

The Literacy Builder

ESOL – BL Tutorial



For Learners!

SPRING BEGINS MARCH 20

For Tutors!

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GRAMMAR

The “PERFECT” Tenses

There are six “perfect” tenses: present perfect, past perfect, and future perfect; present perfect progressive, past perfect progressive, and future perfect progressive.

FUTURE PERFECT

This tense expresses the idea that an action that will occur in the future before some other action. The Future Perfect expresses the idea that something will occur before another action in the future. It can also show that something will happen before a specific time in the future.

This tense is formed by using **will have** OR **going to have** AND the **past participle** of the verb.

You CANNOT use the **future perfect** tense **in clauses that begin** with **before, after, unless, when, as soon as while, by the time, and if.**

It is important to note which clause begins with words from the above list.

CORRECT:

I am **going to take** a shower **when I have** finished eating.

I **will have** finished eating **when I take** my shower.

INCORRECT:

I **am going to take** a shower **when I will have** finished eating.

CORRECT:

I **will have** brushed my teeth **before I go to bed.**

I am going to brush my teeth **before I go to bed.**

INCORRECT:

I **am going to brush** my teeth **before I will have gone to bed.**

CORRECT:

You are **going to have** graduated from college **by the time I finish** high school.

You are not **going to have** graduated from college **by the time I finish** high school.

Are you **going to have** graduated from college **by the time I finish** high school?

NOTE: Using either "will" or "be going to" to create the Future Perfect will result in little or no difference in meaning.

Review:

The Future Perfect expresses the idea that one action will occur before another action in the future. It can also

show that something will happen before a specified time in the future.

Examples:

*By this time next week, I **will have taken** my final exam.*

*By the time I get to Phoenix, I **will have spent** ten hours on the road.*

Jack is **not going to have finished** his homework *by bedtime.*

Will you **have received** your paycheck **before** your credit card bill is due to be paid?

I am **going to have finished** all of my work *by quitting time.*

*By the time I finish this assignment, I **will have** put in twenty-five hours of labor.*

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE)

This tense is used to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now. It is formed by using **has been** (or) **have been** AND the **present participle**.

Examples:

I **have been waiting** here for you for three hours.

I **have been waiting** here since three o'clock.

I **have not been waiting** here for three hours.

Have you **been standing** here since the school opened this morning?

USES

Duration from a specific time in the past until now:

"For two hours", "for nine weeks", "since April", "since 1956", "for ten years", "since you were born", "since the election" are all specific times that evoke the use of the present perfect continuous tense.

Examples:

We **have been working** *since* eight o'clock this morning.

I **have been living** here *since* 1973.

Charlie **has been traveling** in Europe *since* the first of March.

Mary **has been swimming** for two hours.

Carl **has been studying** for three hours.

Mark and Nora **have been married** for twelve years.

Why **haven't** you **been speaking** to me for the last three days?

Recently, Lately:

We use the words "lately" or "recently" with the present perfect continuous to convey that something occurred in the recent past. In this case, no duration of time is specified. Sometimes, the present continuous tense is used alone to infer recent past activity.

Examples:

*Recently, I **have been finding** it difficult to pay my bills.*

Maggie **has been looking** tired *lately.*

She **has not been working** at her usual speed.

Have you **been going** for walks *lately?*

I **have been worrying** about you..

How **have** you **been feeling**?

Note: If you ask a person, "Have you been feeling alright?", it may be interpreted that the person appears ill. Use of the present perfect continuous in a question may infer you can sense something (possibly negative) about someone. It is possible to insult someone by using this tense incorrectly.

It is important to remember that non-continuous verbs cannot be used in any continuous tenses. Also, certain non-continuous meanings for mixed verbs cannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using Present Perfect Continuous with these verbs, you must use Present Perfect.

Examples:

CORRECT:

Kevin **has had** a girlfriend for two months.

INCORRECT:

Kevin **has been having** a girlfriend for two months.

There are important exceptions to using continuous tenses. Most importantly, there are a number of common non-continuous verbs that are **never or rarely** used with continuous forms: believe, dislike, doubt, imagine, know, like, love, hate, prefer, realize, recognize, remember, suppose. Understand, want, wish, appear, hear, see, seem, smell, sound, taste, agree, astonish, deny, disagree, impress, mean, please, promise, satisfy, surprise, be, belong, concern, consist, contain, cost, depend, deserve, fit, include, involve, lack, matter, need, owe, own, and possess.

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In the next issue: more “perfect continuous” tenses. —Ed



Just For Fun!

The Moose Hunters

Two hunters decide to go moose hunting in Canada. They hire an airplane to drop them off in a remote region. The pilot drops them off and tells them: "I'll be back in one week. No more than one moose - got it?" One week passes, and the pilot returns. The hunters have two moose. The pilot says: "Hey, I told you guys no more than one moose." One of the hunters replies: "Look the pilot told us the same thing last year and we gave him a *big* tip to take both moose out." The three of them argue for several minutes more. The pilot gives up and agrees to take both moose. Well, they load up the moose and fire up the plane. The plane shudders and strains trying to take off. It finally gets the wheels off the ground 5 feet, 10 feet.... Whoops! It runs out of runway and smashes into a tree. The two hunters, dazed and confused make there way out of the wreckage. One hunter looks at the other and says: "Where the heck are we?"

The other looks around and replies: "About 100 yards further than we got last year!"

WHY?

Why is it that when you transport something by car, it's called a shipment, but when you transport something by ship, it's called cargo?

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



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:

- (WEAR WARE WHERE) (CAN KIN) (WON ONE) (BYE BUY BY) a good quality (SOOT SUIT)? (I AYE EYE) (NEED KNEAD) (WON ONE) (TO TOO TWO) (WEAR WARE WHERE) (TO TOO TWO) (TO TOO TWO) (WETTINGS WEDDINGS) next month. (I AYE EYE) (CAN KIN) also (HEWS USE HUES YEWS) a nice (READ RED) (THAI TIE).
- (WATT WHAT) is (BETTOR BETTER) (FORE FOR FOUR) (HOUR OUR) kitchen, a sixty- (WATT WHAT) (LITE LIGHT), (OR ORE OAR) a (WON ONE)-hundred (WATT WHAT) bulb?
- (YOUR YOU'RE EWER YORE) (SHOO SHOE) has a (WHOLE HOLE) (IN INN) (ITS IT'S) (SOLE SOUL). (EWE YEW YOU HEW HUE) (CAN KIN) get it fixed at the (MAUL MALL). It (WONT WON'T) cost (TO TOO TWO) much. (I AYE EYE) think (KNOW NO) (MOOR MORE) (THEN THAN) (TO TOO TWO) dollars.
- Jeremy caught a (FOWL FOUL) (BAWL BALL) at the game. He (WOOD WOULD) (HALF HALVE HAVE) had it (SINED SIGNED) (BUY BYE BY) the (TEEM TEAM), (BUT BUTT) (SOME SUM) (OTHER UDDER) fan took it (AWAY A WAY) from him. His (WAIL WHALE) (FORE FOUR FOR) help (MAID MADE) the thief drop the (BAWL BALL). (WEN WHEN) the (BAWL BALL) was returned, (YEW YOU EWE HUE HEW) could (HERE HEAR) Jeremy (BAWL BALL) like a baby.
- (DO DUE DEW) (YEW YOU EWE HEW HUE) (KNOW NO) the (PRICE PRIZE) (OFF OF) a (BUZZ BUS) ride (TOO TO TWO) the (STATIONARY STATIONERY) store? (EYE I AYE) (NEED KNEAD) (TO TOO TWO) (BYE BUY BY) a birthday (CART CARD) (FORE FOUR FOR) my (AUNT ANT) and an anniversary (CART CARD) (FORE FOUR FOR) my (FRIENDS FRIEND'S) (SUN SON) and (HIS HISS) wife.
- The play (WE WEE) (SORE SAW) last (KNIGHT NIGHT) had (TREE THREE) (AX AXE ACTS), each (WIDTH WITH) a (SCENE SEEN) (OAR OR ORE) (TO TOO TWO). The play had (ATE EIGHT) actors. (WON ONE) (OFF OF) them was (KNOT NOT) (TO TOO TWO) good, (WON ONE) (SANK SANG) a nice song, (TO TOO TWO) danced well, the (UDDER OTHER) (FORE FOUR FOR) (WHIR WERE) engaged (INN IN) (SUM SOME) sword fights.
- The (WEATHER WHETHER) has (BIN BEEN) terrible. The wind

