

4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 11: The Lydian King

1.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

Who is a person with the power to authorize a war?

- A) A teacher
- B) A guard
- C) A chef
- D) A president

2.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

Which of the following might give you euphoria?

- A) Winning a great prize
- B) Falling off your bike
- C) Having your jacket stolen
- D) Cutting your finger

3.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

What best describes a sage?

- A) Alert
- B) Intelligent
- C) Heavy
- D) Unreliable

4.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

Which of the following is a valuable commodity?

- A) Oil
- B) Mountains
- C) Rainwater
- D) Grass

5.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

What might cause unrest at a school?

- A) Students receiving lunch for free
- B) Students getting rewarded for good grades
- C) Students having daily tests
- D) Students being told to go home early

6.

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

authorize

- A) make easy
- B) reinforce
- C) declare
- D) reject

7.

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

conquest

- A) combination
- B) liberation
- C) eliminate
- D) shortage

8.

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

disclose

- A) conceal
- B) support
- C) dry out
- D) show as guilty

9.

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

euphoria

- A) measurement
- B) suggestion
- C) depression
- D) untruthfulness

10.

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

unrest

- A) no planning
- B) peace
- C) early stage
- D) generosity



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

sage

- A) fool
- B) stubborn
- C) gloomy
- D) praiseworthy

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

civilian

- A) traditionalist
- B) salesman
- C) preacher
- D) soldier

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

festive

- A) honest
- B) penniless
- C) unhappy
- D) unchanging

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

enroll

- A) quit
- B) imply
- C) enlist
- D) make better

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

advocate

- A) fallen
- B) sinner
- C) antisocial
- D) oppose

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

lentil

- A) prize
- B) bean
- C) nut
- D) coin

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

envious

- A) awkward
- B) sensible
- C) jealous
- D) cowardly

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

commodity

- A) product
- B) inactivity
- C) genius
- D) act of scolding

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

dynamics

- A) angry speech
- B) edge of
- C) aspects
- D) enthusiasm

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

prophecy

- A) comes before
- B) prediction
- C) true story
- D) large amount



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

morale

- A) goodness
- B) confidence
- C) sympathy
- D) temperature

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

marshal

- A) assemble
- B) promise
- C) attempt
- D) contain

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

jolly

- A) inspiring
- B) appealing
- C) merry
- D) rational

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

senate

- A) nice feeling
- B) aspiration
- C) school
- D) government

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

sentiment

- A) confidence
- B) effort
- C) acceptance
- D) opinion

26. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Janice's dad was a part of the *senate*. He fixed cars all day.

- A) C
- B) I

27. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Damon read about the Roman *conquest* of northern Africa. He was amazed by all the places that the Romans took over.

- A) C
- B) I

28. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The teacher understood the *dynamics* between instructors and students in the classroom.

- A) C
- B) I

29. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Mariah *enrolled* the clothes and put them in her drawer.

- A) C
- B) I

30. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Sheldon was a vegetarian. He *advocated* for people not to eat meat.

- A) C
- B) I



31. THE LYDIAN KING

King Croesus was once one of the richest kings in the world. He ruled over Lydia, an ancient empire located near modern-day Turkey and controlled a valuable **commodity**: gold. Many people were very **envious** of him.

One day, a messenger **disclosed** some interesting news: political **unrest** in Persia had weakened the empire. Before then, the Persians had taken over many countries. Many leaders were scared of the Persian **conquest**. But King Croesus understood the **dynamics** of war better than most. He decided that it would be a good time to try to beat the Persians while they were weak.

He **advocated** starting war, but nobody shared his **sentiment**. Then he asked a wise member of the **senate** who was visiting from Athens. The **sage** didn't say whether he should attack the Persians or not. He only warned him that his good luck wouldn't last.

Finally, King Croesus sent a messenger to visit the Oracle, a special lady who could see % the future. The messenger gave the Oracle jugs of wine and baskets of **lentils** in order to make her happy.

When the messenger came back, he was in a **festive** mood.

"What was the Oracle's **prophecy**?" asked King Croesus.

The **jolly** messenger responded, "She said that if you attack Persia, you will destroy a great empire."

The news filled Croesus with **euphoria**. After hearing the Oracle's prophecy, many **civilians enrolled** in the Lydian army. The king **marshaled** his troops and prepared them for a war with Persia. Their **morale** was high because they were sure they would win. Soon, King Croesus **authorized** an attack against the Persians.

However, the Persian army was still very strong. After a few months of fighting, it was obvious that the Oracle's prophecy had come true: by attacking the Persians, King Croesus had destroyed a great empire—his own! King Croesus should have considered the advice more carefully.

People were envious of King Croesus because he understood the dynamics of war better than anybody else.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

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The messenger disclosed that the Persians were in a state of unrest.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



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The sage man from the senate was the only one that shared the king's sentiment.

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- B) FALSE

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The messenger gave the Oracle jugs of wine and baskets of lentils to make her happy.

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The Oracle's prophecy was that the Lydian conquest of Persia would be successful.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



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Answer Key:

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1: D | 19: C |
| 2: A | 20: B |
| 3: B | 21: B |
| 4: A | 22: A |
| 5: C | 23: C |
| 6: D | 24: D |
| 7: B | 25: D |
| 8: A | 26: B |
| 9: C | 27: A |
| 10: B | 28: A |
| 11: A | 29: B |
| 12: D | 30: A |
| 13: C | 31: B |
| 14: A | 32: A |
| 15: D | 33: B |
| 16: B | 34: A |
| 17: C | 35: B |
| 18: A | |

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4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 12: The Butler

1.

