



South Valley University
Faculty of Arts
Department Of English

ENGLISH FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Level II

English Department
Faculty of Arts
South Valley University

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Idioms

1. A hot potato

Meaning: Something that is difficult or dangerous to deal with.

Example: Terrorism is a political hot potato in Afghanistan.

2. A penny for your thoughts

Meaning: Way of asking what someone is thinking.

Example: After several minutes of silence he finally looked at her and said, "A penny for your thoughts, Lily."

3. Actions speak louder than words

Meaning: What you do is more significant than what you say.

Example: He: I am sorry. I'll try to be a better person henceforth.

She: Actions speak louder than words.

4. Add insult to injury

Meaning: To make a bad situation worse.

Example: Their basement was flooded, and then, to add insult to injury, a pipe burst in the kitchen.

5. An arm and a leg

Meaning: A lot of money.

Example: It's the best cruise in the world, but it will cost you an arm and a leg.

6. At the drop of a hat

Meaning: Immediately; without any hesitation

Example: Ellie was always ready to go shopping at the drop of a hat.

7. Back to the drawing board

Meaning: Start something all over again.

Example: I failed this semester, but now I am back to the drawing board.

8. Ball is in your court.

Meaning: It is up to you to take the next step

Example: I've made my decision, now the ball is in your court.

9. Barking up the wrong tree

Meaning: Looking in the wrong place; accusing the wrong person.

Example: He did not commit the crime, you're barking up the wrong tree.

10. Be glad to see the back of

Meaning: Be glad to see someone leave.

Example: I never liked her. I'll be glad to see the back of her.

11. Beat around the bush

Meaning: Avoid answering a question; not speaking directly about the issue.

Example: Tell me what the problem is, stop beating around the bush.

12. Best of both the worlds

Meaning: Situation wherein one can enjoy two different opportunities.

Example: She had the privilege of a professor and freedom of a student. She had the best of both worlds.

13. Best thing since sliced bread

Meaning: A good idea or plan; an excellent new invention.

Example: I love your idea. It's the best thing since sliced bread.

14. Bite off more than you can chew

Meaning: To take on a task that is way too big.

Example: Our boss bit off more than she could chew when she promised the client we'd have the project ready by next week.

15. Blessing in disguise

Meaning: Something good that isn't recognized at first.

Example: Ashok's losing his job was a blessing in disguise; it gave him an opportunity to pursue higher studies.

16. Burn the midnight oil

Meaning: To stay up working, especially studying, late at night.

Example: She's been burning the midnight oil for the last few months; her hard work will definitely pay off in the coming exams.

17. Don't judge a book by its cover

Meaning: Don't judge something primarily by its appearance.

Example:

She: He doesn't look intelligent.

He: You can't judge a book by its cover.

18. Caught between two stools.

Meaning: When someone finds it difficult to choose between two alternatives.

Example: He had committed to both and now he's caught between two stools.

19. Cross that bridge when you come to it.

Meaning: Deal with a problem if and when it becomes necessary.

Example: He: I think I need to hire a lawyer.

She: Cross that bridge when you come to it.

20. Cry over spilled milk

Meaning: To be unhappy about something that cannot be undone.

Example: It can't be helped, don't cry over spilled milk.

21. Curiosity killed the cat

Meaning: Being too curious can get you into trouble.

Example: Don't ask about his divorce-curiosity killed the cat!

22. Cut corners

Meaning: To take shortcuts; when something is done badly to save money.

Example: They always put quality first; they won't cut corners just to save money.

23. Cut the mustard

Meaning: Perform satisfactorily; to succeed.

Example: We need a better catcher; this one just doesn't cut the mustard.

24. Devil's advocate

Meaning: To present a counter argument

Example: The teacher always played devil's advocate to provoke discussion in the classroom.

25. Give the benefit of doubt

Meaning: Believe someone's statement without proof.

Example: I knew him since the past 5 years, so I gave him the benefit of doubt.

26. Don't count your chickens before the eggs have hatched.

Meaning: Don't make plans for something that might not happen.

Example: You might not win the prize and you've already spent the money? Don't count your chickens before the eggs have hatched.

27. Don't give up the day job

Meaning: You're not very good at something. You could definitely not do it professionally.

Example: Why did you invest in business even after failing in it in the past? Don't give up the day job!

28. Don't put all your eggs in one basket

Meaning: Don't focus all of your attention on one thing or one area.

Example: I know you love Harvard, but don't put all your eggs in one basket. Apply to other colleges too.

29. Drastic times call for drastic measures

Meaning: When you're extremely desperate you need to take drastic actions.

Example: Yes we had to let go of five of our workers! Drastic times call for drastic measures.

30. Elvis has left the building

Meaning: The show has come to an end. It's all over.

Example: We waited for another performance by the band but it looked like Elvis had left the building.

31. Every cloud has a silver lining

Meaning: Be optimistic, even difficult times will lead to better days.

Example: I'm sorry your business is going badly, but remember every cloud has a silver lining.

32. Far cry from

Meaning: A thing that is very different from something else.

Example: What you did was a far cry from what you said you were going to do.

33. Feel a bit under the weather

Meaning: Feeling sick or unhealthy.

Example: I'm not coming to office today, I'm feeling a bit under the weather.

34. Hear through the grapevine

Meaning: To hear news from someone who heard that news from someone else

Example: I heard through the grapevine that she's pregnant.

35. Hit the nail on the head

Meaning: To do or say exactly the right thing.

Example: You've spotted the flaw, Robert. You've hit the nail on the head.

36. Hit the sack/sheets/hay

Meaning: To go to bed.

Example: I'm exhausted. I think I'll just hit the sack.

37. In the heat of the moment

Meaning: Overwhelmed by what's happening at the moment.

Example: He doesn't hate you. He just said that in the heat of the moment.

38. It takes two to tango

Meaning: Both people involved in a bad situation are responsible for it.

Example: He blamed her for his lack of attention; well it takes two to tango.

39. Jump on the bandwagon

Meaning: Join a popular trend or activity.

Example: So many people are playing that game that I might as well jump on the bandwagon and check it out.

40. Keep something at bay

Meaning: Keep something away

Example: A good way to keep your anxiety at bay is through meditation.

41. Kill two birds with one stone

Meaning: To solve two problems at a time with just one action

Example: John practiced his words while peeling the potatoes. He was killing two birds with one stone.

42. Last straw

Meaning: The final problem in a series of problems

Example: This is the last straw. I'm calling the police.

43. Let sleeping dogs lie

Meaning: Leave something alone if it might cause trouble.

Example: I thought I would ask him if he wanted me to pay him back right away, but then I decided to let the sleeping dogs lie.

44. Let the cat out of the bag

Meaning: To reveal a secret / To share information that was previously concealed.

Example: It's our secret. Don't let the cat out of the bag.

45. Make a long story short

Meaning: Come to the point – leave out the details.

Example: And – to make the long story short – I never got back the money I lent him.

46. Method in the madness

Meaning: A purpose in what one is doing, even though it seems to be crazy.

Example: What I'm doing might seem strange, but there is method in my madness.

47. Miss the boat

Meaning: To miss out on something.

Example: Pay attention, John, or you'll miss the boat and never learn algebra.

48. Not a spark of decency

Meaning: A person who has no manners

Example: Her brother has not a spark of decency. I don't like the way he acts in public.

49. Not playing with the full deck

Meaning: Someone who is mentally, psychologically or intellectually deficient.

Example: He's an intelligent guy, but with all that crazy things he does, I wonder if he's not playing with the full deck.

50. On the ball

Meaning: When someone understands a situation well; attentive.

Example: If you were on the ball, this wouldn't have happened.

51. Off the record

Meaning: Not made as an official or attributable statement; unofficial; confidential

Example: He accepted his fault off the record and hence it could not be used by the prosecutor in the court.

52. Oldest trick in the book

Meaning: A well-known and much used trick/method

Example: Oldest trick in the book to treat cold and cough is drinking turmeric milk.

53. Off the cuff

Meaning: Without preparation; spontaneous

Example: She has a reputation of handling off the cuff interviews very well.

54. Old habits die hard

Meaning: People find it difficult to change their accustomed behavior.

Example: She retired last month, but still gets up at the same time in the morning. Old habits die hard.

55. Once in a blue moon

Meaning: Very rarely

Example: Jill has a very rocky relationship with her father. She speaks to him once in a blue moon.

56. Open the floodgates

Meaning: Release something that was previously under control

Example: Economists fear that relaxing price control will open the floodgates to inflation.

57. Out of the blue

Meaning: Happen unexpectedly

Example: She had given up all hope when out of the blue she got a call from Harvard.

58. Out on a limb

Meaning: Do something risky or something that others do not support (leaving the doer in a difficult situation)

Example: She was out on a limb with her project – nobody supported her idea.

59. Over the top

Meaning: Totally excessive and not suitable for the occasion.

Example: Her sari was way over the top for a somber occasion like this.

60. Pen is mightier than the sword

Meaning: Words and communication have a greater effect than war

Example: A simple handwritten note put an end to their week long cold war – pen is mightier than the sword.

61. Push one's luck

Meaning: Trying to obtain more than what one has (risk spoiling the current situation)

Example: You have my permission to go to your friends' place but don't push your luck by planning a night out.

62. Raining cats and dogs

Meaning: Raining heavily

Example: We'll have to cancel the trip, it's raining cats and dogs here.

63. Reap the harvest

Meaning: Benefit or suffer as a direct result of past actions.

Example: When he cleared IIT-JEE, he reaped the harvest of all his hard work.

64. Roll up one's sleeves

Meaning: Get ready for hard work

Example: My brother said he would roll up his sleeves and do whatever it takes to support the family.

65. See eye to eye

Meaning: To be in agreement with

Example: She was glad her roommate saw eye to eye on the choice of the flat.

66. Shot in the dark

Meaning: A complete guess (may or may not be close to the truth)

Example: He didn't know too much about programming, so answering the interviewer's question was merely a shot in the dark.

67. Sink your teeth into

Meaning: Do something with a lot of energy and enthusiasm.

Example: Robin immediately sank his teeth into his new job.

68. Skating on thin ice

Meaning: Do or say something risky or something that could cause trouble.

Example: Don't say anything that hurts her self-esteem or you could be skating on thin ice.

69. Stand in a good stead

Meaning: To be useful or be of good service to someone.

Example: Being fluent in German will stand you in a good stead when applying for an MS in Germany.

70. Strike while the iron is hot

Meaning: To act at the right time

Example: The price of gold is at a 10 year low, strike while the iron is hot and invest in it right away.

71. Take a back seat

Meaning: Choose to be less important in a role

Example: He finally decided to take a back seat and let his son run the family business.

72. Take with a grain/pinch of salt

Meaning: To doubt the accuracy of information

Example: A lot is said about the celebrities in media, but that information should be taken with a grain of salt.

73. Take a nosedive

Meaning: Rapid drop or decrease in value

Example: The share prices took a nosedive when there were rumors of the company's CEO resigning.

74. Take the plunge

Meaning: Venture into something of one's interest despite the risks involved

Example: Jack finally took the plunge and opened a restaurant.

75. Taste of one's own medicine

Meaning: Treat people the same (unpleasant) way they treated you

Example: People who often disregard others should be given a taste of their own medicine.

76. Think the world of

Meaning: Admire someone very much

Example: Emily is a wonderful teacher – children think the world of her.

77. Tight spot

Meaning: A difficult situation

Example: The recent lawsuit has put the firm in a tight spot.

78. Tongue in cheek

Meaning: (of a remark) Supposed to be taken in funny or ironic sense

Example: Her comment was taken more seriously than intended. It was supposed to be tongue in cheek.

79. Turn a blind eye

Meaning: Pretend not to notice

Example: People tend to turn a blind eye to crime against women.

80. Walk on eggshells

Meaning: Be extremely cautious about one's words or actions

Example: Celebrities are scrutinized by the media for all their actions so they're required to walk on eggshells.

81. Want someone's head on a platter

Meaning: Want someone to be punished severely

Example: "I want that murderer's head on a platter!", said the Chief of police.

82. Watch (someone) like a hawk

Meaning: Keep eyes on or watch carefully

Example: The examiner watched the test takers like a hawk.

83. Water under the bridge

Meaning: Something bad that happened in the past but is no longer important

Example: The couple had a serious fight in the past but that water is under the bridge now.

84. Wave a dead chicken

Meaning: Do some useless, unhelpful thing in the hope that it will solve a problem

Example: Restarting the laptop once the motherboard has crashed is like waving a dead chicken.

85. Weak in the knees

Meaning: Barely able to stand because of emotion, fear or illness

Example: The shock of being summoned by the Supreme Court made me go weak in the knees.

86. Wear many hats

Meaning: Do many different types tasks

Example: We have such a small number of employees that one is often supposed to wear many hats.

87. Weather the storm

Meaning: Succeed in surviving a difficult period of time

Example: Given the current global market conditions, the Indian economy is weathering the storm pretty well.

88. Wet behind the ears

Meaning: Inexperienced and immature

Example: Instead of a full time job, she should be offered an internship as she is still wet behind the ears.

89. Whale of a time

Meaning: Enjoy a lot

Example: She had a whale of a time in Goa with her girl gang.

90. Whistle in the dark

Meaning: Pretend to be brave in a scary situation

Example: Upon being attacked, she blew a whistle in the dark which surprised her attackers.

91. Why keep a dog and bark for yourself

Meaning: If someone or something can do a job for you, why do it yourself?

Example: My sister has a printer, but she continues to write notes manually. Why keep a dog and bark for yourself?

92. Wide off the mark

Meaning: Incorrect; Inadequate; Not what is expected

Example: Her answer was wide off the mark; it was impossible for me to give a better rating to it.

93. Wild goose chase

Meaning: Waste time looking for something that has little chance of being found

Example: She tried to find out who the anonymous caller was, but it turned out to be a wild goose chase.

94. Wipe the slate clean

Meaning: Make a fresh start

Example: When Mike was leaving home, he decided to wipe the slate clean with his dad.

95. Work your fingers to the bone

Meaning: Extreme hard work

Example: She totally deserves the success; she worked her fingers to the bone when she started out as a model.

96. Worm's eye view

Meaning: A perspective seen from below or from a low or inferior position

Example: The trainees get only a worm's eye view of the corporate structure.

97. Worth one's salt

Meaning: Good or competent at the job or profession specified

Example: She deserves respect as she is totally worth her salt.

