JPMethod

English Sentence Construction

Building Strong Communication Skills

Version 1.0

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English Sentence Construction - Building Strong Communication Skills Instructions

This workbook helps students develop strong sentence construction and writing skills through graduated exercises. Start with basic vocabulary and progress to complex sentence building.

- Read all instructions carefully before starting each exercise.
- Use proper grammar and punctuation in your responses.
- Write clearly and legibly on the provided lines.
- Take time to think about your word choices.
- Use context clues to help complete sentences.
- Practice writing complete, well-formed sentences.

Strong sentence construction is the foundation of clear communication. Keep practicing to improve your writing skills!

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Parent Guidance: English Sentence Construction

Welcome to English Learning

Welcome to JPMethod English Sentence Construction. This workbook helps your child develop strong sentence construction skills and English grammar fundamentals through structured practice.

Learning Goals

Your child will develop these essential English skills:

- Building confidence with English sentence structure and word order
- Developing vocabulary through context and meaningful sentence completion
- Strengthening comprehension skills through reading passages and guestions
- Mastering grammatical concepts like prepositions, conjunctions, and clauses
- Creating fluency with written English expression and communication

Daily Practice Approach

Consistent daily practice builds language skills naturally. Even 10-15 minutes per day helps children internalize English patterns and develop writing confidence. Focus on understanding rather than speed.

Tracking Progress

Look for these positive signs of language development:

- Notice improvements in sentence structure and word choice
- Celebrate vocabulary growth and proper grammar usage
- Watch for increased confidence in written expression
- Observe better reading comprehension and text analysis skills
- Track progress through more complex sentence patterns

Encouragement Strategies

Support your child's language learning with these approaches:

- Praise effort and thinking process, not just correct answers
- Connect exercises to real-world reading and writing situations
- Encourage discussion about word meanings and sentence meanings
- Celebrate discovery of language patterns and grammar rules
- Show how good sentence construction improves communication

Common Language Learning Challenges

These areas often require extra patience and practice:

- Word order differences from native language patterns
- Preposition usage and idiomatic expressions
- Complex sentence structure with multiple clauses
- Vocabulary comprehension and context clues
- Reading comprehension and inference skills

Creating a Supportive Environment

Create a positive learning environment where mistakes are learning opportunities. English sentence construction requires patience as children learn to think in English patterns. Encourage reading together and discussing language choices.

Connecting to Daily Life

Connect exercises to daily life by reading signs, books, and writing together. Point out good sentence construction in stories and help your child notice how writers use different sentence patterns to express ideas clearly.

Remember: Language Learning Takes Time

English sentence construction is a complex skill that develops gradually. Celebrate small improvements and maintain consistency. Your support and patience make the biggest difference in your child's language learning journey.

Questions or Concerns?

Contact us at info@jpmethod.org for additional support or to share your child's progress. We're here to help make English learning successful and enjoyable.

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Wo	rds			Definitions
A.	between	[]	Maybe or possibly
В.	because	[]	From one side to the other side of
C.	although	[]	Even though something is true
D.	perhaps	[]	But on the other hand
E.	however	[]	In the space separating two things
F.	through	[]	For the reason that

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Wo	rds			Definitions
A.	however	[]	Even though something is true
В.	always	[]	But on the other hand
C.	enough	[]	Most of the time
D.	perhaps	[]	As much as is needed
E.	although	[]	Maybe or possibly
F.	usually	[]	Every time without exception

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Wo	rds			Definitions
A.	however	[]	As much as is needed
В.	often	[]	Many times or frequently
C.	because	[]	But on the other hand
D.	enough	[]	Most of the time
E.	usually	[]	Even though something is true
F.	although	[]	For the reason that

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Wo	rds			Definitions
A.	although	[]	Maybe or possibly
В.	through	[]	But on the other hand
C.	because	[]	For the reason that
D.	however	[]	From one side to the other side of
E.	several	[]	Even though something is true
F.	perhaps	[]	More than two but not many

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Wo	rds			Definitions
A.	several	[]	For the reason that
В.	because	[]	More than two but not many
C.	usually	[]	In the space separating two things
D.	between	[]	Most of the time
E.	perhaps	[]	Maybe or possibly
F.	enough	[]	As much as is needed

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Wo	rds			Definitions
A.	between	[]	Many times or frequently
В.	often	[]	From one side to the other side of
C.	therefore	[]	More than two but not many
D.	through	[]	In the space separating two things
E.	several	[]	As a result of this
F.	because	[]	For the reason that

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Wo	rds			Definitions
Α.	several	[]	More than two but not many
В.	however	[]	Every time without exception
C.	therefore	[]	As a result of this
D.	always	[]	But on the other hand
E.	usually	[]	Most of the time
F.	enough	[]	As much as is needed

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Wo	rds			Definitions
A.	through	[]	Maybe or possibly
В.	because	[]	Even though something is true
C.	although	[]	As much as is needed
D.	however	[]	But on the other hand
E.	perhaps	[]	From one side to the other side of
F.	enough	[]	For the reason that

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(throw, read, eat)	
	I like to	books every day.
2)	(car, sky, water)	
	Fish live in the	·
3)	(tree, car, teeth)	
	I brush my	every morning.
4)	(eyes, feet, nose)	
	I use my	to see things.
5)	(drive, swim, fly)	
	Rirds can	in the sky

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(sky, water, car)
	Fish live in the
2)	(teeth, tree, car)
	I brush my every morning.
3)	(shoes, hats, books)
	I wear on my feet.
4)	(sun, moon, car)
	The shines during the day.
5)	(swim, fly, drive)
,	Birds can in the sky.

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(car, sky, water)	
	Fish live in the	·
2)	(books, shoes, hats	5)
	I wear	on my feet.
3)	(cook, sleep, run)	
	At night, I	in my bed.
4)	(eyes, nose, feet)	
	I use my	to see things.
5)	(moon, sun, car)	
•	The	shines during the day.

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(eyes, nose, feet)	
	I use my	to see things.
2)	(water, sky, car)	
	Fish live in the	.
3)	(books, shoes, hats)	
	I wear	on my feet.
4)	(cook, run, sleep)	
	At night, I	in my bed.
5)	(car, tree, teeth)	
	l brush mv	everv morning.

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(car, sky, water)	
	Fish live in the	
2)	(moon, car, sun)	
	The shines during the day.	
3)	(shoes, hats, books)	
	I wear on my feet.	
4)	(feet, eyes, nose)	
,	I use my to see things.	
5)	(tree, car, teeth)	
J	I brush my every morning.	

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(fly, drive, swim)	
	Birds can	in the sky.
2)	(sleep, cook, run)	
	At night, I	in my bed.
3)	(hats, books, shoes)	
	I wear	on my feet.
4)	(sky, car, water) Fish live in the	
5)	(feet, eyes, nose)	
	Luse my	to see things

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(swim, fly, drive)	
	Birds can	in the sky.
2)	(run, cook, sleep)	
	At night, I	in my bed.
3)	(car, sky, water)	
	Fish live in the	·
4)	(eat, throw, read)	
	I like to	books every day.
5)	(sun, car, moon)	
	The	shines during the day

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(cook, run, sleep)	
	At night, I	in my bed.
2)	(sky, car, water)	
	Fish live in the	·
3)	(throw, eat, read)	
	I like to	_ books every day.
4)	(moon, sun, car)	
	The sh	nines during the day.
5)	(shoes, books, hats)	
	l wear	on my feet.

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(on, and, but)	
	I want to play	I have homework.
2)	(under, before, or)	
	I brush my teeth	I go to bed.
3)	(or, on, after)	
	We eat lunch	we finish our work.
4)	(or, because, under)	
	Would you like tea	coffee?
5)	(because, on, or)	
,	I am happy	it is my birthday.

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(and, on, but)	
	I want to play	I have homework.
2)	(on, because, or)	
	I am happy	it is my birthday.
3)	(or, on, after)	
	We eat lunch	we finish our work.
4)	(or, under, before)	
	I brush my teeth	I go to bed.
5)	(under, because, or)	
	Would you like tea	coffee?

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(on, or, because)	
	I am happy	_ it is my birthday.
2)	(on, or, after)	
	We eat lunch	we finish our work.
3)	(but, on, and)	
	I want to play	I have homework.
4)	(before, under, or)	
	I brush my teeth	I go to bed.
5)	(and, because, under)	
•	l like apples	oranges

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(on, or, because)	
	I am happy	it is my birthday.
2)	(after, or, on)	
	We eat lunch	we finish our work.
3)	(because, under, and)	
	I like apples	oranges.
4)	(because, under, or)	
	Would you like tea	coffee?
5)	(before, or, under)	
-	I brush my teeth	l ao to bed.

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(and, but, on)	
	I want to play	I have homework.
2)	(after, or, on)	
	We eat lunch	we finish our work.
3)	(because, under, or)	
	Would you like tea	coffee?
4)	(and, because, under)	
,	I like apples	oranges.
5)	(or, because, on)	
	I am happy	it is my birthday.

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(under, before, or)
	I brush my teeth I go to bed.
2)	(and, because, under)
	I like apples oranges.
3)	(on, or, because)
	I am happy it is my birthday.
4)	(under, or, because)
	Would you like tea coffee?
5)	(but, and, on)
	I want to play I have homework.

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(or, because, on)	
	I am happy	_ it is my birthday.
2)	(because, under, or)	
	Would you like tea	coffee?
3)	(and, because, under)	
	I like apples	oranges.
4)	(on, or, after)	
	We eat lunch	we finish our work.
5)	(and, on, but)	
-	I want to play	I have homework.

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(because, and, under)	
	I like apples	oranges.
2)	(or, before, under)	
	I brush my teeth	I go to bed.
3)	(on, after, or)	
	We eat lunch	we finish our work.
4)	(or, because, on)	
,	I am happy	it is my birthday.
E\	(because, or, under)	
5)	Would you like tea	coffee?
	vvoulu you like lea	COLLEG :

Section 4. Advanced Sentence Building

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

De	elore in on						
	oose from the word choid second blank.	es for the first blank. Use the	word bank above for				
1)	(brush, eat, throw)						
	I always	my teeth	going to bed.				
2)	(cook, play, sleep)						
	The children like to playground.	games	the				
3)	(cat, tree, car) The	_ is sleeping peacefully	the soft				
	bed.						
4)	(drive, plant, sleep)						
	My mother likes to garden.	flowers	the				
5)	(break, eat, complete)						
	We need tostarts.	our homework	class				

Section 4. Advanced Sentence Building

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

be	efore	for	from	in	on				
	oose fro secon			choic	es for	the first blank	. Use the w	ord bank a	bove for
1)	(play	(play, sleep, cook)							
		childre		·		gam	nes		_the
2)	(fly, s	(fly, swim, eat)							
	The f	family	will			pizza		dinne	er tonight.
3)	(bool	k, sun	, car)						
	The _				is shi	ning brightly _		the	sky.
4)	(finis	h, eat	, throw)						
	I nee outsi				I	my homework	· ·	1	can play
5)	(swin	n, driv	e, read))					
	I war	nt to _			a	a book		_ the librar	y.

around

Section 4. Advanced Sentence Building

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

in

hefore

ui	ound belote in					
	ose from the word cho second blank.	ices for the first blank. Use the w	vord bank above for			
1)	(eat, break, complete)					
	We need tostarts.	our homework	class			
2)	(eat, sing, drive)					
	The birds	beautiful songs	the trees.			
3)	(fly, sit, swim)					
	The students	quietly	the classroom			
4)	(sleep, ride, cook)					
	I like to neighborhood.	my bicycle	the			
5)	(book, sun, car)					
	The	is shining brightly	the sky.			