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

reckless

- A) impressive
- B) careless
- C) fake
- D) colorful

2.

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

flaw

- A) loss
- B) injury
- C) mistake
- D) relative

3.

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

farewell

- A) goodbye
- B) maybe
- C) instead
- D) with luck

4.

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

filth

- A) ice
- B) dirt
- C) tear
- D) track

5.

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

bliss

- A) boldness
- B) comfort
- C) greatness
- D) happiness

6.

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The scientist's theory was full of *flaws*. There was no way it could work.

- A) C
- B) I

7.

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The *butler* catered to the old man's every need.

- A) C
- B) I

8.

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

I hope we do not have to say *farewells* to the bus to school.

- A) C
- B) I

9.

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The teacher was proud of the *filth* her students achieved in class.

- A) C
- B) I

10.

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

After the initial pain of dropping the hammer on my toe, it went *numb*.

- A) C
- B) I



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 12: The Butler

11. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

He was not looking forward to cleaning the huge *mound* of dirty dishes in the sink.

A) C
B) I

12. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The scared child felt *bliss* and cried for his mother.

A) C
B) I

13. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Huge stained-glass windows *adorn* the new church.

A) C
B) I

14. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Fossil evidence is a *testament* to the immense size of dinosaurs.

A) C
B) I

15. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The *reckless* climber took every precaution to ensure a safe climb.

A) C
B) I

16. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The girl's jump rope has a *cramp* in it.

A) C
B) I

17. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The weather report says *slate* will fall for the next three days.

A) C
B) I

18. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

My entire family helps with *housekeeping*. I sweep the floor, and my brother dusts.

A) C
B) I

19. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The mother *grinned* when her child scored the winning run in the baseball game.

A) C
B) I

20. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The *timber* was a nice addition to our breakfast meal.

A) C
B) I

21. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

He took off his shoes and leaned back into the comfortable *stool*.

A) C
B) I

22. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Adjust the *valve* to insure proper airflow.

A) C
B) I



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 12: The Butler

23. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The *dilapidated* fire truck was a beautiful site.

- A) C
- B) I

24. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The movie was great because it *evoked* strong feelings in viewers.

- A) C
- B) I

25. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

You can get hot or cold water from this *faucet*.

- A) C
- B) I

26. THE BUTLER

Greta was an elderly lady who lived alone in a huge, **dilapidated** mansion. The mansion was in terrible condition. It was covered with **filth**, and most of the furniture was broken. Plus, the kitchen sink leaked water all over the floor. Greta was too old to do **housekeeping** and repairs herself, so she hired a **butler** named Gordon.

Gordon was a young, muscular man. His muscles were a **testament** to his strong work ethic. He believed that if he worked hard, great things would happen for him. On his first day, he worked for hours cleaning and making repairs. He swept up **mounds** of dirt. He tightened the **valve** underneath the kitchen **faucet** to stop the leak. He even bought **timber** to build new **stools** for the kitchen. He worked so hard that his fingers went **numb**, and he got **cramps** in his shoulders.

Gordon worked hard every day. Even when tasks were boring, he was never **reckless**. He made sure there were no **flaws** in his work. Gordon was worried, however, that Greta wasn't pleased. She never expressed thanks or said that he did a good job. The lack of appreciation **evoked** unhappy feelings in Gordon. He even thought about quitting. But he decided the right thing to do was to keep working hard.

One day, while Gordon was sweeping, Greta said, "Gordon! I have a surprise for you!" He went to Greta's room and saw a beautiful **slate** statue. It looked just like him! It was **adorned** with a banner that read: "Welcome home."

Greta said, "You've made this ugly old mansion look new again. I'm so thankful for your hard work that I want you to have it. I'll move into a smaller house."

He **grinned** and gave Greta a big hug. He said, "I'm in **bliss**! My hard work really paid off!"

The two said their **farewells**, and Gordon spent the afternoon admiring his beautiful new home.

The dilapidated mansion was covered in filth.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 12: The Butler

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Gordon's muscles were a testament to his flaws.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

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He **grinned** and gave Greta a big hug. He said, "I'm in **bliss**! My hard work really paid off!"

The two said their **farewells**, and Gordon spent the afternoon admiring his beautiful new home.

Gordon was never reckless even when tasks were boring.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



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The two said their **farewells**, and Gordon spent the afternoon admiring his beautiful new home.

The mound of dirt evoked unhappy feelings in Gordon.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

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Gordon was a young, muscular man. His muscles were a **testament** to his strong work ethic. He believed that if he worked hard, great things would happen for him. On his first day, he worked for hours cleaning and making repairs. He swept up **mounds** of dirt. He tightened the **valve** underneath the kitchen **faucet** to stop the leak. He even bought **timber** to build new **stools** for the kitchen. He worked so hard that his fingers went **numb**, and he got **cramps** in his shoulders.

Gordon worked hard every day. Even when tasks were boring, he was never **reckless**. He made sure there were no **flaws** in his work. Gordon was worried, however, that Greta wasn't pleased. She never expressed thanks or said that he did a good job. The lack of appreciation **evoked** unhappy feelings in Gordon. He even thought about quitting. But he decided the right thing to do was to keep working hard.

One day, while Gordon was sweeping, Greta said, "Gordon! I have a surprise for you!" He went to Greta's room and saw a beautiful **slate** statue. It looked just like him! It was **adorned** with a banner that read: "Welcome home."

