

South Valley University Faculty of Arts Department of English

### linguistic drills

2<sup>nd</sup> Year

مقرر الفرقة الثانية قسم اللغة الإنجليزية كلية التربية Compiled and prepared by

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# IDIOMS

#### 100 Idioms You Must Know

#### 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 he 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. 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.

#### 26. 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!

#### 27. 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.

#### 28. 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.

#### 29. 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.

#### 30. 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.

#### 31. 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.

#### 32. 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.

#### 33. 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.

#### 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. 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.

#### 96. 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.

#### 97. 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.

#### 98. 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.

#### 99. 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.

#### 100. Zero in on something

**Meaning:** Focus all attention onto one thing

**Example:** The teacher immediately zeroed in on the

weaker students of the class.

# 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.

the state of			some in	ιροιιι		malion
tne interviev	w becau	use he d	didn't want	his n	ew boss	to kno
everything a	about hi	m.				
9. The film	vou're a	about to	see is			
a true story	-			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
·						
10.You're	my	best	friend.	I	can	alwa
			you if so	methi	ng goes	s wror
11.She final	ly succe	eeded in	l			the de
even though	ı it was	difficult	to get all the	e part	ies to aç	gree.
12.l			an old	friono	la fow o	lave a
					i a iew c	iays a
We hadn't s	een ead	ch other	since colle	ge.		
<u>Exercis</u>	<u>e (2)</u>	Phras	sal Verb	<u>s</u>		
<u>Exercis</u>	<u>e (2)</u>	<u>Phras</u>	sal Verb	<u>S</u>		
Exercis  Complete t					ohrasal v	verb
	he sent	tences k	oelow, usir		ohrasal v	verb
Complete t	he sent	tences k	oelow, usir		ohrasal v	verb
Complete t	he sent	tences k	elow, usin	g a p		
Complete t	he sent ox in its	tences k correct ak down -	pelow, using the form.	out -c	ome up v	vith- get
Complete t from the bo	he sent  ox in its  up -brea  -look into	tences k correct ak down -	pelow, using the form.	out -c	ome up v	vith- get
Complete to the book ask out-back over-hold up away-turn over-	he sent ox in its up -brea -look inte	tences k correct ak down - o- pull up	below, using the form.  call off -carry -run down -s	out -c	ome up v -talk out	vith- get of- throv
Complete to from the board ask out-back over-hold up away-turn over 1. He	he sent ox in its up -brea -look into	tences k correct ak down - o- pull up me	below, using the form.  call off -carry -run down -s	out -c ee off	ome up v	vith- get of- throv univers
Complete to the book ask out-back over-hold up away-turn over-	he sent ox in its up -brea -look into	tences k correct ak down - o- pull up me	below, using the form.  call off -carry -run down -s	out -c ee off	ome up v	vith- of- t

2.	After	weeks	of	negot	iation	ns 1	the	Prime	M	inister
				_ a n	ew so	olutio	on to	the iss	ue.	
3. I	have t	0			m	y file	es re	gularly	, SO	that I
don	't lose	them whe	en the	com	puter	cras	shes.			
4.	The m	atch was	S				_ be	ecause	of	heavy
rain	. It will	be played	d tom	orrow	<b>/</b> .					
		. I think w							ind	other
	started	d to rain j aurant.	ust as	s we _					iı	n front
7.	The ma	asked ro	bbers	S					a r	noney
tran	sport a	ind got av	way w	ith m	illions	s of o	dollaı	s.		
		s been					_	l afte	r	being
9.	We				_ hin	n				
at th	ne airpo	ort and w	ished	him (	good	luck	for h	nis new	job.	
10.1	t took l	ner a long	g time	e to _			<del></del>	he	er fa	ather's
sud	den de	ath.								

11.The police officer			the thief			
to the sh	eriff, who then lo	ocked him up	in priso	n.		
12.The	investigators	promised	that	they	woul	
	the	matter and try	y to find	new ev	idence	
13.He _		her _				
for a first	date, so they bo	oth went to se	ee a mo	vie.		
14.The s	scientist		the	experi	ment i	
his own բ	orivate lab.					
15 The	car		and w	e had	to ca	
10.110	Gai		and w	o naa	to ot	
someone	e to tow it away.			o naa	10 00	
someone  Exerc  Complete	_	<b>asal Ver</b> s below, usi	<u>bs</u>			
Exerc  Complete from the	e to tow it away.  ise (3) Phr  te the sentence	asal Ver s below, usi ect form.	<b>bs</b> ng a ph	rasal v	erb	
Exerc  Complete from the	to tow it away.  ise (3) Phr  te the sentence box in its corr	asal Ver s below, usi ect form.	<b>bs</b> n <b>g a ph</b> g- go dow	rasal vo	<b>erb</b> off- keep	

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 roo	om
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. J	ust look at her face.
8. Time is V	Ve 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 mov	
11.The doctor advised Mary to	
fast food and chocolate.	

12.I had an argument with my	y wife, but fortunately we
a few days later. N	ow 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 af	raid 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.

