Choose the right word for the given definition.

to ask someone to come

- A) worsen
- B) scribble
- C) linger
- **D)** summon

C

2.

3.

Choose the right word for the given definition.

basic

- A) verse
- B) riot
- C) avail
- **D)** fundamental

Choose the right word for the given definition.

to get bigger

- A) expand
- B) define
- C) stark
- D) organism

4. Choose the right word for the given definition.

to be afraid

- A) dread
- B) shrine

5.

- C) random
- **D)** horrifying

Choose the right word for the given definition.

not believing

- A) solitude
- B) presently
- C) incredulous
- **D)** plague

Choose the right definition for the given word.

plague

- A) a violent reaction
- B) different
- C) a disease
- **D)** without reason

7. Choose the right definition for the given word.

solitude

- A) being alone
- B) success
- C) afraid
- **D)** right now

Choose the right definition for the given word.

define

www.englishtestsonline.co

- A) to last a longtime
- B) to get bigger
- C) to explain clearly
- D) to make easier

Choose the right definition for the given word.

organism

- A) a religious building
- B) a living thing
- C) not believing
- **D)** to send for

10.

Choose the right definition for the given word.

horrifying

- A) to get worse
- B) basic
- C) to write quickly
- **D)** very unpleasant



11. Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.	17. Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.
There was a in the city yesterday, but the was not damaged.	After seeing that plane crash, I flying.
A) shrine / riot	A) dreaded / horrifying
B) riot / shrine	B) horrifying / dreaded
12. Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.	18. Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.
For the book report, I the book and clearly the author's purpose for writing it.	She was that there could be such a contrast between boys' and girls' grades.
A) paraphrased / defined	A) incredulous / stark  P) stark / incredulous
B) defined / paraphrased	<ul><li>B) stark / incredulous</li><li>19. Choose the word that is the better fit for each</li></ul>
13. Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.	blank.
There are 15 members in the group, but I expect that number to	We should scientists from around the world to study this new
A) expand / precently	A) organism / summon
<ul><li>A) expand / presently</li><li>B) presently / expand</li></ul>	B) summon / organism
14. Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.	20. Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.
His attempt to catch the train was to no He spent hours in waiting for the next one.  A) avail / solitude	A) organism / summon B) summon / organism  20. Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.  At first, we thought people were getting sick. Then we realized that a was spreading.  A) plague / random B) random / plague
B) solitude / avail	
15. Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.	
The point of my speech was to show that people need to act. If we don't do something, things will	
A) fundamental / worsen	
B) worsen / fundamental	
16. Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.	
I tried to the information as fast as I could because I didn't have time to	
<ul><li>A) linger / scribble</li><li>B) scribble / linger</li></ul>	



englishtestsonline.co

#### 21. THUCYDIDES AND THE PLAGUE OF **ATHENS**

Thucvdides was the world's first historian. **Presently**, we get most of our knowledge about ancient Greece from his writing. But Thucydides didn't just write about history, he lived through it. However, he almost didn't survive one historical event: the **Plaque** of Athens.

In 430 BCE, an army attacked the city of Athens, where Thucydides lived. Thousands of people hid from the army behind Athens' large walls. The city became very crowded as the population expanded. Then a horrifying disease broke out. People **summoned** doctors. But it was to no **avail** because no one understood how the disease spread. It seemed random. They didn't know that it was an organism. Instead, they defined disease as a punishment from their gods. Thucydides was incredulous that gods caused the plague, but he explained why others believed it. There was an old, long verse which predicted the disease. To **paraphrase** it, the verse said the gods would send a disease during a war. As a result, large crowds gathered at shrines to ask the gods to stop the plague. But the situation only worsened because these people were so close to each other they became sick. That's how they learned a fundamental lesson about the plague: it spread from person to person.

