

## 4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 13: The End of Smallpox

1.

**Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.**

federation

- A) motion
- B) union
- C) suction
- D) tension

2.

**Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.**

render

- A) stop
- B) tear
- C) rent
- D) make

3.

**Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.**

smallpox

- A) disease
- B) match
- C) arrive
- D) hide

4.

**Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.**

curb

- A) drain
- B) excuse
- C) prevent
- D) breathe

5.

**Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.**

diagnose

- A) smell
- B) continue
- C) extend
- D) identify

6.

**Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.**

certify

- A) apply
- B) reduce
- C) confirm
- D) listen

7.

**Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.**

rash

- A) pants
- B) bumps
- C) lists
- D) pies

8.

**Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.**

needy

- A) poor
- B) sweet
- C) moist
- D) short

9.

**Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.**

onset

- A) fork
- B) show
- C) light
- D) start

10.

**Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.**

collaborate

- A) cooperate
- B) estimate
- C) understand
- D) determine



## 4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 13: The End of Smallpox

**11. Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.**

enact

- A) open
- B) travel
- C) cancel
- D) recline

**12. Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.**

intolerable

- A) chewable
- B) washable
- C) bearable
- D) honorable

**13. Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.**

pledge

- A) lie
- B) write
- C) throw
- D) fall

**14. Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.**

counteract

- A) pretend
- B) arrange
- C) support
- D) repair

**15. Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.**

vow

- A) command
- B) gather
- C) elect
- D) deceive

**16. Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.**

prohibit

- A) examine
- B) undo
- C) allow
- D) chew

**17. Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.**

transmit

- A) ride
- B) hold
- C) dig
- D) burn

**18. Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.**

gross

- A) little
- B) similar
- C) powerful
- D) pretty

**19. Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.**

compile

- A) tower
- B) scatter
- C) mound
- D) dinner

**20. Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.**

humane

- A) hairy
- B) kind
- C) close
- D) cruel



### 21. THE END OF SMALLPOX

**Smallpox** was once the most deadly disease in the world. During the 1800s, more than 20 million people got the disease every year. Of those, nearly half died. At the **onset** of smallpox, people suffered from high fevers, headaches, vomiting, and aching muscles. Yet the worst symptom of all was an **intolerable rash** that caused irritation on the entire body. Those who survived the disease were often **rendered** blind or left with **gross** scars on their face and body.

Today, however, cases of smallpox are very rare due to the work of many countries during the late 1900s. This **federation** of countries **collaborated** to completely destroy smallpox. Early in the century, wealthy countries in Europe and North America had developed a substance that made the body immune to smallpox. They had required all their citizens to get this vaccine to **counteract** the disease. Hence, the people of these countries no longer had to worry about smallpox.

However, many of the **needy** people in poorer parts of the world still suffered from the disease. Their countries could not afford the vaccine nor supply enough doctors to curb the spread of smallpox.

In 1950, the wealthier countries of the world **vowed** to free the world of the disease. They **pledged** to supply the vaccine to any country that could not afford it. Scientists **compiled** lists of areas where the disease still thrived. Then doctors **diagnosed** people who had the disease in these areas. They **enacted** laws that **prohibited** people with smallpox from mixing with those who did not. In this way, they could not **transmit** the disease to others. Then the doctors gave all of them the vaccine.

It took a long time and a lot of work. But nearly thirty years later, on December 9, 1979, a group of scientists **certified** that smallpox had been successfully stopped. The **humane** efforts of people from all over the world had accomplished a great task.

**In the 1800s, more than 20 million people were diagnosed with smallpox each year.**

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

### 22. THE END OF SMALLPOX

**Smallpox** was once the most deadly disease in the world. During the 1800s, more than 20 million people got the disease every year. Of those, nearly half died. At the **onset** of smallpox, people suffered from high fevers, headaches, vomiting, and aching muscles. Yet the worst symptom of all was an **intolerable rash** that caused irritation on the entire body. Those who survived the disease were often **rendered** blind or left with **gross** scars on their face and body.

Today, however, cases of smallpox are very rare due to the work of many countries during the late 1900s. This **federation** of countries **collaborated** to completely destroy smallpox. Early in the century, wealthy countries in Europe and North America had developed a substance that made the body immune to smallpox. They had required all their citizens to get this vaccine to **counteract** the disease. Hence, the people of these countries no longer had to worry about smallpox.

However, many of the **needy** people in poorer parts of the world still suffered from the disease. Their countries could not afford the vaccine nor supply enough doctors to curb the spread of smallpox.

In 1950, the wealthier countries of the world **vowed** to free the world of the disease. They **pledged** to supply the vaccine to any country that could not afford it. Scientists **compiled** lists of areas where the disease still thrived. Then doctors **diagnosed** people who had the disease in these areas. They **enacted** laws that **prohibited** people with smallpox from mixing with those who did not. In this way, they could not **transmit** the disease to others. Then the doctors gave all of them the vaccine.

It took a long time and a lot of work. But nearly thirty years later, on December 9, 1979, a group of scientists **certified** that smallpox had been successfully stopped. The **humane** efforts of people from all over the world had accomplished a great task.

**Smallpox rendered people bald and caused an intolerable rash that left gross scars.**

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



### 23. THE END OF SMALLPOX

**Smallpox** was once the most deadly disease in the world. During the 1800s, more than 20 million people got the disease every year. Of those, nearly half died. At the **onset** of smallpox, people suffered from high fevers, headaches, vomiting, and aching muscles. Yet the worst symptom of all was an **intolerable rash** that caused irritation on the entire body. Those who survived the disease were often **rendered** blind or left with **gross** scars on their face and body.

