Listening Skills Practice Packet 2

Authors

"Silly Superstitions" by Jennifer King • "Superheroes" by Beth Mader

"Malala Yousafzai: Activist, Survivor, Nobel Prize Laureate" by Shannon Ament

"History of School Lunches" by Jennifer King

"Barbie" by Beth Mader • "Smog and the London Fog" by Keisha Bedwell

Edited by Nancy Barnard and Noel Putnam

Copyright © 2018 by Hexco Academic. All rights reserved. Reproduction or translation of any part of this work beyond that permitted by Section 107 or 108 of the 1976 *United States Copyright Act* without the permission of the copyright owner is unlawful. The purchaser of this product is responsible for adhering to this law which prohibits the sharing or reselling of copyrighted material with anyone. This precludes sharing with coaches or students from other schools via mail, fax, email, or simply "passing along." Hexco materials may not be posted online. Exception/permission for photocopies granted by Hexco Academic is only applicable for *Practice Packets* which may be copied expressly for the purchaser's group or classroom at the same physical location.

We are a small company that listens! If you have any questions or if there is an area that you would like fully explored, let us hear from you. We hope you enjoy this product and stay in contact with us throughout your academic journey.

- President Hexco Inc., Linda Tarrant

HEXCO ACADEMIC

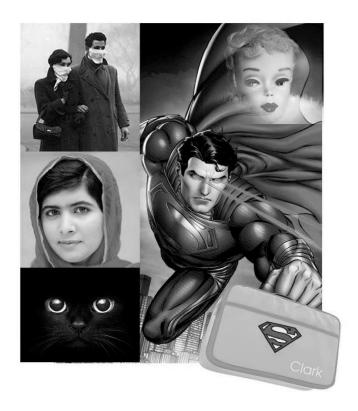
www.hexco.com
P.O. Box 199 • Hunt, Texas 78024
Phone: 800.391.2891 • Fax: 830.367.3824

Email: hexco@hexco.com

IF YOU LIKE THIS PRODUCT, WE ALSO RECOMMEND

Listening Skills Practice Packet 1 • Listening Skills Manual

Listening Skills Practice Packet 2



CONTENTS

Practice Scripts

- o "Silly Superstitions" by Jennifer King
- o "Superheroes" by Beth Mader
- o "Malala Yousafzai: Activist, Survivor, Nobel Prize Laureate" by Shannon Ament
- o "History of School Lunches" by Jennifer King
- o "Barbie" by Beth Mader
- "Smog and the London Fog" by Keisha Bedwell
- Practice Tests
- Answer Sheets (Blank)
- Answer Keys

UIL LISTENING CONTEST – PRACTICE SCRIPT

Superheroes

Who is your favorite superhero? Is it Spider-Man? Wonder Woman? Thor? Most children, and even adults, have a figure who comes to mind when they think of the greatest superhero. The ability to fly, turn invisible, read minds, and travel through time captivates our attention and oftentimes makes us want to be super too. When we think of superheroes, the names Marvel and DC might come to mind. These two rival companies have given us the superheroes we know and love today. So, when did this all start? Why is it that we are so fascinated with superheroes? Where is the superhero world headed?

Martin Goodman didn't wear a mask or a cape, but he could be considered the superhero of a marvelous legacy. Goodman founded what was called Timely Comics in 1939, the precursor to Marvel Comics. Timely Comics created three popular superheroes: Human Torch, Sub-Mariner, and Captain America. These superheroes battled the Japanese and Nazis throughout the 1940s, but as WWII ended, so did the demand for these heroes. Other genres such as Westerns, romance, and horror became the new excitement.

Detective Comics was founded in 1937, but it did not officially adopt the name DC Comics until 1977. DC created three popular superheroes: Superman, Batman, and Wonder Woman. Following the decline in demand for heroes, DC attempted to reintroduce superheroes in 1956 with an updated version of the Flash. DC's success with the Flash and other revamped heroes such as Hawkman and Green Lantern propelled the newly named Marvel Comic's return into the superhero world.