People wanted to leave the crowded city, but they **dreaded** what the army outside would do to them. At this time, Thucydides got sick, too. He guickly scribbled down notes because he thought he would soon die. His writing shows a **stark** contrast between people's behavior before and during the stark. There were **riots**, and people ignored laws. They didn't think they'd live long enough to be punished. Many sick people were left to die in solitude because no one wanted to be near them. The plague **lingered** for two years. But luckily, Thucydides survived. Without his writing, we would know much less about ancient Greece and the Plague of Athens.

Presently, a horrifying plague has broken out in Athens.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

#### 22. THUCYDIDES AND THE PLAGUE OF **ATHENS**

Thucvdides was the world's first historian. **Presently**, we get most of our knowledge about ancient Greece from his writing. But Thucydides didn't just write about history, he lived through it. However, he almost didn't survive one historical event: the **Plaque** of Athens.

In 430 BCE, an army attacked the city of Athens, where Thucydides lived. Thousands of people hid from the army behind Athens' large walls. The city became very crowded as the population expanded. Then a horrifying disease broke out. People summoned doctors. But it was to no avail because no one understood how the disease spread. It seemed random. They didn't know that it was an organism. Instead, they defined disease as a punishment from their gods. Thucydides was incredulous that gods caused the plague, but he explained why others believed it. There was an old, long verse which predicted the disease. To paraphrase it, the verse said the gods would send a disease during a war. As a result, large crowds gathered at **shrines** to ask the gods to stop the plague. But the situation only worsened because these people were so close to each other they became sick. That's how they learned a fundamental lesson about the plague: it spread from person to person.

People wanted to leave the crowded city, but they **dreaded** what the army outside would do to them. At this time, Thucydides got sick, too. He guickly scribbled down notes because he thought he would soon die. His writing shows a **stark** contrast between people's behavior before and during the plague. There were **riots**, and people ignored laws. They didn't think they'd live long enough to be punished. Many sick people were left to die in solitude because no one wanted to be near them. The plaque **lingered** for two years. But luckily, Thucydides survived. Without his writing, we would know much less about ancient Greece and the Plague of Athens.

At first, people thought the spread of the disease was random.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



englishtestsonline.co

### 23. THUCYDIDES AND THE PLAGUE OF ATHENS

Thucydides was the world's first historian. **Presently**, we get most of our knowledge about ancient Greece from his writing. But Thucydides didn't just write about history, he lived through it. However, he almost didn't survive one historical event: the **Plague** of Athens.

In 430 BCE, an army attacked the city of Athens, where Thucydides lived. Thousands of people hid from the army behind Athens' large walls. The city became very crowded as the population expanded. Then a horrifying disease broke out. People **summoned** doctors. But it was to no **avail** because no one understood how the disease spread. It seemed random. They didn't know that it was an organism. Instead, they defined disease as a punishment from their gods. Thucydides was incredulous that gods caused the plague, but he explained why others believed it. There was an old, long verse which predicted the disease. To **paraphrase** it, the verse said the gods would send a disease during a war. As a result, large crowds gathered at shrines to ask the gods to stop the plague. But the situation only worsened because these people were so close to each other they became sick. That's how they learned a fundamental lesson about the plague: it spread from person to person.

People wanted to leave the crowded city, but they dreaded what the army outside would do to them. At this time, Thucydides got sick, too. He quickly scribbled down notes because he thought he would soon die. His writing shows a stark contrast between people's behavior before and during the plague. There were riots, and people ignored laws. They didn't think they'd live long enough to be punished. Many sick people were left to die in solitude because no one wanted to be near them. The plague lingered for two years. But luckily, Thucydides survived. Without his writing, we would know much less about ancient Greece and the Plague of Athens.

#### The people summoned doctors to no avail.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

### 24. THUCYDIDES AND THE PLAGUE OF ATHENS

Thucydides was the world's first historian. **Presently**, we get most of our knowledge about ancient Greece from his writing. But Thucydides didn't just write about history, he lived through it. However, he almost didn't survive one historical event: the **Plague** of Athens.

