Do not write on this! Use the answer sheet. STAAR Hallway Grammar Review to record your answers

PART 2. Stations 4-6

**This document was too large to post on this website, so I had to split it in two parts. You will need to print or view both parts. Or your answer sheet will not be complete.

** This is for a grade!
The Global Soap Project

(1) Most people in this country wash their hands regularly. (2) They know the important role that hand washing plays in the war against disease. (3) But what about people who live in places where it's difficult to wash their hands? (4) What about those who have little or no access to soap? (5) That's the reality for many people in impoverished nations. (6) However, thank's to the idea of one man and the hard work of many volunteers, this situation is changing.

(7) Dereck Kayongo is from the African nation of Uganda. (8) Him and his family left the war-torn country in the early 1980s, but before leaving, Kayongo saw many of his fellow Ugandans struggling to survive in refugee camps.

(9) These people lacked basic necessities; as a result, dreadful, but avoidable, illnesses were commonplace. (10) Years later, when Kayongo was an adult working in the United States, he still remembered what he had witnessed in his home country. (11) But it wasn't until he stayed at a hotel in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, that he envisioned a way to help.

(12) At the hotel Kayongo noticed a wrapped bar of soap in the bathroom of his room. (13) He used a little of the soap and then placed it back in the soap dish for later use. (14) When he returned to his room at the end of the day, he was astonished to find that the gently used bar was gone and a brand-new one was in its place. (15) Baffled by the idea of discarding perfectly good soap. (16) Kayongo asked the hotel for an explanation. (17) "When I was told that it was hotel policy to provide new soap every day, I couldn't believe it," he said. (18) Upon further investigation he discovered that this is standard procedure in hotels across the country. (19) In fact, each year in North America, hundreds of millions of soap bars are discarded, eventually ending up in landfills. (20) Outraged by this practice and mindful of the situation in his native country, Kayongo asked himself, "Are we really throwing away that much soap at the expense of other people who don't have anything?"
(21) Although Uganda is recovering from years of war, the nation is still plagued by poverty, many workers earn no more than a dollar a day. (22) Soap is available, but at a cost of 25 cents per bar, most people cannot afford to buy it. (23) Kayongo began to ask, “What if we took some of this soap and recycled it, made brand-new soap from it, and then sent it home to people who couldn’t afford soap?” (24) This simple question led to the founding of a nonprofit organization the Global Soap Project.

Derreck Kayongo Displaying Collected Bars of Soap, Which Will Be Recycled Through the Global Soap Project

(25) Today more than a thousand hotels across the country donate soap bars for the Global Soap Project. (26) Local volunteers collect the bars and send them to the organization’s warehouse in Atlanta, Georgia. (27) There other volunteers clean, reprocess, and package the bars for delivery. (28) Since beginning its work, the Global Soap Project has delivered more than a million bars of soap to communities in about 30 countries. (29) This innovative program is bringing an important disease-fighting tool to people around the world.
1. What change needs to be made in sentence 6?
   A. Change thank’s to thanks
   B. Change idea to ideal
   C. Change volunteers to volunteers’
   D. No change needs to be made.

2. How should sentence 8 be changed?
   
   F. Change Him to He
   G. Change the comma after leaving to a semicolon
   H. Change saw to seen
   J. Change refugee camps to Refugee Camps

3. What is the correct way to write sentences 15 and 16?
   A. He was baffled by the idea of discarding perfectly good soap, Kayongo asked the hotel for an explanation.
   B. While baffled by the idea of discarding perfectly good soap, Kayongo asked the hotel for an explanation.
   C. Baffled by the idea of discarding perfectly good soap, Kayongo asked the hotel for an explanation.
   D. The sentences are written correctly in the paper.

4. How should sentence 29 be changed?
   F. Change innovative to innovative
   G. Change is bringing to was bringing
   H. Insert a comma after tool
   J. Sentence 29 should not be changed.
Killer Venoms

(1) Imagine a poison so potent that it could kill you before you even realized you had been exposed to it. (2) Some of the most dangerous venoms on the planet are produced by creatures that seem innocuous at first. (3) These animals, however, carry a deadly bite.

(4) One example is the cone snail found in the Coral Reefs near Australia. (5) On the outside this snail looks unremarkable, but what cannot be seen is its deadly stinger. (6) A spear-like projection from the cone snail can inject a paralyzing venom into a victim. (7) Just a few microliters of this venom, less than the amount most eyedroppers hold is enough to kill 10 people!