Section 4. Advanced Sentence Building

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

ar	ound	before	in	on					
		om the wo	ord cho	ices for the first blank. Use the v	word bank above for				
1)	(finish	(finish, throw, eat)							
	I need outsid			my homework	l can play				
2)	(cook	(cook, ride, sleep)							
		to borhood.		my bicycle	the				
3)	(sing,	(sing, eat, drive)							
	The b	irds		beautiful songs	the trees				
4)	(breal	k, eat, co	mplete)					
	We no			our homework	class				
5)	(cat, t	ree, car)							
	The _ bed.			is sleeping peacefully	the soft				

around

Section 4. Advanced Sentence Building

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blank	K۶	an	BI	econd	for :	ank	В	ord	W
----------------------------	----	----	----	-------	-------	-----	---	-----	---

in

on

before

	pose from the word choi second blank.	ces for the first blank. Use t	he word bank above for
1)	(car, book, sun)		
	The	_ is shining brightly	the sky.
2)	(cook, play, sleep)		
	The children like to playground.	games	the
3)	(brush, throw, eat)		
	I always	my teeth	going to bed.
4)	(cook, ride, sleep)		
	I like to neighborhood.	my bicycle	the
5)	(break, cook, clean)		
	We should	our room	it gets messy

around

Section 4. Advanced Sentence Building

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

in

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

at before for

-			
	pose from the word choice second blank.	es for the first blank. Use the	word bank above for
1)	(eat, swim, fly)		
	The family will	pizza	dinner tonight.
2)	(drive, sleep, plant)		
	My mother likes to garden.	flowers	the
3)	(fly, swim, eat)		
	We willtable.	dinner together	the kitchen
4)	(clean, cook, break)		
	We should	our room	it gets messy.
5)	(sleep, ride, cook)		
	I like toneighborhood.	my bicycle	the

Section 4. Advanced Sentence Building

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

b	efore from on		
	pose from the word choices second blank.	s for the first blank. Use the	e word bank above for
1)	(clean, cook, break)		
	We should	our room	it gets messy
2)	(cook, sleep, play)		
	The children like to playground.	games	the
3)	(throw, brush, eat)		
	I always	my teeth	going to bed.
4)	(read, drive, swim)		
	I want to	a book	the library.
5)	(eat, break, complete)		
	We need tostarts.	our homework	class

Section 4. Advanced Sentence Building

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

aı	ound before in c	וונ	
	oose from the word choi second blank.	ices for the first blank. Use the wo	rd bank above for
1)	(cook, break, clean)		
	We should	our room	it gets messy.
2)	(sleep, ride, cook)		
	I like to neighborhood.	my bicycle	the
3)	(car, cat, tree)		
	Thebed.	_ is sleeping peacefully	the soft
4)	(fly, sit, swim)		
	The students	quietly	the classroom
5)	(book, sun, car)		
	The	is shining brightly	the sky.

4)

Section 5. Reading Comprehension - Short Passages Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

The school cafeteria serves lunch to hundreds of students every day. The kitchen staff arrives early each morning to prepare fresh meals. Students can choose from healthy options like salads, sandwiches, and fruit. Everyone appreciates the hard work of the cafeteria team.

with his dog?

.,		
2)	When does the kitchen staff	each morning?
3)	What healthy options can students	from?

What did they do in the _____ at the beach?

1) What does lake do every

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

Every morning, Jake walks his dog Buddy through the neighborhood park. Buddy loves to chase squirrels and play with other dogs. After their walk, Jake gives Buddy fresh water and breakfast. This daily routine keeps both Jake and Buddy happy and healthy.

- 1) When does the kitchen staff _____ each morning?
- 2) What does Buddy love to _____ in the park?
- 3) What vegetables does Maria's family _____ in their garden?

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

The school cafeteria serves lunch to hundreds of students every day. The kitchen staff arrives early each morning to prepare fresh meals. Students can choose from healthy options like salads, sandwiches, and fruit. Everyone appreciates the hard work of the cafeteria team.

- 1) What does Jake do every _____ with his dog?
- 2) What does Buddy love to _____ in the park?
- 3) When does Maria help her mom the plants?

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

Sarah's class is planning a science fair for next month. Each student will create a project about animals, plants, or weather. Sarah decided to study how plants grow in different types of soil. She is excited to share her discoveries with parents and other students.

- 1) What does Buddy love to _____ in the park?
- 2) What did Sarah decide to _____ for her project?
- 3) Who is the _____ at the library?

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

During summer vacation, the Johnson family visited the beach for a week. They built sandcastles, collected seashells, and swam in the ocean. In the evenings, they walked along the shore and watched beautiful sunsets. It was their favorite family vacation ever.

1)	What did Sarah decide to to	or her project?
2)	What does Jake do every w	vith his dog?
3)	How many students does the cafeteria serv	/e each?
4)	When does Maria help her mom	the plants?

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

Every morning, Jake walks his dog Buddy through the neighborhood park. Buddy loves to chase squirrels and play with other dogs. After their walk, Jake gives Buddy fresh water and breakfast. This daily routine keeps both Jake and Buddy happy and healthy.

1)	When does the kitchen staff	each morning?
2)	What can children do at the library for _	?
3)	What is Sarah's class planning for next	?
4)	What does Maria like to	each week?

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

The library in our town is a special place. It has thousands of books on tall shelves. Children can borrow books for free. Mrs. Johnson, the librarian, helps everyone find interesting stories. Many people come here to read and learn new things.

1)	How many students does the cafeteri	a serve each?
2)	What does Buddy love to	in the park?
3)	What did they do in the	_ at the beach?
4)	When does the kitchen staff	each morning?

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

During summer vacation, the Johnson family visited the beach for a week. They built sandcastles, collected seashells, and swam in the ocean. In the evenings, they walked along the shore and watched beautiful sunsets. It was their favorite family vacation ever.

1)	What is Sarah's class planning for next	?
2)	What can children do at the library for _	?
3)	How many students does the cafeteria s	serve each?
4)	What does Buddy love to	in the park?

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

The library in our town is a special place. It has thousands of books on tall shelves. Children can borrow books for free. Mrs. Johnson, the librarian, helps everyone find interesting stories. Many people come here to read and learn new things.

- 1) Explain what did Sarah decide to _____ for her project?
- 2) Explain what did they do in the _____ at the beach?
- 3) Explain what can children do at the library for ______

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

Every morning, Jake walks his dog Buddy through the neighborhood park. Buddy loves to chase squirrels and play with other dogs. After their walk, Jake gives Buddy fresh water and breakfast. This daily routine keeps both Jake and Buddy happy and healthy.

- 1) Explain what can children do at the library for _____?
- 2) Who is the _____ at the library?
- 3) Explain what does Buddy love to _____ in the park?

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

The school cafeteria serves lunch to hundreds of students every day. The kitchen staff arrives early each morning to prepare fresh meals. Students can choose from healthy options like salads, sandwiches, and fruit. Everyone appreciates the hard work of the cafeteria team.

- 1) Explain what did Sarah decide to _____ for her project?
- 2) How many students does the cafeteria serve each _______
- 3) Explain what does Jake do every _____ with his dog?

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

Sarah's class is planning a science fair for next month. Each student will create a project about animals, plants, or weather. Sarah decided to study how plants grow in different types of soil. She is excited to share her discoveries with parents and other students.

- 1) Explain what is Sarah's class planning for next _____?
- 2) Explain where did the Johnson family _____ during summer?
- 3) Explain what vegetables does Maria's family _____ in their garden?

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

Sarah's class is planning a science fair for next month. Each student will create a project about animals, plants, or weather. Sarah decided to study how plants grow in different types of soil. She is excited to share her discoveries with parents and other students.

- 2) Explain what did they do in the _____ at the beach?
- 3) How many students does the cafeteria serve each _______

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

During summer vacation, the Johnson family visited the beach for a week. They built sandcastles, collected seashells, and swam in the ocean. In the evenings, they walked along the shore and watched beautiful sunsets. It was their favorite family vacation ever.

- 1) Explain what does Maria like to each week?
- 3) Describe when does Maria help her mom _____ the plants?

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

Every morning, Jake walks his dog Buddy through the neighborhood park. Buddy loves to chase squirrels and play with other dogs. After their walk, Jake gives Buddy fresh water and breakfast. This daily routine keeps both Jake and Buddy happy and healthy.

- 1) Explain what is Sarah's class planning for next _____?
- 3) Explain where did the Johnson family _____ during summer?

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

The library in our town is a special place. It has thousands of books on tall shelves. Children can borrow books for free. Mrs. Johnson, the librarian, helps everyone find interesting stories. Many people come here to read and learn new things.

- 1) Explain what is Sarah's class planning for next _____?
- 3) Explain what healthy options can students _____ from?

th	at which		
1)	Fact: The Arcti	c is known for its cold temperature.	
	Word choices:	(Arctic, desert, jungle)	
	Theextreme cold.	is a region,	experiences
2)		s during severe thunderstorms. (Snow, Rain, Hail)	
	storms.	consists of ice pellets,	forms during
3)	Fact: Clouds fo	orm when water vapor condenses.	
	Word choices:	(Birds, Planes, Clouds)	
	vapor.	float in the sky,	form from water

Word	Bank	for	Connecting	Words:
------	-------------	-----	------------	--------

th	at when where which
1)	Fact: The Arctic is known for its cold temperature.
	Word choices: (desert, Arctic, jungle)
	The is a region, experiences extreme cold.
2)	Fact: Fog is common in coastal areas. Word choices: (areas, mountains, deserts)
	Coastal are places fog is common.
3)	Fact: Monsoons bring seasonal rain.
	Word choices: (Monsoons, Rivers, Clouds) are seasonal winds bring heavy rain

4) Fact: Snow falls when temperatures drop below freezing.			
	Word choices: (Summer, Spring, Winter)		
	is the season snow f	alls frequently.	

4)	Fact: Rainforests are humid and have heavy rainfall.	
	Word choices: (Deserts, Mountains, Rainforests)	
	are found in tropical regions l	have a
	lot of rain.	

Word Bank for	Connecting	Words:
---------------	------------	--------

th	at which	
1)	Fact: Rainforests are humid and have heavy rainfall.	
	Word choices: (Deserts, Mountains, Rainforests)	
	are found in tropical regions	have a
	lot of rain.	
2)	Fact: Clouds form when water vapor condenses.	
	Word choices: (Clouds, Birds, Planes)	
	float in the sky,	_ form from water
	vapor.	
3)	Fact: Monsoons bring seasonal rain.	
	Word choices: (Clouds, Rivers, Monsoons)	
	are seasonal winds	bring heavy rain.