(BLUE BLEW) the garbage (PALES PAILS) down the street. The (REIGN RAIN REIN) (TEAMED TEEMED) down (FORE FOUR FOR) (FORE FOUR FOR) (HOURS OURS). (AWL ALL) (INN IN) (AWL ALL), it was a miserable (THYME TIME) (TOO TO TWO) (BE BEE) outside. (I AYE EYE) am glad (I AYE EYE) was home (INN IN) my (BET BED).

- Larry took a (CHANTS CHANCE) (WEN WHEN) he crossed against the (LITE LIGHT). He (MITE MIGHT) (HALF HALVE HAVE) (BIN BEEN) hit (BUY BYE BY) a car. (WON ONE) should (ALWAYS ALL WAYS) cross at the corner and never (WEN WHEN) the (LITE LIGHT) is (READ RED)!
- (WHY'RE WIRE) (YEW EWE HUE HEW YOU) cutting that (WHY'RE WIRE)? (THEY'RE THERE THEIR) is (NO KNOW) reason (TOO TO TWO) (DUE DEW DO) that. To stop the motor, (YEW EWE HUE HEW YOU) just (HALF HALVE HAVE) (TOO TO TWO) move the switch (TO TOO TWO) the (OFF OF) position.
- Walking (A LONG ALONG) the (BEECH BEACH), (I AYE EYE) (SORE SAW) the (WAIFS WAVES) crashing into the rocks. The (SEE SEA C) was choppy (DO DEW DUE) (TOO TO TWO) the (HI HIGH) winds. (THEY'RE THEIR THERE) was (SORELY SURELY) a storm on (IT'S ITS) (WEIGH WAY WHEY). (THERE THEIR THEY'RE) is a (BEACH BEECH) (TREE THREE) growing close (TO TOO TWO) the (BEACH BEECH). People like (TO TOO TWO) (LYE LIE) (INN IN) (ITS IT'S) shade just (TO TOO TWO) relax and watch the (WAIFS WAVES) hit the (SURE SHORE).
- If (EWE HUE HEW YEW YOU) (MEET MEAT) (MI ME) (INN IN) the diner tomorrow (MORNING MOURNING), (I AYE EYE) will (BUY BYE BY) (YOU'RE YOUR YORE) breakfast and also pay (FOUR FORE FOR) (YOU'RE YOUR YORE) (DESERT DESSERT).
- The (PLANE PLAIN) truth is that (I AYE EYE) am afraid (TOO TO TWO) fly (INN IN) a (PLANE PLAIN) that is (KNOT NOT) powered (BYE BUY BY) jet engines. (I AYE EYE) (NO KNOW) propeller powered (PLAINS PLANES) are safe (TOO TO TWO).

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.

gettin a college educate is no easy. the cost is to much for sum to pay. there are much study. this take to many times an it hard too work and go school at same time. you also needs high scores from high school an on the entrance exam to get excepted too a good school. sumtime scholarship are giving too a few student that have top scores, but most people don get free educations. they must get student lones witch they pay back later. this is always a problem. college shud be free fore all who wan ta go.

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 following issue.**

Cut it out – Stop! Stop doing what you are doing. *You're making too much noise while I am trying to sleep. **Cut it out** now! **Cut it out!** Stop fighting!*

form an opinion – form or decide upon a belief or view of something. *First impressions usually are the things that people use to **form opinions** of other people, so you should always look and act your best when going to a job interview. I can't tell you what I think about my new boss. I haven't **formed an opinion** yet.*

start up – to begin something or turn something on (like a machine). *When the temperature falls below fifteen degrees, it is difficult to **start up** my car. Our landlord won't **start** the furnace **up** until October 15, when the city says he has to do it.*

in sight – in view; able to be seen. *This road seems to go on forever! There's no end **in sight**. As soon as the general is **in sight**, start up the band.*

torn between – difficulty in making a choice; unable to decide what action to take. *Not having much money, Mary was **torn between** buying much needed medicine and food for her family. Harry was **torn between** going to college, getting a job, or doing both together.*

you (just) don't get it – you don't understand or see what others are telling or showing you. *The boss has been hinting that you have to improve your work skills, but **you just don't get it!** We gave Philip ten hours of driving practice, but **he still doesn't get it.***

get the drift – understand or see what is said. *The company is downsizing, so they are watching our performances, if you **get my drift**. Herman uses so many long words that most people can't **get the drift** of his messages.*

pick-me-up – something consumed for energy or stimulation, also (without hyphens [-] lift me; come to where I am and give me a ride. *I am tired. I need a **pick-me-up**. Some people use drinks with caffeine as a **pick-me-up**. Daddy, I can't see the parade. Please **pick me up**. I need a ride to work. Can you **pick me up** at seven o'clock?*

have a right to/ have the right to – to have the unrestrained ability to do, have, or say something. *We **have the right to** free speech, which is given to us by The Constitution. That is, we **have a right to** say whatever we want. In this country, we **all have the right to** be treated equally.*

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 F & TH

<u>Sound 1 f</u>	<u>Sound th</u>
free	three
fuss	thus
fen	then
fool	Thule
fin	thin
fie	thy*
foe	though
first	thirst
fair*	there*
for*	Thor
fee	thee
fees	these
fem	them
fat	that
fought	thought
fink	think
fret	threat
fan	than
feign	thane
fence	thence
firm	thurm*
fairy	theory
fade	they'd
fey	they
fig	thig
furl	thirl
furrow	thorough
Fred	thread
fresh	thresh
frill	thrill
fro	throw*
frump	thrupp
roof	Ruth
loaf	loath
miff	myth
half	hath
oaf	oath
rife	writhe
reef	wreathe
trough	troth
whiff	with*
differ	dither
gaffer	gather
laughter	lather

Consonants CH & SH

<u>Sound 3 ch</u>	<u>Sound 4sh</u>
chair	share
chore	shore

cheat	sheet
chide	shied
chill	shill
charred	shard
cherry	sherry
chop	shop
cheek	sheik
chip	ship
Chad	shad
cheep*	sheep
chew	shoe*
chock	shock
chuck	shuck
chaffed	shaft
chant	shan't
cheer	shear*
cheese	she's
chin	shin
chief	sheaf
chipper	shipper

*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.** (. , ; ! ?)