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

8. It took her a few months to\_\_\_\_\_ her husband's death.

almost \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_.

blow out – bring up – come forward – do without – get across – get

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

1. The meetingmanagers.	_ a fight between the two office
2. My friend and I party.	_ as Batman and Robin at the
	English literature for the lidn't know very much about it.
4. Mom told her son he woo	uld have to his eave the dinner table.
5. The burglars	some valuable jewelry after
they had broken	into the house.
6. I probably the fl	u 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
injure and couldn't take part i	n 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 tir cheating. We'll report her	ne the studentnext time.					
12.I the magaz	rine while I was in the waiting room.					
13.You shouldwant to go to South Amer	your Spanish if you ica next month.					
14.This recipe has be various members of our fa	en to amily for ages.					
•	nan realized that he had no place to					
16.She hadn't gone to	school for over a month and 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			_ wh	en sh	ne hit	the	rock
an	d couldn't rememb	er how	it happ	ened				
2.	The match was _		_ beca	use o	f the t	ranspo	ort st	rike.
	You're such a	great	friend.	l k	now	I can	alv	vays
4.	I need to						mo	ney,
	We are really bes		s and <sub>-</sub>			ea	ach c	other
6.	It took a long tin	ne for u	ıs to _			bec	ause	e we
we	eren't used to	living	in	such	n a	big	ho	use.
7.	The doctors	hop	e th	at	the	patie	nt	will
		_ after a	comp	licate	d surg	gery.		
	After chatting for soit and told me abo							
9.	Mary disco	/ered	that	he	r h	usban	d	was
			her	and	filed	for	divo	rce.
10	.After having lost t	he first	two se	ts, he				
int	o the game manag	jed to w	in in fi	ve set	S.			

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 sp	eak to him.
13.The referee	him
after a brutal attack	on the defender.
14.My boss is so arrogant. I can't sta	and the way he
15.Even though I don't earn that mu	G
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 shefore y								
12.He fi	nally _			who s	ent h	im tl	he me	ssag
		•		happe e story				•
14.The I	boy ad	ored his	sfather	and alwa	ıys			hir
				ployed f s and wa				
				he		min	ute I s	aw h
<u>Exer</u>	cise ete the	(8) Pl	hrasa ces bel	<b>I Verl</b> low, usi	<u>)S</u>			
Exerce Complete from the	cise ete the e box	(8) Pl senten in its co	hrasa ices bel	<b>I Verl</b> low, usi	<b>)S</b> ng a p	ohra	ısal ve	erb
Exerce Comple from the	ete the e box break o	(8) Pl senten in its co out – brin keep on	hrasa ices bel orrect fo g back – - knock o	ow, using the core for -	os ng a p	<b>ohra</b> roun	i <b>sal ve</b> nd - cut	erb off –
Exerce Comple from the ask out - on with - put on - s	ete the e box break of go off -	sententin its continuit – brinkeep on	hrasa ces bel orrect fo g back – - knock o	ow, using the core for -	ng a p	roun	nsal ve nd - cut pass a	off – way –
Exerce Comple from the ask out - on with - put on - s	ete the box break of show off	(8) Pleasenten in its continut – brinkeep on to Lond	hrasa ces bel orrect fo g back – - knock o	ow, using the corm.  care for -cover – mister out	ng a p	roun	nsal ve nd - cut pass a	off – way –
Exerce Comple from the ask out - on with - put on - s  1. On th Paris for	ete the e box of the way r a few	sententin its continuit – brinkeep on to Lond days.	hrasa ces bel orrect for g back – - knock of ver – turn	ow, using the corm.  care for -cover – mister out	ome	roun	nd - cut	off – way –

3. It	raining the whole day so that
the two rivers flooded the city C	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	l to
of the maximum-security prisor	1.
7. The factory	thousand new
cars a year. That's pretty impre	essive.
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 tabled	cloth

14. The keeps eat	ing all the time but do	esn't seem to
	any weight	
15.Three villages	s have been	by
heavy snowfall. N	lobody could get throu	ıgh.
16.You'll have to		the books as soon
as possible. There	e are other customers	waiting for them.
Exercise (9	<u>) Phrasal Verb</u>	<u> </u>
Complete the se	ntences below, usin	g a phrasal verb
from the box in i	ts correct form	
	its correct form.	
		- check in - come across
break down – bring		
break down – bring – give in – go down	up – call off - care about	- look up – pull down –
break down – bring – give in – go down see off – speak up –	up – call off - care about with – hand in – hold up	- look up – pull down –
break down – bring – give in – go down see off – speak up –	up – call off - care about with – hand in – hold up - take part in – think over	- look up – pull down –
break down – bring – give in – go down see off – speak up – 1. The old commu and new sports fa	up – call off - care about with – hand in – hold up - take part in – think over unity center is being _	- look up – pull down – ere instead.
break down – bring – give in – go down see off – speak up – 1. The old commu and new sports fa	up – call off - care about with – hand in – hold up - take part in – think over unity center is being _ acilities will be built the	- look up – pull down – ere instead.
break down – bring  – give in – go down see off – speak up –  1. The old commu and new sports fa  2. I cleaned up the at	up – call off - care about with – hand in – hold up - take part in – think over unity center is being _ acilities will be built the some old fa	- look up – pull down – ere instead.
break down – bring  – give in – go down see off – speak up –  1. The old commutand new sports factorical commutations and the sports factorical commutations and the stress of the stres	up – call off - care about with – hand in – hold up - take part in – think over unity center is being _ acilities will be built the some old fatic last week.	ere instead.