Greta said, "You've made this ugly old mansion look new again. I'm so thankful for your hard work that I want you to have it. I'll move into a smaller house."

He **grinned** and gave Greta a big hug. He said, "I'm in **bliss**! My hard work really paid off!"

The two said their **farewells**, and Gordon spent the afternoon admiring his beautiful new home.

Gordon tightened the valve under the kitchen faucet and bought timber to build stools.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 12: The Butler

Answer Key:

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

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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



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

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.

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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.

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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 | |

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4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 14: The Coward's Lesson

1.

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

paw

- A) father
- B) foot
- C) fort
- D) fashion

2.

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

cot

- A) chamber
- B) bed
- C) fabric
- D) hut

3.

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

camouflage

- A) disguise
- B) funny
- C) tired
- D) scared

4.

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

lush

- A) shelf
- B) poem
- C) weather
- D) green

5.

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

substantial

- A) backward
- B) majestic
- C) large
- D) comfortable

6.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

At first, he didn't know to which animal the ____'s print belonged.

- A) camouflage
- B) outfit
- C) weary
- D) handbook
- E) lush
- F) torches
- G) paw
- H) vigil
- I) enlist
- J) contemplated

7.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

But after he looked it up in the ____, he knew what it was.

- A) camouflage
- B) outfit
- C) weary
- D) handbook
- E) lush
- F) torches
- G) paw
- H) vigil
- I) enlist
- J) contemplated



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 14: The Coward's Lesson

8. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

He decided to ____ in the army.

- A) camouflage
- B) outfit
- C) weary
- D) handbook
- E) lush
- F) torches
- G) paw
- H) vigil
- I) enlist
- J) contemplated

9. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

After he was done signing the papers, he dressed in his new ____.

- A) camouflage
- B) outfit
- C) weary
- D) handbook
- E) lush
- F) torches
- G) paw
- H) vigil
- I) enlist
- J) contemplated

10. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

She was supposed to keep a(n) ____ all night.

- A) camouflage
- B) outfit
- C) weary
- D) handbook
- E) lush
- F) torches
- G) paw
- H) vigil
- I) enlist
- J) contemplated

11. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

However, she soon became ____ and fell asleep.

- A) camouflage
- B) outfit
- C) weary
- D) handbook
- E) lush
- F) torches
- G) paw
- H) vigil
- I) enlist
- J) contemplated

12. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Because the forest was so ____, it was dark inside even during the day.

- A) camouflage
- B) outfit
- C) weary
- D) handbook
- E) lush
- F) torches
- G) paw
- H) vigil
- I) enlist
- J) contemplated

13. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

So, in order to see the path, the explorers had to light their ____.

- A) camouflage
- B) outfit
- C) weary
- D) handbook
- E) lush
- F) torches
- G) paw
- H) vigil
- I) enlist
- J) contemplated



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 14: The Coward's Lesson

14. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

He ____ how to get the stains out of his favorite suit.

- A) camouflage
- B) outfit
- C) weary
- D) handbook
- E) lush
- F) torches
- G) paw
- H) vigil
- I) enlist
- J) contemplated

15. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

At last, Mark decided to wear another ____.

- A) camouflage
- B) outfit
- C) weary
- D) handbook
- E) lush
- F) torches
- G) paw
- H) vigil
- I) enlist
- J) contemplated

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

contend

- A) give up
- B) ready
- C) quick
- D) ugly

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

substantial

- A) bright
- B) runny
- C) small
- D) handsome

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

hesitant

- A) visible
- B) certain
- C) colorful
- D) broken

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

splendid

- A) night
- B) whale
- C) terrible
- D) skin

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

enlist

- A) resign
- B) erase
- C) boil
- D) increase

21. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

I am so *weary*. The loud music kept me awake most of last night.

- A) C
- B) I

22. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The pages in the book were *quivering* with sheer horror.

- A) C
- B) I

23. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Bill was *hesitant* to speak to his teacher. But after thinking about it, he talked to her.

- A) C
- B) I



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 14: The Coward's Lesson

24. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

You can tell that the bones are old because they don't have any *marrow* left in them.

- A) C
B) I

25. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

I have five siblings. We often *contend* with each other for our parents' attention.

- A) C
B) I

26. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

After the meal, Father *strayed* the bill, and we left.

- A) C
B) I

27. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Mountains divide the northern *frontier* from the southern plains.

- A) C
B) I

28. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

He parked the car in the *cot* but didn't notice he was on the wrong street.

- A) C
B) I

29. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

I installed a new *tract* in the bathroom today.

- A) C
B) I

30. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

I had to *contemplate* what I was going to do with my life.

- A) C
B) I

31. THE COWARD'S LESSON

Tom was easily frightened. He **enlisted** in the army because he thought the military would teach him courage. And though he needed courage, he never imagined how he would learn it.

During a march across a **tract** of wilderness near his country's **frontier**, Tom **strayed** from his squad. He had stopped to gaze at a **splendid** view of a **lush** valley. When he turned around, his squad was gone. He searched for them, but because their **outfits** had **camouflage**, he couldn't find them.

It was getting dark, and Tom grew **weary**. All he had was a knife, a boomerang, and his **handbook**. He made a camp for the night. It was cold, and the ground was hard. He wished he had his cot and a blanket. Instead, he made a fire, wrapped himself tightly in his jacket, and fell asleep.

A loud noise roused him from his sleep. "What was that?" he wondered.