98. Wrap one's brain around

Meaning: Concentrate on something in an effort to understand

Example: I really need to wrap my brain around this concept before the exam.

99. Zero in on something

Meaning: Focus all attention onto one thing

Example: The teacher zeroed in on the weaker students of the class.

100. Wolf in sheep's clothing

Meaning: Dangerous person pretending to be harmless

Example: I thought she was a good person, but I realized that she was a wolf in a sheep's clothing when she backstabbed me during the selection process.

Confusing

Words

Words that sound alike or look alike often confuse students, especially those using spell checkers. This lengthy list of commonly confused words with simple definitions will help you decide which spelling fits your sentence.

accept to receive

except with the exclusion of

advice recommendation (noun)

advise to recommend (verb)

adverse unfavorable

averse opposed to

affect to influence (verb); emotional response (noun)

effect result (noun); to cause (verb)

aisle space between rows

isle island

allude to make indirect reference to

elude to avoid

allusion indirect reference

illusion false idea, misleading appearance

already by this time

all ready fully prepared

altar sacred platform or place

alter to change

altogether thoroughly

all together everyone/everything in one place

a lot a quantity; many of something

allot to divide or portion out

angel supernatural being, good person

angle shape made by joining 2 straight lines

are plural form of "to be"

our plural form of "my"

accent pronunciation common to a region

ascent the act of rising or climbing

assent consent, agreement

assistance help

assistants helpers

bare nude, unadorned

bear to carry; an animal

beside close to; next to

besides except for; in addition

boar a wild male pig

bore to drill a hole through

board piece of wood

bored uninterested

born brought into life

borne past participle of "to bear" (carry)

breath air taken in (noun)

breathe to take in air (verb)

brake device for stopping

break destroy; make into pieces

buy to purchase

by next to; through the agency of

canvas heavy cloth

canvass to take a survey; a survey

capital major city

capitol government building

choose to pick

chose past tense of "to choose"

clothes garments

cloths pieces of fabric

coarse rough

course path; series of lectures

complement something that completes

compliment praise, flattery

conscience sense of morality

conscious awake, aware

corps regulated group

corpse dead body

council governing body

counsel advice; to give advice

dairy place where milk products are processed

diary personal journal

descent downward movement

dissent disagreement

dessert final, sweet course in a meal

desert to abandon; dry, sandy area

device a plan; a tool or utensil

devise to create

discreet modest, prudent behavior

discrete a separate thing, distinct

do a verb indicating performance or execution of a task

dew water droplets condensed from air

due as a result of

dominant commanding, controlling

dominate to control

die to lose life; one of a pair of dice

dye to change or add color

dyeing changing or adding color

dying losing life

elicit to draw out

illicit illegal, forbidden

eminent prominent

imminent about to happen

envelop to surround (verb)

envelope container for a letter (noun)

everyday routine, commonplace, ordinary (adj.)

every day each day, succession (adj. + noun)

fair light skinned; just, honest; a carnival

fare money for transportation; food

farther at a greater(measurable) distance

further in greater(non-measurable) depth

formally conventionally, with ceremony

formerly previously

forth forward

fourth number four in a list

gorilla animal in ape family

guerrilla soldier specializing in surprise attacks

hear to sense sound by ear

here in this place

heard past tense of "to hear"

herd group of animals

hoard a hidden fund or supply, a cache

horde a large group or crowd, swarm

hole opening

whole complete; an entire thing

human relating to the species homo sapiens

humane compassionate

its possessive form of "it"

it's contraction for "it is"

knew past tense of "know"

new fresh, not yet old

know to comprehend

no negative

later after a time

latter second one of two things

lead heavy metal substance; to guide

led past tense of "to lead"

lessen to decrease

lesson something learned and/or taught

lightning storm-related electricity

lightening making lighter

loose unbound, not tightly fastened

lose to misplace

maybe perhaps (adv.)

may be might be (verb)

meat animal flesh

meet to encounter

mete to measure; to distribute

metal a hard organic substance

medal a flat disk stamped with a design

mettle courage, spirit, energy

miner a worker in a mine

minor underage person (noun); less important (adj.)

moral distinguishing right from wrong; lesson of a fable or story

morale attitude or outlook usually of a group

passed past tense of "to pass"

past at a previous time

patience putting up with annoyances

patients people under medical care

peace absence of war

piece part of a whole; musical arrangement

peak point, pinnacle, maximum

peek to peer through or look furtively

pique fit of resentment, feeling of wounded vanity

pedal the foot lever of a bicycle or car

petal a flower segment

peddle to sell

personal intimate; owned by a person

personnel employees

plain simple, unadorned

plane to shave wood; aircraft (noun)

precede to come before

proceed to continue

presence attendance; being at hand

presents gifts

principal foremost (adj.); administrator of a school (noun)

principle moral conviction, basic truth

quiet silent, calm

quite very

rain water drops falling; to fall like rain

reign to rule

rein strap to control an animal (noun); to guide or control
(verb)

raise to lift up

raze to tear down

rational having reason or understanding

rationale principles of opinion, beliefs

respectfully with respect

respectively in that order

reverend title given to clergy; deserving respect

reverent worshipful

right correct; opposite of left

rite ritual or ceremony

write to put words on paper

road path

rode past tense of "to ride"

scene place of an action; segment of a play

seen viewed; past participle of "to see"

sense perception, understanding

since measurement of past time; because

sight scene, view, picture

site place, location

cite to document or quote (verb)

stationary standing still

stationery writing paper

straight unbending

strait narrow or confining; a waterway

taught past tense of "to teach"

taut tight

than besides

then at that time; next

their possessive form of "they"

there in that place

they're contraction for "they are"

through finished; into and out of

threw past tense of "to throw"

thorough complete

to toward

too also; very (used to show emphasis)

two number following one

track course, road

tract pamphlet; plot of ground

waist midsection of the body

waste discarded material; to squander

waive forgo, renounce

wave flutter, move back and forth

weak not strong

week seven days

weather climatic condition

whether if

wether a neutered male sheep

where in which place

were past tense of "to be"

which one of a group

witch female sorcerer

whose possessive for "of who"

who's contraction for "who is"

your possessive for "of you"

you're contraction for "you are"

yore time long past

Word

Definitions

➔ Choose the answer choice that best defines the word in capital letters.

1) EAGER

- A. wanting to do something very much
- B. not able to be used fully
- C. being relaxed or happy
- D. having the ability to soar or fly

2) DEMONSTRATE

- A. to stop temporarily
- B. to take something from someone
- C. to show an example
- D. to discover something new

3) ACCURATE

- A. deadly or dangerous
- B. delicious or tasty
- C. nervous or anxious
- D. exact or precise

4) ROUTINE

- A. something done with carefully
- B. something done repeatedly
- C. something done for school
- D. something done by mistake

5) AFFORD

- A. to be able to buy something
- B. to make something more difficult
- C. to trade something for something else
- D. to depend on someone or something

6) SHALLOW

- A. not deep
- B. not beautiful
- C. not visible
- D. not fun

7) TIDY

- A. harmful and dangerous
- B. jealous and mean
- C. clean and neat
- D. broken and damaged

8) EXHAUSTED

- A. very angry
- B. very scared
- C. very responsible
- D. very tired

9) DESTROY

- A. to cheat
- B. to choose
- C. to ruin
- D. to improve

10) CONCENTRATE

- A. to fail
- B. to save money
- C. to argue
- D. to focus

11) TRIM

- A. to cut off a small part
- B. to speak very quietly
- C. to stop for a short time
- D. to divide equally

12) STEADY

- A. ugly or unattractive
- B. soft or comfortable
- C. difficult or challenging
- D. regular or even

13) DOUBTFUL

- A. very clean
- B. probably not true
- C. very quiet
- D. not exciting

14) MEETING

- A. a coming together of two people
- B. a large amount of money
- C. an action that is well planned
- D. a raise in the temperature

15) ALERT

- A. very visible or seeable
- B. quick to notice something
- C. not yet fully grown
- D. different from something else

16) BENEFIT

- A. something needing help
- B. something twisted
- C. something gained
- D. something harmful

17) ESSENTIAL

- A. very expensive
- B. very dangerous
- C. very strong
- D. very important

18) PLEAD

- A. to speak loudly
- B. to beg desperately
- C. to reach a conclusion
- D. to give instructions

19) DELAY

- A. to wake up from sleep
- B. to make something larger
- C. to subtract something
- D. to make something late

20) ABSENT

- A. missing
- B. dangerous
- C. good-looking
- D. hardworking

21) TRADITION

- A. a custom or part of a culture
- B. a thing given in exchange for something else
- C. a person who performs in plays
- D. a place where someone buys things

22) EMPTY

- A. not sick
- B. not lazy
- C. not full
- D. not creative

23) BAN

- A. to combine
- B. to praise
- C. to break
- D. to not allow

24) DESIRE

- A. an award or prize
- B. a call or signal
- C. a hat or cap
- D. a wish or want

25) FLAWED

- A. imperfect or incorrect
- B. wonderful or great
- C. trustworthy or honest
- D. elegant or formal

26) ARREST

- A. to hurt or attack someone
- B. to look at something closely
- C. to capture or hold back
- D. to trade something for something else

27) MASTER

- A. to become taller
- B. to lower in price
- C. to gain great skill
- D. to work for someone

28) POINTLESS

- A. useless
- B. independent
- C. plain
- D. unhealthy

29) TRAGIC

- A. very old
- B. very quiet
- C. very sweet
- D. very sad

30) MODEST

- A. having no money
- B. not bragging
- C. comfortable
- D. not exciting

31) UNITED

- A. together and joined as one
- B. in bad taste and ugly
- C. difficult and challenging
- D. separate and divided

32) INFLUENCE

- A. to confuse someone
- B. to buy something
- C. to take illegally
- D. to have an effect

33) FRIGID

- A. very tired
- B. very exciting
- C. very quiet
- D. very cold

34) NARRATOR

- A. someone who performs in plays
- B. someone who tells a story
- C. someone who teaches students
- D. someone who plays an instrument

35) WITHDRAW

- A. to take out or to remove
- B. to shrink or to make smaller
- C. to exchange or to trade
- D. to create or to build

36) VIVID

- A. very bright or colorful
- B. very beautiful or attractive
- C. very unusual or strange
- D. very scared or afraid

37) APPROACH

- A. to save money
- B. to laugh at someone
- C. to come closer
- D. to divide equally

38) FREQUENT

- A. plain
- B. responsible
- C. modern
- D. often

39) MUTTER

- A. to walk slowly or unhurriedly
- B. to cry loudly or desperately
- C. to hurt badly or deeply
- D. to say quietly or unclearly

40) REBEL

- A. to stop temporarily
- B. to doubt something
- C. to make better
- D. to challenge an authority

41) REFRESH

- A. to make new
- B. to focus
- C. to destroy
- D. to fall asleep

42) SIMILAR

- A. completely original
- B. very dull
- C. required
- D. almost the same

43) ABANDON

- A. to leave behind
- B. to give advice
- C. to watch closely
- D. to correct

44) INJURY

- A. something that weighs a lot
- B. something that is pretty
- C. something that comes from nature
- D. something that hurts someone

45) BLAND

- A. not present
- B. without hope
- C. with humor
- D. without flavor

46) SUSPEND

- A. to discover
- B. to hang
- C. to finish
- D. to teach

47) ABOLISH

- A. to hide or conceal
- B. to rob or steal
- C. to subtract or take away
- D. to cancel or ban

48) SENSELESS

- A. pointless or silly
- B. dangerous or unsafe
- C. friendly or kind
- D. brave or confident

49) STRATEGY

- A. a plan
- B. a government
- C. a war
- D. a conclusion

50) DROWSY

- A. old
- B. ugly
- C. sleepy
- D. wealthy

51) URGE

- A. to decorate
- B. to praise
- C. to redo
- D. to encourage

52) MINOR

- A. larger in seriousness
- B. shorter in height
- C. greater in size
- D. lesser in importance

53) ORDINARY

- A. fragile or delicate
- B. normal or plain
- C. chilly or cold
- D. famous or well known

54) STARTLE

- A. to begin or get going
- B. to defeat or beat
- C. to surprise or frighten
- D. to offer or give

55) SATISFIED

- A. talented or skilled
- B. affordable or cheap
- C. content or happy
- D. depressing or sad

56) UNSUCCESSFUL

- A. failing to meet one's goals
- B. depending on others
- C. causing trouble
- D. decorating something

57) CENTRAL

- A. on the coast
- B. relating to sports
- C. in the middle
- D. relating to a government

58) NUMEROUS

- A. broken
- B. many
- C. successful
- D. poor

59) PROVIDE

- A. to improve or make better
- B. to request or ask for
- C. to speak or talk
- D. to give or offer

60) VISUAL

- A. relating to food
- B. relating to art
- C. relating to sight
- D. relating to science

Grammar Tests

Elementary Adjectives

Q1 If I am not right I am

(a) wrong (b) certain (c) correct (d) un-right

Q2 If you are not taller you are

(a) the short (b) shorter (c) shortest (d) short

Q3 The car is not, it is slow.

(a) speed (b) unhurried (c) fast (d) powerful

Q4 Today it is not hot, it is

(a) cold (b) un-hot (c) hotter (d) colder

Q5 If I am not weak I am

(a) weaker (b) pretty (c) bright (d) strong

Q6 I do not get up, I get up early.

(a) night (b) day (c) late (d) first

Q7 He is the heaviest and I am the

(a) lightest (b) lighter (c) light (d) heavier

Q8 What goes up must come

(a) over (b) down (c) nice (d) left

Q9 At the stop sign do not turn right, turn

(a) light (b) wrong (c) straight (d) left

Q10 My mom's hair is not straight, it is

(a) long (b) short (c) curly (d) grey

Chit Chat: At the bus stop

Q1 Mike: Where are you today?

(a) go (b) gone (c) going (d) goes

Q2 Linda: I really want to go

(a) shops (b) shopping (c) shop (d) shopped

Q3 Mike: What's with the shops here?

(a) wrong (b) incorrect (c) false (d) funny

Q4 Linda: Nothing really but there is more in the town.

(a) choosing (b) choose (c) chosen (d) choice

Q5 Mike: That's true but you have to a long time for a bus.

(a) attend (b) expect (c) wait (d) await

Q6 Linda: Yes, I waiting for 30 minutes already.

(a) will be (b) have been (c) was (d) am

Q7 Mike: Then it's just well it's not raining.