4. I couldn't	her	at the airport
because I had to w	ork.	
5. He	what	I had said to him and
told me he would a	ccept the job.	
6. I always have to		to my little
brother. He gets ev	erything he wants.	
7. I had to	some of	the words because
the text was so diffi	cult to understand.	
8. If I hadn't broker	n my leg, I would ha	ave the race.
9. My sister's old c	ar seems to	
once a week. It's so	unreliable.	
10.When you	at	the hotel's reception
desk you have to s	how a passport.	
11.He doesn't		_ money because he's
so rich. It doesn't m	natter to him.	
12.The teacher tolo	l us toour	homework by Friday.
13.Please	!	The back of the
auditorium can't he	ar vou.	

	by my grandparents were killed in a car accident.
15.The meeting has been two of the participants of	en because an't get here in time.
16.I'm sorry I'm late. Heamotorwayı	avy traffic and an accident on the me
Exercise (10) Pl	hrasal Verbs es below, using a phrasal verb
from the box in its cor	, .
	or - draw up – fall for - find out – get by - go wn - live up to - make up - stay out - take out
1. Is that the truth or did such a story?	you just
Jack couldn't  started shouting at every	yone.
·	aying any attention, so he an old trick I played on him.

<ol><li>My parents always let me</li></ol>	until after
midnight. It's very generous of the	em.
5. The noise	after the politician
appeared in the middle of the crow	wd.
6. I'm counting on you for support	so please don't
me	
7. Don't buy an e-bike unless you it	have an opportunity to
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	e 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 clo	se 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
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 ha	ad 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 of	n my way
to work. It's not a problem.	
9. My doctor advised me to sr	noking.
10.The bright blue scarf your new dress p	perfectly.
11.The investigator told me he would the	e matter.
12.The sun has just so I exp	ect 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	ed.

16.It's difficult to			the license pla	te
number of the ca	r 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 sto	p being so childish and start
	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 employ	rees.
12.I cannot	your bad behavior
anymore. I'm calling your pa	rents.
13.I hope everything	for you in your new job.
14.I	the manager's offer of a 10
percent raise. I demanded m	ore.
15.We had to	the doctor because
his condition was deteriorating	ng.
16.I'll you	a secret. – I am
getting married next summer	• <u> </u>

# 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 reasor
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.

continental

course

breakfast

bill book a table

crowded dinner fully booked main meal menu serve
packed lunch recommend service table for two
takeaway food takes out tip took order
I. 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,, so we had to go somewhe	
12. When the waiter brought the	, I was
surprised that everything was so cheap.	
13. If we decide to go there we'll There are always so m	
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 with you.	g so take a
18. It was a cheap hotel that only breakfast.	offered a
19. We had roast turkey for our cou	rse.
20. They invited us for tomorr	ow 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 t	find a hou	use or anot	her building	g sit unde	er trees	in a
forest. Av	oid tall tr	ees that s	tand alone	in open	areas.	Get
out of the	e water	if you are	e swimmin	g. Befor	e your	(9)
			(DEPAR	RT) tell	some	one
where you	ı are goir	ng and whe	en you will	probably	be bacl	k. If
you have	never be	en to a pla	ce before c	lon't go t	here alc	ne.
Stay calm	and ren	main in one	e place in	case you	ı lose y	our
(10)			_ (DIRECT	) and wa	iit until h	nelp
arrives. C	arry mat	tches with	you to lig	ht a fire	and ke	еер
warm.	Cell	phone	s are	no	t (	(11)
			(RELY)	in rem	ote are	eas.
Chances	are th	at you	won't hav	ve a	good (	(12)
			(RECEIVE	Ē).		
01						

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	destru	uctive	(1)
		disaste	s. The	ey usua	ally occ	cur with	nout
any (2)			warnin	g and c	often res	sult in a	a (3)
		of life a	nd the	collap	se of b	uildings	s. In
addition, ear	thquak	es may	caus	e (4)			
landslides or	create	gigantio	c tidal	waves	. Such	a disa	ster
happened in 2	2004, v	vhen an	earthq	uake (5	5)		
the coast of	Indon	esia (6)			(	a mas	sive
tsunami that	killed	over 20	0,000	people	. Eartho	quakes	(7)
	r	nostly w	here tl	ne eart	h's tecto	onic pla	ates
meet. Massive	e amoi	unts of e	nergy	are (8)			
when two plat	es pus	sh towar	ds, pul	l apart	from or	slide r	past
each other. (	9)			_ millio	ns hap	pen ev	very
year there	are	only a	sma	all nu	mber	that	(10)
		and ve	ry few	that c	ause d	amage	. In
many cases,	an eai	rthquake	(11) _			_ 30 tc	60
seconds. The	re is h	ardly an	y time	to (12)			
once the shak	king sta	arts. The	bruta	I forces	of an	earthqu	ake
start a (13) _			_ chai	n react	ion in a	a buildi	ng'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 sam	ne adjectives in any
advertisement : ambitious, hard-wo	orking , motivated,
dynamic , cooperative . Even if these	e are traits you are
bound to find in every job (2)	are a few
jobs where they might not apply. Some	etimes you can even
be lazy to do them. Furniture companie	es, for example, often
hire people (3)	job it is to test new
sofas, armchairs, beds and other produ	cts. It's their job to sit
in chairs or lie in beds for hours	and just try to (4)
comfortable. S	Sometimes, it's even
acceptable to fall asleep while (5)	"work".
Another job you might try (6)	if
you're not that ambitious and hardwork	king is a house-sitter.
These people (7)	paid just to look
after someone else's house and make s	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) prob	