Then he noticed it. An animal of **substantial** size had left a print from its **paw** in the dirt. He sat closer to the fire and looked into the darkness. He imagined a large beast jumping from the gloom and attacking him. He shook so much from fear that it felt like the **marrow** in his bones **quivered**.

Tom **contemplated** many different plans. He was **hesitant** to act. He decided to stay by the fire, but during his **vigil**, he heard more noises.

He couldn't **contend** with his fear any longer. He knew what he had to do. He made a **torch** and followed the prints. He heard a twig snap very close ahead, but he bravely went on. Seconds later, he discovered what had scared him. It was only a kangaroo.

Tom went back to his camp and slept. In the morning, he found his squad. He had finally learned courage. He learned that he had to confront his fear in order to conquer it.

Tom strayed from his squad to gaze at a splendid view of a lush forest near the frontier.

- A) TRUE
B) FALSE



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 14: The Coward's Lesson

32. THE COWARD'S LESSON

Tom was easily frightened. He **enlisted** in the army because he thought the military would teach him courage. And though he needed courage, he never imagined how he would learn it.

During a march across a **tract** of wilderness near his country's **frontier**, Tom **strayed** from his squad. He had stopped to gaze at a **splendid** view of a **lush** valley. When he turned around, his squad was gone. He searched for them, but because their **outfits** had **camouflage**, he couldn't find them.

It was getting dark, and Tom grew **weary**. All he had was a knife, a boomerang, and his **handbook**. He made a camp for the night. It was cold, and the ground was hard. He wished he had his cot and a blanket. Instead, he made a fire, wrapped himself tightly in his jacket, and fell asleep.

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Then he noticed it. An animal of **substantial** size had left a print from its **paw** in the dirt. He sat closer to the fire and looked into the darkness. He imagined a large beast jumping from the gloom and attacking him. He shook so much from fear that it felt like the **marrow** in his bones **quivered**.

Tom **contemplated** many different plans. He was **hesitant** to act. He decided to stay by the fire, but during his **vigil**, he heard more noises.

He couldn't **contend** with his fear any longer. He knew what he had to do. He made a **torch** and followed the prints. He heard a twig snap very close ahead, but he bravely went on. Seconds later, he discovered what had scared him. It was only a kangaroo.

Tom went back to his camp and slept. In the morning, he found his squad. He had finally learned courage. He learned that he had to confront his fear in order to conquer it.

Tom couldn't find his squad on the tract of wilderness because their outfits had camouflage.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

33. THE COWARD'S LESSON

Tom was easily frightened. He **enlisted** in the army because he thought the military would teach him courage. And though he needed courage, he never imagined how he would learn it.

During a march across a **tract** of wilderness near his country's **frontier**, Tom **strayed** from his squad. He had stopped to gaze at a **splendid** view of a **lush** valley. When he turned around, his squad was gone. He searched for them, but because their **outfits** had **camouflage**, he couldn't find them.

It was getting dark, and Tom grew **weary**. All he had was a knife, a boomerang, and his **handbook**. He made a camp for the night. It was cold, and the ground was hard. He wished he had his cot and a blanket. Instead, he made a fire, wrapped himself tightly in his jacket, and fell asleep.

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Tom went back to his camp and slept. In the morning, he found his squad. He had finally learned courage. He learned that he had to confront his fear in order to conquer it.

All Tom had with him was his cot, a boomerang, and his handbook.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 14: The Coward's Lesson

34. THE COWARD'S LESSON

Tom was easily frightened. He **enlisted** in the army because he thought the military would teach him courage. And though he needed courage, he never imagined how he would learn it.

During a march across a **tract** of wilderness near his country's **frontier**, Tom **strayed** from his squad. He had stopped to gaze at a **splendid** view of a **lush** valley. When he turned around, his squad was gone. He searched for them, but because their **outfits** had **camouflage**, he couldn't find them.

It was getting dark, and Tom grew **weary**. All he had was a knife, a boomerang, and his **handbook**. He made a camp for the night. It was cold, and the ground was hard. He wished he had his cot and a blanket. Instead, he made a fire, wrapped himself tightly in his jacket, and fell asleep.

A loud noise roused him from his sleep. "What was that?" he wondered.

Then he noticed it. An animal of **substantial** size had left a print from its **paw** in the dirt. He sat closer to the fire and looked into the darkness. He imagined a large beast jumping from the gloom and attacking him. He shook so much from fear that it felt like the **marrow** in his bones **quivered**.

Tom **contemplated** many different plans. He was **hesitant** to act. He decided to stay by the fire, but during his **vigil**, he heard more noises.

He couldn't **contend** with his fear any longer. He knew what he had to do. He made a **torch** and followed the prints. He heard a twig snap very close ahead, but he bravely went on. Seconds later, he discovered what had scared him. It was only a kangaroo.

Tom went back to his camp and slept. In the morning, he found his squad. He had finally learned courage. He learned that he had to confront his fear in order to conquer it.

A monster of substantial size left a print from its paw in the dirt near Tom's fire.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

35. THE COWARD'S LESSON

Tom was easily frightened. He **enlisted** in the army because he thought the military would teach him courage. And though he needed courage, he never imagined how he would learn it.

During a march across a **tract** of wilderness near his country's **frontier**, Tom **strayed** from his squad. He had stopped to gaze at a **splendid** view of a **lush** valley. When he turned around, his squad was gone. He searched for them, but because their **outfits** had **camouflage**, he couldn't find them.