In 430 BCE, an army attacked the city of Athens, where Thucydides lived. Thousands of people hid from the army behind Athens' large walls. The city became very crowded as the population expanded. Then a horrifying disease broke out. People summoned doctors. But it was to no avail because no one understood how the disease spread. It seemed random. They didn't know that it was an organism. Instead, they defined disease as a punishment from their gods. Thucydides was incredulous that gods caused the plague, but he explained why others believed it. There was an old, long verse which predicted the disease. To paraphrase it, the verse said the gods would send a disease during a war. As a result, large crowds gathered at **shrines** to ask the gods to stop the plague. But the situation only worsened because these people were so close to each other they became sick. That's how they learned a fundamental lesson about the plague: it spread from person to person.

People wanted to leave the crowded city, but they dreaded what the army outside would do to them. At this time, Thucydides got sick, too. He quickly scribbled down notes because he thought he would soon die. His writing shows a stark contrast between people's behavior before and during the plague. There were riots, and people ignored laws. They didn't think they'd live long enough to be punished. Many sick people were left to die in solitude because no one wanted to be near them. The plague lingered for two years. But luckily, Thucydides survived. Without his writing, we would know much less about ancient Greece and the Plague of Athens.

Thucydides was incredulous that the plague was caused by an organism.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



englishtestsonline.co

### 25. THUCYDIDES AND THE PLAGUE OF ATHENS

Thucydides was the world's first historian. **Presently**, we get most of our knowledge about ancient Greece from his writing. But Thucydides didn't just write about history, he lived through it. However, he almost didn't survive one historical event: the **Plague** of Athens.

In 430 BCE, an army attacked the city of Athens, where Thucydides lived. Thousands of people hid from the army behind Athens' large walls. The city became very crowded as the population expanded. Then a horrifying disease broke out. People **summoned** doctors. But it was to no **avail** because no one understood how the disease spread. It seemed random. They didn't know that it was an organism. Instead, they defined disease as a punishment from their gods. Thucydides was incredulous that gods caused the plague, but he explained why others believed it. There was an old, long verse which predicted the disease. To **paraphrase** it, the verse said the gods would send a disease during a war. As a result, large crowds gathered at shrines to ask the gods to stop the plague. But the situation only worsened because these people were so close to each other they became sick. That's how they learned a fundamental lesson about the plague: it spread from person to person.

People wanted to leave the crowded city, but they dreaded what the army outside would do to them. At this time, Thucydides got sick, too. He quickly scribbled down notes because he thought he would soon die. His writing shows a stark contrast between people's behavior before and during the plague. There were riots, and people ignored laws. They didn't think they'd live long enough to be punished. Many sick people were left to die in solitude because no one wanted to be near them. The plague lingered for two years. But luckily, Thucydides survived. Without his writing, we would know much less about ancient Greece and the Plague of Athens.

By gathering in shrines, people made the plague worse.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

### 26. THUCYDIDES AND THE PLAGUE OF ATHENS

Thucydides was the world's first historian. **Presently**, we get most of our knowledge about ancient Greece from his writing. But Thucydides didn't just write about history, he lived through it. However, he almost didn't survive one historical event: the **Plague** of Athens.

In 430 BCE, an army attacked the city of Athens, where Thucydides lived. Thousands of people hid from the army behind Athens' large walls. The city became very crowded as the population expanded. Then a horrifying disease broke out. People summoned doctors. But it was to no avail because no one understood how the disease spread. It seemed random. They didn't know that it was an organism. Instead, they defined disease as a punishment from their gods. Thucydides was incredulous that gods caused the plague, but he explained why others believed it. There was an old, long verse which predicted the disease. To paraphrase it, the verse said the gods would send a disease during a war. As a result, large crowds gathered at **shrines** to ask the gods to stop the plague. But the situation only worsened because these people were so close to each other they became sick. That's how they learned a fundamental lesson about the plague: it spread from person to person.