1. what you be doing
2. where charlie
3. (change this to a **negative** sentence) i went to college in minnesota
4. i eating breakfast every day
5. they has no money
6. it cold
7. have nice vacation
8. when mary retire
9. how you feel
10. which you like
11. (make this negative sentence **positive**) karen doesn't eat meat
12. (reverse the meaning of this sentence) it is cold outside
13. the boss hates me and says I cant do nothing right
14. farley don't like me, don't he
15. the sky is cloud
16. who
17. joanns everyday routine includes watching her favorite soap opera¹
18. do it youself
19. (**direct** quote) george said I failed the test
20. (**indirect** quote) george said I failed the test
21. what do you did
22. shut up
23. yo
24. do it
25. got milk
26. open up

¹ a soap opera is a serialized drama on television. It is usually aired Monday through Friday.

FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES

These pictures appeared in the September 2005 issue.

FAUNA



S _ _ _ Y O _ L



P _ _ _ R B _ _ R



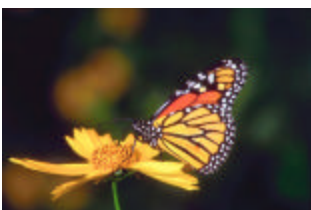
P _ _ _ _ N



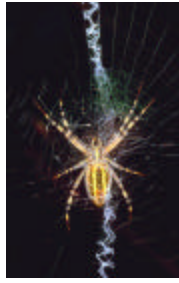
E _ K



C _ _ _ _ _ _ _ R



B _ _ _ _ _ _ Y



S _ _ _ _ R



M _ _ _ _ _ O



B _ _ _ _ _ O



R _ _ _ _ _ _ _ S



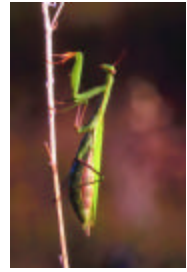
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L _ _ _ R



G _ _ _ _ _ A



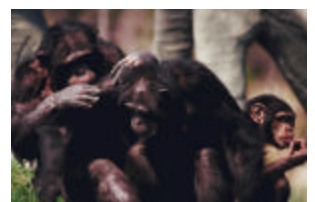
J _ _ _ _ R



H _ _ P S _ _ L



B _ T



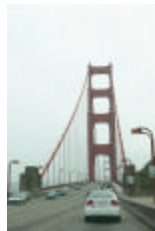
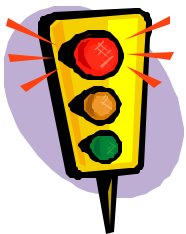
C _ _ _ _ _ _ _ S

NO CLUES!

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

— Ed.

BEHIND THE WHEEL²



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 January 2005 issue. It is presented for those who are new to this publication as well as for review by "veteran" learners Ed.

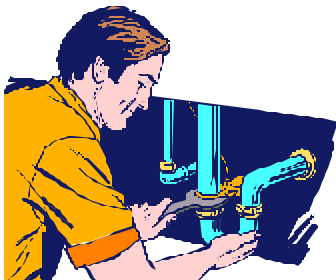
PROFESSIONS



PHOTOGRAPHER



PILOT



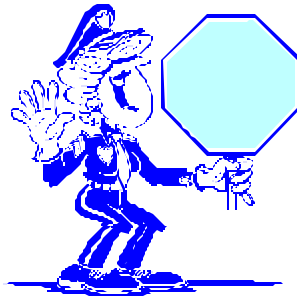
PLUMBER



POLICEMAN



DETECTIVE



**SCHOOL CROSSING
GUARD**



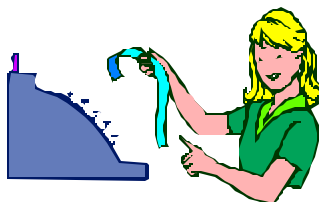
POSTMAN



ROOFER



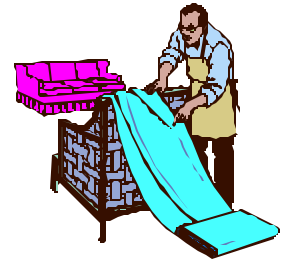
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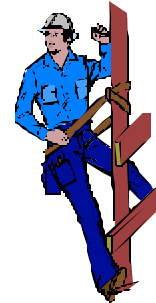
CASHIER