Marvel Comics returned in 1961 with writer Stan Lee and artist Jack Kirby who together created the Fantastic Four. The Fantastic Four paved the way for more realistic superheroes including Spider-Man, the X-Men, and the Incredible Hulk all while tackling big issues such politics, race, and environmental issues. After filing for

1:00

1:00

2:00

UIL LISTENING CONTEST – PRACTICE SCRIPT

Malala Yousafzai: Activist, Survivor, Nobel Prize Laureate

Imagine going about your usual routine as a happy preteen. Your hometown is a popular tourist destination where annual festivals take place. You attend school, play with your friends, and have a loving and peaceful existence. Life is good. Then imagine a violent group invades your homeland and imposes laws that change your entire way of life. They even take away the thing you cherish most: your education. What would you do? Would you cower in fear, or would you stand tall in defiance? Unfortunately, this scenario is not imagined, it is a real one, and it happened to a young girl in Pakistan. Her name is Malala Yousafzai, and she chose to use her voice.

She could not have known it, but when Malala Yousafzai was born, she was born to be a hero to many and a traitor to some. It all began on July 12, 1997 in Mingora, Pakistan, which is nestled in the Swat Valley, the day she came into the world. Her father, Ziauddin Yousafzai, a committed educator and social activist, ran the Khushal Girls High School and College. So, as you can imagine, education was an important part of life for young Malala. As part of that education, her father taught her Pashto, English, and Urdu, and he encouraged her to think for herself and speak her mind. At the time, hers was simply the life of a teacher's daughter growing up in a popular vacation spot and enjoying the freedoms of childhood. They never could have envisioned what the future had in store, nor could they have predicted Malala's role in it.

In 2007, after fighting for control of the region, the Pakistani Taliban overtook the Swat Valley. The group was led by Maulana Fazullah, and they began to institute a series of strict Islamic laws on the people there. Malala and her family were at first forced to flee the violence but returned when it subsided, only to watch life as they knew it take a drastic turn. The Taliban prohibited women from taking any part in community and government affairs and began closing or destroying the girls' schools in the Swat Valley. It was at this time that Malala and her father decided to take action.

1. How many students in the U.S. live in

UIL LISTENING CONTEST – TEST

History of School Lunches

6. The story mentions all of the following

	"food insecure" homes?	'old school' lunch menu items except
	A. One in three	?
	B. One in five	A. beef stew
	C. One in 10	B. macaroni and tomato sauce
	D. One in 20	C. potatoes
		D. tacos
2.	Name the first two cities to put hot lunches in place through charity organizations? A. Boston and Philadelphia B. New York and Pittsburgh C. Orlando and San Antonio D. Oklahoma City and Dallas	 7. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's program in the 1930s kept many kids from going hungry. A. New Deal B. Hungry Farmers C. National Lunch Act D. Free Lunch
3.	How much was a hot school lunch in the 1890s? A. a penny B. a nickel C. a dime D. a quarter	 8. What key event in the 1930s prompted malnutrition in school children? A. World War I B. Great Depression C. Fires in California D. World War II
4.	The book <i>Poverty</i> said that "poor" kids were not learning because A. they were not eating enough vegetables B. they had bad genes C. they were hungry, weak, and their brains were not nourished	 9. According to <i>Time</i> magazine, by 1941 lunches were served daily. A. 500,000 B. one million C. two million D. 30 million
5.	D. they were bullied in school In the 1900s, most kids brought their lunch to school, however, sandwiches would often get or on the way.	 10. Which government entity oversees schoo lunches today? A. The Executive Branch B. U.S. Health & Human Services C. U.S Center for Disease Control D. U.S. Department of Agriculture

UIL LISTENING CONTEST – ANSWER SHEET

History of School Lunches

Answers

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	
16.	
17.	
18.	
19.	
20.	
21.	
22.	
23.	
24.	
25.	