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4 Helping Hands

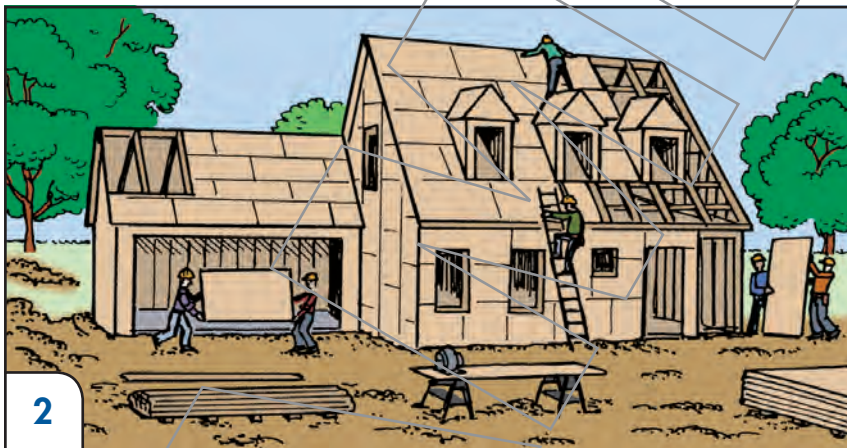
SPEAKING



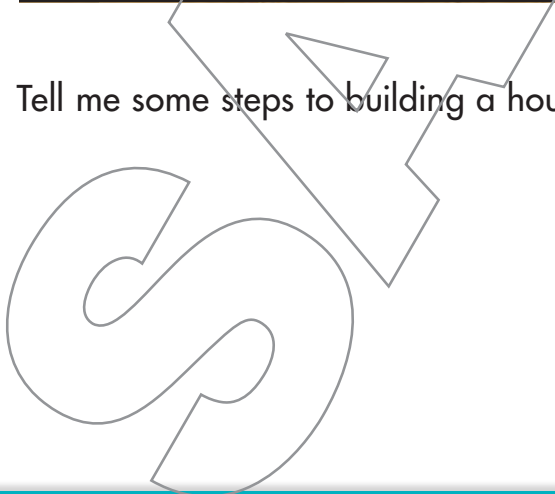
Directions

Look at the pictures. Listen to the question about the pictures. Then answer the question.

It takes many people, many tools, and many supplies to build a house.



3. Tell me some steps to building a house.

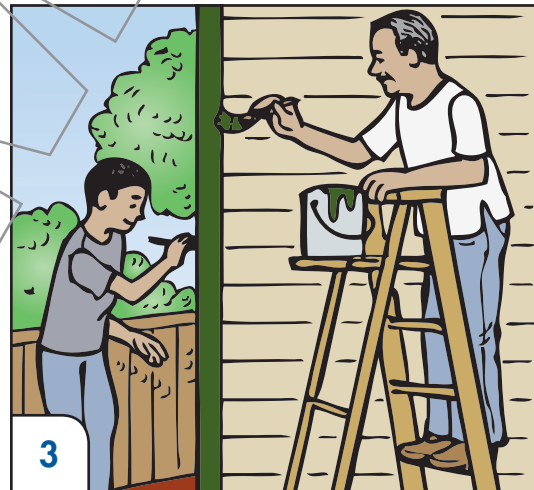




Directions

Look at the pictures. Listen to the question about the pictures. Then answer the question.

Community service means volunteering your time to help in areas of your community. There are many types of community service. Everyone has talents and abilities that they can share.