(10)				a leal	k in a v	vate	r pipe. I	f you
ike (11) TV all day, conside							onsider	being
a binge	watc	her. W	atch you	favori	ite serie	es oi	n a strea	aming
service	of	your	choice	and	write	а	report	(12)
			it. Yo	ou don	't even	have	e to get o	out of
bed for t	his jo	b.						

# **Being a Professional Photographer**

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

When I		a child, I alwa	ays had a can	nera
with me, whether	er it was	at the beach	, a family ev	ent,
	just a f	riend's party. I	wanted to go	to a
photography sch	ool but c	ouldn't		my
parents didn't ha	ve the mo	ney. So, I enr	olled in an or	າline
course on photog	raphy and	taught	all of	the
skills that I need	ed in orde	r to	a g	ood
photographer. Wh	nen I finish	ed the course,	I started apply	ying
	a job	and thought	I would get	one
immediately. Hov	vever, I wa	as wrong		a
year of unsucces	sful applic	ations, I wante	ed to quit, who	en I
suddenly got a	n email		a fasl	hion

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 v	ery d	liverse.
Taking professional photos is only part of w	hat I	do. I
a lot of time talking to clien	ts, ch	oosing
the right equipment for a photo session	and	setting
the environment. Good ph	otogr	aphers
are always in demand. Even	the	ere are
fewer jobs with newspapers or magazines,	mor	e and
companies are looking fo	r pec	ople to
take professional images for their websites. W	orkin	g for a
company is good at the beginning, but		
day I want to set up my own business and wo	ork in	Milan,
Rome or Paris – at the center of the fashion world	d.	
<u>Mahatma Gandhi</u>		
Use the words in brackets to form a new word into each blank.	l that	fits
Mahatma Gandhi was known to the whole w	orld	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

(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 the	
inularis to make the	eir own clothes rather than buy British
	eir own clothes rather than buy British e argued, would create (23)
goods. This, he	•
goods. This, he	e argued, would create (23)
goods. This, he www.english-practice	e argued, would create (23) (EMPLOY) for millions of Indians.
goods. This, he www.english-practice march in (24)	e argued, would create (23) (EMPLOY) for millions of Indians. e.at In 1930 Gandhi organized a protest
goods. This, he www.english-practice march in (24)	e argued, would create (23) (EMPLOY) for millions of Indians. e.at In 1930 Gandhi organized a protest (RESPOND) to
goods. This, he www.english-practice march in (24) British (25) Indians. Thousands v	e argued, would create (23)  (EMPLOY) for millions of Indians. e.at In 1930 Gandhi organized a protest (RESPOND) to (TAX) of all salt used by
goods. This, he www.english-practice march in (24) British (25) Indians. Thousands whe (26)	e argued, would create (23)  (EMPLOY) for millions of Indians. e.at In 1930 Gandhi organized a protest  (RESPOND) to  (TAX) of all salt used by walked over 250 miles to protest against
goods. This, he www.english-practice march in (24) British (25) Indians. Thousands withe (26) stepped down as least	e argued, would create (23)  (EMPLOY) for millions of Indians. e.at In 1930 Gandhi organized a protest  (RESPOND) to  (TAX) of all salt used by walked over 250 miles to protest against  (FAIR) law. In 1934 Gandhi
goods. This, he www.english-practice march in (24) British (25) Indians. Thousands withe (26) stepped down as lead power over to his (27)	e argued, would create (23)  (EMPLOY) for millions of Indians. e.at In 1930 Gandhi organized a protest  (RESPOND) to  (TAX) of all salt used by walked over 250 miles to protest against  (FAIR) law. In 1934 Gandhi ader of the Congress Party and turned

