Name_____

Julius Caesar, Kidnapped

In the days of Julius Caesar, pirates roamed the Mediterranean. The Roman navy didn't bother attacking them as they were paid to provide servants for Roman senators. The slaves worked the plantations in Italy.

In 75 BC, Julius Caesar was sailing on the Aegean Sea when he was kidnapped by Cilician Pirates. Rather than acting like a captive, Caesar acted like their leader. He even demanded silence while he slept. He wrote and recited poetry, played games, and exercised with the pirates.

Eventually, the pirates demanded ransom for their prisoner. When they told Caesar they were demanding twenty silver talents, he laughed at them. Apparently, they still didn't understand who they had kidnapped. He demanded they ask for fifty talents, to which the pirates readily agreed. After all, that would be over one million dollars in today's money.

Caesar sent some of those with him home to collect the money. He was left with one friend and two servants to contend with his captors. It took thirty-eight days to collect the silver, which was promptly delivered to the pirates. The pirates then set Caesar free.

During his time in captivity, Caesar had promised the pirates that when freed, he would return and have them put to death. They never took this threat very seriously.

Caesar was unable to get official permission to return and carry out judgment against the pirates. So he decided to try and do so himself. Caesar gathered men, readied ships, and set sail for the harbor of Miletus where their ship had laid anchor.

He captured the pirates and placed them in a prison. Then he reclaimed not only the silver but also took the pirates' spoils for himself. True to his word, the pirates were all punished as promised.

Text Questions

1. Why was Caesar kidnapped?
   a. The pirates wanted to capture a famous person.
   b. Pirates demanded ransom for their prisoners.
   c. The pirates wanted Caesar to entertain them.
   d. The pirates knew Caesar wouldn't be able to get a judgment against them.
2. Which of the following statements best shows Caesar's leadership ability?
   a. Caesar was sailing on the Aegean Sea when he was kidnapped by Cilician Pirates.
   b. Caesar wrote and recited poetry, played games, and exercised with the pirates.
   c. Caesar gathered men, readied ships, and set sail for the harbor of Miletus where their ship had laid anchor.
   d. Caesar had promised the pirates that when freed, he would return and have them put to death.
3. What can you infer about Caesar from this passage?
   a. He was a persuasive speaker.
   b. He was a shrewd planner.
   c. He was a natural leader.
   d. all of the above
4. Which is a synonym for the word *reclaimed* as it is used in the last paragraph?
   a. rescued
   b. cultivated land
   c. recovered
   d. subdued
5. Why do people find stories like this interesting? Include evidence to support your answer.

_____

_____

_____

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Name_____

That Phone in Your Pocket

A key concept behind cell-phone technology is the notion that space can conduct electricity. Within twenty years of the initial hypothesis and research, successful experiments led to the first telegraph. This may not seem related to cell phones today, but it was a major breakthrough in long-distance communication.

It was another fifty years before the technology expanded beyond the telegraph. In the 1920s, police cars began installing mobile radios. The government created the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) in 1934. One of their first tasks was to assign certain channels to specific uses, such as emergency and government use.

A mobile radio telephone service was developed in the mid-1940s, but heavy interference caused it to be impractical. During this same time period, the first radio car phones were built. Again, heavy interference doomed the effort to failure. By the end of the 1940s, the FCC authorized several channels to be used as Radio Common Carriers, which made it possible for corporations and private organizations to use mobile phones. These were the first link between mobile phones and telephones, instead of operating radio to radio.

Car phones became true mobile phones separate from radios. The early units were large and bulky and required an operator to make the connection between users. The next major development made use of a single channel operating at a higher frequency, eliminating the need for operators.

As early as 1970, the FCC assigned specific frequencies for cell phones. Within a year, AT&T proposed the first mobile telephone system to the FCC, based on dividing cities into "cells." Not long after, the first mobile handset was designed and demonstrated to the public. Early cell phones were bulky and expensive and not readily available to the public.

The rest, as they say, is history. The cell-phone industry has become an ever-growing empire, with the number of cell phones in use quickly approaching the number of people on the planet.

