

Read the text and fill in the missing words. All of the missing words begin with the letter 'F'. You should not use the same word more than once. There is an example at the beginning (0).

F as in foreigner

A **foreigner**⁰ is a person from another country. It might be a well-known country like F_____¹ or a small island f_____² away. He or she can look just like you. Their f_____³ can remind you of one that you already know or they can have some f_____⁴ that are unfamiliar to you. Their hair can be f_____⁵ or dark. They can believe in the same god as you or you might know nothing about their f_____⁶ and the number of gods that it has.

It is not right to be anxious or even make a f_____⁷ about foreigners living next door to you. Be f_____⁸ and offer your help if they need it. Try to get to know them f_____⁹ and do not judge them. You might f_____¹⁰ the same things and they might become your new f_____¹¹.

All foreigners do not f_____¹² the same about living in a foreign country. Some miss their f_____¹³ and their mother tongue, while some speak the language of their new country f_____¹⁴ and love living there. We often f_____¹⁵ what we do not know – so, get to know people f_____¹⁶ other countries and let them show you who they truly are. Everybody is f_____¹⁷ to do what they like and want as long as they do not harm or offend others.

Read some facts about history and fill in each gap with one suitable word. All the missing words start with the letter C. There is an example at the beginning (0).

C as in CRAZY FACTS ABOUT HISTORY

- Marie Antoinette never said: "Let them eat (0) cake". A version of this quote originally (1) c_____ from the autobiography of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who recalled a princess saying it. But at that time Antoinette was just 14 years old and living in Austria.
- The (2) c_____ U.S. flag was designed by a 17-year-old Robert G. Heft, who (3) c_____ the design in 1958 as part of a school project when he anticipated Alaska and Hawaii joining the United States.
- Exhaustion and lack of sleep (4) c_____ in one way or another many of history's biggest disasters (The Exxon Valdez oil spill, The Challenger explosion, The Chernobyl nuclear meltdown, etc.)
- Pope Gregory IV declared war on cats. The 13th (5) c_____ pope stated that black cats were instruments of Satan and ordered that they be exterminated throughout Europe.
- Sylvan Goldman (who owned the Humpty-Dumpty (6) c_____ of grocery stores) invented shopping (7) c_____, but first nobody wanted to use them. He had to hire "shoppers" to wheel them around his stores and demonstrate their convenience. They soon (8) c_____ on after that.
- Simeon Ellerton (9) c_____ rocks to build a house. From every journey he brought home a stone he picked on the road. He used them to build his own (10) c_____.
- Tutankhamun's parents were (11) c_____ related. His mother and father were actually siblings, a marital arrangement that was (12) c_____ among the ruling classes at the time.
- Until the 1920s, there was a profession (13) c_____ "knocker-up", which involved visiting clients and tapping on their windows with long sticks until they woke up.
- If a surgeon in Ancient Egypt lost a patient while performing an operation, his hands were (14) c_____ off.
- Whoever invented the fire hydrant deserves a lot of (15) c_____, but we'll never know who to give it to. The patent for the lifesaving device burned in a fire.
- Notorious pirate Benjamin Hornigold and his second in (16) c_____ Edward Teach, the soon-to-be-infamous Blackbeard, once captured a merchant ship just to steal some hats. Being drunk Hornigold and his entire (17) c_____ had tossed all of their hats into the sea the day before.

Working with the English alphabet.

Read the text and fill in the missing words, so that the story makes sense.

All the missing words start with the letter S. Don't use the same word more than once.



S as in **SUPERHERO**.

Superhero is a hero with 1) s_____ powers. Not everyone can be a superhero. They (superheroes) have a lot of 2) s_____, like running fast, fighting well, flying 3) s_____, thinking clearly and so on. They aren't 4) s_____ at all, they always think of others first. Their job is to protect us and our world. Whatever the problem is, they always find a 5) s_____ to it. They 6) s_____ their courage when they do that. They're never 7) s_____ to break a window or two if this means they will rescue a beautiful girl. Superheroes are here to 8) s_____ lives. They 9) s_____ look like ordinary people but they wear a 10) s_____ outfit, so that people know they are heroes. Their job isn't usually paid much, but they get the 11) s_____ when they help, rescue and improve the world. The world is a better and 12) s_____ place, because they are in it. They are not 13) s_____ when they face danger; they are too brave for that. They 14) s_____ bad guys from destroying the planet and taking over the world. People 15) s_____ their names loudly when they need help. 16) S_____ people think superheroes don't exist – but I'm 17) s_____ they would call for one if their life was in danger.