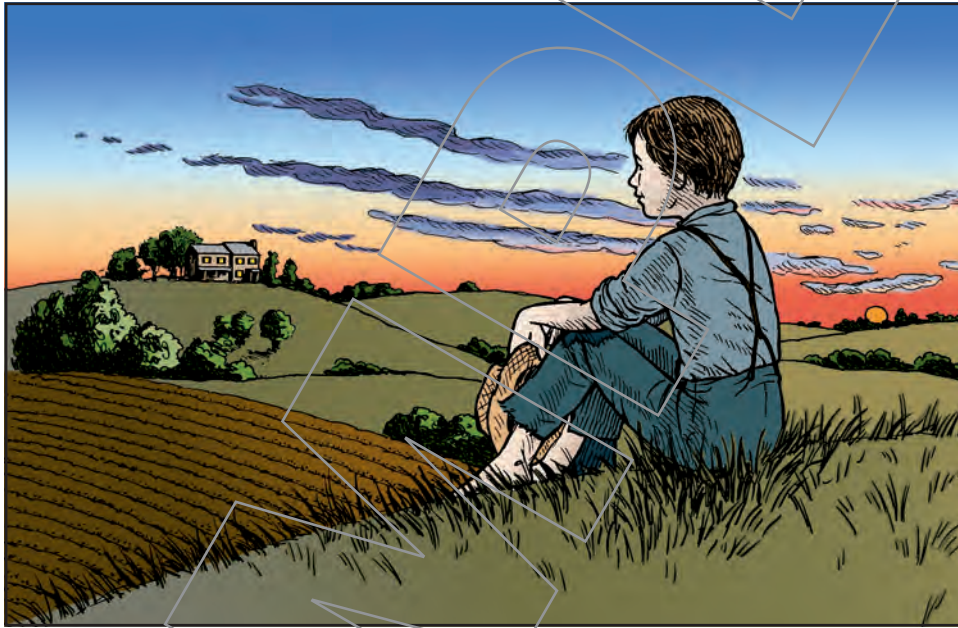


4. Tell me about some abilities you have and how you can use them to help your community.

**Directions**

You will hear a passage read to you. Then you will hear questions about the passage. Fill in the correct circle for each question.

The Golden Windows



Do not turn the page until you are told to do so.



1. What is the theme of the story?
 - (A) Be happy with what you have.
 - (B) It is good to learn a lesson on a holiday.
 - (C) It is nice to have some time for yourself.
 - (D) Treat others as you would like to be treated.

2. What do these sentences tell you about the boy?
 - (A) He is kind and obedient.
 - (B) He does not like his family.
 - (C) He wants more than he has.
 - (D) He plans to run away from home.

3. How are the boy and the girl in the story alike?
 - (A) They are very poor.
 - (B) They have gold hair.
 - (C) They work very hard.
 - (D) They have blue eyes.

**Directions**

Read the passages. Then answer the questions that follow.
Fill in the correct circle.

Miss Mitchell's Comet

1 Maria Mitchell was the first American woman to earn a living as an astronomer, a scientist who studies space. Maria was born in 1818, and grew up on the island of Nantucket with her father William, her mother Lydia, and her nine sisters and brothers. William was a teacher, and Lydia was a librarian with a passion for reading—she worked in two circulating libraries, and she had read every book on the shelves of both. Maria, like her mother, spent her time reading. Maria's teacher—who was also her father—quickly concluded that this shy little girl had a brilliant mind.

2 When he wasn't teaching, William studied the heavens above. He even built a small observatory on his own land, so he could better see and learn about the stars. The US Coast Survey paid him one hundred dollars a year for his observations.



3 William believed that his daughters should be as well educated as his sons. He taught Maria the same lessons as his sons and gave her extra instruction in astronomy, which she loved. Unlike other girls of her time, Maria refused to spend time knitting and making lace. She often remarked, "A woman might be learning seven languages while she is learning fancy work."

4 Maria left public school at 16 and attended private school for another year. After this, she assisted her father in his work with the Coast Survey. Because of this work, famous professors often visited the Mitchell home. Maria enjoyed talking to and learning from them.



