

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|---|
| About <i>Finish Line New York ELLs, Second Edition</i> | 4 |
|--|---|

UNIT 1 Speaking **5**

| | |
|---|----|
| LESSON 1 Beyond High School | 6 |
| LESSON 2 Our Nation's Capital | 10 |
| LESSON 3 Animals, Endangered and Extinct | 14 |
| LESSON 4 Family Life | 18 |
| LESSON 5 Geometry All Around | 22 |
| LESSON 6 Energy | 26 |

UNIT 2 Listening/Reading/Writing **30**

| | |
|--|-----|
| LESSON 7 Hunger and Thirst | 31 |
| LESSON 8 Voices of Freedom | 49 |
| LESSON 9 New Vistas | 67 |
| LESSON 10 Power and Light | 89 |
| LESSON 11 The Road to Citizenship | 105 |
| LESSON 12 Music in the Air | 125 |

UNIT 3 Transition to ELA **147**

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| SESSION 1 Informational | 149 |
| SESSION 2 Literary | 163 |

Geometry All Around



SPEAKING

Directions

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

Parallel lines are always the same distance apart and never cross. Perpendicular lines meet at right angles. Look at Lexington Avenue on the map.



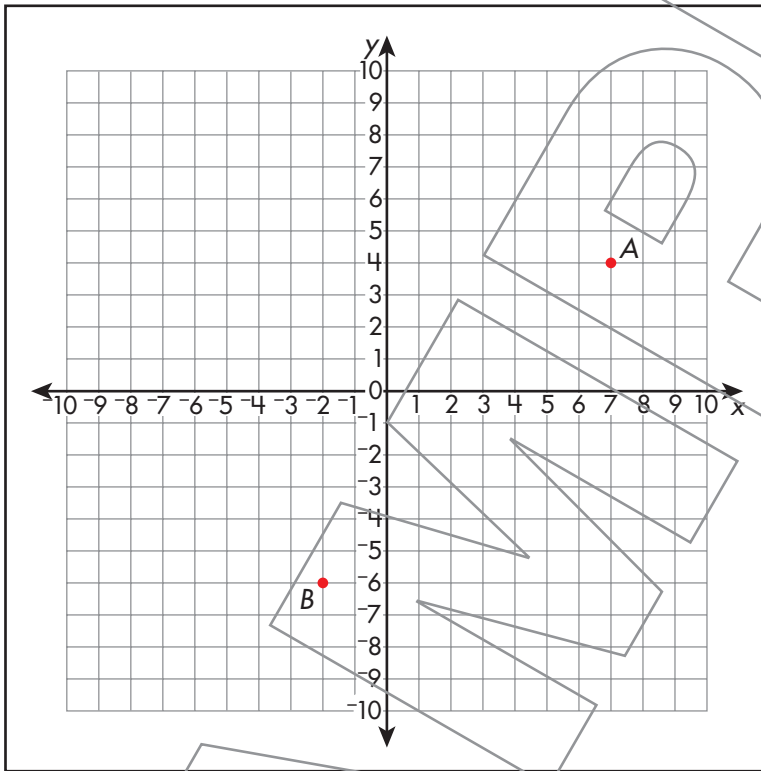
1. What streets are parallel to Lexington Avenue? What streets are perpendicular to it?



Directions

Look at the coordinate plane. Listen to the question about the coordinate plane. Then answer the question.

Points on a coordinate plane are named using two numbers to identify their location. The first number tells how many units left or right of 0 the point is. The second number tells how many units up or down from 0 the point is.



2. Use the coordinate plane to explain how to move from point A to point B. Name the points where you start and stop.

Hunger and Thirst



LISTENING

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 Straw, the Coal, and the Bean



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



1. Which phrase from the passage tells what the characters have in common that unites them?

- (A) Sprang out of the fire
- (B) Made into broth
- (C) Slipped through her fingers
- (D) So fortunately escaped death

2. What does impetuous mean here?

- (A) Bossy
- (B) Cautious
- (C) Impulsive
- (D) Adventurous

3. What happened third in the passage?

- (A) The straw fell into the brook.
- (B) The bean split her sides laughing.
- (C) The tailor sewed up the bean with black thread.
- (D) The coal became afraid and stopped on the bridge.



