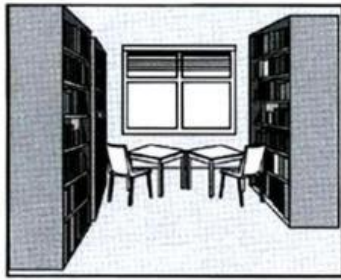
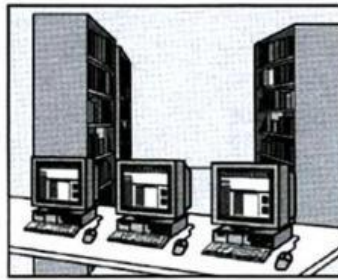


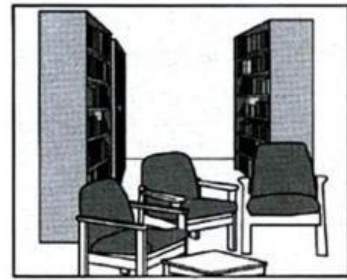
1 Where are the dictionaries?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

2 Which evening dress does the woman decide to wear?



A ☐



B ☐

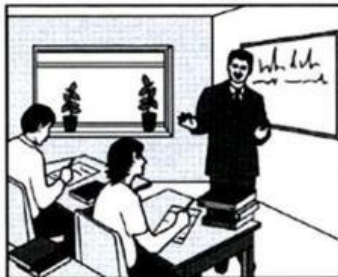


C ☐

3 What is the man's job now?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

4 Which calendar will the boy buy?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

5 What time will the writer arrive at the bookshop?



A ☐



B ☐

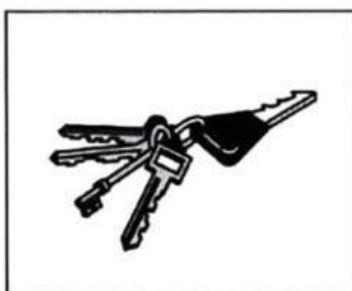


C ☐

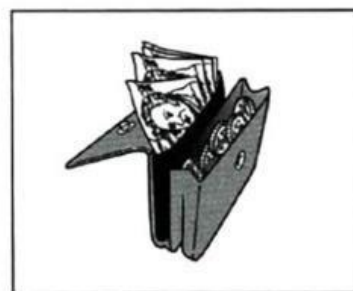
6 What did the woman leave in the restaurant?



A ☐

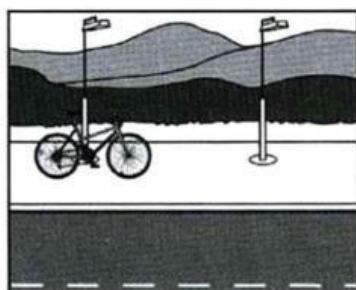


B ☐

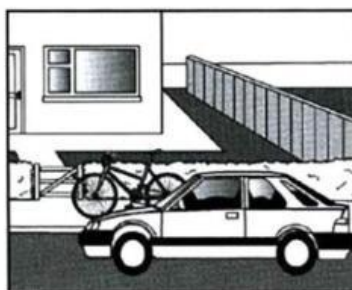


C ☐

7 Where is the bicycle?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

The American Revolutionary War



The American War of Independence was an 8-year war where the 13 American colonies won their freedom from Britain and formed the United States. Since the 1600s, these colonies mostly governed themselves. When Britain tried to tax them, colonists protested because they had no say in British Parliament and wanted the same rights as other British people. In 1770, violence broke out when British soldiers killed five men in the Boston Massacre. Three years later,

during the Boston Tea Party, colonists threw British tea into Boston Harbor to protest taxes. The British passed harsh laws to control Massachusetts. In response, colonial leaders like Washington and the Adamses met in Philadelphia to oppose taxes without representation and the presence of British troops, but didn't demand independence yet.

In April 1775, fighting started between local soldiers and British troops in Massachusetts, beginning the Revolutionary War. The Second Continental Congress, with Franklin and Jefferson, met in Philadelphia and chose Washington to lead a new army. As the war went on, enthusiasm dropped due to its dangers, so colonies offered money and land to recruit mostly young, poor men. Although the first big battle ended in British victory, Americans gained hope after causing many British losses at Bunker Hill. By 1776, most Americans supported independence, and on July 4th, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, written mainly by Jefferson.

That same month, Britain sent a large fleet and 34,000 troops to New York, forcing Washington to retreat. The war became global as France and then Spain joined against Britain. In 1781, a combined Franco-American effort forced the British to surrender at Yorktown, Virginia, as a French fleet blocked British help. This marked the end of the Revolution, and two years later, Britain recognized the US in the Treaty of Paris, making it the first nation to break free from the British Empire.

1. Why did the American colonies protest against British rule?
 - a) They wanted to start a war
 - b) They had no representation in Parliament
 - c) They liked paying high taxes
 - d) They wanted to become a French colony

2. Who was chosen to lead the new army during the Revolutionary War?
 - a) Thomas Jefferson
 - b) Benjamin Franklin
 - c) John Adams

d) George Washington

3. What crucial factor helped the Americans win the war?

- a) Britain fighting alone
- b) France and Spain joining against Britain
- c) Washington's military strategy
- d) The large number of American soldiers

4. What was the primary motivation for young men to join the colonial army?

- a) Patriotic feelings
- b) Promises of money and land
- c) Hatred of British soldiers
- d) Religious beliefs

5. What did the Treaty of Paris in 1783 signify?

- a) The start of the war
- b) Britain's recognition of US independence
- c) A peace treaty with France
- d) The creation of the US Constitution