

**OBERLIN HIGH SCHOOL**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES**  
**ENGLISH LANGUAGE- Worksheet 1**

**Date: Week of October 12, 2020**

**GRADE 10\_\_**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Teacher's Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Refer to the passage to check your answers when necessary.**

**Kevlar**

Did you know that there is a fiber that is as flexible and lightweight as nylon yet five times stronger than steel? Did you know that this fabric is resistant to temperatures higher than 500 degrees Fahrenheit? Did you know that a woman invented this fiber? This miraculous fabric is called Kevlar and it is used to make everything from body armor to musical instruments.

The year was 1964. There were gasoline shortages due to conflict in the Middle East. A Polish-American chemist named Stephanie Louise Kwolek was working for DuPont, an American chemical company. She and her group were trying to make a lightweight, yet durable fiber to be used in tires. Lighter tires would allow vehicles to get better gas mileage, but the tires had to be strong enough to resist the wear and tear of the road. They had been working on the problem for some time and had little success, until Kwolek had a breakthrough.

Kwolek and her group were synthesizing or creating fibers to test. During one of the steps in the process, Kwolek created a milky white solution by mixing two chemicals that were often used in the process. This solution was usually thrown away, but Kwolek convinced one of the technicians to help her test it. They were amazed to discover that the fabric that Kwolek had created was not only more durable than nylon, it was more durable than steel. Kwolek had invented Kevlar.

Kevlar is a remarkable fabric known for its strength and durability. Since its invention it has found its way into a wide variety of products. Kevlar is used in sporting equipment like bike tires, bowstrings, and tennis racquets. It is used in musical instruments like drum heads, reeds, and speaker cones. And it is used in protective gear like motorcycle safety jackets, gloves, and shoes. However, Kevlar is best known for its ability to stop bullets.

Richard Armellino created the first Kevlar bulletproof vest in 1975. It contained 15 layers of Kevlar, which could stop handgun and shotgun bullets. The vest also had a steel plate over the heart, which made the vest strong enough to stop rifle rounds. Vests like Armellino's were quickly picked up by police forces and it is estimated that by 1990, half of all police officers

in America wore bulletproof vests daily. By 2006 there were over 2,000 documented police vest "saves," or instances where officers were protected from deadly wounds by wearing bulletproof vests.

Kevlar is an amazing fabric not only for its hardness and durability, but also for its heat resistance. Because of this it has been used to replace asbestos. Asbestos is a naturally occurring material that is known for its ability to resist fire. Asbestos can resist temperatures over 1000 degrees Fahrenheit. For this reason it was used in roofs, electrical cables, and brake pads, until people discovered that it causes cancer and other serious health problems. Kevlar poses no such risks. It is lightweight, flexible, and resistant to fire. Therefore, it has proven to be a good replacement for asbestos in many cases.

Since its invention in 1964, Kevlar has won its way into our lives. From musical instruments and brake pads to protective equipment and sporting gear, Kevlar is everywhere. Every day of your life you are exposed to something that was made better by Kevlar. Who'd have known?

1. Which of the following is **NOT** a product that has been made with Kevlar?

- A. Tennis racquets
- B. Bungee jumping cords
- C. Brake pads
- D. Body armor

2. When was the first bulletproof vest invented?

- A. 1964
- B. 1975
- C. 1990
- D. 2006

3. For which of the following characteristics is Kevlar known?

- A. Heat resistance
- B. Strength
- C. Durability
- D. All of the above

4. Who is credited with inventing Kevlar?

- A. Robert Kevlar
- B. Richard Armellino
- C. Stephanie Kwolek
- D. None of the above

5. Which of the following caused the search for a fabric like Kevlar?

- A. A shortage in the gasoline supply
- B. A desire to protect police officers
- C. The need to replace asbestos
- D. The want of better musical instruments

6. A vest made of 15 layers of Kevlar with **NO** steel plates could stop **ALL BUT WHICH** of the following rounds?

- A. Handgun rounds
- B. Shotgun pellets
- C. Rifle rounds
- D. It could stop all of the above

7. Why did people begin using asbestos in buildings?

- A. It was extremely durable
- B. It was very heavy
- C. It was poisonous to insects
- D. It was resistant to fire

8. According to the article, how many American police officers are estimated to wear bulletproof vests daily?

- A. 1,000
- B. 2,000
- C. Over half
- D. Almost all of them

9. How much stronger is Kevlar than steel?

- A. Half as strong
- B. As strong
- C. Five times as strong
- D. 200 times as strong