People wanted to leave the crowded city, but they dreaded what the army outside would do to them. At this time, Thucydides got sick, too. He quickly scribbled down notes because he thought he would soon die. His writing shows a stark contrast between people's behavior before and during the plague. There were riots, and people ignored laws. They didn't think they'd live long enough to be punished. Many sick people were left to die in solitude because no one wanted to be near them. The plague lingered for two years. But luckily, Thucydides survived. Without his writing, we would know much less about ancient Greece and the Plague of Athens.

#### Thucydides luckily survived the plague.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



englishtestsonline.co

### 27. THUCYDIDES AND THE PLAGUE OF ATHENS

Thucydides was the world's first historian. **Presently**, we get most of our knowledge about ancient Greece from his writing. But Thucydides didn't just write about history, he lived through it. However, he almost didn't survive one historical event: the **Plague** of Athens.

In 430 BCE, an army attacked the city of Athens, where Thucydides lived. Thousands of people hid from the army behind Athens' large walls. The city became very crowded as the population expanded. Then a horrifying disease broke out. People summoned doctors. But it was to no avail because no one understood how the disease spread. It seemed random. They didn't know that it was an organism. Instead, they defined disease as a punishment from their gods. Thucydides was incredulous that gods caused the plague, but he explained why others believed it. There was an old, long verse which predicted the disease. To **paraphrase** it, the verse said the gods would send a disease during a war. As a result, large crowds gathered at shrines to ask the gods to stop the plague. But the situation only worsened because these people were so close to each other they became sick. That's how they learned a fundamental lesson about the plague: it spread from person to person.

People wanted to leave the crowded city, but they dreaded what the army outside would do to them. At this time, Thucydides got sick, too. He quickly scribbled down notes because he thought he would soon die. His writing shows a stark contrast between people's behavior before and during the plague. There were riots, and people ignored laws. They didn't think they'd live long enough to be punished. Many sick people were left to die in solitude because no one wanted to be near them. The plague lingered for two years. But luckily, Thucydides survived. Without his writing, we would know much less about ancient Greece and the Plague of Athens.

#### Why did Athens' population expand?

- A) Because the army moved into the city
- B) Because people were hiding from the army
- C) Because the army told people to enter
- D) Because people dreaded the plague

### 28. THUCYDIDES AND THE PLAGUE OF ATHENS

Thucydides was the world's first historian. **Presently**, we get most of our knowledge about ancient Greece from his writing. But Thucydides didn't just write about history, he lived through it. However, he almost didn't survive one historical event: the **Plague** of Athens.

In 430 BCE, an army attacked the city of Athens, where Thucydides lived. Thousands of people hid from the army behind Athens' large walls. The city became very crowded as the population expanded. Then a horrifying disease broke out. People summoned doctors. But it was to no avail because no one understood how the disease spread. It seemed random. They didn't know that it was an organism. Instead, they defined disease as a punishment from their gods. Thucydides was incredulous that gods caused the plague, but he explained why others believed it. There was an old, long verse which predicted the disease. To paraphrase it, the verse said the gods would send a disease during a war. As a result, large crowds gathered at **shrines** to ask the gods to stop the plague. But the situation only worsened because these people were so close to each other they became sick. That's how they learned a fundamental lesson about the plague: it spread from person to person.

People wanted to leave the crowded city, but they dreaded what the army outside would do to them. At this time, Thucydides got sick, too. He quickly scribbled down notes because he thought he would soon die. His writing shows a stark contrast between people's behavior before and during the plague. There were riots, and people ignored laws. They didn't think they'd live long enough to be punished. Many sick people were left to die in solitude because no one wanted to be near them. The plague lingered for two years. But luckily, Thucydides survived. Without his writing, we would know much less about ancient Greece and the Plague of Athens.

#### Thucydides scribbled quickly because

- A) there were so many riots
- B) he had to define the disease
- C) he thought he'd die soon
- **D)** there were too many sick people



englishtestsonline.co

### 29. THUCYDIDES AND THE PLAGUE OF ATHENS

Thucydides was the world's first historian. **Presently**, we get most of our knowledge about ancient Greece from his writing. But Thucydides didn't just write about history, he lived through it. However, he almost didn't survive one historical event: the **Plague** of Athens.