(a) as (b) more (c) much (d) than

Q8 Linda: I don't like the of that dark cloud over there.

(a) sight (b) look (c) vision (d) sign

Q9 Mike: Oh dear. Are you going to wait any

(a) quicker (b) slower (c) former (d) longer

Q10 Linda: No. I've just it's Sunday and there are no buses today.

(a) understood (b) followed (c) realized (d) believed

Chit Chat: In the supermarket

Q1 Employee: Are you problems, madam?

(a) feeling (b) trying (c) having (d) knowing

Q2 Old lady: Yes. I wonder if you could help me, young man.

(a) probably (b) likely (c) possibly (d) easily

Q3 Employee: Of course. In what?

(a) direction (b) path (c) road (d) way

Q4 Old lady: The fact is I just can't that cereal packet on the top shelf.

(a) touch (b) reach (c) acquire (d) access

Q5 Employee: No problem. you are.

(a) There (b) Then (c) How (d) What

Q6 Old lady: There is just one other you can help me with if you have a moment.

(a) article (b) try (c) thing (d) heading

Q7 Employee: Just tell me and I'll if I can help.

(a) look (b) see (c) glance (d) watch

Q8 Old lady: All I want to know is day today is.

(a) what (b) when (c) where (d) who

Q9 Employee: It's Thursday of course. What do you want to know

(a) to (b) at (c) up (d) for

Q10 Old lady: Well you see this supermarket is so big I can't find the way I've been here since Tuesday!

(a) on (b) off (c) out (d) through

American homophones

Q1 I would eat 24/7 if I could get away with it.

(a) desert (b) dessert (c) deserts (d) assest

Q2 My friend said she doesn't any foreign languages.

(a) no (b) knew (c) know (d) now

Q3 We took the kids swimming all morning. Now completely exhausted.

(a) they're (b) there (c) their (d) them

Q4 My friend's dog always chases tail.

(a) their (b) theirs (c) it's (d) its

Q5 Every time I go on a trip I leave my dog in a

(a) channel (b) cannel (c) canal (d) kennel

Q6 The of my school was overwhelmingly strict.

(a) principal (b) principle (c) principality (d) prince

Q7 The chocolate chip cookies are on five.

(a) I'll (b) isle (c) aisle (d) island

Q8 There are millions of people in Third World Countries.

(a) pur (b) poor (c) pour (d) pore

Q9 Christina loves to!

(a) so (b) soul (c) sew (d) sow

Q10 Hey Tom, how's the in Tulsa today?

(a) wither (b) whether (c) feather (d) weather

<h3>Articles in English Grammar</h3>

Q1 I want to buy laptop computer next week.

(a) a (b) an (c) the

Q2 Can you please go to grocery store on fifth street and buy 2 cartons of milk?

(a) a (b) an (c) the

Q3 Please meet me at the train station in hour from now.

(a) a (b) an (c) the

Q4 I like to watch tennis on the television. It is very good game.

(a) a (b) an (c) the

Q5 My brother won an award for being best speller in our school.

(a) a (b) an (c) the

Q6 Do you want to watch movie with me tonight?

(a) a (b) an (c) the

Q7 I couldn't believe my eyes when I saw elephant crossing the road in front of my school yesterday.

(a) a (b) an (c) the

Q8 How much will it cost to go on holiday to Bali?

(a) a (b) an (c) the

Q9 Can you please help me pick out birthday present for my father?

(a) a (b) an (c) the

Q10 President of the United States will be visiting Australia next week.

(a) A (b) An (c) The

Student Teacher Dialogue (1)

Q1 Teacher: So you want to learn English?

(a) speak (b) speaking (c) to speak (d) speaks

Q2 Student: Yes, I want to be able to speak

(a) good (b) well (c) goodly (d) proper

Q3 Teacher: I don't see that as a

(a) situation (b) puzzle (c) answer (d) problem

Q4 Yes, that's for you to say.

(a) facile (b) straight (c) easy (d) interesting

Q5 Teacher: What you say that?

(a) makes (b) does (c) tries (d) goes

Q6 Student: Just because you are a speaker.

(a) natural (b) native (c) national (d) nature

Q7 Teacher: I understand what you

(a) intend (b) signify (c) show (d) mean

Q8 Student: So what am I to do?

(a) being (b) asking (c) going (d) beginning

Q9 Teacher: Well, if you, I could give you lessons next week.

(a) love (b) like (c) would (d) desire

Q10 Student: That very good to me. I'll see you next week.

(a) strikes (b) hits (c) falls (d) sounds

Student Teacher Dialogue (3)

Q1 Teacher: Can you explain to me when you the Past Simple and when the Present Perfect?

(a) employ (b) utilize (c) exercise (d) use

Q2 Student: I think the past simple is for a time in the past and the present perfect is when you don't know when it was.

(a) definite (b) clear (c) obvious (d) absolute

Q3 Teacher: Excellent. Now if I wanted to describe my time in Paris in 1999 with the verb 'stay', what I say?

(a) am (b) would (c) ought (d) have

Q4 Student: I think it is I stayed in Paris in 1999. Is that all?

(a) correct (b) accurate (c) fine (d) right

Q5 Teacher: Absolutely perfect. Now what the Present Perfect Continuous?

(a) through (b) into (c) about (d) concerning

Q6 Student: That's one I never understand hard I try.

(a) whenever (b) however (c) wherever (d) whatever

Q7 Teacher: Well if you started living in Paris in 1999 and you are still there, you say; I have been living there 1999.

(a) since (b) for (c) till (d) until

Q8 Student: Yes, I see I think I understand but you have many tenses in English!

(a) to (b) in (c) also (d) too

Q9 Teacher: Right one more. Tell me which form you use if you are going to leave Paris and you tell someone about the length of time from your arrival till now.

(a) simply (b) just (c) justly (d) alone

Q10 Student: Oh, that's easy. I say: I have lived here for 6 years. I can see from the on your face I am right.

(a) depression (b) impression (c) expression (d) derision

English Tenses

Q1 Mike: Please go away. I'm a letter. I need some quiet.

(a) written (b) wrote (c) writing (d) will write

Q2 Sarah: I I won't make a sound.

(a) promise (b) am promising (c) did promise (d) promised

Q3 Mike: That's what you always

(a) said (b) are saying (c) had said (d) say

Q4 Sarah: I know but this time I it.

(a) have meant (b) mean (c) had meant (d) will mean

Q5 Mike: I don't honestly think you telling the truth.

(a) were (b) had been (c) are (d) will be

Q6 Sarah: At least me a chance.

(a) give (b) gave (c) giving (d) are giving

Q7 Mike: If I, I know I shall regret it.

(a) have (b) do (c) had (d) were

Q8 Sarah: No, you

(a) didn't (b) haven't (c) couldn't (d) won't

Q9 Mike: All right. You stay as long as you don't make any noise.

(a) will (b) could (c) can (d) will

Q10 Sarah: Thank you very much. I shall be as quiet as a mouse but just put the TV on.

(a) I'd (b) I'll (c) I've (d) I'm

English tense explanations

Q1 I want to try and carry out an

(a) experience (b) endeavour (c) endurance (d) experiment

Q2 My is to explain the different uses of the tenses.

(a) problem (b) plan (c) situation (d) thought

Q3 The main question is knowing where you?

(a) commence (b) initiate (c) start (d) activate

Q4 As you know there are many tenses in English.

(a) probably (b) certainly (c) sometimes (d) doubtfully

Q5 The problem is you can tell the difference

(a) what (b) how (c) which (d) where

Q6 between, for, the Present and Present Perfect.

(a) case (b) sample (c) instant (d) example

Q7 But I should myself from talking about

(a) control (b) halt (c) stop (d) exact

Q8 particular tenses I've talked about tenses in general.

(a) since (b) before (c) although (d) if

Q9 Please me for going on to the middle of my story

(a) forgive (b) forget (c) forbid (d) forefend

Q10 when I should be thinking about the

(a) initial (b) genesis (c) first (d) beginning

English tense explanations (2)

Q1 So let's go to the beginning.

(a) on (b) back (c) for (d) over

Q2 The thing to remember is

(a) superior (b) premier (c) premium (d) first

Q3 that each tense has two

(a) shapes (b) figures (c) forms (d) outlines

Q4 are the Simple and the Continuous.

(a) Them (b) They (c) Their (d) Theirs

Q5 We can say: he goes to work Monday to Friday and that a habit and is the Present simple tense.

(a) describes (b) defeats (c) detracts (d) defers

Q6 This is something he every day.

(a) did (b) doing (c) does (d) done

Q7 He lives in a small house that's another

(a) picture (b) illustration (c) image (d) painting

Q8 Now we come to the other part and we that continuous.

(a) call (b) hail (c) nominate (d) address

Q9 We say: he is walking home now and that means at this and is the Present continuous tense.

(a) day (b) period (c) moment (d) occasion

Q10 In this way we describe what is now.

(a) going (b) elapsing (c) taking (d) happening

Phrasal Verbs

Exercise (1) Phrasal Verbs

Complete the sentences below, using a phrasal verb from the box in its correct form.

based on - bring up – count on - deal with - go over – leave out -
make out - move in – pull off - put together – run into - turn down

1. It was very interesting to see how the construction workers _____ the bridge _____ .
2. In today's world it's difficult to _____ children so that they can get something out of life.
3. Can we _____ the arrangements once again to make sure that everything will work out fine.
4. My parents have bought a new house recently and we're planning to _____ soon.
5. There was a lot of fog so I couldn't _____ the license plate of the car.
6. The manager offered her an excellent job, but she simply _____ it _____ .
7. The headmaster doesn't want to _____ naughty students all the time.
8. He _____ some important information at the interview because he didn't want his new boss to know everything about him.

9. The film you're about to see is _____
a true story .

10. You're my best friend. I can always
_____ you if something goes wrong.

11. She finally succeeded in _____ the deal
even though it was difficult to get all the parties to agree.

12. I _____ an old friend a few days ago.
We hadn't seen each other since college.

Exercise (2) Phrasal Verbs

**Complete the sentences below, using a phrasal verb
from the box in its correct form.**

ask out- back up -break down -call off -carry out -come up with- get
over- hold up -look into- pull up -run down -see off -talk out of- throw
away- turn over

1. He _____ me _____ going to university
because he thought it wasn't the right thing for me to do.

2. After weeks of negotiations the Prime Minister
_____ a new solution to the issue.

3. I have to _____ my files regularly, so that I
don't lose them when the computer crashes.

4. The match was _____ because of heavy
rain. It will be played tomorrow.

5. We _____ too much paper and other packaging. I think we should recycle more of it.
6. It started to rain just as we _____ in front of the restaurant.
7. The masked robbers _____ a money transport and got away with millions of dollars.
8. She's been taken to hospital after being _____ by a truck driver.
9. We _____ him _____ at the airport and wished him good luck for his new job.
10. It took her a long time to _____ her father's sudden death.
11. The police officer _____ the thief _____ to the sheriff, who then locked him up in prison.
12. The investigators promised that they would _____ the matter and try to find new evidence.
13. He _____ her _____ for a first date, so they both went to see a movie.
14. The scientist _____ the experiment in his own private lab.
15. The car _____ and we had to call someone to tow it away.

Exercise (3) Phrasal Verbs

Complete the sentences below, using a phrasal verb from the box in its correct form.

ask around- bring up- drop out of- get along- go down- hold off- keep up -make up- pay back- push ahead -put on -run out -send in -set up- stay away from -take after- turn off -work out

1. The doctor told his assistant to _____ the first patient.
2. My friend never _____ the money I had lent him a few weeks ago.
3. They had to _____ the central heating because it was getting too warm in the room
4. You look a bit heavier. Have you _____ some weight since I last saw you?
5. My boss told me to _____ the good work. He was very pleased with me.
6. You can't _____ much longer. He is waiting for your decision.
7. She _____ her mother. Just look at her face.
8. Time is _____. We need to make a decision quickly.
9. The authorities are _____ with plans for the new runway.

10. She _____ her children _____ on her own after her husband had moved out of the flat.

11. The doctor advised Mary to _____ fast food and chocolate.

12. I had an argument with my wife, but fortunately we _____ a few days later. Now everything is OK again.

13. My trip to Paris didn't _____ the way I had planned it. There were some difficulties.

14. His grandfather _____ the company over 50 years ago.

15. The news didn't _____ well among the employees. Everyone was afraid of losing their jobs.

16. I _____ to see if someone had seen anything suspicious.

17. The boy _____ high school and started dealing drugs.

18. I really like working with him. We _____ really well.

Exercise (4) Phrasal Verbs

Complete the sentences below, using a phrasal verb from the box in its correct form.

blow out – bring up – come forward – do without – get across – get over – go through – hold on – let off – make up – push for – run down – send for – sit out – take a back – turn out

1. My lawyer has _____ all the documents I gave him, but he can't find the right one.
2. The trade unions are _____ a rise in salary, but the employers don't want to give it to them.
3. Thousands of people _____ to see the royal family, who were in the country for the first time.
4. It was the first time he got caught so the teacher _____ him _____ with a warning.
5. We were _____ when Jerry said he was getting married. Nobody had really expected it.
6. I can't _____ coffee in the morning. I need at least 2 cups to get going.
7. When I was walking across the street a car sped by and almost _____ me _____.
8. It took her a few months to _____ her husband's death.
9. Could you please _____? – Mr. Jenkins is on the other line.
10. The couple finally _____ after they had been quarrelling about irrelevant things.

11. A week after the incident the neighbor _____ with some new information.

12. I _____ the manager because I thought the sales assistant gave me wrong information.

13. When he got his birthday cake, he _____ all the candles on it.

14. She finally _____ most of what she was saying _____ to the audience.

15. I don't like the performance either, but I guess we'll just have to _____ it _____.

16. His grandparents _____ him _____ after his biological mother had left him.

Exercise (5) Phrasal Verbs

Complete the sentences below, using a phrasal verb from the box in its correct form.

brush up - dress up – drop out of - eat up - end in – face up to – fall behind - finish off – get away with - hand down – make off with – pick up - read up on - roll up - thumb through – turn in
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1. The meeting _____ a fight between the two office managers.