take	part	in	the	British	war	effc	ort, th	е	(29)
				(F	OLITI	CS) o	f the C	ong	ıress
Party	were tl	nrown	into	prison or	nce ag	ain. A	fter the	wa	r the
British	starte	d (30)					(NEG	) ITC	ATE)
with	India	an	lead	ers v	vhich	le	d to	)	the
(31)				(P	ART)	of the	sub-co	ontir	nent.
Riots	and (3	2)				(VIOL	ENT) b	roke	out
betwe	en Hin	dus a	ind M	uslims in	many	parts	of the	cou	ntry.
In Ma	rch 194	17 the	last v	viceroy, l	ord M	ountb	atten, a	rrive	ed in
India	to	pr	epare	(33)					
(INDE	PEND	ENT)	and	the (34	.)				
(SEPA	ARATE	) of t	he two	o new co	ountrie	s. In	August,	Ga	ndhi
refuse	ed to ta	ake p	art in	the (35)	<b>)</b>				
(CELE	BRAT	E) be	cause	his nati	on had	d rejec	ted his	ple	a for
peace	and (3	86)				(	BROTH	ER)	. On
30 J	anuary	1948,	a F	Hindu (3	7)				
(EXTF	REME)	shot	Gan	ıdhi whil	e he	was	attendi	ng	(38)
				_ (Pl	RAY)		The		(39)
				(AS	SASSI	NATE	) of the	e "C	₃reat
Soul"	of India	sent	shock	waves a	round	the wo	orld.		

### 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

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 digita
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

```
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
                         joined
2 related allied
                 shared
        strong only obvious
3 sharp
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
```

won't

15 can't isn't doesn'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. 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 fro	m the
beginning of March to the end of June	э.	
11.Before you start with the te	est please rea	ad the
12. In America students go to a	from 12	2 to 18.
13. For physical education we	have to go	to the
14.Not all subjects aresome you can choose.	, the	ere are
15. You can move on to university bachelor's or a master's	•	n get a
16. Many studentsafter school, for example drama clubs		ctivities
<u>Modern Day SI</u>	avery	
Choose the best option for each bl	ank.	
Human trafficking is one of the	fastest growing	illegal
(1) in the world, pro	oducing over 50	billion
dollars of income every year. The UN	N (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	mc	st	(1)				
(INFLUE	NCI	E) Afı	rican	Am	erica	an l	ead	lers	of	the	civil	rights
era. He tı	ans	sforme	ed hir	nse	lf froi	m a	mir	n or	(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.

## <u>Dream Act – New Opportunities For</u> <u>Immigrants</u>

#### 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 Following that six-year period. thev could years. (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 thousands of Americans, dramatically hundreds of 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 a	nd (1)		(1	MED	DICINE)	experts	in the	UK
are cond	erned	about	the way	alc	ohol iss	ues are	taugh	it in
schools	and	have	issued	а	report	calling	for	(2)
		(IMI	PROVE).	(3)			(OFFI	CE)

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 studer	nts in Br	ritain	take a	a ga	p yea	ar fron	m ful	ltime	(1)
		(E	DUCA	λΤE)	betw	een le	eavin	g scł	nool
and going to	a univer	sity. S	Some	take	on jo	bs in	shop	s, ho	tels
or restaurant	s for a f	ew m	onths,	, in o	rder	to ea	rn en	ough	for
an (2)					(EX	TENI	<b>)</b>	holid	day.
Backpacking	is	а	ver	У	popi	ular	an	d	(3)
		(	ADVE	NTU	JRE)	but	also	ch	eap
option becau	ise man	y stud	dents	can	only	afford	d to t	ravel	on
local buses a	ınd train	s and	stay i	n ho	stels.	Austi	ralia a	and N	1ew
Zealand, as	s well	as	India	an	d T	hailar	nd,	are	(4)
			(F	AVC	)UR)		bacl	kpacl	king
destinations,	Unpa	id v	vork	on	edu	ıcatio	nal	or	(5)
			(ENV	IROI	NME	NT)	proje	ects	is
another o	ption.	Орр	ortuni	ties	ra	nge	fro	m	(6)
		(F	IELP)	out	in scl	hool d	classr	oom	s to
working in h	nospitals	far	away	from	n hor	ne. T	here	are	(7)
		(N	IUMBI	ER)	orgar	nizatio	ns th	at m	ake
(8)			_ (AR	RAN	IGE)	for th	ose	who	are

interested, both at home and overseas. However, w	hile
universities view a gap year as an	(9)
(NECESSARY) break from stu	ıdy,
other people feel that it provides students with (	(10)
(VALUE) skills. To potential (	(11)
(EMPLOY) a gap year can l	ook
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 v	with
people and that you are ready to take on (	(14)
(RESPONSIBLE). The	(15)
(POSSIBLE) of taking some t	ime
off, however, has also become popular with people between	een
25 and 35, who decide that they need a break from the	heir
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 an
more (2) are released into th
atmosphere, which functions like a greenhouse. Light fror
the sun enters the atmosphere, is transformed into heat an
cannot (3) For a long time we didn't car
about greenhouse gases. This changed when people starte
using more and more energy in the form of fossil fuels, lik
(4), gas and oil. We burn this energy t
power factories, run our cars , produce (5
and heat our homes. Burning fossil fuel
releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Cutting dow
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 in	ncrease	in te	mperati	ures
could rang	e from	1.5° to 6	° C by 210	00. War	mer v	veather	· will
make ice o	caps a	nd (7)		_ melt.	Sea le	evels c	ould
rise drama	tically.	Extreme	weather s	ituation	s, like	floods	, (8)
	an	d damag	jing storn	ns will	also	be n	nore
common.	People	in colde	r regions	might v	velcor	ne war	mer
weather b	ut thos	se who liv	e in regio	ns that	are a	already	hot
may suffer	from r	new (9) _		At the	same	time so	ome
animals m	ay not	survive b	oecause th	ney can	not a	dapt to	the
new enviro	nment	t. They co	ould travel	to othe	r plac	es in o	rder
to live there	e.						