Word Bank for Connecting Words	s:
--------------------------------	----

th	at where wh	nich	
1)		are severe snowstorms with strong wi (Floods, Earthquakes, Blizzards)	nds.
		are winter storms,	have strong
2)		nmon in coastal areas. (areas, mountains, deserts)	
	Coastal	are places	fog is common.
3)		s can cause significant damage. (Rivers, Tornadoes, Trees)	
	destructive	often occur in flat areas	can be

Word Bank for Connecting Words:

th	at which		
1)	Fact: Droughts occur when there is little rainfall.		
	Word choices: (Storms, Floods, Droughts)		
	are dry periods,rainfall.	_ occur without	
2)	Fact: Hurricanes form over warm ocean waters. Word choices: (ocean, mountain, desert)		
	Hurricanes often develop over thewarm.		is
3)	Fact: Thunder follows lightning during storms. Word choices: (Wind, Thunder, Rain)		
	is a loud sound,	follows lightning.	

which

Word Bank for	Connecting	Words:
---------------	------------	--------

vv	HIGH	
I)	Fact: Droughts occur when there is little rainfall.	
	Word choices: (Droughts, Storms, Floods)	
	are dry periods, rainfall.	_ occur without
2)	Fact: The Arctic is known for its cold temperature. Word choices: (Arctic, jungle, desert)	
	The is a region,extreme cold.	_ experiences
3)	Fact: Clouds form when water vapor condenses. Word choices: (Clouds, Birds, Planes)	
	float in the sky,vapor.	_ form from water

4)) Fact: Tornadoes can cause significant damage.				
	Word choices: (Rivers, Trees, Tornadoes)				
	often occur in flat areas	_can be			

Word Bank for	Connecting	Words:
---------------	------------	--------

th	at which					
1)	Fact: Hail forms during severe thunderstorms.					
	Word choices: (Rain, Hail, Snow)					
	consists of ice pellets, storms.	forms during				
2)	Fact: The Sahara is a hot desert. Word choices: (large, small, cold)					
	vvoid choices. (large, small, cold)					
	The Sahara is a desert, dry.	is extremely				
3)	Fact: Rainforests are humid and have heavy rainfall.					
	Word choices: (Mountains, Rainforests, Deserts)					
	are found in tropical regions	have a				

4)	Fact: Monsoons bring seasonal rain.					
	Word choices: (Monsoons, Rivers, Clouds)					
	are seasonal winds	bring heavy rain.				

W	hich					
1)	Fact: Clouds form when water vapor condenses.					
	Word choices: (Birds, Clouds, Planes)					
	float in the sky,	_ form from water				
	vapor.					
2)	Fact: Thunder follows lightning during storms.					
	Word choices: (Rain, Wind, Thunder)					
	is a loud sound,	follows lightning.				
3)	Fact: The Arctic is known for its cold temperature.					
	Word choices: (Arctic, jungle, desert)					
	The is a region,	_ experiences				
	extreme cold.					

Match each word to its definition by writing the correct letter in the brackets:

Words			Definitions	
A.	knowledge	[]	Customs and beliefs passed down through generations
В.	appreciate	[]	To recognize the value and importance of something
C.	discovery	[]	A chance to do something good or improve yourself
D.	challenge	[]	Finding something new or learning something for the first time
E.	opportunity	[]	The natural world around us including air, water, and land
F.	tradition	[]	Information and understanding gained through learning
G.	community	[]	A difficult task that tests your abilities

[]

A group of people living in the same area who help each other

Match each word to its definition by writing the correct letter in the brackets:

Words			Definitions	
A.	appreciate	[]	Customs and beliefs passed down through generations
В.	environment	[]	A duty or task that you are expected to complete
C.	tradition	[]	An exciting experience or journey with unknown outcomes
D.	celebrate	[]	The natural world around us including air, water, and land
E.	adventure	[]	To do special things because something good happened
F.	opportunity	[]	A chance to do something good or improve yourself
G.	responsibility]]	The ability to create pictures and ideas in your mind

H. environment

H. imagination

Match each word to its definition by writing the correct letter in the brackets:

Words		Definitions		
A.	adventure	[]	A chance to do something good or improve yourself
В.	responsibility	[]	Customs and beliefs passed down through generations
C.	knowledge	[]	A duty or task that you are expected to complete
D.	imagination	[]	An exciting experience or journey with unknown outcomes
E.	opportunity	[]	Finding something new or learning something for the first time
F.	tradition	[]	The ability to create pictures and ideas in your mind
G.	environment	[]	Information and understanding gained through learning

H. discovery

[]

To recognize the value and importance of something

[]

The natural world around us including air, water, and land

H. knowledge

[]

To recognize the value and importance of something

Match each word to its definition by writing the correct letter in the brackets:

Words			Definitions	
A.	appreciate	[]	The ability to create pictures and ideas in your mind
В.	discovery	[]	An exciting experience or journey with unknown outcomes
C.	adventure	[]	A chance to do something good or improve yourself
D.	imagination	[]	To do special things because something good happened
E.	opportunity	[]	Information and understanding gained through learning
F.	celebrate	[]	A difficult task that tests your abilities
G.	challenge	[]	Finding something new or learning something for the first time

Match each word to its definition by writing the correct letter in the brackets:

Words		Definitions		
A.	tradition	[]	Information and understanding gained through learning
В.	celebrate	[]	The ability to create pictures and ideas in your mind
C.	community	[]	A chance to do something good or improve yourself
D.	opportunity	[]	To do special things because something good happened
E.	appreciate	[]	Customs and beliefs passed down through generations
F.	imagination	[]	The natural world around us including air, water, and land
G.	environment	[]	To recognize the value and importance of something

.]

A group of people living in the same area who help each other

H. knowledge

Match each word to its definition by writing the correct letter in the brackets:

Words			Definitions	
A.	challenge	[]	An exciting experience or journey with unknown outcomes
В.	adventure	[]	To do special things because something good happened
C.	responsibility	[]	Finding something new or learning something for the first time
D.	knowledge	[]	A group of people living in the same area who help each other
E.	discovery	[]	A duty or task that you are expected to complete
F.	imagination	[]	The ability to create pictures and ideas in your mind
G.	community	[]	A difficult task that tests your abilities
Н.	celebrate	[]	Information and understanding gained through learning

H. environment

[]

The ability to create pictures and ideas in your mind

Match each word to its definition by writing the correct letter in the brackets:

Words			Definitions	
A.	imagination	[]	A group of people living in the same area who help each other
В.	discovery	[]	Information and understanding gained through learning
C.	knowledge	[]	Finding something new or learning something for the first time
D.	appreciate	[]	The natural world around us including air, water, and land
E.	community	[]	A duty or task that you are expected to complete
F.	responsibility	[]	To recognize the value and importance of something
G.	celebrate	[]	To do special things because something good happened

Match each word to its definition by writing the correct letter in the brackets:

Words			Definitions	
A.	celebrate	[]	The ability to create pictures and ideas in your mind
В.	tradition	[]	To do special things because something good happened
C.	environment	[]	Customs and beliefs passed down through generations
D.	knowledge	[]	The natural world around us including air, water, and land
E.	challenge	[]	A difficult task that tests your abilities
F.	imagination	[]	A duty or task that you are expected to complete
G.	responsibility	[]	Information and understanding gained through learning
н.	appreciate	[]	To recognize the value and importance of something







1)	(water, sky, car)		
	Fish live in the	·	
2)	(feet, eyes, nose)		
	I use my	to see things.	
3)	(fly, drive, swim)		
	Birds can	in the sky.	
4)	(tree, car, teeth)		
•,	I brush my	every morning.	
	(hooks hats shoos)		
5)	(books, hats, shoes)		
	l wear	on my feet.	

1)	(car, tree, teeth)
	I brush my every morning.
2)	(books, shoes, hats)
	I wear on my feet.
3)	(car, sun, moon)
	The shines during the day.
4)	(fly, drive, swim)
	Birds can in the sky.
5)	(sleep, cook, run)
	At night, I in my bed.

1)	(sun, moon, car)	
	The	shines during the day.
2)	(shoes, books, hats	\$)
	I wear	on my feet.
3)	(cook, sleep, run)	
	At night, I	in my bed.
4)	(nose, feet, eyes)	
•	I use my	to see things.
5)	(tree, teeth, car)	
J)	·	overy marning
	l brush my	every morning.

1)	(run, sleep, cook)		
	At night, I	in my bed.	
2)	(nose, eyes, feet)		
	I use my	to see things.	
3)	(moon, car, sun)		
	Thes	shines during the day.	
4)	(teeth, car, tree)		
	I brush my	every morning.	
5)	(books, shoes, hats)		
	I wear	on my feet.	

1)	(eyes, nose, feet)	
	I use my	to see things.
2)	(sky, car, water)	
	Fish live in the	·
3)	(car, sun, moon)	
	The	shines during the day.
	(drive, fly, swim)	
4)	(unve, ny, swim)	
	Birds can	in the sky.
5)	(tree, teeth, car)	
٠,	, , , ,	
	I brush my	every morning

(tree, teeth, car)

Section 9. Complex Sentence Completion

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

',	(, , , ,	
	I brush my	every morning.
2)	(feet, nose, eyes)	
	I use my	to see things.
3)	(car, water, sky)	
	Fish live in the	·
4)	(eat, read, throw)	
	I like to	books every day.
5)	(moon, car, sun)	
	The	shines during the day.

1)	(run, sleep, cook)	
	At night, I	in my bed.
2)	(read, eat, throw)	
	I like to	books every day.
3)	(water, car, sky)	
	Fish live in the	·
4)	(sun, car, moon)	
	The	shines during the day.
5)	(drive, fly, swim)	
	Birds can	in the sky

1)	(nose, eyes, feet)	
	I use my	to see things.
2)	(teeth, car, tree)	
	I brush my	every morning.
3)	(eat, throw, read)	
	I like to	books every day.
4)	(shoes, hats, books	s)
	l wear	on my feet.
5)	(sun, car, moon)	
,	The	shines during the day.

1)	(through, next to, under)	
	I sit my friend in clas	s.
2)	(inside, through, on)	
	The cat is the table.	
3)	(above, through, under)	
	My shoes are the be	d.
4)	(under, inside, over)	
	The bird flies the hol	use.
5)	(behind, through, above)	
•	The dog hides the cl	hair.

1)	(through, on, under)
	The book is	the shelf.
2)	(inside, through, on)
	The cat is	the table.
3)	(through, above, ur	nder)
	My shoes are	the bed.
4)	(over, under, inside)
	The bird flies	the house.
5)	(through, next to, u	nder)
	l sit	my friend in class.

1)

Section 10. Advanced Connectors & Transitions

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

(through, on, under)

-,	The book is	the shelf.
2)	(under, over, inside)	
	The bird flies	the house.
3)	(behind, through, above)	
	The dog hides	the chair.
4)	(under, above, through)	
	My shoes are	the bed.
5)	(under, through, next to)	
	I sit my fr	iend in class.

1)	(through, above, be	hind)
	The dog hides	the chair.
2)	(next to, under, thro	ugh)
	I sit	my friend in class.
3)	(on, under, through)
	The book is	the shelf.
4)	(above, through, un	der)
	My shoes are	the bed.
5)	(through, on, inside)
	The cat is	the table.