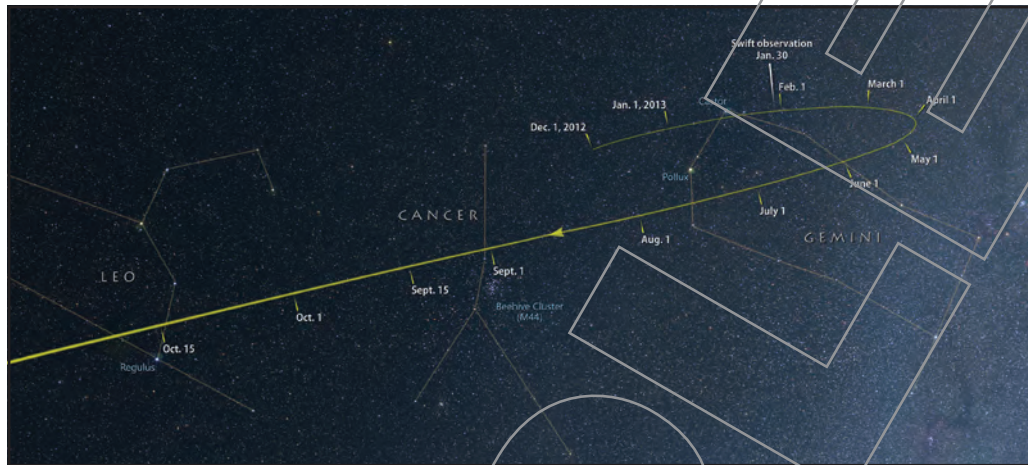
5 Maria wanted to spend her time studying, but her family needed her to help support them. Maria's older sister earned a good living as a teacher, but Maria chose to work as a librarian at the Nantucket library. While she earned little, the job allowed her to spend her days reading and learning all she could about astronomy. She worked at the library for 20 years.

6 One night in October of 1847, Maria made an important discovery. While gazing through her telescope, she was startled to see an unknown comet. She quickly told her father, who wrote to Professor William C. Bond, director of the Observatory at Cambridge, to ask if anyone had seen this comet before. No one had.

7 Maria was awarded a medal for this discovery, and the comet was named "Miss Mitchell's Comet" in her honor. This was not her only accomplishment, however. Aside from being the first American woman to work as an astronomer, Maria was a professor and published several books and many articles.

The Comet ISON

1 In 2012, people everywhere were talking about ISON, a comet that was close to the planet Jupiter. Astronomers, scientists who study space, believed that ISON was going to travel very close to the sun. Comets travel in a large loop called an *orbit*. When a comet gets close to the sun, it becomes bright enough for people to see it without a telescope. ISON's orbit, however, would take it very close to the sun. This would make it extremely hot and bright. People would be able to see ISON in the sky for months.



2 However, ISON was very far away—470 million miles away. “Comets can and often do fizzle out!” noted Karl Battams of the Sungrazer Comet Project. That appears to be what happened to ISON. Scientists lost track of it in late 2013.

3 Two men in Russia who study astronomy as a hobby discovered ISON. They saw the comet using a telescope called the International Scientific Optical Network (ISON), which is how the comet got its name.

SAMPLE



1. Using information from both passages, what can you conclude about the comet Maria Mitchell saw?
- (A) It had an orbit near Jupiter.
 - (B) It was near the sun.
 - (C) It quickly fizzled out.
 - (D) It could be seen for months.
2. Which sentence from the second passage best supports your answer to Question 1?
- (A) Comets travel in a large loop called an *orbit*.
 - (B) Scientists lost track of it in late 2013.
 - (C) “Comets can and often do fizzle out!” noted Karl Battams of the Sungrazer Comet Project.
 - (D) When a comet gets close to the sun, it becomes bright enough for people to see it without a telescope.



Now read the directions below.

Both passages are about people interested in astronomy, the study of space. These people discovered comets that had never been seen before. What do you think it would be like to make an important discovery? In what area would you like to make a discovery? Write at least two paragraphs. Use details from the passages and your own ideas to help you write.

Plan Your Answer

Use the space below to plan your writing and organize your thoughts. Do NOT write your final answer on this page. Your writing on this page will NOT be scored.

Write your final answer on the next two pages.

GO ON 



Handwriting practice lines with a large, faint watermark reading 'SAMPLE' diagonally across the page.

Check Your Work

- Write about the topic.
- Plan your writing from beginning to end.
- Use your own ideas and ideas from the passage.
- Support your answer with details.
- Write complete sentences.
- Use correct grammar, punctuation, and spelling.



GO ON 