### Reducing global warming

Findin	ig a	solution	to	solve	the	world's	biggest	(10)
		proble	em is	s not a	an ea	ısy task.	Althougl	n we
need	energ	gy to mak	ke ol	ur ecor	nomy	grow the	ere are tl	hings
that o	could	be done	e to	fight	this	problem.	Carpoo	ls or
travell	ing b	y public (	11) _			could ta	ıke many	cars
off the	e road	ds. You c	ould	turn of	ff ligh	ts, TV se	ets, comp	uters
and of	ther e	lectrical it	ems	if you	don't i	need the	m. Compa	anies
have	been	spending	a lo	ot of m	oney	to produ	ice things	that
use	little	energy.	We	also	need	to us	e more	(12)

energy, like sunlight, (13)	power
or wave power. Car companies have started to proc	łuce a
new type of car known as hybrids. It works like an e	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, i	f we wanted t	o call som	eone, we	had to be
at home to do so.	There were p	oublic phor	es in the	street, but
it was often difficu	ult to find (1)			_ that was
working. Sometin	nes there we	re long qu	eues bef	ore it was
your turn to use	them. In addi	tion, you h	ad to bri	ng a lot of
coins to (2)	fo	r the calls.	As a res	ult, people
didn't phone thei	r friends as	often (3) _		_ they do
today. Today's m	nobile phones	allow us	to talk w	ith friends
and family (4)		we are on	the move	e. They (5)
	dramatically	changed	the life	we lead.
Before the age	of the mobi	le phone,	parents	would sit
around worried w	hen their chi	dren would	d be com	ing home
There (6)	no	quick call	s to say	that there
would be more gu	uests for dinn	er. 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.
<u>Job Interviews</u>
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)
being interviewed expect the interviewers to be (2) (OBJECT) , matching an applicant against a
(OBJECT) , matching an applicant against a

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.
Slavory in Amorica
<u>Slavery in America</u>
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 bu
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 oncein-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)		develope	d train	ing sche	dules so	that
they can po	erform bes	st when the	e day a	arrives. V	Vhen ath	letes
take part in	the Olym	pics they s	tay at	the Olym	pic Villag	je, in
itself a sma	all town wl	nich (9)			thousand	ds of
athletes, co	aches an	d officials f	rom al	l over the	e world.	They
are (10) _		trai	ining fa	acilities,	roam thro	ough
souvenir	shops ar	nd cafes	and	socializ	e with	(11)
	fro	om other o	countrie	es. The	opening	(12)
	is	an event	which	n most	describe	as
something	really spe	cial. Thous	ands o	of athlete	s parade	into
the stadiun	n, (13)			their	country's	flag
and wear	their offici	al Olympic	outfit	. Howev	er, winniı	ng a
gold medal	is surely t	he most (1	4)		moi	ment
of an athlet	e's career	, when you	stand	on the po	odium, se	eing
your flag	(15)			and	hearing	the
national an	them play	ed. Then	you fir	nally kno	w that al	I the
(16)		made	, and	hardship	s endure	ed in
the previou	s years ha	ıve (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 p	eople could be transported in few
vehicles. In order to ach	ieve this the government must (4)
appropr	riate 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 a	access to public transport for all
citizens. If it (6)	free most people would
choose to leave their cars	s at (7), since petrol
and the maintenance of	of a car costs a lot of money.
Authorities could finance	free transport (8)
raising taxes or charging	g 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. Bu	ises and trains should have WiFi
access, so that people	can do work (10)
travelling to the office. It i	s safe to say that if the government

(11)		mc	ore mon	ey on	improving	public
transport	services	the	majority	y of	citizens	(12)
	(	change	their at	titude.	That woul	d (13)
	0	nly help	p comba	nt pollu	tion but als	o lead
to fewer ac	ccidents on	our stre	eets.			