TAILOR



UPHOLSTERER



TELEPHONE LINEMAN



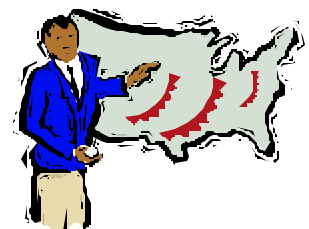
WAITER



MINER



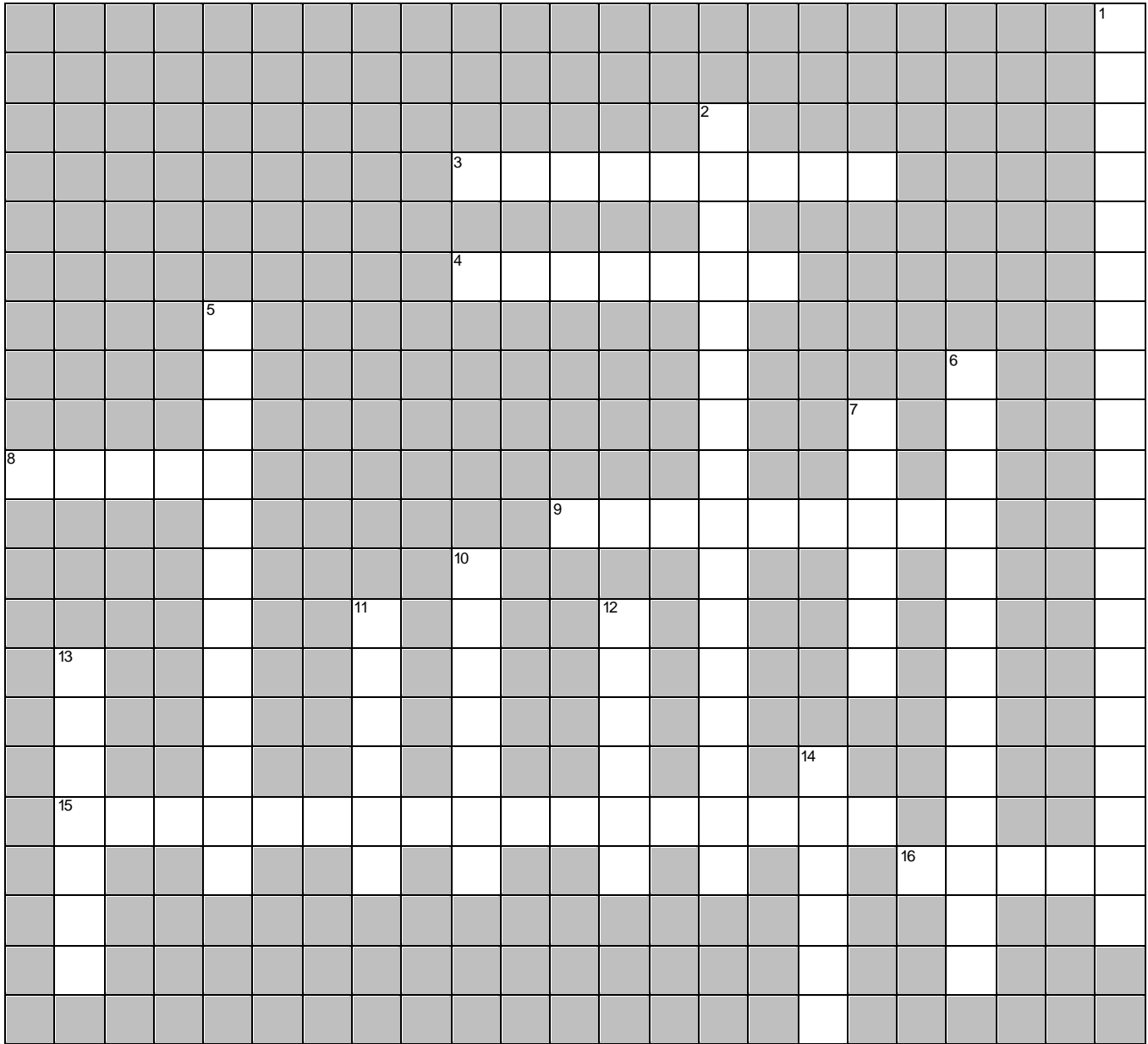
TELEPHONE OPERATOR



**METEOROLOGIST
(WEATHERMAN)**

PROFESSIONS

Answers may be found on the "Answer" pages.



Created with EclipseCrossword — www.eclipsecrossword.com

ACROSS

3.



4.



8.



9.



15.

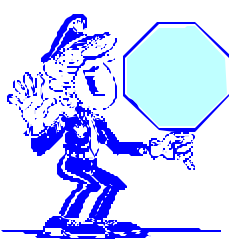


16.

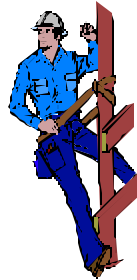


D
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W
N

1.



2.



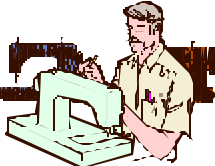
5.



6.



7.



10.



11.



12.



13.



14.



One profession was intentionally left out. Can you remember which one it is?

PROFESSIONS

Word searches also contain misspelled variations to the words you are seeking. Don't be fooled by them!

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

CASHIER

DETECTIVE

METEOROLOGIST

MINER

PHOTOGRAPHER

PILOT

PLUMBER

POLICEMAN

POSTMAN

ROOFER

SAILOR

TAILOR

SCHOOL CROSSING GUARD

TELEPHONE LINEMAN

UPHOLSTERER

TELEPHONE OPERATOR

WAITER

WHAT IS THIS?



FAUNA

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

BALD EAGLE

BAT

BUFFALO

BUTTERFLY

CATERPILLAR

CHIMPANZEES

ELK

GORILLA

HARP SEAL

JAGUAR

LEMUR

MARINE IGUANA

MOSQUITO

PARROT

POLAR BEAR

PRAYING MANTIS

PUFFIN

RHINOCEROS

SNOWY OWL

SPIDER

An additional animal has been added that is not on this list. What is it?

WHAT IS IT??



Benjamin Oliver Davis, Jr.

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.

GENERAL – (n.) highest military rank
COMMANDER – (n.) leader; chief
DURING – (prep.) throughout; all through
FIGHTER – (adj.) combatant; warrior
GROUP – (n.) company; troop
ESCORTED – (v.) guided; led
BOMBERS – (n.) military aircraft that drops bombs during flight
COMBAT – (adj.) war; fight
MISSIONS – (n.) jobs; duties
FLEW – (v.) piloted; “drove” an airplane
STATIONED – (v.) location where one was assigned to work
SERVING – (v.) working
LIEUTENANT – (n.) lowest military officer rank
CAVALRY – (adj.) a highly mobile army unit
UNIT – (n.) group; troop
PROMOTED – (v.) advanced; raised
BRIGADIER – (adj.) a general officer ranking below a major general
FLIGHT – (n.) trip by air
BARNSTORMING – (adj.) stunt; carnival
PILOT – (n.) “driver” of an airplane
EXPERIENCE – (n.) event; incident
LED TO – (v.) resulted in; gave him
DETERMINATION – (n.) resolve; purpose
BECOME – (v.) turn out to be
CADET – (n.) military student
WINGS – (n.) a pin shaped like bird wings worn as an insignia by qualified pilots
ENTERED – (v.) went in
ACADEMY – (n.) school
ENTIRE – (adj.) full; total; whole
TERM – (n.) period; duration
SHUNNED – (v.) rejected; avoided
CLASSMATES – (n.) people he went to school with
FEW – (adj.) a small number; little
WHOM – pronoun used instead of **who** as the object of a verb or preposition.
SPOKE – (v.) talked
OUTSIDE – (prep.) beyond; past; further than
LINE OF DUTY – (n.) all that is normally required in some area of responsibility
ROOMMATE – (n.) person one shares living space with
NEVERTHELESS – (adv.) yet; however
EARNED – (v.) worked for; gained
RESPECT – (n.) high opinion; admiration
EVIDENCED – (v.) shown
BIOGRAPHICAL – (adj.) relating to the account of the series of events making up a person’s life
BENEATH – (prep.) under
YEARBOOK – (n.) a book published annually by the graduating class of a high school or college usually containing photographs of faculty and graduating students
COURAGE (n.) – bravery; valor; daring
TENACITY – (n.) resolve; drive
INTELLIGENCE – (n.) cleverness; smartness
CONQUERED – (v.) beat; bested
PROBLEM – (n.) difficulty; trouble
INCOMPARABLY – (adv.) much; unbeatably
DIFFICULT – (adj.) hard; challenging; demanding
PLEBE – (n.) trainee; military student
WON – (v.) earned; gained
SINCERE – (adj.) genuine; honest
ADMIRATION – (n.) respect; approval
SINGLE-MINDED – (adj.) driving; ambitious
CONTINUE – (v.) stay; go on
CHOSEN – (adj.) selected; preferred
CAREER – (n.) job; occupation
FAIL – (v.) be unsuccessful
INSPIRE – (v.) motivate; encourage
WHEREVER – (pron.) anywhere
FORTUNE – (n.) luck; chance
LEAD – (v.) guide; direct; bring