2. My friend and I _____ as Batman and Robin at the party.

3. I had to _____ English literature for the course next semester and I didn't know very much about it.
4. Mom told her son he would have to _____ his vegetables before he could leave the dinner table.
5. The burglars _____ some valuable jewelry after they had broken into the house.
6. I probably _____ the flu while I was on holiday in Asia.
7. The young man _____ university only a year after he had started courses.
8. We _____ the luxurious meal with chocolate cake and a cappuccino.
9. She had to _____ the fact that she was seriously injured and couldn't take part in any competition this season.
10. Let's _____ our sleeves and start working in order to get the project done in time.
11. It was the third time the student _____ cheating. We'll report her next time.
12. I _____ the magazine while I was in the waiting room.
13. You should _____ your Spanish if you want to go to South America next month.
14. This recipe has been _____ to various members of our family for ages.

15. After the robbery the man realized that he had no place to go and _____ himself _____.

16. She hadn't gone to school for over a month and _____ in the main subjects.

Exercise (6) Phrasal Verbs

Complete the sentences below, using a phrasal verb from the box in its correct form.

black out – call off - cheat on – come back - come up with – count on
- move in – open up - pull through – put through - send off - set aside
- settle in – stand by - stick up for – talk down to

1. She _____ when she hit the rock and couldn't remember how it happened.

2. The match was _____ because of the transport strike.

3. You're such a great friend. I know I can always _____ you.

4. I need to _____ some money, otherwise I won't be able to pay the mortgage.

5. We are really best friends and _____ each other when we get into trouble.

6. It took a long time for us to _____ because we weren't used to living in such a big house.

7. The doctors hope that the patient will _____ after a complicated surgery.

8. After chatting for some time, he started to _____ a bit and told me about his troubled childhood.

9. Mary discovered that her husband was _____ her and filed for divorce.

10. After having lost the first two sets, he _____ into the game managed to win in five sets.

11. My girlfriend _____ with me after we had been together for over a year.

12. Can you _____ me _____ to the headmaster's office? I really must speak to him.

13. The referee _____ him _____ after a brutal attack on the defender.

14. My boss is so arrogant. I can't stand the way he _____ the employees.

15. Even though I don't earn that much I manage to _____ a few dollars for hard times.

16. She was a good wife and _____ her husband even when he was having an affair.

Exercise (7) Phrasal Verbs

Complete the sentences below, using a phrasal verb from the box in its correct form.

cut off – die down – drop in - eat out - fall for – fill in – find out - get
along with – get away with – give up – hand over – hang around -
hang up – let down - look up to – make up

1. Many small villages have been _____
from the outside world as a result of heavy flooding.
2. We were asked to _____ an
application form before we were interviewed.
3. The teacher made it clear to us that we won't
_____ cheating at the test.
4. She's a great and reliable friend who never
_____ me _____.
5. It's important to have a good relationship with your boss
and _____ your colleagues at work.
6. I wanted to apologize for what I had done but when I
called her, she just _____ on me.
7. We were visiting the town, so we just
_____ to say hello.
8. When the robber saw that there was no way out, he
_____ and surrendered himself to the police.
9. I don't want to cook today so let's _____ for a change.
10. The local police _____ the suspect _____
to the FBI who brought him to a federal prison.

11. You should wait until the noise _____ before you start your presentation.

12. He finally _____ who sent him the message.

13. Is that really what happened, or did you _____ the story just to please me?

14. The boy adored his father and always _____ him.

15. The two boys were unemployed for some time, so they just _____ parks and watched people pass by.

16. She was so attractive I _____ her the minute I saw her.

Exercise (8) Phrasal Verbs

Complete the sentences below, using a phrasal verb from the box in its correct form.

ask out - break out – bring back – care for - come round - cut off – get on with - go off - keep on - knock over – miss out on - pass away – put on - show off - stop over – turn out

1. On the way to London, we _____ in Paris for a few days.

2. The 90-year-old lady _____ in her sleep last night.

3. It _____ raining the whole day so that the two rivers flooded the city Centre.

4. The alarm clock _____ early, so I got back to bed.

5. It's important to _____ all your colleagues in order to achieve a good working relationship.
6. The two prisoners managed to _____ of the maximum-security prison.
7. The factory _____ thousand new cars a year. That's pretty impressive.
8. I can't stand the way he _____ with his new sports car.
9. I _____ her _____ a few days ago but she politely refused.
10. If I hadn't gone to the party, I would have _____ all the fun.
11. It took him a while to _____ after the operation.
12. Who is going to _____ us when we get older?
13. I _____ my glass and the red wine spilt all over the beautiful tablecloth.
14. He keeps eating all the time but doesn't seem to _____ any weight.
15. Three villages have been _____ by heavy snowfall. Nobody could get through.
16. You'll have to _____ the books as soon as possible. There are other customers waiting for them.

Exercise (9) Phrasal Verbs

Complete the sentences below, using a phrasal verb from the box in its correct form.

break down – bring up – call off - care about – check in - come across
– give in – go down with – hand in – hold up - look up – pull down –
see off – speak up – take part in – think over

1. The old community center is being _____ and new sports facilities will be built there instead.
2. I _____ some old family photos when I cleaned up the attic last week.
3. Almost half the teaching staff has _____ some sort of cold or flu. Now we need substitutes for some of the classes.
4. I couldn't _____ her _____ at the airport because I had to work.
5. He _____ what I had said to him and told me he would accept the job.
6. I always have to _____ to my little brother. He gets everything he wants.
7. I had to _____ some of the words because the text was so difficult to understand.
8. If I hadn't broken my leg, I would have _____ the race.

9. My sister's old car seems to _____
once a week. It's so unreliable.
10. When you _____ at the hotel's reception
desk you have to show a passport.
11. He doesn't _____ money because he's
so rich. It doesn't matter to him.
12. The teacher told us to _____ our homework by Friday.
13. Please _____! The back of the
auditorium can't hear you.
14. I was _____ by my grandparents
because mom and dad were killed in a car accident.
15. The meeting has been _____ because
two of the participants can't get here in time.
16. I'm sorry I'm late. Heavy traffic and an accident on the
motorway _____ me _____.

Exercise (10) Phrasal Verbs

**Complete the sentences below, using a phrasal verb
from the box in its correct form.**

come up against - die down - draw up – fall for - find out – get by - go
through - hold back - let down - live up to - make up - stay out - take
off - try out - turn off – work out

1. Is that the truth or did you just _____
such a story?
2. Jack couldn't _____ his anger and
started shouting at everyone.
3. The teacher wasn't paying any attention, so he
_____ an old trick I played on him.
4. My parents always let me _____ until after
midnight. It's very generous of them.
5. The noise _____ after the politician
appeared in the middle of the crowd.
6. I'm counting on you for support so please don't
_____ me _____.
7. Don't buy an e-bike unless you have an opportunity to
_____ it _____.
8. The player didn't _____ my
expectations so I substituted him.
9. Please _____ the lights when you leave.
10. A black limousine _____ near the
Capitol and the President get out.
11. The manager had _____ the new
documents with his lawyers before he came to a decision.
12. John _____ about his wife's cheating
on him and filed for divorce.

13. The company _____ some financial difficulties and had to close some of their factories.

14. I tried to find a solution to the problem, but I simply couldn't _____ it _____.

15. Normally, planes _____ on time but today there are delays due to the foggy weather.

16. They don't have so much money but in most months they can _____.

Exercise (11) Phrasal Verbs

Complete the sentences below, using a phrasal verb from the box in its correct form.

break off – bring in – burst in – call for – come out – drop off – fill in –
get up to – give up – go with – hang on – keep back – look into –
make out – pick on – put out

1. You shouldn't leave the children alone for so long or they'll _____ something bad.

2. Could you _____ a minute while I get something to write?

3. It took the fire fighters almost an hour to _____ the fire.

4. Being a primary school teacher _____ a lot of nerves and patience.

5. All the employees had to _____ a form that was given to them by the personnel manager.

6. Although he answered most of my questions, I had the feeling he was _____ something.

7. The older boys always _____ the younger ones at the school playground. It's so disgusting.

8. I'll _____ you _____ at the station on my way to work. It's not a problem.

9. My doctor advised me to _____ smoking.

10. The bright blue scarf _____ your new dress perfectly.

11. The investigator told me he would _____ the matter.

12. The sun has just _____ so I expect that the rest of the afternoon will be quite warm.

13. The prosecutor _____ an expert on DNA analysis.

14. John and Marjorie have decided to _____ after being together for five years.

15. The man _____ the room without knocking and told us about the accident that had just happened.

16. It's difficult to _____ the license plate number of the car over there. It's so far away.

Exercise (12) Phrasal Verbs

Complete the sentences below, using a phrasal verb from the box in its correct form.

break into – cross out - eat out - get through to - grow up - keep up -
let in on - make up for - put up with - run into - send for - slow down -
stand for - take after - turn down – work out

1. The burglars _____ the house and stole all the jewels.
2. There must be something wrong with your mobile phone. I can't _____ to you.
3. I _____ an old acquaintance of mine at the airport. I hadn't seen her in years.
4. I told her to _____, otherwise she would crash into the car up front.
5. What do the letters WHO _____? – The World Health Organization.
6. We usually _____ at our favorite restaurant once a month.
7. Please _____ the names you don't want to have on the list.
8. My teacher told me to stop being so childish and start _____.
9. The pilot was able to _____ the delay caused at the airport.

10. Jack _____ his father. He even walks in the same way.

11. My boss told me to _____ the good work. I was one of the best employees.

12. I cannot _____ your bad behavior anymore. I'm calling your parents.

13. I hope everything _____ for you in your new job.

14. I _____ the manager's offer of a 10 percent raise. I demanded more.

15. We had to _____ the doctor because his condition was deteriorating.

16. I'll _____ you _____ a secret. – I am getting married next summer.

Reading

Passages

Egyptian Mummies

Choose the correct word or phrase for each blank.

When a person dies their body decays. Skin and flesh (1) _____ and as time goes on only a skeleton is left. A mummy is the (2) _____ body of a person or an animal that has been (3) _____ by wrapping cloth or other material around it. The ancient Egyptians mummified their dead for many (4) _____. They believed that they had to preserve the body for life after death. The soul of the dead would be (5) _____ with its body in the afterlife. At first, they started (6) _____ dead people in hot sand. Later, they built special tombs. Egyptians wanted their relatives to feel (7) _____ after death. Bodies were (8) _____ in cloth to stop bacteria and other (9) _____ substances from getting to them. Embalmers dehydrated bodies and (10) _____ all liquids in them. A substance called natron was used to cover the bodies. It extracted moisture from the skin and flesh. (11) _____ organs, including the brain, were removed; the heart was usually left in the body. Mummies often received a face (12) _____. Mummies were then put into coffins, made of wood or stone. Relatives (13) _____ them

and buried them under ground. The extracted organs were put into jars and (14) _____ next to the mummies. Sometimes animals were also mummified and put next to their owners. Poor people did not have the money for such (15) _____ procedures. Mummifying pharaohs and noblemen, on the other hand, proved to be a special and (16) _____ job. In ancient Egypt, it took up to 70 days to finish a mummy.

- 1- retreat - disappear - depart - withdraw
- 2- died - deadly - death - dead
- 3- preserved - reserved - continued - protected
- 4- centuries- times - periods - eras
- 5- restarted - regained - reunited - recovered
- 6- guarding - hiding - dying - burying
- 7- calm - comfortable - relaxing - miserable
- 8- faced - guarded - wrapped - dressed
- 9- breaking - harmless - harmful - risky
- 10- removed - replaced - connected - attached
- 11- Private - Inner - Middle - Centre
- 12- disguise - front - cover - mask
- 13- improved - decorated - fixed - renovated
- 14- sat - set - located - placed
- 15- developed - complicated - confused - involved
- 16- insisted - pressured - required – demanding

Polar Bears – How Dangerous Are They?

Complete the text about polar bears with the words from the box. There are TWO words you will not need.

affect aggressive attack change desperately effect
encounter enemy extinct forced fur hunters numbers
protect share studies survive

Polar bears are animals we love to see at zoos. They attract humans with their white (1) _____ and black noses. However, we often forget that polar bears are (2) _____, which mainly get their food by other animals. Sometimes they even attack humans. Recent (3) _____ show that the aggression polar bears show towards human beings is increasing. One of the reasons may be climate (4) _____. As it gets warmer in the Arctic regions, polar bears are (5) _____ to move from the coastline inland, where they may (6) _____ more humans. They are starting to spend more time on land than on Arctic sea ice. Another reason may be that people often come too close to the bears, which see them as a dangerous (7) _____. Polar bears live all across the Arctic region, in Russia, Scandinavia, Alaska and Canada. But their (8) _____ are

falling quickly. Polar bears do most of their hunting on sea ice. As more and more ice is melting, experts fear that fewer polar bears will be able to (9) _____. They can go on for a longer time without food, but they do get (10) _____ when they cannot find anything to eat. Another study suggests that polar bears are in danger of becoming (11) _____ because of increasing pollution in the Arctic region. Chemicals and other waste may have an (12) _____ on the body and bones of polar bears. When polar bears (13) _____ humans, it is mostly because they are very hungry, (14) _____ in need of food. As more and more polar bears and humans are starting to (15) _____ the same living areas, encounters are will probably be more frequent and more people may die from polar bear attacks.

Meals and Eating Out

Complete the sentences a word or phrase from the box.

bill	book a table	breakfast	continental	course		
crowded	dinner	fully booked	main	meal	menu	serve
packed lunch	recommend	service	table for two			
takeaway food	takes out	tip	took ... order			

1. I always have a light _____ – with a cup of coffee and a croissant.
2. You're a local, aren't you? – So, can you _____ a restaurant around here?
3. After waiting for 10 minutes the waiter came to our table and _____ our _____.
4. They _____ excellent food at the Thai restaurant around the corner.
5. My boyfriend _____ me _____ for dinner every weekend.
6. You get a three-_____ meal for only \$12 .
7. The food was excellent, but the _____ was rather slow.
8. Experts say that breakfast is the most important _____ of the day.
9. The new restaurant offers _____ food. Just call them and 15 minutes later you can pick up your order.
10. You usually leave a 10% _____ for the waiter.
11. I wanted to go to the new restaurant, but it was _____, so we had to go somewhere else.
12. When the waiter brought the _____, I was surprised that everything was so cheap.
13. If we decide to go there we'll have to _____. There are always so many people.
14. I'm here with my wife. I'd like a _____ .
15. The bar is always so _____ because people stop there after work.

16. My dad always chooses the most important item on the _____.

17. We won't be home until 6 in the evening so take a _____ with you.

18. It was a cheap hotel that only offered a _____ breakfast.

19. We had roast turkey for our _____ course.

20. They invited us for _____ tomorrow evening.

We definitely should go.