Text Questions

1. Which technology is most closely related to cell-phone development?
   a. electricity
   b. radio
   c. television
   d. computers

2. What does the word *frequency* mean as it is used in the text?
   a. something that occurs often
   b. the number of times something occurs in a given period of time
   c. a rate of repetition
   d. the number of vibrations or sound waves within a unit of time

3. Which of the following was a problem faced by early cell-phone technology?
   a. crowded channels
   b. interference
   c. size and expense
   d. all of the above

4. Which statement does <u>not</u> describe the benefits of the development of cell phones?
   a. The first telegraph was a major breakthrough in long-distance communication.
   b. The FCC assigned certain channels to specific uses, such as emergency and government use.
   c. The early units were large and bulky and required an operator to make the connection between users.
   d. By the end of the 1940s, the FCC authorized several channels to be used as Radio Common Carriers, which made it possible for corporations and private organizations to use mobile phones.

5. How do you envision cell-phone technology in the future? What features might be added?

_____

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Name_____

Livestock Reduction

Drastic times call for drastic measures, or so it would appear. At the end of the Great Depression, the government established a stock-reduction program. Over the course of time, over 200,000 sheep, goats, and horses were killed. The government claimed the arid land of the southwest would support only six head per acre. Stock reduction was intended to increase soil conservation and reduce overgrazing.

Unfortunately, these events coincided with years of depression and economic hardship. Those who relied on livestock for their existence, such as some Native Americans, were devastated by the orders.

Each family was permitted to claim a certain number of sheep or goats. In some cases, some stock could be given to other family members who did not yet meet the quota. This spared some animals, but not all, from certain death. The remaining livestock were shot. Not surprisingly, stock reduction also contributed to the near-extinction of Churro sheep.

The stock-reduction plans changed the way people lived. Families who had previously supported themselves by raising stock now had to find other ways of bringing in income. Men were forced to find wage-paying jobs, even if it meant leaving their communities. The Native Americans, in particular, had been sheepherders for generations. They believed the sheep gave strength to the people to survive. Herds represented status in the community.

Shortly after the beginning of the program, the Navajo chairman asked the government to reconsider. His request cited "economic loss of wages and war effort." In response, the government issued special grazing permits to reduce the impact of stock reduction during the war. In theory, this would prevent taking too much stock from people who had no other source of income. The war provided a temporary way out for some, but it took time to rebuild the herds and recover economically after the war.

Text Questions

1. Which of the following was <u>not</u> an impact of the stock-reduction plan on native people in the southwest?
   a. economic loss and hardship
   b. people leaving communities to find work
   c. loss of status in the community
   d. the increase of soil conservation
2. What does the word *coincided* mean as it is used in the text?
   a. was exactly alike in shape and position
   b. occurred at the same time
   c. was equivalent in importance to other events
   d. was related to
3. How does the fourth paragraph contribute to the development of the main idea?
   a. It gives details that explain how this event took place.
   b. It describes how this historical event affected people and the way they live.
   c. It describes the interaction between people and the government.
   d. It explains what caused this event.
4. Which of the following statements is <u>not</u> a provision of the stock-reduction plan?
   a. The arid land would support only a limited number of livestock.
   b. Each family was permitted to claim a certain number of sheep or goats.
   c. They could give some stock to other family members who did not yet meet the quota.
   d. The government issued special grazing permits to reduce the impact of stock reduction during the war.
5. How might this historical event have affected people in other parts of the country?

_____

_____

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 32

0 A got B picked C came D brought



Adriano's story

Adriano was **(0)** ..... up in a small town in northern Italy. Although his family worked in the clothing industry, he had no **(1)** ..... in this, and even when very young, he **(2)** ..... cooking to be better than sewing. The aroma of freshly roasted garlic and homemade tomato sauce **(3)** ..... more to him than the finest fabrics. His passion for food **(4)** ....., so after leaving school, Adriano went **(5)** ..... to study cookery in a **(6)** ..... city. Later he became apprentice to a celebrated cook in Paris, staying there for two years before moving to London. There he got a good **(7)** ..... in a top hotel, cooking for such famous guests as the Queen of England and the President of Italy.

In 1991, he moved to San Francisco to take **(8)** ..... the kitchens of a famous restaurant, and two years later, fulfilled his life-long dream of opening his own restaurant. It **(9)** ..... very well, and when a small building next to his restaurant became **(10)** ....., he also opened a lunch-time pasta bar.