(8) Measuring in at just five inches across, the Brazilian wandering spider is another menacing creature. (9) Although far from the world’s largest spider, it can be one of the most venomous. (10) This spider doesn’t spin a web and wait for its prey; it stays on the move, wandering about on the forest floor and even venturing into neighborhoods and homes. (11) It is especially dangerous because it is more aggressive than most spiders and will attack if it senses that its territory is threatened. (12) An attack by this spider could be more than just excruciatingly painful, it could be fatal.
Perhaps the most frightening creature in the world is the box jellyfish, which is found in many of the world's oceans. The tentacles of this jellyfish are covered with thousands of stinging cells that can flood a victim with poison. Even worse, the tentacles become extra sticky when they're in contact with skin, so trying to remove it can make a sting even more severe. A person exposed to the venom of this creature may not even have enough time to get to shore before going into shock.

As toxic as these and other venoms can be, scientists are discovering that they sometimes have beneficial uses. For example, the venom of the Brazilian pit viper is the source of a drug used to treat high blood pressure. While a component found in copperhead snake venom may soon be used to treat breast cancer. In addition, the venom of the cone snail is currently being evaluated in research laboratories as a possible painkiller. Studying the affects of these potent venoms is dangerous work, but scientists say that it's worth the risk, especially if one of these "killer venoms" can actually save lives someday.
1. How should sentence 4 be changed?
   A  Change is to was
   B  Change found to it is found
   C  Change Coral Reefs to coral reefs
   D  Sentence 4 should not be changed.

2. What change needs to be made in sentence 7?
   F  Change than to then
   G  Insert a comma after hold
   H  Change is to are
   J  No change needs to be made in this sentence.

3. What change needs to be made in sentence 15?
   F  Change become to became
   G  Change they’re to their
   H  Delete so
   J  Change it to them

4. What change needs to be made in sentence 21?
   F  Change affects to effects
   G  Change is dangerous to are dangerous
   H  Delete the comma after work
   J  Change lives to lifes
Ban the Bag!

(1) Standing in line at the grocery store last week, I watched the woman in front of me buy a tube of toothpaste. (2) As the clerk placed her purchase in a plastic bag, I couldn’t hardly help wondering how long it would take for that bag to end up in the trash. (3) Then I noticed the big purse the woman was carrying and wondered why she had needed a plastic bag at all. (4) Of course, this is an extreme example. (5) Most people need plastic bags to carry larger loads. (6) But are there better ways to carry our loads? (7) Should we be using plastic bags at all?

(8) People have come to rely on plastic bags as everything from totes for groceries to trash-can linners to lunch bags. (9) Around the world more than 500 billion of them are used each year. (10) Although plastic bags can be recycled, only about one percent of those used in the United States are. (11) Instead, after helping people transport items from one place to another, most are thrown away. (12) But what does “away” mean? (13) It means that they end up in landfills, where it can take a plastic bag up to a thousand years to decompose. (14) Some bags end up elsewhere in the environment, clinging to trees and fences, clogging rivers and oceans, or wafting along city sidewalks.
(15) Plastic bags harm the environment in several ways. (16) First, they break down into particles that pollute our soil and water. (17) And because most plastic bags are made of polyethylene, a product derived from crude oil or natural gas. (18) They waste nonrenewable resources. (19) Plastic bags can also harm animals. (20) Scientists estimate that more than one million sea animals, including whales, seabirds, and turtles, die each year from ingesting or becoming entangled in plastic. (21) And in both 1988 and 1998, plastic bags that were blocking sewers, and drains in Bangladesh contributed to devastating flooding.

(22) People all over the world are starting to recognize the problems associated with plastic bags. (23) Countries such as China, South Africa, Switzerland, and Uganda are taking action and banning the bags. (24) Other nations, including Italy and Ireland, have been trying to curtail the use of plastic bags by taxing them. (25) In the United States more and more communities are ridding themselves of plastic bags. (26) In 2012, Los Angeles became the largest U.S. city to institute a plastic-bag ban, while Hawaii became the first state to do so. (27) And several cities and towns in Texas, such as Austin and Brownsville, have banned the bag.

(28) Some people can’t imagine life without plastic bags. (29) But these bags didn’t come into widespread use until around 1980, and before that time people got along just fine without it. (30) Now more and more people are purchasing inexpensive, reusable fabric bags and using them when they shop. (31) If we all take this simple step, we can be a part of a “green” revolution. (32) Pay attention to the disastrous toll plastic bags are taking on our environment and stop using them today!
1. What change should be made in sentence 2?
   F  Change placed to places
   G  Change the comma to a period
   H  Delete hardly
   J  No change should be made in sentence 2.

2. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 8?
   A  Change come to came
   B  Change groceries to grocery’s
   C  Change linners to liners
   D  Make no change

3. What change needs to be made in sentence 21?
   A  Change were blocking to was blocking
   B  Delete the comma after sewers
   C  Change devastating to devastating
   D  No change needs to be made in this sentence.

4. What change should be made in sentence 29?
   F  Change come to came
   G  Change use to using
   H  Delete and
   J  Change it to them