Brain Disorders

Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits into each blank.

Injuries, (1) _____ (ILL) and diseases that you may inherit from your parents or grandparents can damage your brain. Disorders that destroy brain cells are very serious because the body cannot (2) _____ (PLACE) lost cells. A stroke occurs when the brain cells do not get enough oxygen, which is transported throughout your body by blood. If this happens the brain can no longer work in the (3) _____ (DAMAGE) area. Many stroke victims are not able to use a certain side of their body and, very often, they lose the (4) _____ (ABLE) to speak (5) _____ (CLEAR). Strokes are often caused by high blood pressure or when arteries become harder. Some

stroke victims die, others recover (6) _____ (PART). Brain tumors are caused by the rapid (7) _____ (GROW) of cells. Such fast-growing cells destroy healthy ones. As they grow, they create pressure and may damage other areas of the brain. Sometimes tumors can be (8) _____ (MOVE) by operations or with drugs. Many diseases that are caused by bacteria or viruses can also do damage to the human brain. One of the most common illnesses is meningitis, a disease that affects the membranes that cover the brain and the (9) _____ (SPINE) cord. Sometimes the brain of an (10) _____ (BORN) baby does not develop the way it should. In Down's syndrome there is an extra chromosome that causes mental disorder. In other cases, (11) _____ (GENE) errors cause brain damage in later life. Huntington's disease, for example, occurs mostly during middle age. It leads to jerky (12) _____ (MOVE) of the body. Alzheimer's disease often occurs after the age of 60. Many victims suffer from a (13) _____ (LOSE) of memory and they often cannot care for themselves. Today, modern medicine has ways and methods of looking into the human brain. The EEG (electroencephalogram) records the (14) _____

(ACT) in the brain. Computed tomography makes pictures by sending many X-rays through the brain. (15) _____ (MAGNET) resonance imaging (MRI) uses (16) _____ (POWER) magnets to show how atoms in your brain change.

Safe Camping

Use the words in brackets to form a new word that fits into each space.

Camping has become an (1) _____ (INCREASE) popular outdoor activity. However, there are some (2) _____ (SAFE) precautions you must take when camping outdoors. A campfire is one of the many (3) _____ (ENJOY) parts of a camping experience, but you should do it right. Never leave your fire (4) _____ (ATTEND). Make sure that you always have water nearby so that you can put out the fire if it gets out of control. Safe drinking water is also essential when staying outdoors. Public campgrounds usually provide good water but if you camp in the (5) _____ (WILD) make sure you have fresh and clean water supplies with you. You can also buy tablets that (6) _____ (PURE) water. If you go hiking on your camping trip be aware of

other dangers. Don't touch (7) _____ (DEAD) plants like poison oak or poison ivy. If you get caught in a (8) _____ (THUNDER) look for shelter. If you can't find a house or another building sit under trees in a forest. Avoid tall trees that stand alone in open areas. Get out of the water if you are swimming. Before your (9) _____ (DEPART) tell someone where you are going and when you will probably be back. If you have never been to a place before don't go there alone. Stay calm and remain in one place in case you lose your (10) _____ (DIRECT) and wait until help arrives. Carry matches with you to light a fire and keep warm. Cell phones are not (11) _____ (RELY) in remote areas. Chances are that you won't have a good (12) _____ (RECEIVE). Clean up your campsite when you leave. Fill all the holes that you have dug. Save your waste until you can put it in waste bins.

Earthquakes

Choose the best option for each blank.

Earthquakes are among the most destructive (1) _____ disasters. They usually occur without any (2) _____ warning and often result in a (3)

_____ of life and the collapse of buildings. In addition, earthquakes may cause (4) _____ landslides or create gigantic tidal waves. Such a disaster happened in 2004, when an earthquake (5) _____ the coast of Indonesia (6) _____ a massive tsunami that killed over 200,000 people. Earthquakes (7) _____ mostly where the earth's tectonic plates meet. Massive amounts of energy are (8) _____ when two plates push towards, pull apart from or slide past each other. (9) _____ millions happen every year there are only a small number that (10) _____ and very few that cause damage. In many cases, an earthquake (11) _____ 30 to 60 seconds. There is hardly any time to (12) _____ once the shaking starts. The brutal forces of an earthquake start a (13) _____ chain reaction in a building's structure when it is shaken. A building's height, (14) _____ and construction materials are significant (15) _____ when it comes to its inhabitants surviving such a disaster.

1 naturalistic natural nature native

2 ahead former past prior

3 cost damage harm loss

4 devastating overwhelming disturbing shocking

5 of off on at

6 generated set triggered activated

7 occur are occurring occurred are occurred

8 emitted loosened escaped released

9 Although In spite of However Nevertheless

10 are being felt should be felt must be felt can be felt

11 keeps on lasts happens remains

12 divert discard escape abandon

13 dense compound difficult complex

14 shape figure character spirit

15 keys factors reasons causes

Jobs for Lazy People

Complete the text with ONE word that fits into each gap.

When flicking (1) _____ the job pages of a newspaper you tend to find the same adjectives in any advertisement : ambitious, hard-working , motivated, dynamic , cooperative . Even if these are traits you are bound to find in every job (2) _____ are a few jobs where they might not apply. Sometimes you can even be lazy to do them. Furniture companies, for example, often hire people (3) _____ job it is to test new sofas, armchairs, beds and other products. It's their job to sit in chairs or lie in beds for hours and just try to (4) _____ comfortable. Sometimes, it's even

acceptable to fall asleep while (5) _____ "work".
Another job you might try (6) _____ if you're not
that ambitious and hardworking is a house-sitter. These
people (7) _____ paid just to look after someone
else's house and make sure everything is OK while the
owners are on holiday or on a business (8) _____ .
It's rarely the case that you have to deal (9)
_____ problems that come up, (10)
_____ a leak in a water pipe. If you like (11)
_____ TV all day, consider being a binge
watcher. Watch your favorite series on a streaming service
of your choice and write a report (12) _____ it.
You don't even have to get out of bed for this job.

Being a Professional Photographer

Read the text. Choose ONE word that fits into each blank.

When I _____ a child, I always had a camera
with me, whether it was at the beach, a family event,
_____ just a friend's party. I wanted to go to a
photography school but couldn't _____ my
parents didn't have the money. So, I enrolled in an online

course on photography and taught _____ all of the skills that I needed in order to _____ a good photographer. When I finished the course, I started applying _____ a job and thought I would get one immediately. However, I was wrong. _____ a year of unsuccessful applications, I wanted to quit, when I suddenly got an email _____ a fashion business. They were _____ for young photographers who were willing to travel a lot. Two weeks later I started my new job and _____ then haven't regretted it once. The work is great and very diverse. Taking professional photos is only part of what I do. I _____ a lot of time talking to clients, choosing the right equipment for a photo session and setting _____ the environment. Good photographers are always in demand. Even _____ there are fewer jobs with newspapers or magazines, more and _____ companies are looking for people to take professional images for their websites. Working for a company is good at the beginning, but _____ day I want to set up my own business and work in Milan, Rome or Paris – at the center of the fashion world.

Mahatma Gandhi

Use the words in brackets to form a new word that fits into each blank.

Mahatma Gandhi was known to the whole world as the leader of the Indian nationalist (1) _____ (MOVE) against British (2) _____ (DOMINATE) of India. During his lifetime he was much praised for his doctrine of nonviolent (3) _____ (RESIST) and civil (4) _____ (OBEY). Even though he was one of the greatest human rights (5) _____ (ACTIVE) he always appeared as a simple man who fought against (6) _____ (POOR) and the (7) _____ (HOMELESS) of India's working population. Gandhi was born into a (8) _____ (WEALTH) family. His mother was a (9) _____ (DEEP) religious woman. In his (10) _____ (CHILD) years Mahatma was a small and quiet boy who (11) _____ (LIKE) sports and was only an average student. At 13 his parents arranged a (12) _____ (MARRY) with a girl the same age. Gandhi's father persuaded him to study law in London but (13) _____ (ADJUST) to the British way of life

proved to be difficult. After a short interval back home in India he left again for South Africa, where he accepted a job as a (14) _____ (LAW). At first, he only planned to stay a year but after observing nationwide (15) _____ (DISCRIMINATE) against non-whites he found a new cause. He fought for the (16) _____ (PROTECT) of Indian South Africans and stayed until 1913. In 1907 Gandhi urged all Indians to defy a law requiring (17) _____ (REGISTER) and fingerprinting. For this (18) _____ (ACTIVE) he was (19) _____ (PRISON) for two months. After returning to India he became an (20) _____ (INFLUENCE) figure within a short time. He urged the boycott of British goods and a (21) _____ (POLITICS) of non-cooperation with the British (22) _____ (RULE). Gandhi told Indians to make their own clothes rather than buy British goods. This, he argued, would create (23) _____ (EMPLOY) for millions of Indians. www.english-practice.at In 1930 Gandhi organized a protest march in (24) _____ (RESPOND) to British (25) _____ (TAX) of all salt used by Indians. Thousands walked over 250 miles to protest against the (26) _____ (FAIR) law. In 1934

Gandhi stepped down as leader of the Congress Party and turned power over to his (27) _____ (SUCCEED) Jawaharlal Nehru. Britain's entrance into World War II brought India in without its (28) _____ (APPROVE). When Gandhi and other leaders refused to take part in the British war effort, the (29) _____ (POLITICS) of the Congress Party were thrown into prison once again. After the war the British started (30) _____ (NEGOTIATE) with Indian leaders which led to the (31) _____ (PART) of the sub-continent. Riots and (32) _____ (VIOLENT) broke out between Hindus and Muslims in many parts of the country. In March 1947 the last viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, arrived in India to prepare (33) _____ (INDEPENDENT) and the (34) _____ (SEPARATE) of the two new countries. In August, Gandhi refused to take part in the (35) _____ (CELEBRATE) because his nation had rejected his plea for peace and (36) _____ (BROTHER). On 30 January 1948, a Hindu (37) _____ (EXTREME) shot Gandhi while he was attending (38) _____ (PRAY). The (39) _____ (ASSASSINATE) of the "Great Soul" of India sent shockwaves around the world.

Passive Smoking Kills 600,000 Every Year

Complete the text by choosing a word from the box for each blank. There are THREE words you will not need.

active adults banning billion cancer conclusion cut
exposed laws particles pneumonia population protect
public quarter release strict world

According to a study carried out by the World Health Organization (WHO) passive smoking kills over 600,000 people a year, a (1) _____ of them children. The report says that there are 1.2 (2) _____ smokers worldwide. They are not only risking their own lives but the lives of non-smokers as well. Both (3) _____ and passive smoking kill almost 6 million people a year. In the year the study took place passive smoking led to almost four hundred thousand deaths from heart diseases, 150000 from respiratory infections and thousands from asthma and lung (4) _____. Children are the group that is hardest hit by passive smoking. But while in Europe only 71 died because of second-hand smoke, over 40,000 were killed in Africa. A few months ago, a report released in the US showed that more than half of American children between the ages of 3 and 11 had (5) _____ in their blood that came from

passive smoking. Most (6) _____ who smoke do so at home and in front of their children. Children whose parents smoke also have a higher risk of infections and other diseases like (7) _____ and bronchitis. About a third of all adults and 40% of all children worldwide are (8) _____ to passive smoking on a regular basis. Experts say that (9) _____ smoking in public places can help (10) _____ health care costs and lower the number of people who die through passive smoking. Studies show that (11) _____ anti-smoking laws in bars and restaurants can massively lower the number of people who smoke. Such laws can also help people quit smoking. The report comes to the (12) _____ that more needs to be done to (13) _____ non-smokers at their place of work and on (14) _____ transport. Right now only 7% of the world's population lives in areas with strict anti-smoking (15) _____.

Illiteracy in the Western World

Choose the best option for each blank.

While many people tend to think that Illiteracy is connected to developing countries it (1) _____ into a major problem in industrialized nations too. It is (2)

_____ to many other problems, such as poverty, population growth and political corruption. One (3) _____ reason for the spread of illiteracy in the western world is increased television and media (4) _____. Young people get all of their information from TV, social media and other digital publications. This method (5) _____ attaining information is more relaxing and less strenuous than reading. Another reason for increasing illiteracy is the (6) _____ that women aren't at home anymore and a growing number are engaged in the work force. (7) _____, many children are left at home unsupervised, without (8) _____ to care for them. When parents come home after a hard day's (9) _____, they are often too exhausted to spend time with their children. A lot of blame for not being able to read and write is placed on schools. Experts say that teachers are not putting enough focus on (10) _____ skills like reading and writing. Illiteracy leads to several problems, including unemployment, alcohol and drug (11) _____. The economy of a country or regions suffers and, ultimately, the standard of living (12) _____. There are no easy solutions to this problem. However, parents need to take their (13) _____

more seriously and schools need to think about changing teaching (14) _____ and aspects of the curriculum. If this (15) _____ happen, illiteracy will become even more of a problem than it is at the moment.

1 turning has turned was turning was being turned

2 related allied shared joined

3 sharp strong only obvious

4 consumption using spending waste

5 in of for at

6 key point fact result

7 As a result Nevertheless In spite of However

8 anybody somebody nobody everybody

9 employment laboring job work

10 most basic minor chief

11 misuse use abuse usage

12 declines has declined declined has been declined

13 reliabilities possibilities opportunities responsibilities

14 methods ways paths routes

15 can't isn't doesn't won't

Education

Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

blackboard - boarding school - cheat - comprehensive -
compulsory - degree - gap - gym - headmaster - high school -
instructions - participate - primary - public - term - timetable

1. Some students stay at a _____ the whole week and only come home at the weekend.
2. At the end of school, you might want to take a _____ year before you go to university.
3. In Great Britain most of the students attend a _____ school, a school for all pupils of the same age.
4. The teacher wrote something on the _____, but we couldn't read it.
5. In England _____ schools are actually private.
6. You are not allowed to _____ at your final exams.
7. The _____ wants to speak to you because you have broken the school rules.
8. A _____ is a list of the subjects you have every day.
9. Children attend a _____ school from 5 to 11.
10. The summer _____ lasts from the beginning of March to the end of June.
11. Before you start with the test please read the _____.
12. In America students go to a _____ from 12 to 18.
13. For physical education we have to go to the _____.
14. Not all subjects are _____, there are some you can choose.

15. You can move on to university where you can get a bachelor's or a master's _____.

16. Many students _____ in activities after school, for example drama clubs or sport.

Modern Day Slavery

Choose the best option for each blank.