It was getting dark, and Tom grew **weary**. All he had was a knife, a boomerang, and his **handbook**. He made a camp for the night. It was cold, and the ground was hard. He wished he had his cot and a blanket. Instead, he made a fire, wrapped himself tightly in his jacket, and fell asleep.

A loud noise roused him from his sleep. "What was that?" he wondered.

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He couldn't **contend** with his fear any longer. He knew what he had to do. He made a **torch** and followed the prints. He heard a twig snap very close ahead, but he bravely went on. Seconds later, he discovered what had scared him. It was only a kangaroo.

Tom went back to his camp and slept. In the morning, he found his squad. He had finally learned courage. He learned that he had to confront his fear in order to conquer it.

A loud noise woke him from his sleep.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 14: The Coward's Lesson

Answer Key:

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1: B | 19: C |
| 2: B | 20: A |
| 3: A | 21: A |
| 4: D | 22: B |
| 5: C | 23: A |
| 6: G | 24: A |
| 7: D | 25: A |
| 8: I | 26: B |
| 9: A | 27: A |
| 10: H | 28: B |
| 11: C | 29: B |
| 12: E | 30: A |
| 13: F | 31: B |
| 14: J | 32: A |
| 15: B | 33: B |
| 16: A | 34: B |
| 17: C | 35: A |
| 18: B | |

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<https://www.english-test-online.com/?p=44784>

4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 15: Epidemic in Zimbabwe

1.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

What can start an epidemic?

- A) A kingdom
- B) A virus
- C) A fire
- D) A storm

2.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

What is found inside intestines?

- A) Books
- B) Students
- C) Food
- D) Electronics

3.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

If you replenish an empty refrigerator, you _____.

- A) turn the temperature down
- B) fill it with food
- C) clean it with a sponge
- D) replace the light bulb

4.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

What is a hazard on a street?

- A) A stop sign
- B) A hole in the ground
- C) A carpool lane
- D) A crosswalk

5.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

What can contaminate the air?

- A) poison
- B) A flower
- C) A mosquito
- D) A flag

6.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

Which of the following is the most serious to have a deficiency of?

- A) Children
- B) Addresses
- C) Vitamins
- D) Pencils

7.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

What process is metabolic?

- A) Sitting quietly
- B) Learning to spell
- C) Sleeping
- D) Digesting food

8.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

What is paramount when swimming underwater?

- A) Not getting wet
- B) Holding your breath
- C) Breathing regularly
- D) Stretching your limbs

9.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

What needs to be sterile?

- A) A hospital room
- B) An ocean
- C) A bicycle rack
- D) The soil

10.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

What does a practitioner do?

- A) Make furniture
- B) Fight crime
- C) Make laws
- D) Treat the sick



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 15: Epidemic in Zimbabwe

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

voluntary

- A) heavy
- B) required
- C) obvious
- D) nonexistent

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

imperative

- A) unimportant
- B) faulty
- C) mastered
- D) chosen

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

compassionate

- A) likely
- B) distant
- C) afraid
- D) uncaring

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

sterile

- A) not fair
- B) not clean
- C) not free
- D) not working

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

overcrowded

- A) empty
- B) costly
- C) silly
- D) bland

16. EPIDEMIC IN ZIMBABWE

In August of 2008, a deadly cholera **epidemic manifested** in Zimbabwe. A severe health **hazard** caused the outbreak. There was an extreme lack of clean drinking water in the **overcrowded** urban cities. Garbage and chemicals got into the public water supplies and **contaminated** them. Since people did not have access to other sources, they had to drink the dirty water.

The outbreak spread rapidly and infected almost 16,000 people. The illness caused extreme pain in people's **intestines**. It also caused a **deficiency** of important fluids in sick people's bodies. Without the proper fluids and minerals, **metabolic** processes stopped working correctly. People were unable to digest food properly or **replenish** their lost nutrients. If they had not received **viable** treatment, they would have been likely to die. It was **imperative** for help to come soon.

However, the government of Zimbabwe was unable to provide help to its people. The government didn't have a plan to stop the spread of cholera. In addition, the country was too poor to get clean water or medication for the sick. The people seemed to be doomed.

Luckily, many other countries recognized the **paramount** need to contain the outbreak. Dozens of **voluntary practitioners** from Britain, France, the United States, and other countries went to Zimbabwe to treat the disease. Through the **provision** of **sterile** drinking water and medication, people finally got the treatment they badly needed. The **compassionate** doctors were able to save the lives of thousands. By January of 2009, the epidemic was almost completely contained.

Today, the Zimbabwean government is working with other countries to prevent future epidemics. They are cleaning up the water supply and learning how to avoid health hazards. The system used to filter water is being **upgraded**. The government now **administers** the water supply plants and makes sure that they **adhere** to strict safety guidelines. Hopefully, future instances of cholera will be treated before they start deadly epidemics.

The health hazard was a lack of sterile drinking water in overcrowded urban cities.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



17. EPIDEMIC IN ZIMBABWE

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Today, the Zimbabwean government is working with other countries to prevent future epidemics. They are cleaning up the water supply and learning how to avoid health hazards. The system used to filter water is being **upgraded**. The government now **administers** the water supply plants and makes sure that they **adhere** to strict safety guidelines. Hopefully, future instances of cholera will be treated before they start deadly epidemics.