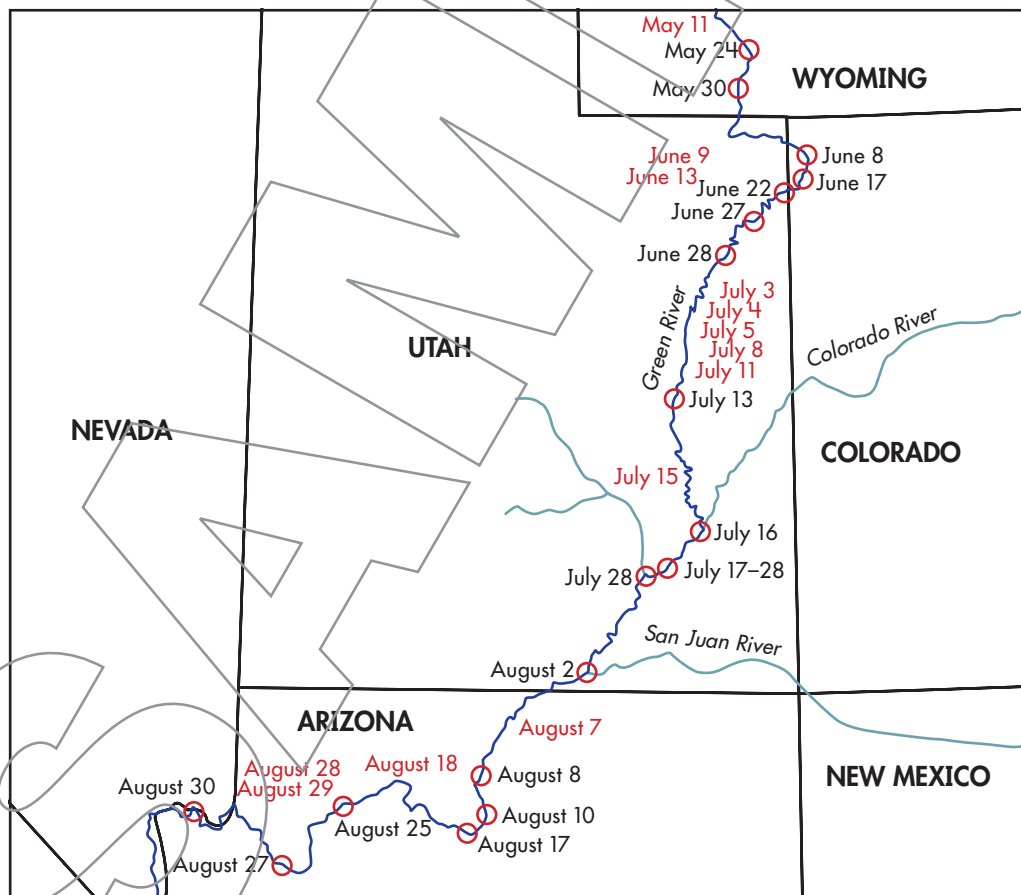
Directions

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

from **The Exploration of the Colorado River and Its Canyons**

by John Wesley Powell

In 1869, John Wesley Powell led a three-month expedition down the Green and Colorado rivers of the western United States that was highlighted by the first known passage through the Grand Canyon. Powell was a university professor and a former army officer who had lost his right arm in a battle during the Civil War. The Exploration of the Colorado River and Its Canyons was published in 1895.





1 May 30. This morning we are ready to enter the mysterious canyon, and start with some anxiety. The old mountaineers tell us that it cannot be run; the Indians say, "Water heap catch 'em"; but all are eager for the trial, and off we go.

2 Entering Flaming Gorge, we quickly run through it on a swift current and emerge into a little park. Half a mile below, the river wheels sharply to the left and enters another canyon cut into the mountain. We enter the narrow passage. On either side the walls rapidly increase in altitude. On the left are overhanging ledges and cliffs, 500, 1,000, 1,500 feet high.

3 On the right the rocks are broken and ragged, and the water fills the channel from cliff to cliff. Now the river turns abruptly around a point to the right, and the waters plunge swiftly down among great rocks; and here we have our first experience with canyon rapids. I stand up on the deck of my boat to seek a way among the wave-beaten rocks. All untried as we are with such waters, the moments are filled with intense anxiety. Soon our boats reach the swift current; a stroke or two, now on this side, now on that, and we thread the narrow passage with exhilarating velocity, mounting the high waves, whose foaming crests dash over us, and plunging into the troughs, until we reach the quiet water below. Then comes a feeling of great relief. Our first rapid is run. Another mile, and we come into the valley again.

4 Let me explain this canyon. Where the river turns to the left above, it takes a course directly into the mountain, penetrating to its very heart, then wheels back upon itself, and runs out into the valley from which it started only half a mile below the point at which it entered; so the canyon is in the form of an elongated letter U, with the apex in the center of the mountain. We name it Horseshoe Canyon.





5 Soon we leave the valley and enter another short canyon, very narrow at first, but widening below as the canyon walls increase in height. Here we discover the mouth of a beautiful little creek coming down through its narrow water-worn cleft. Just at its entrance there is a park of two or three hundred acres, walled on every side by almost vertical cliffs hundreds of feet in altitude, with three gateways through the walls—one up the river, another down, and a third through which the creek comes in. The river is broad, deep, and quiet, and its waters mirror towering rocks.... At night we camp at the foot of this canyon.

6 Our general course this day has been south, but here the river turns to the east around a point which is rounded to the shape of a dome. On its sides little cells have been carved by the action of the water, and in these pits, which cover the face of the dome, hundreds of swallows have built their nests. As they flit about the cliffs, they look like swarms of bees, giving to the whole the appearance of a colossal beehive of the old-time form, and so we name it Beehive Point.

7 The opposite wall is a vast amphitheater, rising in a succession of terraces to a height of 1,200 or 1,500 feet. Each step is built of red sandstone, with a face of naked red rock and a glacis clothed with verdure. So the amphitheater seems banded red and green, and the evening sun is playing with roseate flashes on the rocks, with shimmering green on the cedars' spray, and with iridescent gleams on the dancing waves. The landscape revels in the sunshine.



1. Read this sentence from paragraph 7 of the passage.

“So the amphitheater seems banded red and green, and the evening sun is playing with roseate flashes on the rocks, with shimmering green on the cedars’ spray, and with iridescent gleams on the dancing waves.”

What is being suggested by the use of the word shimmering?

- (A) Speed
 - (B) Beauty
 - (C) Danger
 - (D) Mystery
2. Which phrase from the passage helps you understand Powell’s attitude about traveling through the canyon?
- (A) It cannot be run
 - (B) “Water heap catch ‘em”
 - (C) Entering Flaming Gorge
 - (D) With some anxiety



Now read the directions below.

The passage tells about a dangerous expedition through unknown parts of the country. Imagine that you were part of John Wesley Powell's expedition. Write two paragraphs describing your experience and how you feel. Use information from the passage 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.

Large empty rectangular box for planning the answer.

GO ON