Human trafficking is one of the fastest growing illegal (1)_____ in the world, producing over 50 billion dollars of income every year. The UN (2)_____ that 20 million people from over 130 countries are victims of traffickers. They end up as prostitutes, on construction sites or farm workers. (3)_____ labor is hard to detect because enslaved people are among legal workers. Many cases go unreported because it is often difficult to (4)_____ what forced labor is. Human trafficking is not only a problem of developing countries. Men and women, adults and children around the world are (5)_____ by so-called labor recruiters who promise them employment and a new life. They are tricked into jobs from which it is difficult to escape. In most cases they give up their passports and other documents, making themselves (6)_____ on their

traffickers. In general, people are trafficked from poorer areas to wealthy countries. However, sometimes people become modern-day slaves within their own country. According to a UN report, the countries most (7)_____ by human trafficking are India, Pakistan and China. The US, Japan and European countries are among the main importers of (8)_____ people. Traffickers focus on the weakest elements in our society. Children are often kidnapped and turned into child (9)_____ in Africa or brought to developed countries where they work in the sex trade. Recently, traffickers have been (10)_____ on refugees in Middle Eastern countries, promising them work and a new life in Europe. Human trafficking does not (11)_____ in certain structures. Traffickers can be a husband and wife couple or even a large criminal organization. Two thirds of all criminals are men, but trafficking has become a popular crime for women because they earn the (12)_____ of young girls more easily. The United States and other countries around the world are working together with the International Labor Organization (ILO) to combat human trafficking. Non-governmental organizations are also (13)_____ support and hotlines for victims. More and more countries

have high (14)_____ on trafficking. Governments are putting more money into the inspection of workplaces and provide legal protection for victims. While the global community is slowly realizing that human trafficking is a (15)_____ problem, there are many challenges that remain. In many countries, members of the police forces are corrupt and (16)_____ in human trafficking operations. Victims often do not come forward and seek help because they are afraid of being deported back to their home country. In many cases they are unaware of their human rights.

1 firms businesses companies establishments

2 values quotes guesses estimates

3 forced force forcing unforced

4 define classify term describe

5 hijacked seized stolen abducted

6 depending dependent independent dependence

7 influenced disturbed affected marked

8 slavery enslaved slaved slave

9 troopers fighters regulars soldiers

10 concentrating attending strengthening fixing

11 live exist endure last

12 trust belief care protection

13 proposing suggesting advising offering

14 consequences charges penalties fees

15 head chief minor major

16 involved included contained mixed

Malcolm X

Use the words in brackets to form a new word that fits into each blank.

Malcolm X was one of the most (1) _____ (INFLUENCE) African American leaders of the civil rights era. He transformed himself from a minor (2) _____ (CRIME) into a powerful defender of the rights of blacks. Malcolm X was born as Malcolm Little in Omaha, Nebraska. His father was the follower of a black leader who had political and (3) _____ (ECONOMY) ties to Africa. In 1931, Malcolm's father was found dead after being run over by a streetcar. Malcolm believed white (4) _____ (RACE) were responsible for his father's death. At the age of 12 his mother was transferred to a mental hospital and Malcolm had to spend the rest of his (5) _____ (CHILD) in foster homes. During this period of his youth he became discouraged by racial prejudice (6) _____ (SURROUND) him. In 1941, Malcolm moved to Boston where he became involved in criminal (7) _____ (ACT). In 1946, he was arrested for (8) _____ (BURGLAR) and sent to prison. There he joined the Nation of Islam, or Black Muslims, an organization

that regarded white people as devils. After being released from prison in 1952, Malcolm adopted X as his last name. The letter stood for the (9) _____ (KNOW) African name of slave ancestors. Malcolm X quickly became the Nation of Islam's most (10) _____ (EFFECT) speaker. He urged blacks to live separately from whites and to win their (11) _____ (FREE) "by any means necessary." However, as time went on, he became (12) _____ (SATISFY) with the Nation of Islam, in part because the group avoided political activity. In 1964, Malcolm X broke with the organization. A short time later, he travelled to the holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia, where he met Muslims of (13) _____ (VARY) ethnic backgrounds. He changed his name once again and came back to the United States to found a new group, the Organization of Afro-American Unity. In the final years of his life Malcolm X took a more moderate view of civil rights issues. He sought (14) _____ (COOPERATE) with Martin Luther King, Jr., and other civil rights activists who favored non-violent protests. But by this time, some Black Muslims had condemned Malcolm X as a hypocrite and traitor because of his (15) _____ (CRITICIZE) of the group's leader, Elijah Muhammad. On February 21, 1965,

Malcolm X was (16) _____ (FATAL) shot while giving a speech in New York City. Three members of the Nation of Islam were convicted of the crime. Malcolm's views reached many people after his death through the (17) _____ (PUBLISH) of his autobiography.

Dream Act – New Opportunities For **Immigrants**

Choose the correct word for each blank.

In the past decades, millions of children have entered the United States illegally with their parents. Many of them have gone to school and (1)_____ high-school diplomas. However, most of them cannot move on to further college or university education because of their (2)_____ as undocumented immigrants. There has been a growing debate on what to do about illegal (3)_____ who have proved that they can be of (4)_____ to their country. In 2001 the Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors Act (DREAM Act) was introduced as a (5)_____ in Congress for the first time. Its aim is to help undocumented youth (6)_____ legal residency in the United States. If passed, the new law

would give them the right to stay in the US (7)_____ and become an American citizen. Up to today, the bill has been turned (8)_____ in Congress five times. Those opposing the act say it would pave the way for more illegal immigration into the United States. (9)_____, DREAMers entering colleges or universities would cost the American government up to 6 billion dollars. Proponents of the bill say there are millions of new potential taxpayers who would help the country's economy and generate about 2 billion dollars in new income. Qualification If passed the law would (10)_____ DREAM status to immigrants who meet certain requirements: They must • be under 35 years of age • have arrived in the US before the age of 16 • have lived in the US for at least 5 years • have obtained a US high school diploma • have maintained a good moral character throughout their (11)_____ in the US If such a status were granted potential DREAMers would have a six-year window in which they could (12)_____ two years of college or university education or serve in the military for two years. Following that six-year period, they could (13)_____ for permanent citizenship. Of the up to 10 million undocumented immigrants in the United States, about a million would meet the (14)_____ for DREAM

status. If passed the DREAM Act could change the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans, dramatically increasing their potential earnings and giving them better (15)_____ in life.

1 secured earned made cleared

2 class grade rank status

3 aliens unknowns strangers residents

4 profit benefit support service

5 ruling bill law rule

6 pursue follow practice persecute

7 eternally constantly indefinitely foreseeably

8 around off down over

9 However In spite of this Nevertheless In addition

10 grant fund allow present

11 nationality citizenship residence well being

12 attend join pass serve

13 claim submit apply request

14 obligations requirements conditions necessities

15 instances occasions possibilities opportunities

Teaching Children About the Dangers

of Alcohol

Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits into each blank.

Health and (1) _____ (MEDICINE) experts in the UK are concerned about the way alcohol issues are taught in schools and have issued a report calling for (2) _____ (IMPROVE). (3) _____ (OFFICE) of the National Health Service suggest that children should start learning about the dangers of alcohol at an early age, (4) _____ (PREFER) between five and eight. (5) _____ (CURRENT), children in upper classes are being taught about the overall (6) _____ (BIOLOGY) dangers of drinking alcohol. However, binge drinking, and (7) _____ (EXCESS) alcohol (8) _____ (USE) is not usually covered in schools. According to the report, parents should also be involved in educating their children by taking special classes (9) _____ (FOCUS) on alcohol issues. Statistics show that, although the number of 11–15-year-olds who have never drunken alcohol has increased, those (10) _____ (YOUNG) who are drinking are consuming more alcohol than ever before. In interviews many of them admit to regular (11) _____ (GATHER), binge drinking with friends once a week.

Gap Year

Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.

Many students in Britain take a gap year from fulltime (1) _____ (EDUCATE) between leaving school and going to a university. Some take on jobs in shops, hotels or restaurants for a few months, in order to earn enough for an (2) _____ (EXTEND) holiday. Backpacking is a very popular and (3) _____ (ADVENTURE) but also cheap option because many students can only afford to travel on local buses and trains and stay in hostels. Australia and New Zealand, as well as India and Thailand, are (4) _____ (FAVOUR) backpacking destinations. Unpaid work on educational or (5) _____ (ENVIRONMENT) projects is another option. Opportunities range from (6) _____ (HELP) out in school classrooms to working in hospitals far away from home. There are (7) _____ (NUMBER) organizations that make (8) _____ (ARRANGE) for those who are

interested , both at home and overseas. However, while universities view a gap year as an (9) _____ (NECESSARY) break from study, other people feel that it provides students with (10) _____ (VALUE) skills. To potential (11) _____ (EMPLOY) a gap year can look good on a CV. They can see that you have spent time on (12) _____ (BROAD) your horizon and that your experiences have increased your (13) _____ (CONFIDENT) in working with people and that you are ready to take on (14) _____ (RESPONSIBLE). The (15) _____ (POSSIBLE) of taking some time off, however, has also become popular with people between 25 and 35 , who decide that they need a break from their career, travel the world, or do further studies in another (16) _____ (PROFESSION) field.

Global Warming

Complete the text with the words from the box. There are TWO words you will not need.

alternative atmosphere average coal diseases droughts
electricity engine environmental escape gases glaciers
polar surface transport wind

In the 1980s, scientists found out that the (1) _____ temperature of the Earth is rising. Today, global warming is increasing because more and more (2) _____ are released into the atmosphere, which functions like a greenhouse. Light from the sun enters the atmosphere, is transformed into heat and cannot (3) _____. For a long time we didn't care about greenhouse gases. This changed when people started using more and more energy in the form of fossil fuels, like (4) _____, gas and oil. We burn this energy to power factories, run our cars, produce (5) _____ and heat our homes. Burning fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Cutting down the world's forests has also led to climate change.

Effects of global warming

Scientists have different opinions about how warm the earth's (6) _____ may get. The increase in temperatures could range from 1.5° to 6° C by 2100. Warmer weather will make ice caps and (7) _____ melt. Sea levels could

rise dramatically. Extreme weather situations, like floods, (8) _____ and damaging storms will also be more common. People in colder regions might welcome warmer weather but those who live in regions that are already hot may suffer from new (9) _____. At the same time some animals may not survive because they cannot adapt to the new environment. They could travel to other places in order to live there.

Reducing global warming

Finding a solution to solve the world's biggest (10) _____ problem is not an easy task. Although we need energy to make our economy grow there are things that could be done to fight this problem. Carpools or travelling by public (11) _____ could take many cars off the roads. You could turn off lights, TV sets, computers and other electrical items if you don't need them. Companies have been spending a lot of money to produce things that use little energy. We also need to use more (12) _____ energy, like sunlight, (13) _____ power or wave power. Car companies have started to produce a new type of car known as hybrids. It works like an electric car but also has a small petrol (14) _____ .

Mobile Phones

Read the text. Think of ONE word that fits into each blank.

Some time ago, if we wanted to call someone, we had to be at home to do so. There were public phones in the street, but it was often difficult to find (1) _____ that was working. Sometimes there were long queues before it was your turn to use them. In addition, you had to bring a lot of coins to (2) _____ for the calls. As a result, people didn't phone their friends as often (3) _____ they do today. Today's mobile phones allow us to talk with friends and family (4) _____ we are on the move. They (5) _____ dramatically changed the life we lead. Before the age of the mobile phone, parents would sit around worried when their children would be coming home. There (6) _____ no quick calls to say that there would be more guests for dinner. We left notes on fridges or desks to communicate messages. However, mobile phones have also had a negative (7) _____ on our lives. We often don't realize that we have lost something very valuable: our privacy. Today, our friends and family can get in (8) _____ with us wherever and whenever they want to. We can never get (9) _____ from them.

The way people communicate with (10) _____ other is completely different now. It's not so easy to sit in a café and have a casual conversation without (11) _____ interrupted by a phone call every few minutes. Most people don't see anything wrong in having a long conversation on their mobile phone while forgetting about the person they are sitting (12) _____ to. A solution would be to leave our mobile phones at home or turn them (13) _____ completely. But nobody does that. Most people are (14) _____ of missing something important if they don't have their phones with them at all times.

Organic Farming

Read the text. Fill in the blanks from the word list on the right. There are THREE words you will not need.

agricultural chemical conditions controlled destroy enrich fed living matter nutrients offering providing rotation rows soil
--

Instead of chemicals, organic farming uses a lot of organic (1) _____ to give crops the (2) _____ that they need to grow. Clover, for example, has a lot of nitrogen in it and farmers use it to

make the (3) _____ better. Manure from animals and compost are also used to (4) _____ the soil. These fertilizers also help conserve soil, not destroy it after a few years. Organic farmers also use crop (5) _____ to preserve the good qualities of soils and avoid monoculture. Chemical pesticides destroy or weaken many of the natural enemies of pests, like birds or frogs. They also can kill those insects that control a great number of pests. Organic farming creates new (6) _____ areas for wasps, bugs, beetles and flies by (7) _____ them with water and food. Weeds are (8) _____ by using special machines. Hay, straw and wood chips are put between the (9) _____ of plants to stop weeding. Many (10) _____ products can be produced in an organic way. Meat, dairy products and eggs come from animals that are (11) _____ organically and can graze outdoors. They live in (12) _____ that are natural to them. Cows, for example, are kept in pastures and fields. Vegetables and fruit are also produced with organic methods.

Job Interviews

Read the text. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits into each blank.

Most people feel rather (1) _____ (NERVE) when they go for an interview for a new job. This is not surprising because it is important to get a job you really want. People being interviewed expect the interviewers to be (2) _____ (OBJECT) , matching an applicant against a job (3) _____ (DESCRIBE). However, what often happens in reality is that the interviewers make (4) _____ (DECIDE) that are not much more than reactions to the (5) _____ (PERSON) of the applicant. Even skilled interviewers may, without realizing it, (6) _____ (CONSCIOUS) favor people who make them feel at (7) _____ (EASY). Thus, if you go for an interview you should try to make a good (8) _____ (IMPRESS) from the start by presenting the interviewers with the very best version of yourself, emphasizing the (9) _____ (VARY) of skills you have. You must appear very positive and as (10) _____ (ENTHUSIASM) as possible. It is for you to convince the interviewers that you

are (11) _____ (DEFINITE) the most (12)
_____ (SUIT) person for the job.