GRADUATED – (v.) completed school
COMMISSIONED – (v.) given the rank
GRAND TOTAL – (n.) a complete total
OFFICERS – (n.) commissioned ranks
SENIOR – (adj.) last; highest
APPLIED – (v.) requested; asked
REJECTED – (v.) unwanted
ACCEPT – (v.) take; put up with
INSTEAD – (adv.) in its place
ASSIGNED – (v.) appointed; sent; named
INFANTRY – (adj.) an army unit consisting of soldiers who fight on foot
REGIMENT – (n.) division; brigade; company
ALLOWED – (v.) let; permitted
BASE – (n.) army post; fort
CLUB – (n.) association
LATER – (adv.) afterward
ATTENDED – (v.) went to
AVOID – (v.) get around; sidestep
COMMAND – (v.) control; lead
EARLY – (adv.) near the beginning
ADMINISTRATION – (n.) government
RESPONSE – (n.) reply; answer
PUBLIC – (adj.) community; open
PRESSURE – (n.) force
GREATER – (adj.) better; larger
PARTICIPATION – (n.) the act of sharing in the activities of a group
APPROACHED – (v.) neared
ORDERED – (v.) instructed; directed; commanded
CREATE – (v.) start; make
TRAINING – (adj.) teaching
HENCE – (adv.) therefore; thus
COMPLETE – (v.) finish
COURSE – (n.) lessons; program
SOLO – (v.) fly alone
AIRCRAFT – (n.) airplane
LIEUTENANT COLONEL – (n.) commissioned officer just below colonel and general
NAMED – (v.) appointed
PURSUIT – (adj.) chase; hunt
SQUADRON – (adj.) team; group
SPRING – (n.) season before summer
DIVE-BOMBING – (n.) a bombing run in which the bomber release the bomb while flying straight toward the target
AGAINST – (prep.) in opposition to
SUPPORTED – (v.) backed; assisted; aided
ALLIED – (adj.) combined; partnered
INVASION – (n.) attack
CALLED BACK – (v.) ordered to return
LARGER – (adj.) bigger
PREPARING – (v.) getting ready
OVERSEAS – (n.) out of the country
ARRIVAL – (n.) reaching; coming
HOWEVER – (adv.) though; yet; still
ATTEMPT – (n.) effort; try
SENIOR – (adj.) high ranking
RECOMMENDED – (v.) urged; suggested
CHIEF OF STAFF – (n.) the senior officer of a service of the armed forces
REMOVED – (v.) taken away
OPERATIONS – (n.) actions; procedures
PERFORMED – (v.) acted; did
POORLY – (adv.) badly
INFURIATED – (v.) angered
NEVER – (adv.) not ever; not at all
DEFICIENCIES – (n.) shortcomings; failings
NEWS CONFERENCE – (n.) a meeting at which press and TV reporters ask questions of a politician or other celebrity
DEFEND – (v.) protect
PRESENTED – (v.) brought; offered
WAR DEPARTMENT – (n.) former executive department of the United States government; created in 1789 and combined with the Navy Department in 1947
COMMITTEE – (n.) group; team
STUDYING – (v.) learning; researching
SERVICEMEN – (n.) military men
INQUIRY – (n.) question; investigation
MEANTIME – (n.) period in between
EVENTUALLY – (adv.) finally; in the end
REPORTED – (v.) stated
COMPARABLE – (adj.) similar; equal
PERFORMANCE – deed; action
QUESTIONS – (n.) doubt; uncertainty

FITNESS – (n.) strength; ability
PROTECTING – (v.) defending; guarding
ANZIO – (n.) a town in central Italy
BEACHHEAD – (n.) foothold; advance onto an enemy’s shore
ARRIVED – (v.) came
DISTINCTIVE – (adj.) individual; unique
MARKINGS – (n.) symbols
BASED – (v.) stationed; headquartered
RAMITELLI – (n.) a town on the Adriatic east of Rome
DEEP – (adj.) very far
TERRITORY – (n.) region; land
COMPILED – (v.) amassed; collected
OUTSTANDING – (adj.) excellent; exceptional
RECORD – (n.) reputation; history; profile
LUFTWAFFE – (n.) German air force
SORTIES – (n.) raids
ENEMY – (adj.) opponent; foe
DESTROYED – (v.) smashed; ruined
DAMAGED – (v.) harmed
GROUND – (n.) land
COST – (n.) price
FRIENDLY – (adj.) allied
DOZENS – (adj.) many (1 dozen = 12)
RECEIVED – (v.) got (was awarded)
STRAFING – (adj.) an attack of machine-gun fire or cannon fire from a low flying airplane
RUN – (n.) action
BOMBER-ESCORT – (n.) fighter planes accompanying a plane with bombs
EXECUTIVE ORDER – (n.) presidential law
RACIAL – (adj.) ethnic; cultural
INTEGRATION – (n.) mixing; assimilation
DRAFT – (v.) draw up; prepare
IMPLEMENTING – (v.) applying; putting into place
FULLY – (adv.) totally; completely
THE PENTAGON – (n.) U.S. military headquarters, which is a five-sided building, thus “pentagon”
POSTS – (n.) bases; forts
DECADES – (n.) periods of 10 years
ASSUMED – (v.) took (the position)
INTERCEPTOR – (adj.) a fast fighter plane designed to stop enemy aircraft
WING – (n.) division; group
GAINED – (v.) got; acquired
ASSISTANT – (adj.) junior; aide
HEADQUARTERS – (n.) command center
RETIREMENT – (n.) giving up work
HELD – (v.) had; owned
RANK – (n.) level; grade
AWARDED – (v.) gave
RAISING – (v.) lifting
HEADED – (v.) led
SKY MARSHAL – (adj.) security person on a flight
PROGRAM – (n.) plan; project
SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION – (n.) presidential cabinet chief
ENVIRONMENT – (n.) surroundings
SAFETY – (n.) security; protection; remember
CONSUMER (adj.) – user; buyer
AFFAIRS – (n.) dealings
OVERSEEING – (v.) supervising managing
DEVELOPMENT – (n.) growth
HIGHWAY – (n.) main road
PROPONENTS – (n.) supporters; advocates
SPEED LIMIT – (n.) top speed permitted
SAVE – (v.) keep; put away; accumulate
BATTLE – (adj.) war
MONUMENTS – (n.) memorial; shrine
COMMISSION – (n.) official group; agency
AUTOBIOGRAPHY – (n.) writer’s life story
PUBLISHED – (v.) printed
INSTITUTION – (n.) organization
DECORATIONS – (n.) awards
INCLUDED – (v.) contained
CLUSTERS – (n.) collection; mass
ACCOMPLISHMENT – (n.) triumph

Benjamin Oliver Davis, Jr.

U. S. General

(December 18, 1912 – July 4, 2002)

Benjamin Oliver Davis, Jr. was an American **general**, **commander** of the World War II Tuskegee Airmen. Davis was the first African-American general in the United States Air Force. **During** World War II Davis was commander of the 332nd **Fighter Group**, which **escorted bombers** on air **combat missions** over Europe. Davis himself **flew** sixty fighter missions.

He was born on December 18, 1912, in Washington, D.C. His father was a U.S. Army officer, and at the time was **stationed** in Wyoming **serving** as a **lieutenant** with an all-black **cavalry unit**. Benjamin O. Davis, Sr. served 42 years before he was **promoted** to **brigadier** general. At the age of 14 the younger Davis went for a **flight** with a **barnstorming pilot** at Bolling Field in Washington. The **experience led to** his **determination to become** a pilot himself. He was the first **cadet** to get his **wings** from the Tuskegee Army Air Field on March 7, 1942. He **entered** the United States Military **Academy** at West Point, New York in 1932. During the **entire** four years of his Academy **term** Davis was **shunned** by his **classmates**, **few of whom spoke** to him **outside** the **line of duty**. He never had a **roommate**. **Nevertheless**, he **earned** the **respect** of his classmates, as **evidenced** by the **biographical** note **beneath** his picture in the 1936 **yearbook**, *The Howitzer*: "The **courage**, **tenacity**, and **intelligence** with which he **conquered** a **problem incomparably** more **difficult** than **plebe** year **won** for him the **sincere admiration** of his classmates, and his **single-minded** determination to **continue** in his **chosen career** cannot **fail** to **inspire** respect **wherever fortune** may **lead** him."