Today, however, cases of smallpox are very rare due to the work of many countries during the late 1900s. This **federation** of countries **collaborated** to completely destroy smallpox. Early in the century, wealthy countries in Europe and North America had developed a substance that made the body immune to smallpox. They had required all their citizens to get this vaccine to **counteract** the disease. Hence, the people of these countries no longer had to worry about smallpox.

However, many of the **needy** people in poorer parts of the world still suffered from the disease. Their countries could not afford the vaccine nor supply enough doctors to curb the spread of smallpox.

In 1950, the wealthier countries of the world **vowed** to free the world of the disease. They **pledged** to supply the vaccine to any country that could not afford it. Scientists **compiled** lists of areas where the disease still thrived. Then doctors **diagnosed** people who had the disease in these areas. They **enacted** laws that **prohibited** people with smallpox from mixing with those who did not. In this way, they could not **transmit** the disease to others. Then the doctors gave all of them the vaccine.

It took a long time and a lot of work. But nearly thirty years later, on December 9, 1979, a group of scientists **certified** that smallpox had been successfully stopped. The **humane** efforts of people from all over the world had accomplished a great task.

**Laws were enacted to prohibit sick people from mixing with healthy people.**

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

### 24. THE END OF SMALLPOX

**Smallpox** was once the most deadly disease in the world. During the 1800s, more than 20 million people got the disease every year. Of those, nearly half died. At the **onset** of smallpox, people suffered from high fevers, headaches, vomiting, and aching muscles. Yet the worst symptom of all was an **intolerable rash** that caused irritation on the entire body. Those who survived the disease were often **rendered** blind or left with **gross** scars on their face and body.

Today, however, cases of smallpox are very rare due to the work of many countries during the late 1900s. This **federation** of countries **collaborated** to completely destroy smallpox. Early in the century, wealthy countries in Europe and North America had developed a substance that made the body immune to smallpox. They had required all their citizens to get this vaccine to **counteract** the disease. Hence, the people of these countries no longer had to worry about smallpox.

However, many of the **needy** people in poorer parts of the world still suffered from the disease. Their countries could not afford the vaccine nor supply enough doctors to curb the spread of smallpox.

In 1950, the wealthier countries of the world **vowed** to free the world of the disease. They **pledged** to supply the vaccine to any country that could not afford it. Scientists **compiled** lists of areas where the disease still thrived. Then doctors **diagnosed** people who had the disease in these areas. They **enacted** laws that **prohibited** people with smallpox from mixing with those who did not. In this way, they could not **transmit** the disease to others. Then the doctors gave all of them the vaccine.

It took a long time and a lot of work. But nearly thirty years later, on December 9, 1979, a group of scientists **certified** that smallpox had been successfully stopped. The **humane** efforts of people from all over the world had accomplished a great task.

**The wealthier countries pledged to give North America a vaccine to counteract smallpox.**

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



### 25. THE END OF SMALLPOX

**Smallpox** was once the most deadly disease in the world. During the 1800s, more than 20 million people got the disease every year. Of those, nearly half died. At the **onset** of smallpox, people suffered from high fevers, headaches, vomiting, and aching muscles. Yet the worst symptom of all was an **intolerable rash** that caused irritation on the entire body. Those who survived the disease were often **rendered** blind or left with **gross** scars on their face and body.

Today, however, cases of smallpox are very rare due to the work of many countries during the late 1900s. This **federation** of countries **collaborated** to completely destroy smallpox. Early in the century, wealthy countries in Europe and North America had developed a substance that made the body immune to smallpox. They had required all their citizens to get this vaccine to **counteract** the disease. Hence, the people of these countries no longer had to worry about smallpox.

However, many of the **needy** people in poorer parts of the world still suffered from the disease. Their countries could not afford the vaccine nor supply enough doctors to curb the spread of smallpox.

In 1950, the wealthier countries of the world **vowed** to free the world of the disease. They **pledged** to supply the vaccine to any country that could not afford it. Scientists **compiled** lists of areas where the disease still thrived. Then doctors **diagnosed** people who had the disease in these areas. They **enacted** laws that **prohibited** people with smallpox from mixing with those who did not. In this way, they could not **transmit** the disease to others. Then the doctors gave all of them the vaccine.

It took a long time and a lot of work. But nearly thirty years later, on December 9, 1979, a group of scientists **certified** that smallpox had been successfully stopped. The **humane** efforts of people from all over the world had accomplished a great task.

**The humane efforts of people everywhere helped to successfully stop smallpox.**

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



## 4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 13: The End of Smallpox

### Answer Key:

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1: B  | 14: C |
| 2: D  | 15: D |
| 3: A  | 16: C |
| 4: C  | 17: B |
| 5: D  | 18: D |
| 6: C  | 19: B |
| 7: B  | 20: D |
| 8: A  | 21: A |
| 9: D  | 22: B |
| 10: A | 23: A |
| 11: C | 24: B |
| 12: C | 25: A |
| 13: A |       |

www.english-test-online.com



By visiting the link below, you can access the online version of this test and see the most recent updates.

<https://www.english-test-online.com/?p=44783>