In 430 BCE, an army attacked the city of Athens, where Thucydides lived. Thousands of people hid from the army behind Athens' large walls. The city became very crowded as the population expanded. Then a horrifying disease broke out. People **summoned** doctors. But it was to no **avail** because no one understood how the disease spread. It seemed random. They didn't know that it was an organism. Instead, they defined disease as a punishment from their gods. Thucydides was incredulous that gods caused the plague, but he explained why others believed it. There was an old, long verse which predicted the disease. To **paraphrase** it, the verse said the gods would send a disease during a war. As a result, large crowds gathered at shrines to ask the gods to stop the plague. But the situation only worsened because these people were so close to each other they became sick. That's how they learned a fundamental lesson about the plague: it spread from person to person.

People wanted to leave the crowded city, but they dreaded what the army outside would do to them. At this time, Thucydides got sick, too. He quickly scribbled down notes because he thought he would soon die. His writing shows a stark contrast between people's behavior before and during the plague. There were riots, and people ignored laws. They didn't think they'd live long enough to be punished. Many sick people were left to die in solitude because no one wanted to be near them. The plague lingered for two years. But luckily, Thucydides survived. Without his writing, we would know much less about ancient Greece and the Plague of Athens.

#### What fundamental lesson did the people learn?

- A) The plague was a punishment
- **B)** The plague was ended in the shrines.
- C) The plague was from the army.
- **D)** The plague was spread between people.

### 30. THUCYDIDES AND THE PLAGUE OF ATHENS

Thucydides was the world's first historian. **Presently**, we get most of our knowledge about ancient Greece from his writing. But Thucydides didn't just write about history, he lived through it. However, he almost didn't survive one historical event: the **Plague** of Athens.

In 430 BCE, an army attacked the city of Athens, where Thucydides lived. Thousands of people hid from the army behind Athens' large walls. The city became very crowded as the population expanded. Then a horrifying disease broke out. People summoned doctors. But it was to no avail because no one understood how the disease spread. It seemed random. They didn't know that it was an organism. Instead, they defined disease as a punishment from their gods. Thucydides was incredulous that gods caused the plague, but he explained why others believed it. There was an old, long verse which predicted the disease. To paraphrase it, the verse said the gods would send a disease during a war. As a result, large crowds gathered at **shrines** to ask the gods to stop the plague. But the situation only worsened because these people were so close to each other they became sick. That's how they learned a fundamental lesson about the plague: it spread from person to person.

People wanted to leave the crowded city, but they dreaded what the army outside would do to them. At this time, Thucydides got sick, too. He quickly scribbled down notes because he thought he would soon die. His writing shows a stark contrast between people's behavior before and during the plague. There were riots, and people ignored laws. They didn't think they'd live long enough to be punished. Many sick people were left to die in solitude because no one wanted to be near them. The plague lingered for two years. But luckily, Thucydides survived. Without his writing, we would know much less about ancient Greece and the Plague of Athens.

#### What is NOT true of Thucydides?

- A) He was the world's first historian.
- B) He thought gods caused the plague.
- C) He survived the Plague of Athens.
- **D)** He lived in the city of Athens.



### **Answer Key:**

<b>1</b> : D	<b>16</b> : B
<b>2</b> : D	<b>17</b> : B
<b>3</b> : A	<b>18</b> : A
<b>4</b> : A	<b>19</b> : B
<b>5</b> : C	<b>20</b> : B
<b>6</b> : C	<b>21</b> : B
<b>7</b> : A	<b>22</b> : A
<b>8</b> : C	<b>23</b> : A
<b>9</b> : B	<b>24</b> : B
<b>10</b> : D	<b>25</b> : A
<b>11</b> : B	<b>26</b> : A
<b>12</b> : A	<b>27</b> : B
<b>13</b> : B	<b>28</b> : C
<b>14</b> : A	<b>29</b> : D
<b>15</b> : A	<b>30</b> : B

www.englishtestsonline.com