He **graduated** in 1936, 35th in a class of 276. He was the academy's fourth black graduate. When he was **commissioned** as a second lieutenant, the Army had a **grand total** of two black line **officers** — Benjamin O. Davis, Sr. and Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. At the start of his **senior** year at West Point, Davis had **applied** for the Army Air Corps but was **rejected** because it did not **accept** blacks. He was **instead assigned** to the all-black 24th **Infantry Regiment** at Fort Benning, Georgia. He was not **allowed** inside the **base officers club**. He **later attended** the U.S. Army Infantry School at Fort Benning, but then was assigned to teach military tactics at Tuskegee Institute, a black college in Alabama. This was something his father had done years before. It was the Army's way to **avoid** having a black officer **command** white soldiers. **Early** in 1941, the Roosevelt **administration**, in **response** to **public pressure** for **greater** black **participation** in the military as war **approached**, **ordered** the War Department to **create** a black flying unit. Captain Davis was assigned to the first **training** class at Tuskegee Army Air Field (**hence** the name Tuskegee Airmen), and in March 1942 won his wings as one of five black officers to **complete** the **course**. He was the first black officer to **solo** an Army Air Corps **aircraft**. In July that year, having been promoted to **lieutenant colonel**, he was **named** commander of the first all-black air unit, the 99th **Pursuit Squadron**. The squadron was sent to Tunisia in North Africa in the **spring** of 1943. On June 2, they saw combat for the first time in a **dive-bombing** mission **against** the German-held island of Pantelleria.

The squadron later **supported** the **Allied invasion** of Sicily. In September of 1943, Davis was **called back** to the United States to take command of the 332d Fighter Group, a **larger** all-black unit **preparing** to go **overseas**. Soon after his **arrival**, **however**, there was an **attempt** to stop the use of black pilots in combat. **Senior** officers in the Army Air Forces **recommended** to the Army **Chief of Staff**, General George Marshall, that the 99th (Davis's old unit) be **removed** from combat **operations** as it had **performed poorly**. This **infuriated** Davis as he had **never** been told of any **deficiencies** with the unit. He held a **news conference** at The Pentagon to **defend** his men and then **presented** his case to a **War Department committee studying** the use of black **servicemen**. Marshall ordered an **inquiry** but allowed the 99th to continue fighting in the **meantime**. The inquiry **eventually reported** that the 99th's **performance** was **comparable** to other air units, but any **questions** about the squadron's **fitness** were answered in January 1944 when its pilots shot down 12 German planes in 2 days while **protecting** the **Anzio beachhead**. Colonel Davis and his 332d Fighter Group **arrived** in Italy soon after that. The four-squadron group, which was called the Red Tails for the **distinctive markings** of its planes, was **based** at **Ramitelli** and flew many missions **deep** into German **territory**.

In the summer of 1945, Davis took over the all-black 477th Bombardment Group, which was stationed at Godman Field, Kentucky. During the war, the airmen commanded by Davis had **compiled** an **outstanding record** in combat against the **Luftwaffe**. They flew more than 15,000 **sorties**, shot down 111 **enemy** planes, and **destroyed** or damaged 273 on the **ground** at a **cost** of 66 of their own planes. They never lost a **friendly** bomber to enemy fighters on their escort missions. Davis himself led **dozens** of missions. He **received** the Silver Star* for a **strafing run** into Austria and the Distinguished Flying Cross* for a **bomber-escort** mission to Munich on June 9, 1944.

In July of 1948, President Harry S. Truman signed an **executive order** ordering the **racial integration** of the armed forces. Colonel Davis helped **draft** the Air Force plan for **implementing** this order. The Air Force was the first of the services to integrate **fully**. Davis served at **The Pentagon** and in overseas **posts** over the next two **decades**.

He again saw combat in 1953 when he **assumed** command of the 51st Fighter-**Interceptor Wing** in Korea. He **gained** the three stars of a lieutenant general in May 1965, when he was the chief of staff for American forces in South Korea. He was later commander of the Thirteenth Air Force, based in the Philippines, and **assistant** commander of the United States Strike Command, with **headquarters** in Florida.

At the time of Davis's **retirement** in 1970, he **held** the **rank** of Lieutenant General, but on December 9, 1998 President Bill Clinton **awarded** him a fourth star, **raising** him to the rank of full general. After retirement, he **headed** the federal **sky marshal program**, and in 1971 was named Assistant **Secretary of Transportation** for **Environment**, **Safety**, and **Consumer Affairs**. **Overseeing** the **development** of airport security and **highway** safety, Davis was one of the chief **proponents** of the 55-mile per hour **speed limit** to **save** gasoline and lives. He retired from the Department of Transportation in 1975, and in 1978 served on the American **Battle Monuments Commission**, on which his father had served decades before. In 1991 he **published** his **autobiography**, *Benjamin O. Davis Jr.: American* (Smithsonian **Institution** Press). His military **decorations included** the Air Force Distinguished Service Medal*, Army Distinguished Service Medal*, Silver Star*, Legion of Merit with two oak leaf **clusters***, Distinguished Flying Cross*, Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters*, Air Force Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters*, and the Philippine Legion of Honor*.

*These are all military awards of honor for bravery or great **accomplishment**.

Benjamin Oliver Davis, Jr.