A deficiency of contaminated water caused metabolic processes to stop working correctly.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

18. EPIDEMIC IN ZIMBABWE

In August of 2008, a deadly cholera **epidemic manifested** in Zimbabwe. A severe health **hazard** caused the outbreak. There was an extreme lack of clean drinking water in the **overcrowded** urban cities. Garbage and chemicals got into the public water supplies and **contaminated** them. Since people did not have access to other sources, they had to drink the dirty water.

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However, the government of Zimbabwe was unable to provide help to its people. The government didn't have a plan to stop the spread of cholera. In addition, the country was too poor to get clean water or medication for the sick. The people seemed to be doomed.

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Today, the Zimbabwean government is working with other countries to prevent future epidemics. They are cleaning up the water supply and learning how to avoid health hazards. The system used to filter water is being **upgraded**. The government now **administers** the water supply plants and makes sure that they **adhere** to strict safety guidelines. Hopefully, future instances of cholera will be treated before they start deadly epidemics.

It was imperative that people received viable treatment quickly.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



19. EPIDEMIC IN ZIMBABWE

In August of 2008, a deadly cholera **epidemic manifested** in Zimbabwe. A severe health **hazard** caused the outbreak. There was an extreme lack of clean drinking water in the **overcrowded** urban cities. Garbage and chemicals got into the public water supplies and **contaminated** them. Since people did not have access to other sources, they had to drink the dirty water.

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Today, the Zimbabwean government is working with other countries to prevent future epidemics. They are cleaning up the water supply and learning how to avoid health hazards. The system used to filter water is being **upgraded**. The government now **administers** the water supply plants and makes sure that they **adhere** to strict safety guidelines. Hopefully, future instances of cholera will be treated before they start deadly epidemics.

The government used to filter water is being upgraded.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

20. EPIDEMIC IN ZIMBABWE

In August of 2008, a deadly cholera **epidemic manifested** in Zimbabwe. A severe health **hazard** caused the outbreak. There was an extreme lack of clean drinking water in the **overcrowded** urban cities. Garbage and chemicals got into the public water supplies and **contaminated** them. Since people did not have access to other sources, they had to drink the dirty water.

The outbreak spread rapidly and infected almost 16,000 people. The illness caused extreme pain in people's **intestines**. It also caused a **deficiency** of important fluids in sick people's bodies. Without the proper fluids and minerals, **metabolic** processes stopped working correctly. People were unable to digest food properly or **replenish** their lost nutrients. If they had not received **viable** treatment, they would have been likely to die. It was **imperative** for help to come soon.

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Today, the Zimbabwean government is working with other countries to prevent future epidemics. They are cleaning up the water supply and learning how to avoid health hazards. The system used to filter water is being **upgraded**. The government now **administers** the water supply plants and makes sure that they **adhere** to strict safety guidelines. Hopefully, future instances of cholera will be treated before they start deadly epidemics.

The government now administers water supply plants to make sure they adhere to guidelines.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 15: Epidemic in Zimbabwe

Answer Key:

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

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4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 16: The Brute and the Billionaire

1.

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

culprit

- A) sewer
- B) engine
- C) victim
- D) muscle

2.

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

segregate

- A) defend
- B) whisper
- C) whisper
- D) improve

3.

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

uproar

- A) calm
- B) particle
- C) jewels
- D) substance

4.

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

clumsy

- A) helpful
- B) quick
- C) healthy
- D) graceful

5.

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

premature

- A) smart
- B) late
- C) near
- D) great

6.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

When they canceled the show, there was a great ____ from the crowd.

- A) clumsy
- B) billionaire
- C) culprits
- D) flammable
- E) underestimate
- F) premature
- G) uproar
- H) segregated
- I) backstage
- J) amid

7.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

It was so loud that the actors could hear it ____.

- A) clumsy
- B) billionaire
- C) culprits
- D) flammable
- E) underestimate
- F) premature
- G) uproar
- H) segregated
- I) backstage
- J) amid

8.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

He placed the rags ____ the pile of logs.

- A) clumsy
- B) billionaire
- C) culprits
- D) flammable
- E) underestimate
- F) premature
- G) uproar
- H) segregated
- I) backstage
- J) amid



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 16: The Brute and the Billionaire

9. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

The rags were very ____ and would help start the fire.

- A) clumsy
- B) billionaire
- C) culprits
- D) flammable
- E) underestimate
- F) premature
- G) uproar
- H) segregated
- I) backstage
- J) amid

10. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

I wouldn't ____ that man's class just by the way he talks and dresses.

- A) clumsy
- B) billionaire
- C) culprits
- D) flammable
- E) underestimate
- F) premature
- G) uproar
- H) segregated
- I) backstage
- J) amid

11. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

I've heard that he is actually a(n) ____.

- A) clumsy
- B) billionaire
- C) culprits
- D) flammable
- E) underestimate
- F) premature
- G) uproar
- H) segregated
- I) backstage
- J) amid

12. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

It might have been ____ of her to walk so soon after the operation.

- A) clumsy
- B) billionaire
- C) culprits
- D) flammable
- E) underestimate
- F) premature
- G) uproar
- H) segregated
- I) backstage
- J) amid

13. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Her movements were very ____, and she might have hurt herself.

- A) clumsy
- B) billionaire
- C) culprits
- D) flammable
- E) underestimate
- F) premature
- G) uproar
- H) segregated
- I) backstage
- J) amid

14. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

The police officer ____ the people into two groups.

- A) clumsy
- B) billionaire
- C) culprits
- D) flammable
- E) underestimate
- F) premature
- G) uproar
- H) segregated
- I) backstage
- J) amid



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 16: The Brute and the Billionaire

15. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

One group was innocent people, and the other was the ____.

