TIME OR the PLANE will LEAVE without us.
2. Herbert was a LIAR WHEN he SAID he CAN play the LYRE. He CAN NOT even play the radio.
3. WHILE eating corn, the COLONEL got a KERNAL wedged between his teeth. He JAMMED a PIECE of thin cardboard IN TO loosen it, BUT that got stuck in THERE TOO.
4. Although the WEATHER was INTENSE, the BOY scouts' INTENTS WERE NOT changed. They WOULD sleep IN TENTS.
5. DO NOT hunt DEER WHEN THEY'RE NOT IN season. YOU will HAVE TO pay a lot of money if YOU get FINED FOR BREAKING the law.
6. CAN YOU BEAR TO SEE animals getting KILLED? SOME people hunt BEAR only FOR sport. If they WERE hunted because OF a NEED FOR food, it WOULD NOT BE SO hard TO take.
7. THERE is a problem IN my AUNT'S house. Her kitchen is overrun WITH ANTS. She ASKED ME FOR help, SO I put ANT traps everywhere.
8. The rabbit's BURROW had FOUR exits. They WERE THERE FOR the rabbit TO

escape from danger. THEY'RE pretty smart TO make escape ROUTES.

9. WHERE DO YOU BUY YOUR clothing? They look like they are from DAYS OF YOUR. Talk ABOUT old fashioned!
10. The LOAN officer at the bank WOULD NOT approve the LOAN. It was the LONE TIME that day WHEN he had TO say "NO" TO an applicant. The LOAN WOULD HAVE BEEN TOO risky.
11. THERE is only ONE WAY TO WEIGH WHEY. YOUR scale must BE correct.
12. WHILE walking THROUGH the MARSH, I SAW a BOY THROW a PIECE OF WOOD into the water.

SPELLING & USAGE

All learners should ~~right~~ write something ~~fore~~ this tutorial newsletter. It is a **good** exercise. The most difficult ~~ist~~ thing ~~to~~ learn in any language is **writing**. In order ~~to~~ become a **good** **writer**, one must practice **writing** as often as possible. ~~Sometimes~~ it **is** difficult ~~to~~ pick a subject but ~~since~~ **almost** any topic is okay, it is best ~~to~~ **write** about something that is familiar ~~to~~ you. ~~Some~~ topics might be: "What I Did on My Vacation", "Interesting Places ~~to~~ See", "My First Day in ~~a~~ School", "Coming ~~to~~ America", "The First Time I ~~Saw~~ Snow". "My Best ~~est~~ Friend", and "My Family".

CORRECT THE SENTENCES

Did you remember to punctuate each sentence, add apostrophes (') to all contractions, capitalize the first word of each sentence, the word "I", and all proper names?

1. **When did you go?**
When will you go?
When are you going?
When can you go?
When will you be able to go?
Note: Helping (auxiliary) verbs assume the tense of a sentence as well as the case of the person. When main verbs are accompanied by helping verbs, they are ALWAYS in the simple present form in simple tenses. All of the above examples (and others) might have been the intended message of the speaker or writer.
2. **Where did you vacation?**
Where will you vacation?
Where are you vacationing?
Where would you vacation?
See #1
3. **I did not do my homework**
I didn't do my homework. Negativity is achieved by adding the helping verb "did" and the negative adverb "not" (N'T as a contraction) and changing the main verb "did" to its simple

present form "do". Yes the verb "do" in this sentence serves two functions. It is both the main and helping verbs. Note: The main verb is ALWAYS in the simple present tense when paired with a helping verb. The helping verb ALWAYS reflects the tense of the sentence.

4. **Max is singing in the shower.**
Max was singing in shower.
Max will be singing in shower.
Max can be singing in shower.

Is Max singing in shower?

Was Max singing in shower?

See #1 Re: helping verbs.

Note: By changing the position of the helping verb, a statement becomes a question.

5. **They eat at six o'clock everyday.**

"They" is a third person plural pronoun. "Eats" is the form of the verb used with third person singular noun or pronoun. E.g. He eats a salad with his dinner as often as possible.

"Everyday" is an adjective meaning daily or day by day. It is always accompanied by a noun. "Every" is an adjective that describes (modifies) the noun "day". The meaning of "every day" is "each day".

When they are used together, they serve as an adverb.

6. **The moon is shining.**
The moon was shining.
The moon will be shining.
Did (you see) the moon shine?

See #4. Note: when the two words are joined (moonshine) the resulting word is a name for some home made whiskey. The definite article is used with moon, because it is the only moon we have.

7. **Get out!**
Get out?
Get out.
Correct. Note: The final punctuation describes the tone of the speaker.
8. **What did you do?**
What will you do?
What are you doing?
What can you do?

See #1

9. **I don't know how you feel.**

Correct.

10. **Do it later.**
Do it later?
Do it later!
See #7. The second example is informal speech that would be a response to someone.
11. **Ted sings well.**
Removing the helping, negative helping verb "doesn't"

and changing the main verb from the simple present “sing” to its third person singular form “sings” changes the sentence from negative to positive.

12. Karen is not strong. Karen is weak.

“Weak” is the opposite of “strong”. Making the sentence negative also reverses its meaning. Note: Although both examples are correct solutions, there is a huge difference in degree between “weak” and “not strong”.