## **Age of Adulthood**

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

Becoming an adult is a ve	ery important phase in every
person's (1)	$\_$ . However, when this happens
can be very different depend	ing (2) where
you live or which culture ye	ou (3) from.
Most countries have laws on	when adolescents are allowed
to do certain things. In the US	S, for example, adulthood starts
at the (4)	of 16, when a person can get
employment or a driving licer	nce. Even (5)
American youngsters have th	e right to vote at 18, they can't
legally drink alcohol (6)	they reach the age
of 21. In some countries of C	entral and South America, girls
celebrate their 15th (7)	, which marks their
rise to womanhood. Familie	es 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	а	succe	ssful	stude	nt	can't	be	taken	for	(1)
					In r	nany	case	es, you	ı have	e to
work	haı	rd to	get	ther	e.	Here	ar	e a	few	(2)
				yo	ou v	vill ne	ed t	o have	succ	ess
and pe	erfor	m well	at sch	ool. Fi	irst c	of all, y	ou s	hould k	now v	vhat
kind o	f pe	erson y	ou a	re. Lo	ok	at yo	ur st	rengths	and	(3)
				TI	hat v	vay y	ou wi	II quick	ly find	out
what a	spe	cts you	shou	ld con	cent	rate (	4)			
to get	bet	ter. Tin	ne (5)						is a	very
importa	ant a	aspect	of lear	ning li	ife. <i>F</i>	As a s	tuder	nt, your	every	′day
life wi	ll te	end be	very	(6)						and
organi	sing	your	daily v	worklo	ad v	will su	urely	prove	to be	(7)
					Try	to	a	void	the	(8)
				of	dail	y life.	You	should	work	and
study	in	place	s w	here	you	ı are	en't	interru	pted	(9)
				To	urn d	off mo	bile p	hones	and o	ther
electro	nic	(10)						when	work	ting.
Study		with	cla	assma	tes	٧	vho	are	!	(11)
				a	nd	have	the	same	attitu	ıdes
toward	ls sc	chool as	s you (	do.						

Sometimes	you have	to show	that yo	u are	a good	team
player.	When	teachers	giv	ve	you	(12)
		that r	nust be	solve	d togeth	er you
must prove	that you	can coop	erate w	ith oth	ners. Do	on't be
bossy and	arrogant. E	Being a g	ood list	tener a	also hel	ps, as
others migh	it have go	od ideas	about	a cert	tain top	ic too.
Contribute	(13)			_ in	order	to get
important w	ork done.	As a stu	dent it	is imp	ortant t	to (14)
		life and s	chool.	ou sh	ould tak	ce care
of your hea	lth, get en	ough slee	ep and	eat th	e right	things.
Start the day	with a (15	5)			bre	akfast
that gives y	ou the er	nergy you	need.	Gettir	ng exer	cise is
important as	s it (16)				the bra	in with
the oxygen a	and fresh a	ir it needs	to get t	hings	done.	
1 decided	approved	granted	decide	ed		
2 qualities	abilities	facts va	lues			
3 disadvanta	ages faults	s mistake	es wea	akness	ses	
4 on to	over at					
5 regulation	organizin	g admin	istratior	n ma	anageme	ent
6 anxious	stressful	nervous	worried	b		
7 beneficial	useless	cooperati	ive ca	ring		
8 distraction	s anxietie	es confu	isions i	interva	ıls	

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 bu	cket 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, swallowin	g and breathing problems and,
ultimately, death. There is no	(6) for ALS and
life expectancy for those suffe	ering from the disease is only a
few years. The hype aroun	nd the Ice Bucket Challenge
started out towards the e	end of 2013 and went (7)
on social media	during the summer of 2014.
The (8) starte	d when Pete Frates, a Boston
college baseball player, was	s 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 O	K.
18. Her situation v	was so critical that she had to spend a few
days in intensive _	·
19. She suffers for	rom, especially when
the weather chang	ges a lot.
20. Although the p	atient is still in critical condition the doctors
expect him to pull	
• =	The Giant Panda
Choose the correct	ct word or phrase for each blank
The giant panda	is a bear that lives in central China. It is
special because o	f its black and white fur. Pandas belong to
the most (1)	species of our world.
About 2000 panda	as 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 i	its
natural habitat because of deforestation, intensive farmir	ng
and the creation of new (4) The gia	nt
panda can reach a height of up to 1.5 meters and weigh ι	лр
to 150 kg. Pandas have bodies like bears, but scientists of	ob
not know why they grow a thick black and white (	5)
It keeps them warm during the co	old
winter months and the white color protects them fro	
possible enemies in the snow-covered mountains in which	ch
they live. Pandas have large teeth, which they need to e	at
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 ca	an
live up to 20 years in the wilderness and 30 years in zoo	S.
They start (7) between 4 and 8 years	of
age. When panda cubs are born, they are very tiny, on	nly
about a thousandth the size of the mother, and blind. Like a	all
mammals, they get their food from their mother, whom the	еу
stay with for up to three years before being able to (	8)
alone. Pandas have been an importa	int
(9) throughout history. They first becam	
known in the western world during the middle of the 19	
century. In the 1960s, the Chinese government (1	

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 dangered 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	С	hemica	ls	chole	esterol		diet	disease
doses	effects	er	ergy	gei	ntle	health	ıy	heart	mood
physical	pressu	re	protec	t re	educe	rewa	ard	weigh	t