1)	(above, under, through)
	My shoes are the bed.
2)	(through, under, next to)
	I sit my friend in class.
3)	(on, inside, through)
	The cat is the table.
4)	(inside, over, under)
	The bird flies the house.
5)	(behind, above, through)
	The dog hides the chair.

Choose the best word from the choices to complete each sentence:

',	, 3, ,
	I sit my friend in class.
2)	(through, inside, on) The cat is the table.
3)	(under, on, through) The book is the shelf.
4)	(behind, above, through) The dog hides the chair.
5)	(through, under, above) My shoes are the bed.

(next to, through, under)

1)	(under, above, through)	
	My shoes are	_ the bed.
2)	(under, through, next to)	
	I sit my frien	d in class.
3)	(inside, over, under)	
	The bird flies	the house.
4)	(on, through, under)	
	The book is	the shelf.
5)	(behind, above, through)	
	The dog hides	the chair.

1)	(behind, through, above)	
	The dog hides	the chair.
2)	(through, on, under)	
	The book is	the shelf.
3)	(through, inside, on)	
	The cat is	the table.
4)	(under, through, above)	
	My shoes are	the bed.
5)	(over, inside, under)	
	The bird flies	the house.

at

Section 11. Multi-Blank Sentence Construction

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

from

in

before

	oose from the word cho second blank.	ices for the first blank. Use th	e word bank above for
1)	(eat, finish, throw)		
	I need tooutside.	my homework	I can play
2)	(book, sun, car)		
	The	is shining brightly	the sky.
3)	(read, drive, swim)		
	I want to	a book	the library.
4)	(cook, write, catch)		
	The dog likes to	his ball	the park.
5)	(swim, fly, eat)		
	We willtable.	dinner together	the kitchen

around

Section 11. Multi-Blank Sentence Construction

in

on

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

before

	ose from the word choid second blank.	ces for the first blank. Use the word	d bank above for
1)	(sleep, cook, ride)		
	I like toneighborhood.	my bicycle	_the
2)	(catch, write, cook)		
	The dog likes to	his ball	the park.
3)	(complete, eat, break)		
	We need tostarts.	our homework	class
4)	(drive, eat, sing)		
	The birds	beautiful songs	the trees
5)	(cat, tree, car)		
	Thebed.	is sleeping peacefully	the soft

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word	Bank	for S	Second	Blanks:
------	------	-------	--------	---------

ar	ound	for	from	in	
	ose fro secono			hoices for the first blank. Use	the word bank above for
1)	(swim	n, fly, e	eat)		
	The fa	amily	will	pizza	dinner tonight
2)	(catch	1, coo	k, write)		
	The d	log lik	es to	his ball	the park.
3)	l like			my bicycle	the
4)			, swim)	a book	the library.
5)	(plant	, slee	p, drive	1	
	My m		likes to	flowers	the

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

v	Nord	Ban	k for	Sacand	Blanks:
V	vora	Banı	k tor	Second	Blanks:

be	etore from in on		
	oose from the word chooses	ices for the first blank. Use the v	vord bank above for
1)	(finish, eat, throw)		
	I need tooutside.	my homework	l can play
2)	(read, swim, drive)		
	I want to	a book	_ the library.
3)	(car, cat, tree)		
	Thebed.	_ is sleeping peacefully	the soft
4)	(sleep, plant, drive)		
	My mother likes to garden.	flowers	the
5)	(sleep, play, cook)		
	The children like to	games	the

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

ar	ound at for in		
	oose from the word choic second blank.	es for the first blank. Use the	word bank above for
1)	(swim, eat, fly)		
	The family will	pizza	dinner tonight.
2)	(swim, eat, fly)		
	We willtable.	dinner together	the kitchen
3)	(sing, drive, eat)		
	The birds	beautiful songs	the trees
4)	(ride, cook, sleep)		
	I like to neighborhood.	my bicycle	the
5)	(write, catch, cook)		
	The dog likes to	his ball	the park.

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

be	efore in on	1		
	ose from the w second blank.	vord choices fo	or the first blank. Use th	ne word bank above for
1)	(finish, eat, th	irow)		
	I need to outside.		_ my homework	I can play
2)	(drive, plant,	sleep)		
	My mother lik garden.	es to	flowers	the
3)	(clean, cook,	break)		
	We should		our room	it gets messy.
4)	(play, sleep, d	cook)		
	The children l playground.	like to	games	the
5)	(eat, brush, th	nrow)		
	l always		my teeth	going to bed.

at

Section 11. Multi-Blank Sentence Construction

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

before from in

	20.0.0		
	ose from the word choices second blank.	for the first blank. Use the	e word bank above for
1)	(write, catch, cook)		
	The dog likes to	his ball	the park.
2)	(eat, finish, throw)		
	I need tooutside.	my homework	I can play
3)	(swim, eat, fly)		
	We willtable.	_ dinner together	the kitchen
4)	(drive, read, swim)		
	I want to	a book	the library.
5)	(drive, sing, eat)		
	The birds	beautiful songs	the trees.

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

hefore in

	31010 111 011		
	oose from the word choi second blank.	ces for the first blank. Use the w	ord bank above for
1)	(sleep, plant, drive)		
	My mother likes to garden.	flowers	the
2)	(book, sun, car)		
	The	_ is shining brightly	the sky.
3)	(cat, tree, car)		
	Thebed.	_ is sleeping peacefully	the soft
4)	(eat, break, complete)		
	We need tostarts.	our homework	class
5)	(write, catch, cook)		
	The dog likes to	his ball	the park.

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

1)	What simple actions can families take to help the	?
2)	What do community celebrations help people	?
3)	How do celebrations strengthen community	?

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

1)	How can schools teach students about environmental	 	?
2)	How do celebrations strengthen community?		
3)	What simple actions can families take to help the	?	

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

1)	What do families prepare during?	
2)	How can schools teach students about environmental	?
3)	What simple actions can families take to help the?	,

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

1)	What do community celebrations help people?
2)	What do families prepare during?
3)	What simple actions can families take to help the?
4)	How do celebrations strengthen community?

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

1)	What do families prepare during?	
2)	What do community celebrations help people?	
3)	How do celebrations strengthen community?	
4)	What simple actions can families take to help the	_?

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

1)	What do families prepare during?
2)	What do community celebrations help people?
3)	How can schools teach students about environmental?
4)	How do celebrations strengthen community?

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

Protecting our environment requires everyone's participation. Simple actions like recycling paper and plastic bottles make a real difference. When families work together to reduce waste, they help keep the planet healthy. Schools can teach students about environmental responsibility through hands-on projects and outdoor learning experiences.

1)	What do families prepare during?	
2)	What simple actions can families take to help the?	
3)	How do celebrations strengthen community?	
4)	How can schools teach students about environmental	2

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

1)	How do celebrations strengthen community?
2)	How can schools teach students about environmental?
3)	What simple actions can families take to help the?
4)	What do families prepare during?

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

- How do celebrations strengthen community _____?
 Explain what do community celebrations help people
- 3) Explain what do families prepare during _______

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

Protecting our environment requires everyone's participation. Simple actions like recycling paper and plastic bottles make a real difference. When families work together to reduce waste, they help keep the planet healthy. Schools can teach students about environmental responsibility through hands-on projects and outdoor learning experiences.

1)	How do celebrations strengthen community	?	
2)	Explain what simple actions can families take to help the		?
3)	Explain what do community celebrations help people		?

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

1)	Explain what do community celebrations help people		_?
2)	How can schools teach students about environmental		?
3)	How do celebrations strengthen community	?	

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

1)	Explain what simple actions can families take to help the	e	?
2)	Explain what do families prepare during	?	
3)	How can schools teach students about environmental		?

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

1)	How can schools teach students about environmental	?
2)	How do celebrations strengthen community?	
3)	Explain what do community celebrations help people	?

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

Protecting our environment requires everyone's participation. Simple actions like recycling paper and plastic bottles make a real difference. When families work together to reduce waste, they help keep the planet healthy. Schools can teach students about environmental responsibility through hands-on projects and outdoor learning experiences.

1)	Explain what do community celebrations help people	?
2)	Explain what do families prepare during?	
3)	Explain what simple actions can families take to help the	?

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

1)	How can schools teach students about environmental	_?
2)	Explain what simple actions can families take to help the	?
3)	How do celebrations strengthen community 2	

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

1)	How can schools teach students about environmental	?	
2)	Explain what simple actions can families take to help the		_?
3)	Explain what do community celebrations help people	?	

Section 14. Which Clause Construction - Science & Nature

Complete each sentence using the word from the choices and 'which'. Use the fact and instruction to guide your answer.

Word Bank for Connecting Words	s:
--------------------------------	----

th	at when where
1)	Fact: Hypothesis testing occurs in controlled experiments.
	Word choices: (studies, observations, experiments)
	Controlled are procedures hypotheses are tested.
2)	Fact: Conservation protects endangered species from extinction. Word choices: (Conservation, Research, Education)
	is an effort protects wildlife from extinction.
3)	Fact: Migration occurs when animals travel seasonally. Word choices: (Adaptation, Hibernation, Migration)
	is a behavior animals travel long distances.

Section 14. Which Clause Construction - Science & Nature

Complete each sentence using the word from the choices and 'which'. Use the fact and instruction to guide your answer.

Word Bank for Connecting Words:

W	hen where which
I)	Fact: Ecosystems contain interconnected food webs.
	Word choices: (Biomes, Habitats, Ecosystems)
	are environments, contain complex
	food webs.
2)	Fact: Biodiversity thrives in tropical rainforests.
	Word choices: (rainforests, deserts, grasslands)
	Tropical are environments
	biodiversity flourishes.
3)	Fact: Hypothesis testing occurs in controlled experiments.
	Word choices: (studies, observations, experiments)
	Controlled are procedures
	hypotheses are tested.

Section 14. Which Clause Construction - Science & Nature

Complete each sentence using the word from the choices and 'which'. Use the fact and instruction to guide your answer.

4)	Fact: Migration occurs when animals travel seasonally.
	Word choices: (Adaptation, Hibernation, Migration)
	is a behavior animals travel long
	distances

Section 14. Which Clause Construction - Science & Nature

Complete each sentence using the word from the choices and 'which'. Use the fact and instruction to guide your answer.

4)	Fact: Laboratories are places where scientific research happens.	
	Word choices: (Laboratories, Museums, Libraries)	
	are facilities scientists conduct	

Section 14. Which Clause Construction - Science & Nature

Complete each sentence using the word from the choices and 'which'. Use the fact and instruction to guide your answer.

Word Bank for Connecting Words

th	at where which
1)	Fact: Biodiversity thrives in tropical rainforests.
	Word choices: (rainforests, deserts, grasslands)
	Tropical are environments
	biodiversity flourishes.
2)	Fact: Renewable energy sources can be replenished naturally.
	Word choices: (sources, systems, methods)
	Renewable energy are resources,
	can be naturally replenished.
3)	Fact: Evolution explains how species change over time.
	Word choices: (Genetics, Biology, Evolution)
	is a theory explains species
	development.

Section 14. Which Clause Construction - Science & Nature

Complete each sentence using the word from the choices and 'which'. Use the fact and instruction to guide your answer.