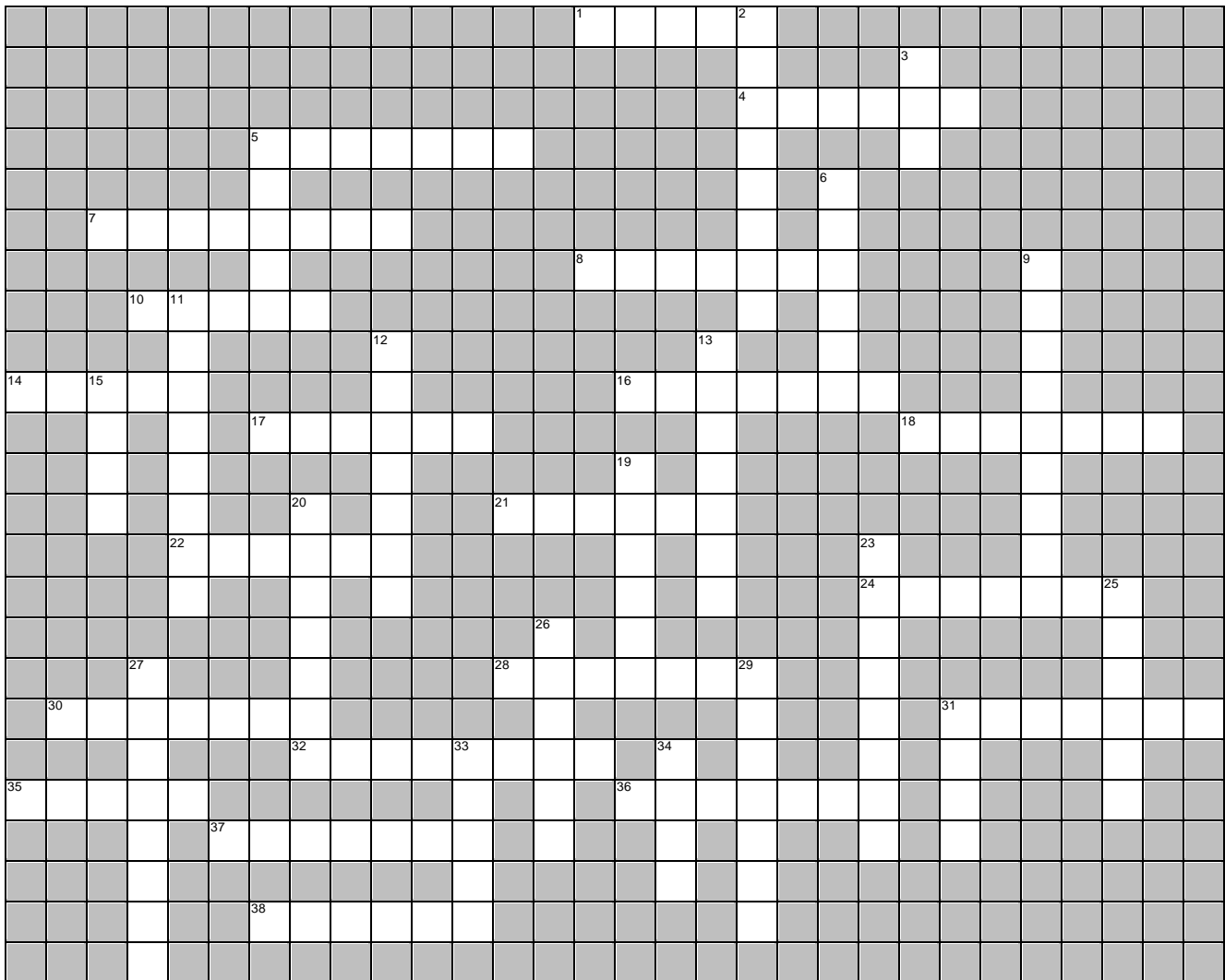


True or False

1. Benjamin Davis Jr. was born in 1912.
2. When he was 14, he piloted a plane.
3. He was the second black air force general.
4. He attended a U.S. Military Academy.
5. While there, he didn't have a roommate.
6. He graduated in 1936.
7. He graduated 35th in his class.
8. He was the academy's third black graduate.
9. He was rejected by the Army Air Corps because he was black.
10. He was not permitted in the officers' club at Tuskegee Army Air Field.
11. He fought in World War 1.
12. He shot down 12 German planes in one day.
13. In the summer of 1945, he commanded the 477th Bombardment Group.
14. This was a racially mixed group.
15. By the time Benjamin Davis retired, he had reached the rank of Lieutenant General.
16. He was awarded many medals including the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit, The Philippine Legion of Honor, and the Air Force Distinguished Service Medal.

Benjamin Oliver Davis, Jr.

Answers may be found on the "Answer" pages.



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Across

1. (n.) company; troop
4. (v.) worked for; gained
5. (v.) rejected; avoided
7. (v.) advanced; raised
8. (n.) plan; project
10. (adv.) afterward
14. (n.) driver of an airplane
16. (prep.) under
17. (adj.) community; open
18. (adj.) a highly mobile army unit
21. (v.) turn out to be
22. (adj.) full; total; whole
24. (v.) went in
28. (v.) lifting
30. (adj.) genuine; honest
31. (v.) working
32. (v.) unwanted
35. (adv.) totally; completely
36. (n.) periods of 10 years
37. (v.) gave
38. (n.) trip by air

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.) force
3. (adj.) a small number; little
5. (v.) talked
6. (adj.) war; fight
9. (n.) leader; chief
11. (v.) went to
12. (v.) let; permitted
13. (adv.) in its place
15. (v.) guide; direct; bring
19. (adj.) many (1 dozen = 12)
20. (adj.) combatant; warrior
23. (n.) reply; answer
25. (prep.) throughout; all through
26. (n.) job; occupation
27. (v.) contained
29. (adj. better; larger
31. (v.) keep; put away; accumulate
33. (n.) military student
34. (v.) had; owned

Answers

HOMOPHONES

1. WHERE CAN ONE BUY a good quality SUIT? I NEED ONE TO WEAR TO TWO WEDDINGS next month. I CAN also USE a nice RED TIE.
2. WHAT is BETTER FOR OUR kitchen, a sixty-WATT LIGHT OR a ONE-hundred WATT bulb?
3. YOUR SHOE has a HOLE IN ITS SOLE. YOU CAN get it fixed at the MALL. It WON'T cost TOO much. I think NO MORE THAN TWO dollars.
4. Jeremy caught a FOUL BALL at the game. He WOULD HAVE had it SIGNED BY the TEAM, BUT SOME OTHER fan took it AWAY from him. His WAIL FOR help MADE the thief drop the BALL. WHEN the BALL was returned, YOU could HEAR Jeremy BAWL like a baby.
5. DO YOU KNOW the PRICE OF a BUS ride TO the STATIONERY store? I NEED TO BUY a birthday CARD FOR my AUNT and an anniversary CARD FOR my FRIEND'S SON and HIS wife.
6. The play WE SAW last NIGHT had THREE ACTS, each WITH a SCENE OR TWO. The play had EIGHT actors. ONE OF them was NOT TOO good, ONE SANG a nice song, TWO danced well, the OTHER FOUR WERE engaged IN SOME sword fights.
7. The WEATHER has BEEN terrible. The wind BLEW the garbage PAILS down the street. The RAIN TEEMED down FOR FOUR HOURS. ALL IN ALL, it was a miserable TIME TO BE outside. I am glad I was home IN my BED.
8. Larry took a CHANCE WHEN he crossed against the LIGHT. He MIGHT HAVE BEEN hit BY a car. ONE should ALWAYS cross at the corner and never WHEN the LIGHT is RED!
9. WHY'RE YOU cutting that WIRE? THERE is NO reason TO DO that. To stop the motor, YOU just HAVE TO move the switch TO the OFF position.

10. Walking ALONG the BEACH, I SAW the WAVES crashing into the rocks. The SEA was choppy DUE TO the HIGH winds. THERE was SURELY a storm on ITS WAY. THERE is a BEECH TREE growing close TO the BEACH. People like TO LIE IN ITS shade just TO relax and watch the WAVES hit the SHORE.
11. If YOU MEET ME IN the diner tomorrow MORNING, I will BUY YOUR breakfast and also pay FOR YOUR DESSERT.
12. The PLAIN truth is that I am afraid TO fly IN a PLANE that is NOT powered BY jet engines. I KNOW propeller powered PLANES are safe TOO.

SPELLING & USAGE

Getting a college education is not easy. The cost is too much for some to pay. There is much to study. This takes too much times and it is hard to work and go to school at the same time. You also needs high scores from high school and on the entrance exam to get accepted to a good school. Sometimes, scholarships are giving to a few students that have top scores, but most people don't get a free education. They must get student loans with which they pay back later. This is always a problem. College should be free for all who want to go.