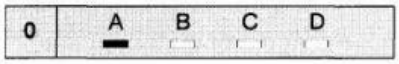
For Adriano, **(11)** ..... a restaurant is about hospitality, and, of course, eating. He still works in the kitchen to **(12)** ..... that the customer gets good food prepared with the best ingredients.

1	A	ambition	B	interest	C	desire	D	aim
2	A	considered	B	concluded	C	preferred	D	chose
3	A	meant	B	stated	C	expressed	D	indicated
4	A	raised	B	extended	C	enlarged	D	grew
5	A	in	B	through	C	on	D	by
6	A	nearby	B	next	C	close	D	nearest
7	A	work	B	position	C	employment	D	role
8	A	up	B	to	C	out	D	over
9	A	had	B	made	C	did	D	gave
10	A	achievable	B	spare	C	available	D	extra
11	A	leading	B	heading	C	running	D	commanding
12	A	ensure	B	allow	C	enable	D	permit

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 33

0 **A** expect **B** count **C** claim **D** prepare



ACTION SCENES IN FILMS

Modern cinema audiences **(0)** .... to see plenty of thrilling scenes in action films. These scenes, which are **(1)** .... as stunts, are usually **(2)** .... by stuntmen who are specially trained to do dangerous things safely. **(3)** .... can crash a car, but if you're shooting a film, you have to be extremely **(4)** .... , sometimes stopping **(5)** .... in front of the camera and film crew. At an early **(6)** .... in the production, an expert stuntman is **(7)** .... in to work out the action scenes and form a team. He is the only person who can go **(8)** .... the wishes of the director, **(9)** .... he will usually only do this in the **(10)** .... of safety.

Many famous actors like to do the dangerous parts themselves, which produces better shots, since stuntmen don't have to **(11)** .... in for the actors. Actors like to become **(12)** .... in all the important aspects of the character they are playing, but without the recent progress in safety equipment, insurance companies would never **(13)** .... them take the risk. To do their own stunts, actors need to be good athletes, but they must also be sensible and know their **(14)** .... . If they were to be hurt, the film would **(15)** .... to a sudden halt.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1	**A** remarked	**B** known	**C** referred	**D** named
2	**A** performed	**B** given	**C** fulfilled	**D** displayed
3	**A** Everyone	**B** Someone	**C** Anyone	**D** No-one
4	**A** detailed	**B** plain	**C** straight	**D** precise
5	**A** right	**B** exact	**C** direct	**D** strict
6	**A** period	**B** minute	**C** part	**D** stage
7	**A** led	**B** taken	**C** drawn	**D** called
8	**A** over	**B** against	**C** through	**D** across
9	**A** despite	**B** so	**C** although	**D** otherwise
10	**A** interests	**B** needs	**C** purposes	**D** regards
11	**A** work	**B** get	**C** put	**D** stand
12	**A** connected	**B** arranged	**C** involved	**D** affected
13	**A** allow	**B** let	**C** permit	**D** admit
14	**A** limits	**B** ends	**C** frontiers	**D** borders
15	**A** come	**B** fall	**C** pull	**D** go

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 34

0 **A** in **B** along **C** up **D** over



A VISITOR FOR MISS DREDGER

Every summer Miss Dredger took **(0)** .... visitors at Clôs de Joi. It was a square house with a **(1)** .... across the island to the sea, with the island of Jersey on the **(2)** .... .

Miss Dredger had **(3)** .... a carriage to take her down the harbour hill. **(4)** .... it was a steep descent, she would **(5)** .... have taken it in her purposeful stride, and would even have returned **(6)** .... foot up the long slope, for Miss Dredger scorned all physical **(7)** .... .

Nevertheless, she had **(8)** .... on a carriage this **(9)** .... morning, for she had a gentleman to meet at the harbour. Both he and his luggage must be got up the harbour hill. It was **(10)** .... that the luggage could not walk up on its own and from what she knew about men, it was ten **(11)** .... one that her new lodger **(12)** .... be as helpless as his luggage.