- A) clumsy
- B) billionaire
- C) culprits
- D) flammable
- E) underestimate
- F) premature
- G) uproar
- H) segregated
- I) backstage
- J) amid

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

mob

- A) broom
- B) crowd
- C) gun
- D) choice

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

tumult

- A) plan
- B) gate
- C) tent
- D) noise

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

brute

- A) monster
- B) camera
- C) smell
- D) temper

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

resent

- A) buy
- B) lose
- C) give
- D) hate

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

scrutiny

- A) tower
- B) part
- C) study
- D) dream

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

testify

- A) learn
- B) solve
- C) greet
- D) declare

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

collide

- A) sing
- B) crash
- C) float
- D) bake

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

subject

- A) force
- B) show
- C) sleep
- D) teach



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 16: The Brute and the Billionaire

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

evacuate

- A) leave
- B) suck
- C) check
- D) share

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

satire

- A) supper
- B) promise
- C) coffin
- D) comedy

26. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

We had very little time to *evacuate* the building before the earthquake.

- A) C
- B) I

27. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The guards sometimes *subjected* the prisoners to unfair punishments.

- A) C
- B) I

28. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Some people like to watch action movies. But I enjoy a good *satire*.

- A) C
- B) I

29. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

When we heard the phone *collide*, we thought it was our uncle calling us.

- A) C
- B) I

30. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

We whispered very quietly in all the *tumult*, or someone might have easily heard us.

- A) C
- B) I

31. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The women loved the *brute* because he was so kind and gentle.

- A) C
- B) I

32. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

My brother was one of the angry people in the *mob* that day.

- A) C
- B) I

33. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Her father had to *testify* in court about the car accident he saw.

- A) C
- B) I

34. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

I tried to solve the math problem several times and finally *resented* it in the morning.

- A) C
- B) I

35. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

He has several large homes and his own airplane because he's a *billionaire*.

- A) C
- B) I



36. THE BRUTE AND THE BILLIONAIRE

Hundreds of people had come to see a popular **satire**, but during the performance, a fire started in the theater. The audience and actors **evacuated** the building. Luckily, no one was hurt, and the fire was soon put out. Immediately, the audience assembled into an angry **mob** and demanded to know what had happened.

It was soon revealed that the fire had started **backstage**, and only two people were in the area at the time. One was the husband of the play's star actress, the **billionaire** Henry Rich. The other was the theater's janitor, Bill, a large and strong man who looked like a **brute**.

The crowd **segregated** the two men and demanded to know who the **culprit** was. Most of the crowd thought that Bill was to blame. They felt that he had started the fire without ever **subjecting** him to any **scrutiny**. Bill **resented** this but said nothing.

Luckily, the billionaire's wife **testified** in his defense. "Your decision is **premature**," she told the crowd. "I fell down **amid** the **tumult** while everyone fled the fire. Bill rescued me and carried me out of the building. I think you **underestimate** his character. Besides, in order to be close enough to save me, he couldn't have been near the place where the fire began."

The crowd then turned their eyes to the billionaire. "He did it!" they shouted. "Make him pay!"

"Wait," the billionaire said over the **uproar**. "I admit that I started the fire, but it was an accident. I was going backstage to see my wife and was **clumsy**. I **collided** with a lamp, and it fell to the floor. The floor was **flammable**. A fire started, and I fled."

The mob was surprised. The man they blamed was innocent, and the billionaire was guilty. To pay for his error, the billionaire not only repaired the theater but had it remade to be better than before.

The performance was a satire of Communism.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

37. THE BRUTE AND THE BILLIONAIRE

Hundreds of people had come to see a popular **satire**, but during the performance, a fire started in the theater. The audience and actors **evacuated** the building. Luckily, no one was hurt, and the fire was soon put out. Immediately, the audience assembled into an angry **mob** and demanded to know what had happened.

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The mob was surprised. The man they blamed was innocent, and the billionaire was guilty. To pay for his error, the billionaire not only repaired the theater but had it remade to be better than before.

The billionaire and the play's star actress were the only two people backstage.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



38. THE BRUTE AND THE BILLIONAIRE

Hundreds of people had come to see a popular **satire**, but during the performance, a fire started in the theater. The audience and actors **evacuated** the building. Luckily, no one was hurt, and the fire was soon put out. Immediately, the audience assembled into an angry **mob** and demanded to know what had happened.

It was soon revealed that the fire had started **backstage**, and only two people were in the area at the time. One was the husband of the play's star actress, the **billionaire** Henry Rich. The other was the theater's janitor, Bill, a large and strong man who looked like a **brute**.

The crowd **segregated** the two men and demanded to know who the **culprit** was. Most of the crowd thought that Bill was to blame. They felt that he had started the fire without ever **subjecting** him to any **scrutiny**. Bill **resented** this but said nothing.

Luckily, the billionaire's wife **testified** in his defense. "Your decision is **premature**," she told the crowd. "I fell down **amid** the **tumult** while everyone fled the fire. Bill rescued me and carried me out of the building. I think you **underestimate** his character. Besides, in order to be close enough to save me, he couldn't have been near the place where the fire began."

The crowd then turned their eyes to the billionaire. "He did it!" they shouted. "Make him pay!"

"Wait," the billionaire said over the **uproar**. "I admit that I started the fire, but it was an accident. I was going backstage to see my wife and was **clumsy**. I **collided** with a lamp, and it fell to the floor. The floor was **flammable**. A fire started, and I fled."