10. What product was Kwolek trying to improve when she invented Kevlar?

- A. Tires
- B. Milk
- C. Brake pads
- D. Armor

### Subject-Verb Agreement 11-20

**Directions: Choose the most appropriate verb to complete the sentence.**

11. The furniture \_\_\_\_\_ mostly old.

- A. Is
- B. Are

12. Mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ my favorite subject.

- A. Are
- B. Is

13. Some of the students in my class \_\_\_\_\_ angry that they did not pass.

- A. Were
- B. Was

14. There \_\_\_\_\_ the president and his wife.

- A. Go
- B. Goes

15. The boy with the goofy friends \_\_\_\_\_ a lottery ticket every day.

- A. Buys
- B. Buy

16. The teacher's clothes \_\_\_\_\_ out of fashion.

- A. Were

B. Was

17. McDonalds \_\_\_\_\_ an example of a fine American eatery.

A. Are

B. Is

18. The French \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of junk food.

A. Eats

B. Eat

19. The United States \_\_\_\_\_ bordered by Canada and Mexico.

A Is

B. Are

20. There \_\_\_\_\_ a crazy amount of money under the sofa cushion.

A. Are

B. Is

### **Run-on sentences and Sentence Fragments 21-28**

**Directions: Choose the answer that best describes the sentence.**

21. This is going to be the most difficult exam of your college career, you had better start studying for it immediately.

A. There is nothing wrong with the structure of this sentence.

B. Fragment: put a comma after immediately and finish the sentence.

C. Run-on: replace that comma with a semicolon.

22. Knowing better than anyone else how the state legislature had ignored the needs of the community college system and created a crisis characterized by an uneducated workforce that had no place to go for proper training and realizing that someone had to do something about the situation or the state would begin to lose jobs to states in the American south that were more aggressive in providing and publicizing excellence in education, Representative Fuentes began to lay plans for an education bill that took into consideration the needs of the state's community colleges and the students who attended them.

A. There is nothing wrong with the structure of this sentence.

B. This sentence is too long; it must be a run-on.

C. Even though this sentence is very long, it is actually a fragment.

23. Right after the Christmas holidays and during those three weeks before class begins in January.

A. There is nothing wrong with the structure of this sentence.

B. Fragment: put a comma after January and finish the sentence.

C. Run-on: put a comma after holidays.

**24.** She ran.

A. There is nothing wrong with the structure of this sentence.

B. Fragment: the sentence is too short and needs more details to be a complete thought.

**25.** Perplexed by the rising rates of inflation and alarmed by the decline in major construction projects.

A. There is nothing wrong with the structure of this sentence.

B. Run-on: put a comma after inflation.

C. Fragment: put a comma after projects and finish the sentence.

**26.** Anabel realizes what she is doing, I think, but she doing it anyway.

A. There is nothing wrong with the structure of this sentence.

B. Fragment: we're missing part of a verb.

C. Run-on: change the comma after doing to a semicolon.

**27.** Professor Pepin spends a lot of time translating medieval texts on ancient medicine, however, he also stays informed about the latest developments in modern asthma treatments.

A. There is nothing wrong with the structure of this sentence.

B. Fragment: although this is a long sentence, it's missing part of a verb.

C. Run-on: remove the verb from the second independent clause.

D. Run-on: change the comma after medicine to a semicolon.

**28.** If we're ever going to get out of here in time, we're going to have to re-write all these papers, set up the desks, and clean the chalkboards; stack those books in the corner and clean up the mess around the wastebasket; notify security about the broken window, the thermostat that Raoul messed up, and the desk that was stolen before we even got here.

A. There is nothing wrong with the structure of this sentence.

B. Run-on: the sentence should be broken into three smaller sentences.

C. Fragment: although the sentence is very long, it's missing a verb string.

D. Run-on: change those two semicolons to commas.

### **Paragraph Writing 29-33**

**Directions: Choose the most appropriate answer for each question.**

**29.** What is the first sentence of a paragraph called?

- A. The introduction sentence
- B. The exclusive sentence
- C. The topic sentence
- D. The first sentence

**30.** What is a topic sentence?

- A. A sentence with signal words that increase effectiveness of organization.
- B. A way to conclude the paragraph so the reader knows what the entire paragraph was about.
- C. Reasons, examples, and other details that support the main point of the paragraph.
- D. The sentence that expresses the main point, or idea, of a paragraph.

**31.** What is a supporting detail sentence?

- A. Reasons, examples, and other details that support the main point of the paragraph.
- B. A way to conclude the paragraph so the reader knows what the paragraph was about.
- C. Signal words that help organize a paragraph, using time order or listing order.
- D. A series of paragraphs about one main idea, or point.

**32.** When do you use supporting details or supporting sentences?

- A. Before the first sentence at the introduction
- B. After the last sentence because it helps you summarize the paragraph
- C. Never use these in paragraphs because they are for essays only.
- D. After the topic sentence and before the closing sentence

**33.** What are transitions?

- A. The sentences that express the main point, or idea, of a paragraph.
- B. Reasons, examples, and other details that support the main point of the paragraph.
- C. Signal words that help organize a paragraph, using time order or listing order.
- D. A series of sentences about one main idea, or point.

**TOTAL MARKS 33**