4)	Fact: Renewable energy sources can be replenished naturally.
	Word choices: (sources, systems, methods)
	Renewable energy are resources,
	can be naturally replenished

Section 14. Which Clause Construction - Science & Nature

Complete each sentence using the word from the choices and 'which'. Use the fact and instruction to guide your answer.

th	at when which	
1)	Fact: Ecosystems contain interconnected food webs.	
	Word choices: (Ecosystems, Biomes, Habitats)	
	are environments, contain compl	ex
	food webs.	
2)	Fact: Migration occurs when animals travel seasonally.	
-,	Word choices: (Hibernation, Adaptation, Migration)	
	is a behavior animals travel long	
	distances.	
3)	Fact: Photosynthesis converts sunlight into chemical energy.	
,	Word choices: (method, system, process)	
	Photosynthesis is a converts	
	sunlight into energy.	

Section 14. Which Clause Construction - Science & Nature Complete each sentence using the word from the choices and 'which'. Use the fact and instruction to guide your answer.

Word Bank for Connecting Words:

th	nat when which
1)	Fact: Photosynthesis converts sunlight into chemical energy.
	Word choices: (method, process, system)
	Photosynthesis is a converts
	sunlight into energy.
2)	Fact: Molecules are formed when atoms bond together.
-,	Word choices: (Elements, Molecules, Compounds)
	are structures formed atoms
	combine chemically.
3)	Fact: Adaptation helps organisms survive environmental changes.
	Word choices: (Adaptation, Evolution, Migration)
	is a process helps organisms survive
	changes.

Section 14. Which Clause Construction - Science & Nature

Complete each sentence using the word from the choices and 'which'. Use the fact and instruction to guide your answer.

4)	Fact: Molecules are formed when atoms bond together.	
	Word choices: (Molecules, Compounds, Elements)	
	are structures formed	atoms
	combine chemically.	

Section 14. Which Clause Construction - Science & Nature

Complete each sentence using the word from the choices and 'which'. Use the fact and instruction to guide your answer.

	у.
d choices: (Migration, Hibernation, Adaptation)	
is a behavior	animals travel long
	: Migration occurs when animals travel seasonall d choices: (Migration, Hibernation, Adaptation) is a behavior

Section 14. Which Clause Construction - Science & Nature

Complete each sentence using the word from the choices and 'which'. Use the fact and instruction to guide your answer.

Word Bank for Connecting Words

W	nere
1)	Fact: Biodiversity thrives in tropical rainforests.
	Word choices: (grasslands, rainforests, deserts)
	Tropical are environments biodiversity flourishes.
2)	Fact: Hypothesis testing occurs in controlled experiments. Word choices: (experiments, observations, studies)
	Controlled are procedures hypotheses are tested.
3)	Fact: Laboratories are places where scientific research happens. Word choices: (Laboratories, Libraries, Museums)
	are facilities scientists conduct experiments.

Section 14. Which Clause Construction - Science & Nature

Complete each sentence using the word from the choices and 'which'. Use the fact and instruction to guide your answer.

Word Bank for Connecting Word

th	at when which
1)	Fact: Genetics studies how traits are inherited.
	Word choices: (Chemistry, Genetics, Biology)
	is a science, studies hereditary
	traits.
2)	Fact: Adaptation helps organisms survive environmental changes.
	Word choices: (Adaptation, Migration, Evolution)
	is a process helps organisms survive
	changes.
3)	Fact: Conservation protects endangered species from extinction.
	Word choices: (Education, Conservation, Research)
	is an effort protects wildlife from
	extinction.

Section 14. Which Clause Construction - Science & Nature

Complete each sentence using the word from the choices and 'which'. Use the fact and instruction to guide your answer.

Word Bank for Connecting Words:

th	at where
I)	Fact: Conservation protects endangered species from extinction.
	Word choices: (Education, Research, Conservation)
	is an effort protects wildlife from extinction.
2)	Fact: Evolution explains how species change over time.
	Word choices: (Genetics, Biology, Evolution)
	is a theory explains species development.
3)	Fact: Laboratories are places where scientific research happens.
	Word choices: (Libraries, Laboratories, Museums)
	are facilities scientists conduct
	experiments.







Words			Definitions	
A.	phenomenon	[]	A standard or principle used to judge or evaluate something
В.	consequence	[]	The detailed examination of something to understand it better
C.	synthesis	[]	An educated guess that can be tested through experiments
D.	analysis	[]	A particular way of viewing or understanding a situation
E.	criterion	[]	A conclusion reached based on evidence and reasoning
F.	ambiguous	[]	The result or outcome that follows from an action or decision
G.	perspective	[]	A typical example or model that represents a particular approach

.]

An observable event or occurrence that can be studied scientifically

H. hypothesis

Words				Definitions	
l.	paradigm	[]	The combination of different ideas to create something new	
J.	inference	[]	Having more than one possible meaning or interpretation	

H. perspective

.]

Words		Definitions		
A.	paradigm	[]	An educated guess that can be tested through experiments
В.	phenomenon	[]	A standard or principle used to judge or evaluate something
C.	analysis	[]	A systematic approach or set of procedures used to accomplish something
D.	ambiguous	[]	A particular way of viewing or understanding a situation
E.	consequence	[]	Having more than one possible meaning or interpretation
F.	inference	[]	A conclusion reached based on evidence and reasoning
G.	hypothesis	[]	An observable event or occurrence that can be studied scientifically

A typical example or model that represents a particular approach

wo	ras			Definitions
A.	correlation	[]	The detailed examination of something to understand it better
В.	ambiguous	[]	The result or outcome that follows from an action or decision
C.	consequence	[]	Having more than one possible meaning or interpretation
D.	methodology	[]	A systematic approach or set of procedures used to accomplish something
E.	hypothesis	[]	A particular way of viewing or understanding a situation
F.	synthesis	[]	A relationship between two things that tend to occur together
G.	perspective	[]	The combination of different ideas to create something new

H. paradigm

Words			Definitions	
I.	criterion	[]	The result or outcome that follows from an action or decision
J.	methodology	[]	The detailed examination of something to understand it better

.]

Words			Definitions	
I.	phenomenon	[]	An educated guess that can be tested through experiments
J.	analysis	[]	An observable event or occurrence that can be studied scientifically

Woı	rds			Definitions
A.	paradigm	[]	A typical example or model that represents a particular approach
В.	hypothesis	[]	The detailed examination of something to understand it better
C.	correlation	[]	An educated guess that can be tested through experiments
D.	criterion	[]	A conclusion reached based on evidence and reasoning
Ε.	ambiguous	[]	A particular way of viewing or understanding a situation
F.	phenomenon	[]	A systematic approach or set of procedures used to accomplish something
G.	analysis	[]	A standard or principle used to judge or evaluate something

A typical example or model that represents a particular approach

H. perspective

An observable event or occurrence that can be studied scientifically

Words			Definitions	
I.	methodology	[]	Having more than one possible meaning or interpretation
J.	inference	[]	A relationship between two things that tend to occur together

.]

Words		Definitions		
A.	hypothesis	[]	A standard or principle used to judge or evaluate something
В.	ambiguous	[]	An educated guess that can be tested through experiments
C.	methodology	[]	A relationship between two things that tend to occur together
D.	synthesis	[]	A conclusion reached based on evidence and reasoning
E.	inference	[]	The detailed examination of something to understand it better
F.	criterion	[]	The combination of different ideas to create something new
G.	paradigm	[]	A systematic approach or set of procedures used to accomplish something

.]

Having more than one possible meaning or interpretation

H. correlation

Words			Definitions	
I.	analysis]]	The result or outcome that follows from an action or decision
J.	consequence	[]	A typical example or model that represents a particular approach

H. inference

[]

Wo	rds			Definitions
A.	paradigm	[]	The combination of different ideas to create something new
В.	correlation	[]	A relationship between two things that tend to occur together
C.	hypothesis	[]	A systematic approach or set of procedures used to accomplish something
D.	criterion	[]	An educated guess that can be tested through experiments
E.	methodology	[]	A standard or principle used to judge or evaluate something
F.	phenomenon	[]	A particular way of viewing or understanding a situation
G.	synthesis	[]	A conclusion reached based on evidence and reasoning

An observable event or occurrence that can be studied scientifically

Words				Definitions
A.	ambiguous	[]	A typical example or model that represents a particular approach
В.	phenomenon	[]	An educated guess that can be tested through experiments
C.	perspective	[]	A conclusion reached based on evidence and reasoning
D.	criterion	[]	Having more than one possible meaning or interpretation
E.	consequence	[]	A systematic approach or set of procedures used to accomplish something
F.	paradigm	[]	The result or outcome that follows from an action or decision
G.	methodology	[]	A particular way of viewing or understanding a situation

H. correlation

Words			Definitions	
I.	analysis	[]	A typical example or model that represents a particular approach
J.	perspective	[]	The detailed examination of something to understand it better

.]

Words			Definitions	
I.	hypothesis	[]	A standard or principle used to judge or evaluate something
J.	inference	[]	A relationship between two things that tend to occur together

Match each word to its definition by writing the correct letter in the brackets:

Words		Definitions		
A.	inference	[]	The detailed examination of something to understand it better
В.	methodology	[]	A typical example or model that represents a particular approach
C.	criterion	[]	The result or outcome that follows from an action or decision
D.	paradigm	[]	A relationship between two things that tend to occur together
E.	phenomenon	[]	A systematic approach or set of procedures used to accomplish something
F.	perspective	[]	A conclusion reached based on evidence and reasoning
G.	consequence	[]	A standard or principle used to judge or evaluate something

An observable event or occurrence that can be studied scientifically

H. analysis

A particular way of viewing or understanding a situation

Words			Definitions	
I.	correlation	[]	The combination of different ideas to create something new
J.	synthesis	[]	An observable event or occurrence that can be studied scientifically

[]

1)	(sky, water, car)	
	Fish live in the	·
2)	(teeth, tree, car) I brush my	every morning.
3)	(shoes, books, hats)	on my feet.
4)	(throw, eat, read)	_ books every day.
5)	(sleep, cook, run)	in my hed

1)	(drive, fly, swim)	
	Birds can	in the sky.
2)	(sun, car, moon)	
	The	shines during the day.
3)	(sleep, run, cook)	
	At night, I	in my bed.
4)	(eat, throw, read)	
	I like to	books every day.
5)	(feet, eyes, nose)	
	Luse my	to see things

1)	(read, throw, eat)	
	I like to	books every day.
2)	(car, water, sky)	
	Fish live in the	·
3)	(feet, nose, eyes)	
	I use my	to see things.
4)	(sun, moon, car)	
-,	The	shines during the day.
	(rup cook cloop)	
5)	(run, cook, sleep)	
	At night. I	in mv bed.

1)	(sky, water, car)	
	Fish live in the	·
2)	(read, throw, eat)	books every day.
3)	(teeth, car, tree)	every morning.
4)	(shoes, books, hats	
5)	(sun, car, moon)	shines during the day

1)	(car, moon, sun)	
	The	shines during the day.
2)	(run, sleep, cook)	
	At night, I	in my bed.
3)	(books, shoes, hats	5)
	l wear	on my feet.
4)	(car, water, sky)	
	Fish live in the	·
5)	(eyes, feet, nose)	
	l use mv	to see things.