There is a special club of people in America, the Philadelphia Friday 13th Club, which celebrates every Friday 13th. They make fun of various superstitions during their celebrations.

a. Match words 1—6 to a)—h) to make superstitions. There is an example at the beginning (0).

(0) beginner's	(a) means bad luck
(1) never walk	(b) pick up a penny
(2) broken mirror	(c) luck
(3) never open	(d) under ladders
(4) always	(e) something borrowed, something blue
(5) a horseshoe	(g) an umbrella inside
(6) something old, something new	(h) will bring luck

Solutions: (0) c, (1) , (2) , (3) , (4) , (5) , (6)

Match words 1-4 to a)-d) to make idioms. There is an example at the beginning (0).

(0) See everything in black and	a) white
(1) Appear on silver	b) handed
(2) Tell a white	c) opportunity
(3) Catch someone red	d) screen
(4) Get a golden	e) lie

Solutions: (0) a, (1) , (2) , (3) , (4)

THE WORLD IS A BOOK AND THOSE WHO DO NOT TRAVEL READ ONLY ONE PAGE

A Match parts of the sentences to make proverbs about travelling. Two sentences are extra. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0. Even light takes a decade.	(a) is an empty wallet.
1. A traveller without observation	(b) the destination is unknown.
2. The crow went travelling abroad and	(c) is a bird without wings.
3. The heaviest baggage for a traveller	(d) came back white.
4. If you love your son,	(e) let him travel.
5. The fool wonders,	(f) came back just as black.
6. Life is a journey where	(g) parents travel with children.
	(h) the wise man travels.
	(i) to travel ten light years.

Solutions: (0) i (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

Special phrases and idioms can sometimes be fun, because you cannot really figure out what they mean ... What do the underlined phrases (idioms) mean? Choose one of the given options.
(Circle the letter a, b or c.)

1. He's a shrinking violet.
 - a. He looks purple.
 - b. He's very small.
 - c. He's very shy.

2. Look at Susan – she's on cloud nine.
 - a. She seems lost.
 - b. She's really happy.
 - c. She looks worried.

3. This isn't my cup of tea.
 - a. This isn't something I would say.
 - b. This isn't something I like.
 - c. This isn't my problem.

4. He's got skeletons in his closet.
 - a. He's got dark secrets.
 - b. He's got scary friends.
 - c. He's got strange clothes.

5. She's nothing but a couch potato.
 - a. She doesn't eat anything.
 - b. She doesn't go anywhere.
 - c. She eats potatoes on her couch.

6. I feel blue.
 - a. I'm sick.
 - b. I'm sad.
 - c. I'm lonely.

7. Tim is nuts about Tara.
 - a. Tim is angry with Tara.
 - b. Tim is scared of Tara.
 - c. Tim is in love with Tara.

Here are some incomplete English proverbs. Circle the letter a, b or c to complete them.

1. He who laughs last, laughs _____.
a) loudest b) longest c) hardest
2. Blood is _____ than water.
a) truer b) better c) thicker
3. An Englishman's home is his _____.
a) castle b) house c) rock
4. _____ knowledge is a dangerous thing.
a) Too much b) Some c) A little
5. Two heads are better than _____.
a) none b) one c) three
6. Actions _____ than words.
a) say more b) do more c) speak louder
7. All's _____ in love and war.
a) allowed b) seen c) fair
8. A leopard cannot change its _____.
a) shorts b) spots c) soul
9. Practice makes _____.
a) homework b) exercise c) perfect
10. All's well that ends _____.
a) badly b) well c) quickly

Choose a word from the box to fill the gaps in the text. (Two words are not used.)