And so, as the carriage had to go down the hill before it could come up again, Miss Dredger, with her sharp **(13)** .... of logic, decided that, in order to **(14)** .... use of this fact, it would be as well to be **(15)** .... for at Clôs de Joi.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1	**A** sight	**B** vision	**C** view	**D** look
2	**A** distance	**B** background	**C** outskirts	**D** horizon
3	**A** ordered	**B** required	**C** commanded	**D** asked
4	**A** However	**B** Although	**C** Despite	**D** Even
5	**A** commonly	**B** actually	**C** mostly	**D** normally
6	**A** at	**B** on	**C** with	**D** off
7	**A** weakness	**B** lightness	**C** tenderness	**D** softness
8	**A** decided	**B** chosen	**C** arranged	**D** considered
9	**A** definite	**B** certain	**C** particular	**D** individual
10	**A** honest	**B** simple	**C** direct	**D** plain
11	**A** to	**B** by	**C** for	**D** under
12	**A** should	**B** would	**C** ought	**D** could
13	**A** sense	**B** idea	**C** feeling	**D** impression
14	**A** take	**B** have	**C** make	**D** get
15	**A** looked	**B** visited	**C** sent	**D** called

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 32

Example:	0	*natural*	0

AN IMPORTANT ENGLISH TOWN

The site of the town of Winchester was a **(0)** .... place for a **(56)** .... , at the point where a river cut through the chalk of the **(57)** .... hillsides. A simple camp at St Catherine's Hill was the **(58)** .... known use of the site. This was followed by an Iron Age hill-fort, but this was left **(59)** .... by 100 BC. It was the Romans who finally established the town and **(60)** .... it with a defensive wall for the protection of their people and trade.

NATURE
SETTLE
SOUTH
EARLY
INHABIT
ROUND

With the **(61)** .... of its first cathedral in the seventh century, the town became an important **(62)** .... centre. Later, King Alfred, who had **(63)** .... pushed back the invading Danes, moved his palace to Winchester. The town then experienced rapid **(64)** .... , and its **(65)** .... role in English history was underlined in 1066 when the conquering Normans, like Alfred, made Winchester their capital.

BUILD
RELIGION
SUCCESS
DEVELOP
CENTRE

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 33

Example: | 0 | *construction* | 0 |

THE FUTURE OF TALL BUILDINGS

Architects responsible for the **(0)** .... of many skyscrapers believe that a tall building must always have a certain minimum **(56)** .... but that there is no limit to its absolute **(57)** .... . This means that the skyscrapers of the future are likely to be even taller. — **CONSTRUCT** **WIDE** **HIGH**

Engineers agree with this, but there is **(58)** .... over the best shape for very tall, slim buildings. The effects of wind **(59)** .... mean that cylindrical designs have enjoyed some **(60)** .... in recent years, and these are quite pleasing to the eye. **(61)** .... , however, the ideal shape is an ugly square with heavily rounded corners. — **AGREE** **PRESS** **POPULAR** **FORTUNATE**

Would these tall buildings of the future offer more than a **(62)** .... view? Some believe tall towers could contain all the **(63)** .... for modern living. The **(64)** .... of these vertical villages would travel up and down between their home and work zones and would **(65)** .... need to journey to ground level. — **WONDER** **REQUIRE** **INHABIT** **RARE**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 34

Example:	0	*marvellous*	0

THE ABC OF COOKING

It's a **(0)** .... idea for children to do some cooking at an early age. Generally **(56)** .... , most children can't wait to help in the kitchen and love getting involved in the **(57)** .... of their meals. They should be **(58)** .... to do so, and care should be taken to **(59)** .... they enjoy the experience. It is important to show them how to do things **(60)** .... but they shouldn't be criticised too much. Although the finished result may not be quite to your **(61)** .... , the young cook will undoubtedly find it quite the **(62)** .... food he or she has ever eaten.

MARVEL
SPEAK
PREPARE
COURAGE
SURE
CORRECT
LIKE
TASTY

Kitchens can, of course, be **(63)** .... places and so the absolute **(64)** .... of keeping an eye on children at all times cannot be emphasised too **(65)** .... . Sharp knives, for example, should be avoided until children are old enough to handle them safely.

DANGER
IMPORTANT
HEAVY

LIVEWORKSHEETS