Ex: He is weak. He can't even lift his fork to his mouth. He is not strong.

He cannot lift that 100 pound weight above his head.

13. I am not tired.

“Ain't is very informal and should not be used. There is no contraction for “am not”.

14. Jack and Jill are going up the hill, aren't they?

The verb and pronoun in a tag question MUST agree in person with the subject of the main clause. Jack and Jill = they, a plural pronoun. “Isn't” is used with third person singular nouns.

15. Is it raining?

“Be” is the simple present form of the verb “be”. This verb is irregular. It is used in this form when accompanied by a helping verb: “Don't be afraid.” “You can be a star.” The correct forms of be for each person are: I am; he, she, or it is; you, we, or they are.

16. Why?

Correct in informal speech. Although this is not a grammatically correct sentence, it is totally accepted in conversational speech.

A: I didn't go to work yesterday.

B: Why?

A: I was sick.

17. Ken and Gary work hard.

“Ken and Gary” can be replaced by the pronoun “they”. “They” is a third person plural pronoun.

“Works” is the third person singular form of the verb.

18. They did it by themselves.

There is no word; “themselves” The reflexive pronoun is only found in the plural form. The word “by” may be omitted without changing the meaning of the sentence.

19. Seymour complained, “I am being audited by the I.R.S.”

Seymour complained, “My son is being audited by the I.R.S.”

Direct quotes (quoted speech) are the **exact** words of the speaker. Both examples, and others, correctly answer this exercise.

20. Seymour complained about being audited by the I.R.S. Seymour complained about his wife's being audited by the I.R.S.

Seymour complained that he was being audited by the I.R.S. Indirect quotes (reported speech) are not necessarily the exact words of the speaker, but they can be.

21. What did Charles do? What has Charles done?

In the first example, the helping verb is in the past and the main verb is in its simple present form. In the second example; the helping verb is in the third person singular present form of the verb “have” and the main verb is in past participle form. This is because the question is in the present perfect tense.

22. Get coffee. Get coffee? Get coffee!

See #7

23. Sit down at once!

Correct.

24. Kelly hasn't done anything wrong.

As in #21, this is an example of the present perfect tense. This tense is formed by “have” in its present tense and person form and the main verb in its past participle form.

25. I'm checking out.

Correct. This is said to a hotel desk clerk when one wishes to leave.

26. Check it out. Check it out? Check it out!

Correct. See #7. This is an idiom meaning “find out about something” or examining something.”

“Check out that hat she is wearing.”

“That car is in great running condition and it is cheap. Check it out.”

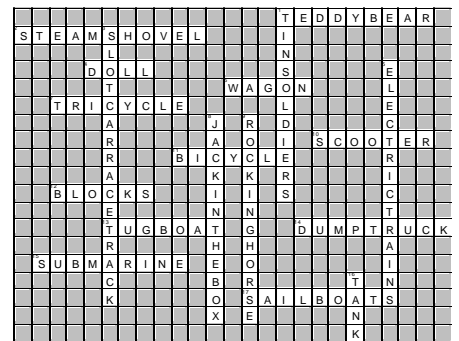
FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES

TOOLBOX; TEAKETTLE; BUTTERFLY; HATCHET; JALAPEÑO PEPPERS; RASPBERRIES; TELEPHONE BOOTH; CLOCK; ROTARY CARD FILE; PIGGYBANK; BULLDOG; HOT AIR BALLOON; BALANCE SCALE; CANDLE; WATERMELONS; CRAYONS; TOOTHBRUSHES; DICE; MAPLE LEAF; HARD HAT

NO CLUES

AIR MATTRESS; BEACH BALL; BEACH CHAIR; BEACH UMBRELLA; PAIL AND SHOVEL; FLIPPERS; MASK; JET SKIS; LIFE VEST; DIVING; SCUBA DIVING; AIR TANK; WAVES; SURFBOARD; SURFING; SWIMMING; WATER SKIING

TOYS



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WHAT IS THIS?

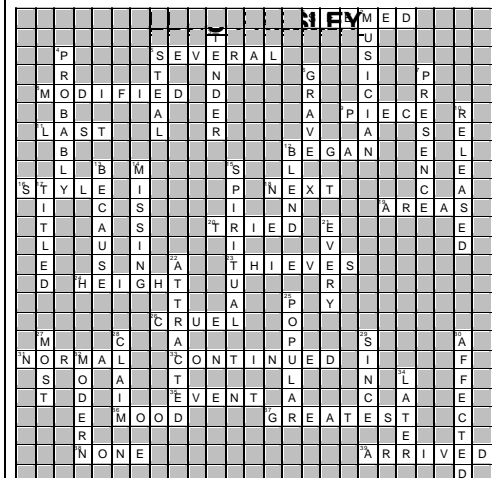
A Zorse²

WHAT IS IT??

COBBLESTONES

TRUE OR FALSE

1.F 2.F; 3.T; 4.F; 5.F; 6.F; 7.T; 8.T; 9.T; 10.T; 11.F; 12.T.



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² A Zorse is the result of pairing a horse with a zebra. They are bred to be work animals. Google Zorse for more information.