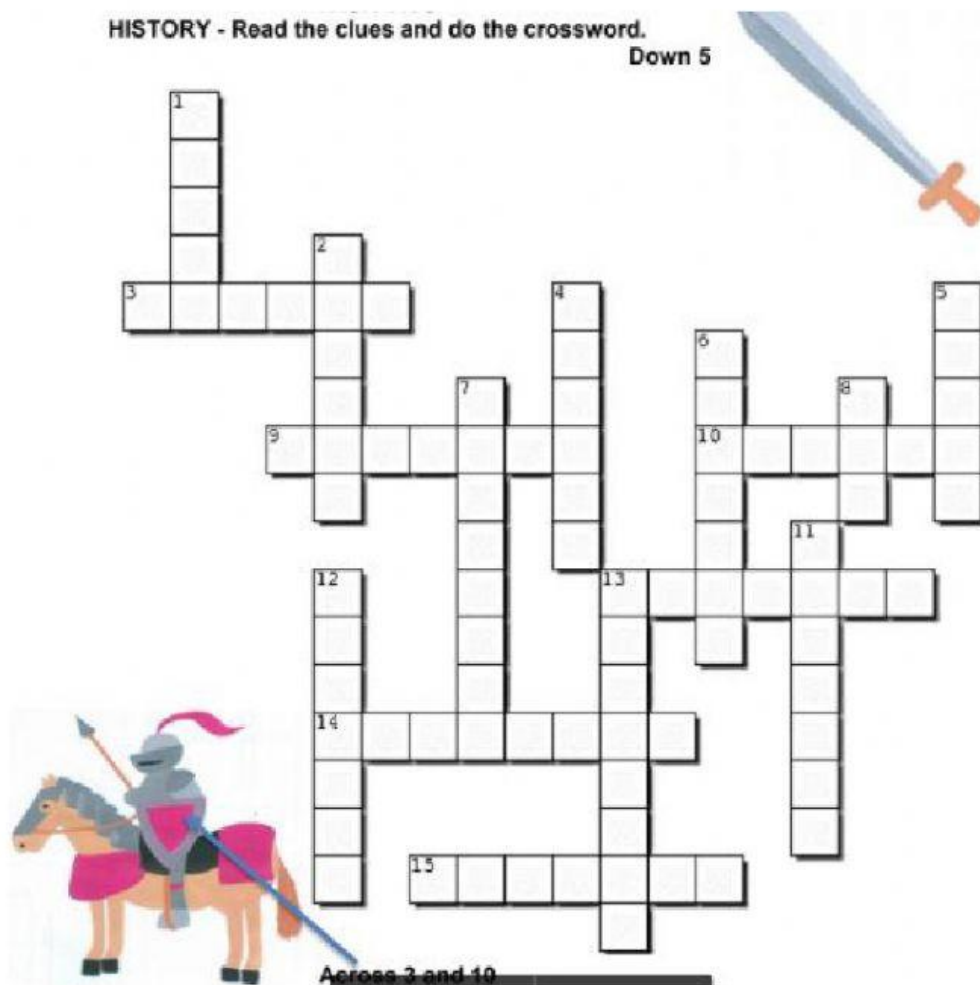
about – also – because – for – from – in – of – on – or – to – which – while – ~~whose~~

A **teenager**, or a **teen**, is a young person whose⁰ age falls within the range _____¹ thirteen through nineteen (13–19). They are called teenagers _____² their age number ends _____³ "teen". Someone aged 18 _____⁴ 19 is also considered a young adult. The usage _____⁵ the word teenager by ordinary people varies, and it _____⁶ varies in different societies. Most societies traditionally had a formal ceremony _____⁷ mark the change from childhood to adulthood. _____⁸ average, girls begin puberty at ages 10–11; boys at ages 11–12. Girls usually complete puberty by ages 15–17, _____⁹ boys usually complete puberty by ages 16–17.

During puberty, rapid mental and physical development occurs. Adolescence is the name _____¹⁰ this transition period from childhood to adulthood.

HISTORY - Read the clues and do the crossword.

Down 5



Across

- 9 from a long time ago
13 to officially end e.g. slavery
14 someone who travels to places where no one has ever been
15 a wooden structure used to hang criminals

Down

- 1 to make a person king or queen
2 the special chair used by

- a ruler, especially a king
4 a fight between armed forces
6 a king of ancient Egypt
7 from the Middle Ages
8 a weapon for shooting arrows
11 a country ruled by a king or queen
12 someone who lived in the Stone Age
13 a person related to you who lived a long time ago

Read the text about a famous tourist attraction. 9 parts of sentences have been removed. Choose from A–K the one which fits each gap (1–8). Write your answers in the spaces next to the numbers. There are two extra sentences. There is an example at the beginning (0).

THE ROCK OF CASHEL

The Rock of Cashel is an Irish historic landmark dating back to the 11th century. Multiple buildings were the seat of the Kings of Munster for centuries. (0) G, the Rock is located in the small town of Cashel.

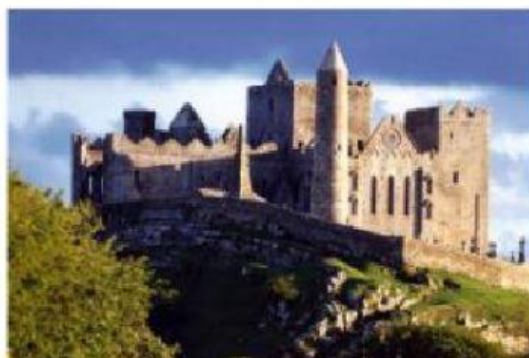
There is a bus that runs back and forth between Dublin and Cork, and Cashel is a stop in the middle. (1) _____, you can easily get around on foot and walk straight up to the Rock of Cashel.