1)	(sky, water, car)		
	Fish live in the		
2)	(teeth, tree, car)		
	I brush my	every morning.	
3)	(fly, swim, drive)		
	Birds can	in the sky.	
4)	(cook, run, sleep)		
	At night, I	in my bed.	
5)	(hats, books, shoes)		
•	l wear	on my feet	

1)	(car, water, sky)	
	Fish live in the	·
2)	(run, cook, sleep)	
	At night, I	in my bed.
3)	(car, moon, sun)	
	The	shines during the day.
4)	(car, tree, teeth)	
	I brush my	every morning.
5)	(nose, eyes, feet)	
,	Luse mv	to see things

1)	(car, moon, sun)		
	Thesh	ines during the day.	
2)	(books, hats, shoes)		
	l wear	on my feet.	
3)	(tree, car, teeth)		
	I brush my	every morning.	
4)	(fly, swim, drive)		
	Birds can	in the sky.	
5)	(feet, nose, eyes)		
	I use mv	to see things.	

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(behind, through, above)	
	The dog hides	the chair.
2)	(on, inside, through)	
	The cat is	the table.
3)	(under, above, through)	
	My shoes are	the bed.
4)	(inside, under, over)	
	The bird flies	the house.
5)	(through, under, on)	
•	The book is	the shelf.

1)

Section 17. Complex Grammatical Structures

(through, behind, above)

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

	The dog hides the chair.
2)	(on, through, inside)
	The cat is the table.
3)	(under, on, through)
	The book is the shelf.
4)	(through, above, under)
	My shoes are the bed.
5)	(through, under, next to)
	I sit my friend in class.

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(behind, above, through)
	The dog hides the chair.
2)	(through, on, inside)
	The cat is the table.
3)	(under, through, above)
	My shoes are the bed.
4)	(next to, through, under)
	I sit my friend in class.
5)	(over, inside, under)
	The bird flies the house.

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(through, on, under)		
	The book is	_ the shelf.	
2)	(over, inside, under)		
	The bird flies	the house.	
3)	(through, next to, under)		
•	I sit my fri	end in class.	
4)	(through, above, behind)		
4)	The dog hides	the chair.	
		_	
5)	(through, on, inside)		
	The cat is	the table.	

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(through, above, behind)	
	The dog hides	the chair.
2)	(through, under, ne	ext to)
	I sit	my friend in class.
3)	(on, through, inside	e)
	The cat is	the table.
4)	(under, over, inside	e)
	The bird flies	the house.
5)	(through, under, ab	ove)
	My shoes are	the bed.

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(under, through, next to)	
	I sit my fri	end in class.
2)	(over, inside, under)	
	The bird flies	the house.
3)	(inside, through, on)	
	The cat is	the table.
4)	(above, through, under)	
	My shoes are	the bed.
5)	(through, above, behind)	
•	The dog hides	the chair.

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(inside, on, through)	
	The cat is	the table.
2)	(next to, under, through)	
	I sit my fri	end in class.
3)	(above, through, behind)	
	The dog hides	the chair.
4)	(under, inside, over)	
	The bird flies	the house.
5)	(under, above, through)	
	My shoes are	the hed

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

1)	(under, through, next to)		
	I sit my frie	nd in class.	
2)	(under, through, above)		
	My shoes are	the bed.	
3)	(over, under, inside)		
	The bird flies	the house.	
4)	(above, through, behind)		
	The dog hides	the chair.	
5)	(on, under, through)		
•	The book is	_ the shelf.	

at

Section 18. Advanced Multi-Clause Construction

in

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

from

before

	oose from the word choi second blank.	ices for the first blank. Use t	he word bank above for
1)	(sun, book, car)		
	The	is shining brightly	the sky.
2)	(sit, fly, swim)		
	The students	quietly	the classroom
3)	(eat, throw, brush)		
	I always	my teeth	going to bed.
4)	(read, swim, drive)		
	I want to	a book	the library.
5)	(swim, fly, eat)		
	We willtable.	dinner together	the kitchen

before

Section 18. Advanced Multi-Clause Construction

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

for

	ose from the word choices second blank.	for the first blank. Use the	e word bank above for
1)	(swim, fly, eat)		
	The family will	pizza	dinner tonight.
2)	(eat, throw, brush)		
	I always	my teeth	going to bed.
3)	(complete, break, eat)		
	We need tostarts.	our homework	class
4)	(eat, finish, throw)		
	I need tooutside.	my homework	I can play
5)	(cook, clean, break)		
	We should	our room	it gets messy.

around

Section 18. Advanced Multi-Clause Construction

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

before

in

at

Cha	oose from the word cho	ices for the first blank. Use the	word hank above for
	second blank.	ices for the mat blank. Ose the	, word barn above for
1)	(sleep, ride, cook)		
	I like to neighborhood.	my bicycle	the
2)	(eat, swim, fly)		
	We willtable.	dinner together	the kitcher
3)	(sleep, drive, plant)		
	My mother likes to garden.	flowers	the
4)	(throw, eat, brush)		
	I always	my teeth	going to bed.
5)	(car, book, sun)		
	The	is shining brightly	the sky.

before

Section 18. Advanced Multi-Clause Construction

on

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

from in

	oose from the word choices second blank.	s for the first blank. Use the	e word bank above for
1)	(read, swim, drive)		
	I want to	a book	the library.
2)	(cook, write, catch)		
	The dog likes to	his ball	the park.
3)	(drive, plant, sleep)		
	My mother likes to garden.	flowers	the
4)	(cook, clean, break)		
	We should	our room	it gets messy.
5)	(play, cook, sleep)		
	The children like to playground.	games	the

around

Section 18. Advanced Multi-Clause Construction

from

in

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

before

	pose from the word choid second blank.	es for the first blank. Use th	e word bank above for
1)	(eat, throw, brush)		
	I always	my teeth	going to bed.
2)	(throw, eat, finish)		
	I need tooutside.	my homework	I can play
3)	(drive, sing, eat)		
	The birds	beautiful songs	the trees.
4)	(read, drive, swim)		
	I want to	a book	the library.
5)	(sleep, ride, cook)		
	I like toneighborhood.	my bicycle	the

Section 18. Advanced Multi-Clause Construction

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

hoforo from

D			
	oose from the word choic second blank.	es for the first blank. Use the	word bank above for
1)	(swim, drive, read)		
	I want to	a book	the library.
2)	(break, clean, cook)		
	We should	our room	it gets messy
3)	(cook, catch, write)		
	The dog likes to	his ball	the park.
4)	(drive, plant, sleep)		
	My mother likes to garden.	flowers	the
5)	(finish, throw, eat)		
	I need tooutside.	my homework	I can play

at

Section 18. Advanced Multi-Clause Construction

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

for

in

before

	oose from the word choic second blank.	ces for the first blank. Use the w	vord bank above for
1)	(book, sun, car)		
	The	is shining brightly	the sky.
2)	(cook, catch, write)		
	The dog likes to	his ball	the park.
3)	(brush, eat, throw)		
	I always	my teeth	going to bed.
4)	(fly, swim, eat)		
	We willtable.	dinner together	the kitchen
5)	(eat, swim, fly)		
	The family will	pizza	dinner tonight

Section 18. Advanced Multi-Clause Construction

Complete each sentence. Choose the best word from the choices for the first blank. Fill in the second blank with the appropriate word from the word bank.

Word Bank for Second Blanks:

hoforo

aı	ound at belone	III OII	
	oose from the word cho second blank.	ices for the first blank. Use the	word bank above for
1)	(sleep, cook, ride)		
	I like to neighborhood.	my bicycle	the
2)	(throw, eat, finish)		
	I need tooutside.	my homework	I can play
3)	(book, car, sun)		
	The	is shining brightly	the sky.
4)	(cook, sleep, play)		
	The children like to _ playground.	games	the
5)	(swim, fly, eat)		
	We willtable.	dinner together	the kitchen

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

Scientific research methodology requires rigorous planning and systematic observation. Researchers must develop clear hypotheses before beginning their investigations. Data collection procedures must be carefully designed to minimize bias and ensure accuracy. The analysis of results involves statistical techniques that help scientists draw valid conclusions from their observations.

1)	What do statistical techniques help scientists?	
2)	What do environmental scientists' findings reveal about industrial?	
3)	What relationships does climate change?	
4)	What must researchers develop before beginning their	7

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

Scientific research methodology requires rigorous planning and systematic observation. Researchers must develop clear hypotheses before beginning their investigations. Data collection procedures must be carefully designed to minimize bias and ensure accuracy. The analysis of results involves statistical techniques that help scientists draw valid conclusions from their observations.

1)	How can data collection procedures minimize	and ensure
	accuracy?	
2)	What must researchers develop before beginning their	?
3)	What do environmental scientists' findings reveal about indus	strial
4)	What do statistical techniques help scientists	?

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

Scientific research methodology requires rigorous planning and systematic observation. Researchers must develop clear hypotheses before beginning their investigations. Data collection procedures must be carefully designed to minimize bias and ensure accuracy. The analysis of results involves statistical techniques that help scientists draw valid conclusions from their observations.

1)	What relationships does climate change?	
2)	How can data collection procedures minimizeaccuracy?	and ensure
3)	What must researchers develop before beginning their	?
4)	What do statistical techniques help scientists	?

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

The phenomenon of climate change demonstrates the complex relationships between human activities and natural systems. Environmental scientists use multiple research methods to study these interactions. Their findings reveal correlations between industrial emissions and atmospheric changes. This research provides crucial evidence for policy makers who must address environmental challenges.

1)	vvnat do statistical techniques nelp scientists?
2)	How can data collection procedures minimize and ensure accuracy?
3)	What do environmental scientists' findings reveal about industrial

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

1)	What do statistical techniques help scientists	_?
2)	How can data collection procedures minimizeaccuracy?	_ and ensure
3)	What must researchers develop before beginning their	?

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

1)	What do statistical techniques help scientists?
2)	What must researchers develop before beginning their
3)	What do environmental scientists' findings reveal about industrial?
4)	What relationships does climate change?

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

1)	What must researchers develop before beginning their?
2)	What do statistical techniques help scientists?
3)	How can data collection procedures minimize and ensure accuracy?
4)	What do environmental scientists' findings reveal about industrial?

Read the passage. Then complete the sentences using information from the passage.

Scientific research methodology requires rigorous planning and systematic observation. Researchers must develop clear hypotheses before beginning their investigations. Data collection procedures must be carefully designed to minimize bias and ensure accuracy. The analysis of results involves statistical techniques that help scientists draw valid conclusions from their observations.

1)	What do statistical techniques help scientists?
2)	What do environmental scientists' findings reveal about industrial?
3)	What relationships does climate change?

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

1)	Explain what relationships does climate change?	
2)	Explain what do environmental scientists' findings reveal about ind	ustria
	?	
3)	Explain what do statistical techniques help scientists	2

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

1)	Explain what relationships does climate change?
2)	Explain what do statistical techniques help scientists?
3)	Explain what do environmental scientists' findings reveal about industrial

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

1)	Explain what must researchers develop before beginning their	
	?	
2)	Explain what relationships does climate change?	
3)	Explain what do environmental scientists' findings reveal about industrial	
	?	