Slavery in America

Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.

European (1) _____ (TRADE) brought the first slaves from Africa to the new colonies in the 1600s. After (2) _____ (ARRIVE) in the New World, they were bought by white masters and had to work on large cotton and tobacco farms in the South. They didn't get any money for their work and (3) _____ (LIFE) conditions were very bad. The economy of the South was (4) _____ (DEPEND) on slaves. Slave work was very difficult. Most women cooked, cleaned the house and raised the children of their white masters. Men were trained to be carpenters or masons. Most of them, however, were farm (5) _____ (LABOUR) who planted and harvested crops. Not all Blacks in America were slaves. "Free Blacks" lived and worked in big American cities but they had very few rights. Expressing (6) _____ (POLITICS) views, carrying guns and (7) _____ (MEET) with white people was forbidden. Americans in the

northern states thought that (8) _____ (SLAVE) shouldn't be allowed in a free country. As time went on more and more people joined in the fight to liberate slaves. These (9) _____ (ABOLISH) helped slaves escape to the North through secret routes. This system was called the Underground Railway. In 1860 Abraham Lincoln won the (10) _____ (ELECT) and became President of the United States. He was (11) _____ (STRONG) against slavery. Many southern states withdrew from the union and formed their own country – the Confederate States of America. It was the beginning of the Civil War, which lasted until 1865. In 1863 Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery in the Emancipation Proclamation. The northern states won the Civil War and American slaves were free.

Taking Part in the Olympics

Complete the text. Fill in the blanks from the word list on the right. There are TWO words you will not need.

accommodates ceremony chilling competitions display highly medals national necessary offered opportunity paid part participants place qualify raised sacrifices true
--

For many athletes taking (1) _____ in the Olympic Games is the peak of their career. It is an event which takes

(2) _____ only every four years and athletes are prepared to do whatever is (3) _____ and sacrifice anything to make their dream come (4) _____. While few athletes have the (5) _____ to take part in Olympics twice or even three times in their life many only have a once-in-a-lifetime shot at gold, silver and bronze medals. In the months and years before the Olympics they try to (6) _____ for the games in national and international (7) _____. Once selected by their national Olympic committees they prepare with the help of (8) _____ developed training schedules so that they can perform best when the day arrives. When athletes take part in the Olympics they stay at the Olympic Village, in itself a small town which (9) _____ thousands of athletes, coaches and officials from all over the world. They are (10) _____ training facilities, roam through souvenir shops and cafes and socialize with (11) _____ from other countries. The opening (12) _____ is an event which most describe as something really special. Thousands of athletes parade into the stadium, (13) _____ their country's flag and wear their official Olympic outfit. However, winning a gold medal is surely the most (14) _____ moment of an

athlete's career, when you stand on the podium, seeing your flag (15) _____ and hearing the national anthem played. Then you finally know that all the (16) _____ made, and hardships endured in the previous years have (17) _____ off.

Public Transport

Complete the text with ONE word that fits into each gap.

Without (1) _____ doubt, traffic is one of the main causes (2) _____ pollution. The increased use of public transport would be a good solution to the problem (3) _____ many people could be transported in few vehicles. In order to achieve this the government must (4) _____ appropriate action to get people to use buses, trains and the underground. One of the most important measures is to make public transport affordable. Some cities have already experimented (5) _____ free access to public transport for all citizens. If it (6) _____ free most people would choose to leave their cars at (7) _____, since petrol and the maintenance of a car costs a lot of money. Authorities could finance free transport (8) _____ raising taxes or charging a small fee. Cities must provide public transport (9)

_____ is comfortable and convenient. Commuters must rely on precise schedules to get to work in time. Buses and trains should have WiFi access, so that people can do work (10) _____ travelling to the office. It is safe to say that if the government (11) _____ more money on improving public transport services the majority of citizens (12) _____ change their attitude. That would (13) _____ only help combat pollution but also lead to fewer accidents on our streets.

Age of Adulthood

Read the text. Think of ONE word that fits into each blank.

Becoming an adult is a very important phase in every person's (1) _____. However, when this happens can be very different depending (2) _____ where you live or which culture you (3) _____ from. Most countries have laws on when adolescents are allowed to do certain things. In the US, for example, adulthood starts at the (4) _____ of 16, when a person can get employment or a driving licence. Even (5) _____ American youngsters have the right to vote at 18, they can't legally drink alcohol (6) _____ they reach the age of 21. In some countries of Central and South America, girls celebrate their 15th (7)

_____, which marks their rise to womanhood. Families often (8) _____ church services with their 15-year old daughters and afterwards have parties with many guests. In Japan young men and women transfer to adulthood at 20, when they are (9) _____ to vote and drink alcohol. The Japanese even have a special day for this event (10) _____ "Coming-of-Age Day", the second Monday of January. On this day, the new adults celebrate (11) _____ their families and attend speeches given by politicians. Until recently young people in Saudi Arabia (12) _____ considered adults at the age of 15 - a time when they started showing physical signs (13) _____ becoming an adult. However, a (14) _____ years ago the country raised this age to 18.

Time Travel

Fill in the blanks from the word list on the right. There are TWO words you will not need.

age agency approaching depending different existence
experience fatal humans pass popular possibility predictions
reality scientists storyline survive technology traveller
universe

Time travel - moving between (1) _____ points in time – has been a (2) _____ topic for science fiction for decades. Films ranging from Doctor Who to Star Trek have seen (3) _____ getting into a vehicle of some sort and arriving in the past or future, ready to take on new adventures. The (4) _____, however, is much unclearer. While some scientists claim that time travel is possible others say, even if it were, it would be (5) _____ for humans to try it. For Albert Einstein, the 20th century's greatest physicist, time is relative. It does not (6) _____ equally for everyone. His theory of special relativity says that time slows down or speeds up (7) _____ on how fast you move compared with something else. (8) _____ the speed of light, a person inside a spacecraft would be much younger than his twin on Earth. In the same way, astronauts who are sent into space (9) _____ slightly slower than they would on earth. According to the American space (10) _____ NASA, there are scenarios that would make travelling back and forth in time imaginable. One (11) _____ would be through wormholes, bridges between certain points in space and time. While theoretically possible, we do not even know if wormholes exist. In

addition, we are far from creating a (12) _____ that would let us move through them. Besides the physics problem, time travel may also come with some unique situations. A classic example is the grandfather effect, in which a time (13) _____ goes back and kills his parents or his grandfather – the main (14) _____ in the Terminator movies – so that they are never born, or their life is forever changed. If that were to happen, some physicists say you would not be born in one parallel universe but still be born in another. Many (15) _____ disagree with all the above-mentioned options. They claim that time travel will never work because it is mathematically impossible. In addition, nobody could (16) _____ traveling at the speed of light. Despite these bleak (17) _____, we can still (18) _____ time travel through movies, television and books.

How To Be A Good Student

Choose the best option for each blank.

Being a successful student can't be taken for (1) _____ . In many cases, you have to work hard to get there. Here are a few (2) _____ you will need

to have success and perform well at school. First of all, you should know what kind of person you are. Look at your strengths and (3) _____. That way you will quickly find out what aspects you should concentrate (4) _____ to get better. Time (5) _____ is a very important aspect of learning life. As a student, your everyday life will tend to be very (6) _____ and organising your daily workload will surely prove to be (7) _____. Try to avoid the (8) _____ of daily life. You should work and study in places where you aren't interrupted (9) _____. Turn off mobile phones and other electronic (10) _____ when working. Study with classmates who are (11) _____ and have the same attitudes towards school as you do.

Sometimes you have to show that you are a good team player. When teachers give you (12) _____ that must be solved together you must prove that you can cooperate with others. Don't be bossy and arrogant. Being a good listener also helps, as others might have good ideas about a certain topic too. Contribute (13) _____ in order to get important work done. As a student it is important to (14) _____ life and school. You should take care of

your health, get enough sleep and eat the right things. Start the day with a (15) _____ breakfast that gives you the energy you need. Getting exercise is important as it (16) _____ the brain with the oxygen and fresh air it needs to get things done.

1 decided approved granted decided

2 qualities abilities facts values

3 disadvantages faults mistakes weaknesses

4 on to over at

5 regulation organizing administration management

6 anxious stressful nervous worried

7 beneficial useless cooperative caring

8 distractions anxieties confusions intervals

9 easiness ease easily easy

10 instruments tools machines devices

11 stable independent reliable offensive

12 missions assignments jobs duties

13 reactions solutions keys results

14 balance settle calculate steady

15 modest correct proper usual

16 delivers offers gives provides

World's Coral Reefs in Danger

Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits into each blank.

A recent study shows that the world's coral reefs have been showing signs of strong bleaching due to global (1) _____ (WARM). In the 1980s bleaching was a rare (2) _____ (OCCUR) which came about every 25 years. Now the rate has risen to about once every five years. (3) _____ (ENVIRONMENT) predict that by 2050 bleaching will happen every year or two. Bleaching is caused when warm water breaks down the algae inside the reefs. They provide food for the corals and keep them (4) _____ (HEALTH). When algae fall off, corals suffer a (5) _____ (LOSE) of colour and can die within a short period of time. Even if the water (6) _____ (SURROUND) the reefs gets colder again it may take years for the damaged reefs to recover (7) _____ (COMPLETE). While bleaching is especially a problem in the waters of the Caribbean Sea and Western Atlantic, reefs around Australia and South Africa have hardly been hit. In (8)

_____ (ADD) to the warming temperatures of the oceans, coral reefs are also (9) _____ (DANGER) by (10) _____ (POLLUTE) and overfishing. Coral reefs are an important ecosystem. They are home to 25% of all marine species and provide a habitat for (11) _____ (COUNT) types of fish. Reefs protect (12) _____ (COAST) regions from flooding and tidal waves. Coral reefs are also tourist (13) _____ (ATTRACT) that lure millions of people every year. The tourist industry around the Great Barrier Reef in Australia, for example, is worth about 5 billion dollars a year.

The Ice Bucket Challenge

Fill in the blanks from the word list on the right. There are TWO words you will not need.

activity affected athletes awareness challenged craze cure disorder donate dump funds illness movement muscles participants promote public received spread successful suffer viral

The Ice Bucket challenge is an (1) _____ in which people (2) _____ a bucket of ice water on someone's head to (3) _____ the awareness of a disease

called ALS, a (4) _____ which kills neurons and leads to the destruction of (5) _____ in your body. It results in speaking, swallowing and breathing problems and, ultimately, death. There is no (6) _____ for ALS and life expectancy for those suffering from the disease is only a few years. The hype around the Ice Bucket Challenge started out towards the end of 2013 and went (7) _____ on social media during the summer of 2014. The (8) _____ started when Pete Frates, a Boston college baseball player, was diagnosed with ALS. Pete started to fight the disease in his own way, by making it (9) _____ on TV and other media. One of Pete's friends introduced him to the ice-bucket challenge. As Pete couldn't do it himself, he called for others to do it for him. At first, (10) _____ all over Boston were taking part. As the (11) _____ spread, celebrities, politicians and many other people took part in order to make the public aware of the illness and raise (12) _____. The Ice Bucket challenge has been a (13) _____ campaign with millions of videos circulating on Facebook and YouTube. By using social media platforms, it has (14) _____ across the world like no other movement before it. The rules of the challenge are quite simple. Within

24 hours of being (15) _____ by someone, (16) _____ must record a video of themselves pouring ice water over their head. While many individuals see the challenge as a fun event, some take it seriously and actually (17) _____ money to the ALS foundation or some other charity. The ALS association is reported to have (18) _____ over \$ 100 million dollars during the summer months of 2014. Before the challenge public (19) _____ of ALS was limited. Hardly anyone knew about the disease, because it (20) _____ very few people – about 2 per 100,000.

The Civil Rights Movement

Fill in the blanks from the word list on the right. There are TWO words you will not need.

abolished arrested beliefs boycott campaign citizens constitution discriminated discrimination encouraged facilities protected races refused separated signed skin slavery
--

Throughout American history, various groups of citizens have fought for rights that the American (1) _____ gave them. The civil rights movement in the United States is

about the fight of African Americans. Because of their (2) _____ color, they did not have the same rights that white people did for a long time. This injustice towards African Americans led to a time of social unrest. In the 1950's and 1960's, blacks rose up to fight against the social systems and authorities that had taken these rights away from them. Many whites supported their (3) _____. After the Civil War (1861-65), slavery was (4) _____, and African Americans were free. However, there was so much prejudice against blacks that laws were passed which (5) _____ blacks from whites in public and made them second-class (6) _____. The modern civil rights movement began in the 1950s. In 1955, a black woman in Alabama, Rosa Parks, (7) _____ to give her seat on a bus to a white man. For this act of protest, Parks was (8) _____. Blacks no longer wanted to "sit at the back of the bus," and started a (9) _____ of the bus system. They chose a young minister, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to lead their protest. The Montgomery boycott was very important for African Americans. It (10) _____ them to protest for civil rights in other cities as well. Dr. King spoke out on radio and television programs and urged blacks to take part in non-violent protests. On August 28, 1963, more

than 200,000 Americans of all (11) _____ gathered at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. Their goal was to urge the government to take action against racial (12) _____ and segregation. At this event, Dr. King surprised the nation with his famous "I Have a Dream" speech. On July 2, 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson (13) _____ the Civil Rights Act. It forbade discrimination based on a person's race, color, national origin, religious (14) _____, or sex. It (15) _____ every citizen's right to use public (16) _____, get employment, and to vote in elections.

Health and Medicine

Complete the sentences using a word from the box for each blank.

alleviate - antibiotics - blood - breakdown - care -
consciousness - cure - discharged - flu - illnesses -
infectious - migraine - perform - prescription - recovery -
respond - runny - through - upset - wear

1. The Red Cross has urged the population to give _____ whenever possible.

2. Dr. Jones was the best surgeon able to _____ such a difficult operation.
3. If you're on _____ you shouldn't drink any alcohol.
4. Take aspirin three times a day. It will help _____ the pain.
5. After being treated for over three weeks, he was _____ from hospital yesterday.
6. Doctors in developing countries often don't have enough supplies to treat severe _____.
7. The patient hasn't regained _____ yet, so we'll have to wait and see what happens next.
8. Everyone in the family has gone down with the _____.
9. The injury was pretty bad, but the doctors expect him to make a full _____.
10. Many patients don't _____ to such an aggressive treatment.
11. The disease was highly _____, so they put everyone into quarantine.
12. When the painkillers start to _____ off, you'll feel soreness back.
13. This is the second nervous _____ she's had this year.