Here are some facts about this famous attraction. Hopefully they will entice you to pay a visit in person!

- Local legend has the Rock of Cashel originating in Devil's Bit, a mountain more than 20 miles away. (2) _____ when St. Patrick banished Satan from a cave, a rock from Satan's mouth landed all the way in Cashel.
- (3) _____, the Rock was home to the Kings of Munster. They eventually donated this fortress on the rock to the Church in the 11th century.
- (4) _____ is Cormac's Chapel, which was the church of King Cormac Mac Carthaigh all the way back in the 12th century. It's an interesting combination of traditional building techniques and European influences.
- (5) _____ was in control of the church, it became a religious site. The people who lived on the rock had challenging lives, not least because the hill leading to the site was too steep for horses, so everything had to be carried up by hand.
- When you arrive, you'll enter through the Hall of the Vicars Choral. (6) _____, this building was completely renovated in 1975. It is now home to a collection of artefacts from the site.
- There have been plenty of famous visitors to the Rock, but none made a splash quite like the Queen of England Elizabeth II. (7) _____, it was a noteworthy event for the area.
- Round out your visit by visiting Bru Boro, a cultural village located at the foot of the hill. (8) _____ and you can see traditional Irish dress, song and dance.

(adapted from <https://www.irish-expressions.com/rock-of-cashel.html>; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rock_of_Cashel; 28th June, 2019)

A	The truth is that
B	Once you're in Cashel
C	Once the Rock of Cashel
D	Prior to the Norman Invasion
E	In the 12 th century
F	There is a folk theatre
G	As the name suggests
H	The story says that
I	Nearly as old as the round tower
J	Built in the 15th century
K	When she visited Cashel in 2011



Read about important events and tick the facts that are mentioned in the text. There is an example at the beginning.

EVENTS THAT DEFINED HISTORY AND CHANGED THE WORLD

The American Revolution (1775-1783) took many ideas from the early civilizations of Greece and Rome. They combined them with the Christian Bible. They revolted against an authority that was unbending. They believed that every man was equal and should be treated fairly. When the men and women of the new world rose up together there was a solid foundation for the beginning of an important nation. In our modern world it influences much around the globe. When an election is held in the United States, the world watches.

They originally fought over taxation without representation.	
The aim of the revolution was to give rights to all people.	✓
The United States is a world power.	✓

The Protestant Reformation (1517-1648) was one of the greatest events in European history. Before this period, the Roman Catholic Church had absolute control over the people and governments of the Christian world. The intent of the Reformation was to reform the Catholic Church and bring it back to its biblical roots. The end result was a split of the church into Catholics and Protestants. The Reformation brought the religious texts into the hands of people and began the decline of the Catholic power. Both the wars it caused and the actions of the famous historical figures it involved still continue to shape the world today.

The Protestant Reformation started with Martin Luther's 95 Theses.	
The Protestant Reformation changed the Catholic church.	
The Protestant Reformation had a lasting impact on the world.	

One of the greatest and most influential inventions of all times was The Gutenberg Printing Press. Gutenberg took the idea of printing from Asia but made it much easier and more efficient with his press. The first books he printed were Bibles. They were all sold before he even finished them. The printing press greatly improved reading, education, and knowledge.

There are few other events that could be called as influential as the Gutenberg printing press.	
First, Gutenberg made copies of the religious texts.	
Before the invention of the printing press, monks would spend hours and hours to make copies of texts.	

From the 18th and the 19th centuries, something amazing came out of Britain. Before, manufacturing mostly came out of people's homes or at shops. Suddenly, all that shifted to major factories with machines mass-producing all kinds of textiles. It's called the Industrial Revolution. It changed Britain, Europe, and America from mostly agrarian societies to urban and industrial. Out of it came major innovations like trains and automobiles. Even though it provided serious challenges for the poorer classes, it improved the lives of the middle class.

Prior to the Industrial Revolution, manufacturing was often done in people's homes.	
The Industrial Revolution improved transportation.	
Industrialization brought about a better standard of living for some.	

By 1914, there were new technological innovations like tanks, machine guns, and deadly gases. With the growing sense of nationalism Europe had a number of factions just waiting to go to war. So, on June 28th, 1914, Arch-Duke Franz Ferdinand II, heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, toured Sarajevo to inspect the armed forces in Bosnia. That was something Serbian Nationalists weren't happy about. Ferdinand and his wife were shot by Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian Nationalist. The Serbian government was blamed for the attack which sparked World War I.