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

1)	Explain what relationships does climate change?
2)	Explain what do statistical techniques help scientists?
3)	Explain what must researchers develop before beginning their

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

1)) Explain what do environmental scientists' findings reveal about industria		
	?		
2)	How can data collection procedures minimize and ensur	re	
	accuracy?		
3)	Explain what do statistical techniques help scientists ?		

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

1)	Explain what do statistical techniques help scientists?
2)	Explain what do environmental scientists' findings reveal about industrial?
3)	How can data collection procedures minimize and ensure accuracy?

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

1)	How can data collection procedures minimize	and ensure
	accuracy?	
2)	Explain what relationships does climate change	?
3)	Explain what do environmental scientists' findings reveal abo	ut industrial
	?	

Complete each exercise and write your answers clearly.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

1)	Explain what do statistical techniques help scientists	
2)	Explain what must researchers develop before beginning their?	
3)	Explain what relationships does climate change	?

th	at when	which					
1)	Fact: Methodology determines the validity of research outcomes.						
	Word choi	Word choices: (analysis, methodology, hypothesis)					
	Research study valid		is a framework	determines			
2)	Fact: Collaboration enhances the quality of academic research. Word choices: (publication, competition, collaboration)						
	Academic research c		is a practice,	enhances			
3)			archers in conducting responsi	ble studies.			
	Word choi	Word choices: (standards, ethics, methods)					
		e scholarshir	are principles,	guide			

Word Bank for Connecting Words	s:
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th	at when where which
1)	Fact: Methodology determines the validity of research outcomes. Word choices: (methodology, hypothesis, analysis)
	Research is a framework determines study validity.
2)	Fact: Universities are institutions where advanced learning occurs. Word choices: (Universities, Laboratories, Libraries)
	are institutions advanced scholarship takes place.
3)	Fact: Synthesis combines multiple ideas into coherent conclusions. Word choices: (Analysis, Synthesis, Evaluation)
	is a process, combines diverse ideas coherently.

4)	Fact: Innovation emerges when creativity meets systematic thinking.			
	Word choices: (Discovery, Innovation, Development)			
	occurs	creativity combines with		
	systematic approaches.			

4)	Fact: Peer review occurs when experts evaluate academic work. Word choices: (analysis, critique, review)				
	Peer	is a process	_ experts evaluate		
	scholarly work.				

Word Bank for Connecting Word

wl	here	which		
1)			ces the quality of academic resear	ch.
		demicarch quality.	is a practice,	enhances
2)			ironments where controlled resea	rch happens.
		earch system	are controlled environments natic studies occur.	
3)			ues where researchers share findi	ings.
		demic	are venues	researchers

th	at where which
1)	Fact: Synthesis combines multiple ideas into coherent conclusions. Word choices: (Synthesis, Evaluation, Analysis)
	is a process, combines diverse ideas coherently.
2)	Fact: Methodology determines the validity of research outcomes. Word choices: (hypothesis, methodology, analysis)
	Research is a framework determines study validity.
3)	Fact: Universities are institutions where advanced learning occurs. Word choices: (Universities, Laboratories, Libraries)
	are institutions advanced

th	at when	where	which			
I)	Fact: Innov	Fact: Innovation emerges when creativity meets systematic thinking.				
	Word choi	ces: (Disc	overy, D	Development, Inno	ovation)	
					_creativity comb	oines with
	systematio	: approach	nes.			
	E. A. Edit.					
2)	Fact: Etnic	s guiae re	searcne	rs in conducting r	esponsible stud	ies.
	Word choi	ces: (meth	nods, sta	andards, ethics)		
	Research			_ are principles, _		guide
	responsibl	e scholars	ship.			
3)	Fact: Parac	digms sha	pe how v	we interpret scient	tific phenomena	
	Word choi	Word choices: (methods, paradigms, theories)				
	Scientific _	······································		_ are frameworks		shape our
	interpretat	ions				

Fact: Synthesis combines multiple ideas into coherent conclusions.		
	Word choices: (Synthesis, Analysis, Evaluation)	
	is a process,	_ combines diverse ideas
	coherently.	

4)	Fact: Conferences are venues where researchers share findings.			
	Word choices: (conference	s, journals, laboratories)		
	Academic	are venues	researchers	

Word Bank for Connecting Words	s:
--------------------------------	----

th	at when which				
1)	Fact: Collaboration enhances the quality of academic research.				
	Word choices: (competition, publication, collaboration)				
	Academic is a practice, enhances research quality.				
	research quality.				
2)	Fact: Interdisciplinary approaches combine multiple fields of study.				
Word choices: (theories, concepts, approaches)					
	Interdisciplinary are methods				
	integrate diverse fields.				
3)	Fact: Innovation emerges when creativity meets systematic thinking.				
	Word choices: (Development, Innovation, Discovery)				
	occurs creativity combines with				
	systematic approaches				

th	at where which
1)	Fact: Interdisciplinary approaches combine multiple fields of study. Word choices: (theories, approaches, concepts)
	Interdisciplinary are methods integrate diverse fields.
2)	Fact: Ethics guide researchers in conducting responsible studies. Word choices: (methods, ethics, standards)
	Research are principles, guide responsible scholarship.
3)	Fact: Collaboration enhances the quality of academic research. Word choices: (publication, competition, collaboration)
	Academic is a practice, enhances research quality.

Word Bank for Connecting Words

W	hen	where	which			
1)	Fact:	Fact: Publication occurs when research findings are formally shared.				
	Word	choices	: (presentati	on, publication, discu	ıssion)	
	Acad	emic		happens	fir	ndings are
	forma	ally disse	eminated.			
2)	Fact:	Collaboi	ation enhanc	ces the quality of acac	demic research	
	Word	Word choices: (collaboration, competition, publication)				
	Acad	emic		is a practice,		_ enhances
	resea	irch qua	lity.			
3)	Fact:	Laborato	ories are envi	ronments where cont	rolled research	n happens.
-,	Word	Word choices: (classrooms, laboratories, libraries)				
	Rese	arch		are controlled en	vironments	
			systen	natic studies occur.		

4)	Fact: Conferences are venues where researchers share findings.			
	Word choices: (conferences, laboratories, journa	ıls)		
	Academic are venues	researchers		







1a-A	between	3a-A	several
1a-B	because	3а-В	because
1a-C	although	3a-C	usually
1a-D	perhaps	3a-D	between
1a-E	however	3а-Е	perhaps
1a-F	through	3a-F	enough
1b-A	although	3b-A	through
1b-B	through	3b-B	because
1b-C	because	3b-C	although
1b-D	however	3b-D	however
1b-E	several	3b-E	perhaps
1b-F	perhaps	3b-F	enough
2a-A	however	4a-A	between
2a-B	always	4a-B	often
2a-C	enough	4a-C	therefore
2a-D	perhaps	4a-D	through
2a-E	although	4a-E	several
2a-F	usually	4a-F	because
2b-A	however	4b-A	several
2b-B	often	4b-B	however
2b-C	because	4b-C	therefore
2b-D	enough	4b-D	always
2b-E	usually	4b-E	usually
2b-F	although	4b-F	enough

9a-1	read	11a-5	teeth
9a-2	water	11b-1	sleep
9a-3	teeth	11b-2	water
9a-4	eyes	11b-3	read
9a-5	fly	11b-4	sun
9b-1	eyes	11b-5	shoes
9b-2	water	12a-1	fly
9b-3	shoes	12a-2	sleep
9b-4	sleep	12a-3	shoes
9b-5	teeth	12a-4	water
10a-1	water	12a-5	eyes
10a-2	teeth	12b-1	fly
10a-3	shoes	12b-2	sleep
10a-4	sun	12b-3	water
10a-5	fly	12b-4	read
10b-1	water	12b-5	sun
10b-2	shoes		
10b-3	sleep		
10b-4	eyes		
10b-5	sun		
11a-1	water		
11a-2	sun		
11a-3	shoes		
11a-4	eyes		

17a-1	but	19a-5	because
17a-2	before	19b-1	and
17a-3	after	19b-2	before
17a-4	or	19b-3	after
17a-5	because	19b-4	because
17b-1	because	19b-5	or
17b-2	after	20a-1	before
17b-3	and	20a-2	and
17b-4	or	20a-3	because
17b-5	before	20a-4	or
18a-1	but	20a-5	but
18a-2	because	20b-1	because
18a-3	after	20b-2	or
18a-4	before	20b-3	and
18a-5	or	20b-4	after
18b-1	because	20b-5	but
18b-2	after		
18b-3	but		
18b-4	before		
18b-5	and		
19a-1	but		
19a-2	after		
19a-3	or		
19a-4	and		

25a-1	brush, befo 2 ₹a-5		clean, before			
25a-2	play, on	27b-1	clean, before			
25a-3	cat, on	27b-2	ride, around			
25a-4	plant, in	27b-3	cat, on			
25a-5	complete, l	o ≥76 r d	sit, in			
25b-1	finish, befo	r 2 e7b-5	sun, in			
25b-2	ride, aroun	œ 8a-1	eat, for			
25b-3	sing, in	28a-2	plant, in			
25b-4	complete, l	o 2-6ar-€	eat, at			
25b-5	cat, on	28a-4	clean, before			
26a-1	play, on	28a-5	ride, around			
26a-2	eat, for	28b-1	clean, before			
26a-3	sun, in	28b-2	play, on			
26a-4	finish, befor28b-3		brush, before			
26a-5	read, from	28b-4	read, from			
26b-1	complete, l	o 2-866r-€ 5	complete, before			
26b-2	sing, in					
26b-3	sit, in					
26b-4	ride, around					
26b-5	sun, in					
27a-1	sun, in					
27a-2	play, on					
27a-3	brush, before					
27a-4	ride, aroun	d				

varies
varies

41a-1	varies
41a-2	varies
41b-1	varies
41b-2	varies
42a-1	varies
42a-2	varies
42b-1	varies
42b-2	varies
43a-1	varies
43a-2	varies
43b-1	varies
43b-2	varies
44a-1	varies
44a-2	varies
44b-1	varies
44b-2	varies

49a-1	Arctic, whic 5 2b-1	Hail, which
49a-2	Hail, which 52b-2	large, which
49a-3	Clouds, white 2b-3	Rainforests, that
49a-4	Rainforests521bat4	Monsoons, that
49b-1	Arctic, which	
49b-2	areas, where	
49b-3	Monsoons, that	
49b-4	Winter, when	
50a-1	Rainforests, that	
50a-2	Clouds, which	
50a-3	Monsoons, that	
50b-1	Droughts, which	
50b-2	Arctic, which	
50b-3	Clouds, which	
51a-1	Blizzards, which	
51a-2	areas, where	
51a-3	Tornadoes, that	
51b-1	Droughts, which	
51b-2	ocean, that	
51b-3	Thunder, which	
51b-4	Tornadoes, that	
52a-1	Clouds, which	
52a-2	Thunder, which	
52a-3	Arctic, which	