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. What are you doing?

"Be" is an irregular verb. The only time it is found in its simple form is when it is accompanied by an auxiliary verb.

Present tense: I AM; he, she, or it IS; we, they, or you ARE; Past tense: I, he, she, or it WAS; they, we, or you WERE.

2. Where is Charlie?

Where was Charlie?

Where will Charlie be?

A complete sentence (or question) contains a subject (noun) and a verb. A verb is needed to clarify the message presented. All of the above examples (and others) might have been the intended message of the speaker or writer.

3. I didn't go to college in Minnesota.

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.

4. I eat breakfast every day.

"Eating" is used in continuous (progressive) tenses.

I am eating breakfast (now).

I was eating breakfast when you called.

I will be eating breakfast the same time tomorrow.

5. They have no money.

"Has" is used with third person singular nouns (he, she, it). All other persons use have in the present tense.

Also correct: They don't have any money. Note: "Don't" is the helping verb and "Have" is the main verb.

6. It is cold.

It was cold.

It will be cold.

It feels cold.

It could be cold.

It might be cold.

A verb is needed to clarify the message presented. All of the above examples (and others) might have been the intended message of the speaker or writer.

7. Have a nice vacation.

"Vacation" is a count noun. ALL count nouns must be preceded by an article or other limiting adjective. (a, an, the, one, two, thirty, etc.)

8. When will Mary retire?

When does Mary retire?

When can Mary retire?

When should Mary retire?

See # 2 & 6.

9. How do you feel?

Auxiliary verb do needed in this question.

10. Which (one) do you like?

Which (one) did you like?

Which (one) would you like?

Which (one) don't you like?

See #2 & 6. A question with "which" is asking for a selection from two or more things.

11. Karen eats meat.

"Doesn't" is a negative contraction made up of the

helping verb “does” and the adverb “not”. By removing the helping verb, the main verb “eat” must assume the tense of the sentence and case of the person.

12. It isn't cold outside. It is hot outside.

Both sentences are correct responses, but they do **NOT** have the same meaning. Discuss this.

13. The boss hates me and says I can't do anything right. The boss hates me and says I can do nothing right.

“Can't” and “nothing” are both negative words. There are **NO** double negatives permitted in English grammar. “Can't” is a contraction and requires an apostrophe (').

14. Farley doesn't like me, does he? Farley likes me, doesn't he?

Tag questions are positive statements followed by negative “tag” questions, or negative statements followed by positive “tag” questions. See #3 re: helping verbs.

15. The sky is cloudy.

“Cloud” is a noun. “Cloudy” is an adjective. This sentence refers to a cloudy sky.

16. Who?

This is a correct informal response in conversational English. It is incorrect in Formal English, where a subject and verb are required.

A: Someone called this morning.

B: Who?

A: Your brother.

17. Joann's everyday routine includes watching her favorite soap opera³.

Correct. Note: The apostrophe is used to show possession.

18. Do it yourself. Do it yourself!

“Youself” is not a word. The final punctuation expresses the tone of the speaker.

19. George said, “I failed the test.”

George said (to me), “You failed the test.”

Direct quotes are the exact words of the speaker. Note the sentence structure of direct quotes.

20. George said I failed the test.

Indirect quotes are not necessarily the exact words of the speaker although they might be.

21. What did you do?

See #3 re: helping and main verbs.

22. Shut up!

Although this is a very rude expression, it is correct in informal speech. It should be avoided. A more appropriate expression is: “Please be quiet.”

23. Yo.

Correct. Used as a greeting or to get somebody's attention. (Slang.)

24. Do it.

Do it!
Correct.

25. Got milk.

Got milk?
Correct. (Informal.)

26. Open up!

Correct (Informal.)

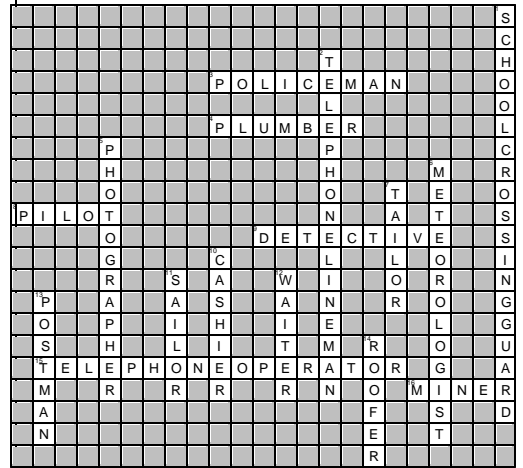
FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES

- SNOWY OWL; POLAR BEAR;
- PUFFIN; ELK; CATERPILLAR;
- BUTTERFLY; SPIDER; MOSQUITO;
- BUFFALO; RHINOCEROS; BALD EAGLE; PARROT; MARINE IGUANA;
- PRAYING MANTIS; LEMUR;
- GORILLA; JAGUAR;
- HARP SEAL; BAT; CHIMPANZEES

NO CLUES

- TRAFFIC DETOUR; TRAFFIC BARRIER; TRAFFIC LIGHT AHEAD; LOADING ZONE; TRAFFIC LIGHT; ONE WAY; DON'T WALK; WALK; HIGHWAY; OVERPASS; BRIDGE; TWO-WAY ROAD; TUNNEL; CROSSWALK; CURVE AHEAD; TRAFFIC CIRCLE; ROAD BUMPS; NO U-TURN; NO PASSING; NO HORN

PROFESSIONS



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WHAT IS THIS?

A PAIL FULL OF SUNFLOWERS

MISSING ANIMAL

GIRAFFE

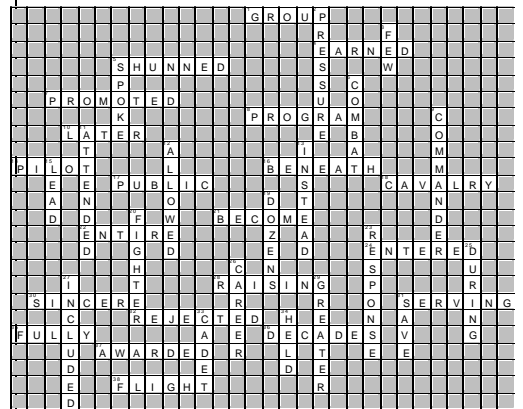
WHAT IS IT??

BABOONS

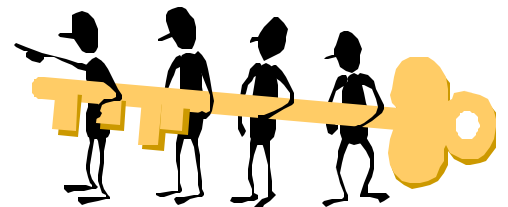
TRUE OR FALSE

- 1.T; 2.F; 3.F; 4.T; 5.T; 6.T; 7.T;
- 8.F; 9.T; 10.F; 11.F; 12.F; 13.T;
- 14.F; 15. T; 16.T

BENJAMIN OLIVER DAVIS, JR



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The Literacy Builder is now being published quarterly until further notice. We are sorry for any inconvenience.

— Ed

³ a soap opera is a serialized drama on television. It is usually aired Monday through Friday.