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 aggress	sive than others. On the other
hand, chemicals found in tea	a can the risk of
heart and have	a positive effect on
levels and high blood pressu	re. If you're a chocolate fan,
there's good news for you! F	Recent studies have revealed
that found in cho	colate can not only put you in
a good mood but also	you from a variety of
minor illnesses including cold	ds, 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

		drinkir	ig ioi			u are		•				
jump	arou	nd, and	d you									
		d the r	•									
	•			, ,								
		rgy, bu										
		wired										
	_	also a						_				
		ergy -										
		hat's w										
		g to he	•			-						
		·	•		•							٠,
	1 111 16	<del>-</del> a (.ii)	n.unaie	and	hot a	cocoa	M	anv r	eor	ole i	nee	h
		•		and ducers					•			
		so foo	d pro	ducers	oft	en ad	dd i	t to	mar	∩у «	othe	er
this	kick,	so foo	d pro	ducers _ and	s ofte snac	en ad ks. B	dd i ut is	t to	mar eine	ny d god	othe	er or
this ——bad	kick,	so foo	d prod	ducers _ and	snac	en ad cks. B	dd i ut is _ sł	t to caffe	mar eine that	ny o goo caf	othe od o fein	er or ie
this bad migh	kick, for us	so foo	e	ducers _ and	s ofte	en ad	dd i ut is _ sł	t to caffor now to t	mar eine hat hing	ny d god caf gs i	othe od o fein mor	er or ie
this bad migh	kick, for us t help	so foo  ? Som peop	e ole s have	ducers _ and found	snac out	en acks. B	dd i ut is _ sh  affe	t to caffe now t to t	mar eine hat hing d co	ny o goo caf gs i	othe od o fein mor e an	er or ie e
this bad migh quick tea c	kick, for us t help kly. So can he	so foo ? Som peop cientists	es have	ducers _ and found ur hea	s ofto snac out	en ad cks. B that c	dd i ut is _ sh — affei	t to caffe now t to t nate	mar eine hat hing d co	ny o goo caf gs offee ans	othe od of fein mor e an	er or ie e id m
bad migh quick tea c	kick, for us t help kly. So can he	so foo ? Som p peop cientists	e ole s have ect you	ducers _ and found ur hea	s ofte snac out t	en ad cks. B that c ain an	dd i ut is _ sh — affei nd c	t to caffor now to to to nate other	mareine chat hing d co orga	ny o goo caf gs offee ans	othe od of fein mor e an froi	er or ie e id m
this bad migh quick tea c certa	kick,  for us  t help  kly. So  can he  n caff	so foo	e ole s have ect you	ducers _ and found ur hea	out to	en acks. B	dd i ut is _ sh affei nd c	t to caffe now t to t nate other	mar eine that hing d co orga	ny o goo caf gs offee ans and	othe od of fein mor e an froi	er or ie e id m
this bad migh quick tea c certa muck and	kick, for us t help kly. So can he n caff unable	so foo ? Som p peop cientists	e ole s have ect you an ma	ducers _ and found ur hea ke pe	out to the control out to the co	en acks. B that cain an On risom	dd i ut is _ sh affei nd c the  e b	t to caffe now to to t nate other other	mareine chat hing orga er h	e good caf gs offee ans and	othe od of fein mor e an froi l to	er or ie e id m

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	WOI	ſld	class	at	hlete	es,	it		may
				the h	ealth	of	peop	le	who	are
overwe	ight.	For	som	ie it	may	/ (	even	I	ead	to
				In the	end a	cup	of co	ffee	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 w	orld's (1)	popular beverages.
According to a leg	gend, it originat	ed in China thousands of
years (2)	, when leav	es from a tea bush fell (3)
a hot	water pot of the	Chinese emperor. At first,
only wealthy Britisl	h families (4) _	able to afford
drinking tea, which	was brought fro	om India by merchants and
traders. Some peo	ple even locked	I it up to prevent it from (5)
sto	len. There are r	many ways to drink tea. (6)
mo	st people just o	drink their tea pure, others
add milk or a lemo	n. The most cor	mmon forms are black and
green tea. Vanilla	or fruit flavor	ring (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 v	von't find it on a (	1), the
Bermuda Triangle is	s a very real place.	In the past there have
been many stories	of disappearing ship	os, planes and people.
Although there is a	(2)	explanation for many
incidents, some are	still a mystery. The	e Bermuda Triangle is
(3)	off the coast of FI	orida 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 These trenches in the factors (16)ocean. can

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 or
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 – do loyal - mature – nervous – obedient	9
1. I hate our headmaster. She's a	•
2. The judge waseveryone was happy.	to both sides, so
3. I feel very	before a test.
4. Maurice is a veryage. He never fools around and is a	, ,

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.
The same of the grade and the same of the

# **Personality Adjectives**

Complete the sentences with an adjective from the box.

adventurous - ambitious - busy - ef	ficient - fussy – grateful –					
humorous - imaginative - independent - loving - restless -						
unwilling						
1. That boy is the most	student in					
our school. He can never sit stil	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 cate					
•						
so be careful about what you serve	for dinner.					
6. We can't persuade him to	take action. He's so					
to do anything	ng about the problem.					

7.	Could	you	call	me	later	on?	l'm	rather
				at the ı	moment	-		
8. I	am a ve	ry			i	person	who w	vants to
clin	nb the car	reer lad	lder as	quickl	y as pos	ssible.		
9.	My sister	is a '	very _					writer.
She	She writes fantastic stories that keep you interested.							
10.	We have	e one	of th	e mo	st			
teachers in school. He tells us jokes almost every day.								
11.	John is a	a very _			i	oerson.	. He se	eems to
get	everythir	ng done	in ver	y little	time.			
12.	I'm very				fo	r your s	suppor	t. It has
help	oed me a	lot.						