57a-A	knowledge	58b-A	appreciate	60a-A	imagination
57a-B	appreciate	58b-B	discovery	60a-B	discovery
57a-C	discovery	58b-C	adventure	60a-C	knowledge
57a-D	challenge	58b-D	imagination	n60a-D	appreciate
57a-E	opportunity	58b-E	opportunity	∕60a-E	community
57a-F	tradition	58b-F	celebrate	60a-F	responsibility
57a-G	community	58b-G	challenge	60a-G	celebrate
57a-H	environme	~158b-H	knowledge	60a-H	environment
57b-A	appreciate	59a-A	tradition	60b-A	celebrate
57b-B	environme	√5 9a-B	celebrate	60b-B	tradition
57b-C	tradition	59a-C	community	60b-C	environment
57b-D	celebrate	59a-D	opportunity	60b-D	knowledge
57b-E	adventure	59a-E	appreciate	60b-E	challenge
57b-F	opportunity	59a-F	imagination	n60b-F	imagination
57b-G	responsibil	i 5 ,9a-G	environme	n6 0b-G	responsibility
57b-H	imagination	n59a-H	knowledge	60b-H	appreciate
58a-A	adventure	59b-A	challenge		
58a-B	responsibil	i 5 ,9b-B	adventure		
58a-C	knowledge	59b-C	responsibil	ity	
58a-D	imagination	n59b-D	knowledge		
58a-E	opportunity	59b-E	discovery		
58a-F	tradition	59b-F	imagination	า	
58a-G	environme	1 5 9b-G	community		
58a-H	discovery	59b-H	celebrate		

water	67a-5	teeth
eyes	67b-1	eyes
fly	67b-2	teeth
teeth	67b-3	read
shoes	67b-4	shoes
sleep	67b-5	sun
eyes	68a-1	teeth
sun	68a-2	eyes
teeth	68a-3	water
shoes	68a-4	read
teeth	68a-5	sun
shoes	68b-1	sleep
sun	68b-2	read
fly	68b-3	water
sleep	68b-4	sun
sun	68b-5	fly
shoes		
sleep		
eyes		
teeth		
eyes		
water		
sun		
fly		
	eyes fly teeth shoes sleep eyes sun teeth shoes teeth shoes sun fly sleep sun shoes sleep eyes teeth eyes water sun	eyes 67b-1 fly 67b-2 teeth 67b-3 shoes 67b-4 sleep 67b-5 eyes 68a-1 sun 68a-2 teeth 68a-3 shoes 68b-1 sun 68b-2 fly 68b-3 sleep 68b-4 sun 68b-5 shoes sleep eyes teeth eyes water sun

73a-1	next to	75a-5	behind
73a-2	on	75b-1	behind
73a-3	under	75b-2	on
73a-4	over	75b-3	on
73a-5	behind	75b-4	under
73b-1	behind	75b-5	over
73b-2	next to	76a-1	next to
73b-3	on	76a-2	on
73b-4	under	76a-3	on
73b-5	on	76a-4	behind
74a-1	on	76a-5	under
74a-2	on	76b-1	under
74a-3	under	76b-2	next to
74a-4	over	76b-3	over
74a-5	next to	76b-4	on
74b-1	on	76b-5	behind
74b-2	over		
74b-3	behind		
74b-4	under		
74b-5	next to		
75a-1	under		
75a-2	next to		
75a-3	on		

75a-4

over

81a-1	finish, befo	r & 3a-5	catch, in
81a-2	sun, in	83b-1	plant, in
81a-3	read, from	83b-2	sun, in
81a-4	catch, in	83b-3	cat, on
81a-5	eat, at	83b-4	complete, before
81b-1	finish, befo	r & 3b-5	catch, in
81b-2	read, from	84a-1	finish, before
81b-3	cat, on	84a-2	plant, in
81b-4	plant, in	84a-3	clean, before
81b-5	play, on	84a-4	play, on
82a-1	ride, aroun	c 84a-5	brush, before
82a-2	catch, in	84b-1	catch, in
82a-3	complete, l	o 6041 dor-€2	finish, before
82a-4	sing, in	84b-3	eat, at
82a-5	cat, on	84b-4	read, from
82b-1	eat, for	84b-5	sing, in
82b-2	catch, in		
82b-3	ride, aroun	d	
82b-4	read, from		
82b-5	plant, in		
83a-1	eat, for		
83a-2	eat, at		
83a-3	sing, in		
83a-4	ride, aroun	d	

89a-1	varies
89a-2	varies
89b-1	varies
89b-2	varies
90a-1	varies
90a-2	varies
90b-1	varies
90b-2	varies
91a-1	varies
91a-2	varies
91b-1	varies
91b-2	varies
92a-1	varies
92a-2	varies
92b-1	varies
92b-2	varies

97a-1	varies
97a-2	varies
97b-1	varies
97b-2	varies
98a-1	varies
98a-2	varies
98b-1	varies
98b-2	varies
99a-1	varies
99a-2	varies
99b-1	varies
99b-2	varies
100a-1	varies
100a-2	varies
100b-1	varies
100b-2	varies

105a-1	experiments,088ae2e	experiments, where
105a-2	Conservation08ba3	Laboratories, where
105a-3	Migration, wlh0ehb-1	Conservation, that
105a-4	Laboratorie s 0%/be2re	Evolution, that
105b-1	Ecosystems,0&bi&h	Laboratories, where
105b-2	rainforests, where	
105b-3	experiments, where	
105b-4	Migration, when	
106a-1	rainforests, where	
106a-2	sources, which	
106a-3	Evolution, that	
106b-1	process, that	
106b-2	Molecules, when	
106b-3	Adaptation, that	
106b-4	sources, which	
107a-1	Ecosystems, which	
107a-2	Migration, when	
107a-3	process, that	
107a-4	Molecules, when	
107b-1	Genetics, which	
107b-2	Adaptation, that	
107b-3	Conservation, that	
107b-4	Migration, when	
108a-1	rainforests, where	

113a-A	phenomenon14a-E	hypothesis 115a-l	analysis 116b-C	criterion
113a-B	consequende 4a-F	synthesis 115a-J	consequende 6b-D	paradigm
113a-C	synthesis 114a-G	perspective115b-A	paradigm 116b-E	phenomenon
113a-D	analysis 114a-H	paradigm 115b-B	correlation 116b-F	perspective
113a-E	criterion 114a-I	phenomenon 5b-C	hypothesis 116b-G	consequence
113a-F	ambiguous 114a-J	analysis 115b-D	criterion 116b-H	analysis
113a-G	perspective114b-A	paradigm 115b-E	methodolog1/16b-l	correlation
113a-H	hypothesis 114b-B	hypothesis 115b-F	phenomenom 6b-J	synthesis
113a-I	paradigm 114b-C	correlation 115b-G	synthesis	
113a-J	inference 114b-D	criterion 115b-H	inference	
113b-A	paradigm 114b-E	ambiguous 115b-l	analysis	
113b-B	phenomenon14b-F	phenomenon 5b-J	perspective	
113b-C	analysis 114b-G	analysis 116a-A	ambiguous	
113b-D	ambiguous 114b-H	perspective116a-B	phenomenon	
113b-E	consequendel4b-l	methodologly16a-C	perspective	
113b-F	inference 114b-J	inference 116a-D	criterion	
113b-G	hypothesis 115a-A	hypothesis 116a-E	consequence	
113b-H	perspective115a-B	ambiguous 116a-F	paradigm	
113b-I	criterion 115a-C	methodolog l /16a-G	methodology	
113b-J	methodolog 1 /15a-D	synthesis 116a-H	correlation	
114a-A	correlation 115a-E	inference 116a-I	hypothesis	
114a-B	ambiguous 115a-F	criterion 116a-J	inference	
114a-C	consequendel 5a-G	paradigm 116b-A	inference	
114a-D	methodolog l y15a-H	correlation 116b-B	methodology	

121a-1	water	123a-5	eyes
121a-2	teeth	123b-1	sun
121a-3	shoes	123b-2	shoes
121a-4	read	123b-3	teeth
121a-5	sleep	123b-4	fly
121b-1	water	123b-5	eyes
121b-2	read	124a-1	water
121b-3	teeth	124a-2	teeth
121b-4	shoes	124a-3	fly
121b-5	sun	124a-4	sleep
122a-1	fly	124a-5	shoes
122a-2	sun	124b-1	water
122a-3	sleep	124b-2	sleep
122a-4	read	124b-3	sun
122a-5	eyes	124b-4	teeth
122b-1	read	124b-5	eyes
122b-2	water		
122b-3	eyes		
122b-4	sun		
122b-5	sleep		
123a-1	sun		
123a-2	sleep		
123a-3	shoes		
123a-4	water		

129a-1	behind	131a-5	under
129a-2	on	131b-1	next to
129a-3	under	131b-2	under
129a-4	over	131b-3	over
129a-5	on	131b-4	behind
129b-1	on	131b-5	on
129b-2	over	132a-1	next to
129b-3	next to	132a-2	over
129b-4	behind	132a-3	on
129b-5	on	132a-4	under
130a-1	behind	132a-5	behind
130a-2	on	132b-1	on
130a-3	on	132b-2	next to
130a-4	under	132b-3	behind
130a-5	next to	132b-4	over
130b-1	behind	132b-5	under
130b-2	on		
130b-3	under		
130b-4	next to		
130b-5	over		
131a-1	behind		
131a-2	next to		
131a-3	on		
131a-4	over		

137a-1	sun, in	139a-5	ride, around
137a-2	sit, in	139b-1	ride, around
137a-3	brush, befo	n1639b-2	finish, before
137a-4	read, from	139b-3	sun, in
137a-5	eat, at	139b-4	play, on
137b-1	read, from	139b-5	eat, at
137b-2	catch, in	140a-1	read, from
137b-3	plant, in	140a-2	clean, before
137b-4	clean, befo	r t 40a-3	catch, in
137b-5	play, on	140a-4	plant, in
138a-1	eat, for	140a-5	finish, before
138a-2	brush, befo	o r1e4 0b-1	sun, in
138a-3	complete, b	0 0-1400 to- 2	catch, in
138a-4	finish, befo	r € 40b-3	brush, before
138a-5	clean, befo	r1640b-4	eat, at
138b-1	ride, aroun	d140b-5	eat, for
138b-2	eat, at		
138b-3	plant, in		
138b-4	brush, befo	ore	
138b-5	sun, in		
139a-1	brush, befo	ore	
139a-2	finish, befo	re	
139a-3	sing, in		
139a-4	read, from		

145a-1	varies
145a-2	varies
145b-1	varies
145b-2	varies
146a-1	varies
146a-2	varies
146b-1	varies
146b-2	varies
147a-1	varies
147a-2	varies
147b-1	varies
147b-2	varies
148a-1	varies
148a-2	varies
148b-1	varies
148b-2	varies

varies
varies

161a-1	methodolog1/64llaa8
161a-2	collaboration64Mbitch
161a-3	ethics, which64b-2
161a-4	review, whe164b-3
161b-1	methodolog1/64lha4
161b-2	Universities, where
161b-3	Synthesis, which
161b-4	Innovation, when
162a-1	collaboration, which
162a-2	laboratories, where
162a-3	conferences, where
162a-4	Synthesis, which
162b-1	Synthesis, which
162b-2	methodology, that
162b-3	Universities, where
163a-1	Innovation, when
163a-2	ethics, which
163a-3	paradigms, that
163a-4	conferences, where
163b-1	publication, when
163b-2	collaboration, which
163b-3	laboratories, where
164a-1	collaboration, which
164a-2	approaches, that

Innovation, when approaches, that ethics, which collaboration, which conferences, where