14. Dad got an _____ stomach because he probably ate some spoilt food.
15. Up to now, research hasn't found a _____ for the disease.
16. I got the _____ from my doctor, so I went to the next pharmacy to get the pills.
17. She's only got a _____ nose and a sore throat, otherwise she's OK.
18. Her situation was so critical that she had to spend a few days in intensive _____.
19. She suffers from _____, especially when the weather changes a lot.
20. Although the patient is still in critical condition the doctors expect him to pull _____

The Giant Panda

Choose the correct word or phrase for each blank

The giant panda is a bear that lives in central China. It is special because of its black and white fur. Pandas belong to the most (1) _____ species of our world. About 2000 pandas live in the wilderness and 300 live in (2) _____ zoos around the world. Recently, there

have been (3) _____ in many countries to save the giant panda. The animal has been driven away from its natural habitat because of deforestation, intensive farming and the creation of new (4) _____. The giant panda can reach a height of up to 1.5 meters and weigh up to 150 kg. Pandas have bodies like bears, but scientists do not know why they grow a thick black and white (5) _____. It keeps them warm during the cold winter months and the white color protects them from possible enemies in the snow-covered mountains in which they live. Pandas have large teeth, which they need to eat bamboo, their (6) _____ food. Because it is low in nutritional value it does not give pandas much energy to move around for longer periods of time. Giant pandas can live up to 20 years in the wilderness and 30 years in zoos. They start (7) _____ between 4 and 8 years of age. When panda cubs are born, they are very tiny, only about a thousandth the size of the mother, and blind. Like all mammals, they get their food from their mother, whom they stay with for up to three years before being able to (8) _____ alone. Pandas have been an important (9) _____ throughout history. They first became known in the western world during the middle of the 19th

century. In the 1960s, the Chinese government (10) _____ it had to do something to protect the giant pandas from becoming (11) _____. Since then they have set up 40 reserves in which the animals are protected. In the 1970s, pandas played a role in the opening of Communist China to the west. They were sold to zoos in other countries. Today, about 45 pandas live in zoos outside China. Zoologists are putting millions of dollars into (12) _____ the animals in captivity. When they get older, they are released again into their natural habitat.

1 endangered danger endangered dangerous

2 various range often fewer

3 elections campaigns operations battles

4 settlements settle settlers settling

5 wool hair skin fur

6 basic important first major

7 copying producing reproducing repeating

8 last outlive continue survive

9 nature species kind sort

10 moved realized gathered achieved

11 extinct dead vanished disappeared

12 making keeping breeding creating

A Healthy Lifestyle

Fill in the blanks with words from the box. There are **THREE** words you will not need.

Affects	attacks	chemicals	cholesterol	diet	disease	
doses	effects	energy	gentle	healthy	heart	mood
physical	pressure	protect	reduce	reward	weight	

Scientists around the world agree that the key to staying _____ and keeping fit is to eat less and do _____ exercise such as walking or cycling. However, people who exercise too intensively often _____ themselves by spending the rest of the day in front of the TV set. At the same time, they have to eat more to give them _____ for the next workout. To avoid gaining _____, researchers suggest that going for a longer walk or riding a bike for a few hours may actually be better than high-energy exercise. A low-fat _____ may be good for your waistline, but research suggests it may have negative psychological _____. Medical experts have found out that volunteers who followed a strict twenty-five percent fat diet reported feelings of depressions and bad _____. Many of us already know that drinking coffee raises your blood _____ but according to the latest

studies, it too, can make you bad-tempered. Mice that were given regular _____ of caffeine by researchers turned out to be more aggressive than others. On the other hand, chemicals found in tea can _____ the risk of heart _____ and have a positive effect on _____ levels and high blood pressure. If you're a chocolate fan, there's good news for you! Recent studies have revealed that _____ found in chocolate can not only put you in a good mood but also _____ you from a variety of minor illnesses including colds, coughs, depressions and even help reduce the risk of _____ disease.

Caffeine – A Stimulant For Our Body?

Fill in the blanks from the word list on the right. There are THREE words you will not need.

although amount anxious average avoid beverages boost consume diabetes diseases energy familiar harm physical producers protect raise rate regular respond studies substance suddenly symptoms

You are drinking lots of cola at a party, when it _____ hits. You are full of energy, you jump around, and you talk too fast. Later on, you can't fall asleep and the next day you're tired and feel awful. Does that sound

_____? Most children already lots of energy, but those who drink a lot of cola often end up even more wired than others. The beverage includes a lot of sugar but also a _____ that produces a lot of energy - caffeine. Like cola, coffee is also full of caffeine. That's why many grown-ups drink it the first thing in the morning to help them wake up. The chemical is naturally found in tea, chocolate and hot cocoa. Many people need this kick, so food producers often add it to many other _____ and snacks. But is caffeine good or bad for us? Some _____ show that caffeine might help people _____ to things more quickly. Scientists have found out that caffeinated coffee and tea can help protect your heart, brain and other organs from certain _____. On the other hand too much caffeine can make people _____ and unable to sleep. This is worrisome because we need sleep to stay healthy. Caffeine may also _____ your blood pressure, increase your heart _____ and make you feel more stressed. Love it or hate it, caffeine is hard to _____. Coffee shops are all over the place, in city streets and malls. Machines offer coffee and cola at schools. Even though you can get caffeine-free coffee, tea

and cola almost everywhere more than 80 % of adults in America _____ caffeine regularly. Caffeine raises the _____ of sugar in your bloodstream, even if there is no sugar in your caffeinated drink. That's what gives you extra energy. although amount anxious average avoid beverages boost consume diabetes diseases energy familiar harm physical producers protect raise rate regular respond studies substance suddenly symptoms www.english-practice.at Taking caffeine away from _____ users causes withdrawal _____, like headaches and sleepiness. It also makes them react more slowly. So, when you give these people the caffeine that they need they do better and react more quickly. Many athletes take caffeine to _____ their energy levels. Studies show however that caffeine only helps those athletes who are in good _____ shape already. In an experiment runners had to run at a very fast pace. On _____, they were able to run for about 32 minutes. After taking caffeine they ran 7 to 10 minutes longer. _____ caffeine may be good for world class athletes, it may _____ the health of people who are overweight. For some it may even lead to

_____. In the end a cup of coffee or a can of cola once in a while is okay, but don't overdo it!

Teatime

Think of ONE word that fits into each blank.

Tea is one of the world's (1) _____ popular beverages. According to a legend, it originated in China thousands of years (2) _____, when leaves from a tea bush fell (3) _____ a hot water pot of the Chinese emperor. At first, only wealthy British families (4) _____ able to afford drinking tea, which was brought from India by merchants and traders. Some people even locked it up to prevent it from (5) _____ stolen. There are many ways to drink tea. (6) _____ most people just drink their tea pure, others add milk or a lemon. The most common forms are black and green tea. Vanilla or fruit flavoring (7) _____ often added to tea to give it a special taste. Some people brew their tea in convenient tea bags, others pour boiling (8) _____ over crushed tea leaves. Tea drinking has a long tradition in Britain. Every Briton (9) _____ about 5 cups of tea per day, or about 1,700 cups a year – the largest per capita consumption in the (10) _____. Traditional

afternoon teatime goes (11) _____ to the 19th century. Many families celebrate this custom in an exclusive way, with expensive china and silver spoons. Tea has a stimulating effect (12) _____ your body, because it contains (13) _____ caffeine than coffee. It is great for those who are afraid of putting on too much (14) _____ as it has only 4 calories per cup.

The Bermuda Triangle

Choose the best option for each blank.

Even though you won't find it on a (1) _____, the Bermuda Triangle is a very real place. In the past there have been many stories of disappearing ships, planes and people. Although there is a (2) _____ explanation for many incidents, some are still a mystery. The Bermuda Triangle is (3) _____ off the coast of Florida between Miami, Puerto Rico and the Bermudas. It covers about 500 000 square miles of the Atlantic Ocean. It is also known as the Devil's Triangle because Bermuda was once called Islands of the Devils. The coasts around the island are (4) _____ by dangerous reefs that ships ran into throughout the centuries. (5) _____ events around the area go back to the voyages of Christopher Columbus.

He sometimes reported that compass readings were wrong. Many journalists have tried to prove that a number of (6) _____ and unusual things have happened in the region. Some cases show that there are no explanations for them. One of the best-known incidents is the disappearance of Flight 19 during a training exercise of the US Navy. In December 1945 five American bombers left Fort Lauderdale, Florida on a routine mission. 14 crew members (7) _____ after sending several radio messages. When a rescue plane went to (8) _____ for the Navy bombers it also vanished. What went wrong during the mission is not fully known. Compasses showed wrong directions and visibility was bad, so the flight leader decided to navigate by landmarks which he saw (9) _____. Then there was a (10) _____ storm and radio contact broke off. Wrecked parts of Flight 19 have never been recovered. Ships have also disappeared in the Bermuda Triangle. Among them is the Mary Celeste, an American merchant ship. In 1872 the ship was sailing from New York to Genoa but was later found off the (11) _____ of Africa without any crew members on board. Although there is no evidence that the Mary Celeste even entered the Bermuda Triangle there are many who

connect its mysterious disappearance with the area.
www.english-practice at There are many theories about why so many airplanes and ships have disappeared in the Bermuda Triangle. Some suggest that there are special magnetic fields that cause (12) _____ physical forces. Others say that the lost continent of Atlantis sank in the region causing mysterious events. There is even a theory about unknown chemicals in the waters of the Atlantic. Some experts, however, point (13) _____ that the region north of the Caribbean is not as (14) _____ as it may seem. It is one of two places on Earth where the compass points to the geographic North Pole. It is also a region in which the (15) _____ is unpredictable and where storms can emerge quickly. There are strong currents because of shallow places and deep trenches in the ocean. These factors can (16) _____ even experienced sailors. Over 1,000 people were killed in The Bermuda Triangle during the 20th century. Scientists have concluded that this figure is normal, and most disappearances have a logical explanation. The myth of the Bermuda Triangle, however, remains.

1 card map diagram plot

2 reasonable moderate cheap normal

3 placed sited found located
4 bordered surrounded bounded limited
5 frequent unusual common funny
6 emergencies mistakes accidents troubles
7 disappeared withdrew passed away faded
8 search seek find research
9 under below underneath at the bottom
10 quick rapid instant sudden
11 coast beach seaside water
12 famous well known unknown ordinary
13 in up for out
14 protected safe harmful careful
15 weather climate condition surrounding
16 complicate confuse amaze combine

The Apollo Moon Landing

Choose the best option for each blank.

50 years ago, on July 20th, 1969, Apollo 11 astronauts Neill Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin became the first humans to (1) _____ their foot on the moon. The United States had won the space race with the Soviet Union. After (2) _____ from Kennedy Space Centre in Florida on July 16th the lunar module Eagle landed on the moon's

(3) _____ . Four days after the lunar landing Apollo 11 successfully splashed down in the Pacific Ocean. The race to the moon began in 1962 when President John F Kennedy (4) _____ that America would land a man on the moon by the end of the decade. In the following years, the American space agency NASA received large amounts of government (5) _____ in order to achieve a lunar landing. The Apollo spacecraft consisted of the command and service module, (6) _____ the lunar landing module that would bring two astronauts to the moon's surface and take off again to successfully dock with the command module. A (7) _____ rocket, the Saturn V, was built to escape from Earth's orbit. NASA's space program (8) _____ a catastrophic setback in 1967 when three Apollo astronauts died in a fire (9) _____ practicing on the ground at Cape Kennedy. About 600 million people around the world watched the (10) _____ moon landing. Neill Armstrong's first words on the moon are among the most (11) _____ in history: "One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind". All in all, the Apollo program sent 9 spacecraft to the moon in the 60s and 70s. Six of them (12) _____ astronauts on the lunar

surface. About 400 kilos of lunar rock were collected and brought back to earth. 50 years after the first moon landing events all across the US have been organized to celebrate this historic and technological (13) _____ .

1 lay locate set put

2 taking off to take off take off took off

3 floor level ground surface

4 spoke out declared posted published

5 income spending donating funding

6 as well as in addition such as and even

7 distinct hard strength powerful

8 tolerated suffered stood felt

9 through whenever while during

10 ancient historic important major

11 famous unknown decided marked

12 were landing have landed landed were landed

13 invention discovery development achievement

Personality Adjectives

Complete the sentences with an adjective from the box.

active – bossy – considerate – doubtful – fair – greedy – loyal - mature – nervous – obedient – responsible - secretive

1. I hate our headmaster. She's a very _____ person who orders everyone around.
2. The judge was _____ to both sides, so everyone was happy.
3. I feel very _____ before a test.
4. Maurice is a very _____ young man for his age. He never fools around and is always serious.
5. The only one I can talk to when I have problems is my friend Judy. She's very _____.
6. The robber looked at the money in front of him with _____ eyes.
7. Dad never wants us to find out what he's doing. He's always so _____.
8. The boys were so _____. They do everything their parents tell them to.
9. She does judo, plays tennis and goes skiing in the winter. She really is a very _____ young lady.

10. When mom is out, I am _____ for my younger brother.

11. He has never won a match against his opponent so he is rather _____ that he can win this time.

12. We are very _____ supporters of the team and even go to the stadium when they lose.

Personality Adjectives

Complete the sentences with an adjective from the box.

adventurous - ambitious - busy - efficient - fussy – grateful –
humorous - imaginative – independent – loving - restless –
unwilling

1. That boy is the most _____ student in our school. He can never sit still and always plays with something.

2. Josh is a very _____ person. He likes to go hiking and explores new places.

3. Maria is a _____ wife who always cares for her husband and children.

4. Our son is very _____. He does everything on his own and rarely needs our help.

5. Jack is very _____ about the food he eats, so be careful about what you serve for dinner.

6. We can't persuade him to take action. He's so _____ to do anything about the problem.
7. Could you call me later on? I'm rather _____ at the moment.
8. I am a very _____ person who wants to climb the career ladder as quickly as possible.
9. My sister is a very _____ writer. She writes fantastic stories that keep you interested.
10. We have one of the most _____ teachers in school. He tells us jokes almost every day.
11. John is a very _____ person. He seems to get everything done in very little time.
12. I'm very _____ for your support. It has helped me a lot.