The mob was surprised. The man they blamed was innocent, and the billionaire was guilty. To pay for his error, the billionaire not only repaired the theater but had it remade to be better than before.

Because Henry looked like a brute, the crowd underestimated his character.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

39. THE BRUTE AND THE BILLIONAIRE

Hundreds of people had come to see a popular **satire**, but during the performance, a fire started in the theater. The audience and actors **evacuated** the building. Luckily, no one was hurt, and the fire was soon put out. Immediately, the audience assembled into an angry **mob** and demanded to know what had happened.

It was soon revealed that the fire had started **backstage**, and only two people were in the area at the time. One was the husband of the play's star actress, the **billionaire** Henry Rich. The other was the theater's janitor, Bill, a large and strong man who looked like a **brute**.

The crowd **segregated** the two men and demanded to know who the **culprit** was. Most of the crowd thought that Bill was to blame. They felt that he had started the fire without ever **subjecting** him to any **scrutiny**. Bill **resented** this but said nothing.

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The mob was surprised. The man they blamed was innocent, and the billionaire was guilty. To pay for his error, the billionaire not only repaired the theater but had it remade to be better than before.

The billionaire fell down amid the tumult while everyone fled the fire.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



40. THE BRUTE AND THE BILLIONAIRE

Hundreds of people had come to see a popular **satire**, but during the performance, a fire started in the theater. The audience and actors **evacuated** the building. Luckily, no one was hurt, and the fire was soon put out. Immediately, the audience assembled into an angry **mob** and demanded to know what had happened.

It was soon revealed that the fire had started **backstage**, and only two people were in the area at the time. One was the husband of the play's star actress, the **billionaire** Henry Rich. The other was the theater's janitor, Bill, a large and strong man who looked like a **brute**.

The crowd **segregated** the two men and demanded to know who the **culprit** was. Most of the crowd thought that Bill was to blame. They felt that he had started the fire without ever **subjecting** him to any **scrutiny**. Bill **resented** this but said nothing.

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The mob was surprised. The man they blamed was innocent, and the billionaire was guilty. To pay for his error, the billionaire not only repaired the theater but had it remade to be better than before.

The crowd made an uproar when they learned who had started the fire.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 16: The Brute and the Billionaire

Answer Key:

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1: C | 21: D |
| 2: C | 22: B |
| 3: A | 23: A |
| 4: D | 24: A |
| 5: B | 25: D |
| 6: G | 26: A |
| 7: I | 27: A |
| 8: J | 28: A |
| 9: D | 29: B |
| 10: E | 30: B |
| 11: B | 31: B |
| 12: F | 32: A |
| 13: A | 33: A |
| 14: H | 34: B |
| 15: C | 35: A |
| 16: B | 36: B |
| 17: D | 37: B |
| 18: A | 38: B |
| 19: D | 39: B |
| 20: C | 40: A |

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4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 17: The Tenacious Inventor

1.

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

defect

- A) perfect
- B) broken
- C) clean
- D) magical

2.

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

innovation

- A) obsolete
- B) cunning
- C) original
- D) compatible

3.

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

accelerate

- A) speed up
- B) slow down
- C) open
- D) melt

4.

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

meteorological

- A) weather
- B) past
- C) body
- D) mind

5.

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

dreary

- A) bright
- B) fluorescent
- C) frigid
- D) dull

6.

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Just when you thought you'd caught up to Brian, he'd *accelerate* and quickly get away.

- A) C
- B) I

7.

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The orchestra made a very *tenacious* sound, and many in the audience decided to leave.

- A) C
- B) I

8.

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Dan had *duplicated* the sculpture exactly. It now looked nothing like the original one.

- A) C
- B) I

9.

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Lions are dangerous hunters. They can *glide* through the air to capture their prey.

- A) C
- B) I

10.

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

They had a picnic in the park and *launched* on small sandwiches and grapes.

- A) C
- B) I



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 17: The Tenacious Inventor

11. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

We made a small toy train that *stimulated* how real trains worked 100 years ago.

- A) C
B) I

12. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Cellular phones are one of the most popular *innovations* in the world today.

- A) C
B) I

13. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The knight's sword could not *penetrate* his opponent's armor.

- A) C
B) I

14. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The thought of his warm bed *spurred* the traveler on through the cold night.

- A) C
B) I

15. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

We didn't mind that our paintings got ruined. It was fun to start them *anew*.

- A) C
B) I

16. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Satellites are very important for gathering *meteorological* data.

- A) C
B) I

17. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Fish use their fins for *propulsion* in the water.

- A) C
B) I

18. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

I wish Dad wasn't so *innovative*. He always comes into my room without knocking.

- A) C
B) I

19. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Some metals are attracted to other metals due to an *electromagnetic* force.

- A) C
B) I

20. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Certain kinds of light can *simulate* flowers into producing seeds earlier than usual.

- A) C
B) I

21. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

John is so *ingenious*. He hasn't passed a single test so far this year.

- A) C
B) I

22. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

I've always been interested in meteors. That's why I want to study *meteorology*.

- A) C
B) I



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 17: The Tenacious Inventor

23. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The lake was frightening. The water was still and *dreary*.

- A) C
- B) I

24. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Everyone who voted in the *electron* was given the day off of work.

- A) C
- B) I

25. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly.
Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The new pot looked perfect. It was covered in new, shiny *defects*.

- A) C
- B) I

26. THE TENACIOUS INVENTOR

A young student of **meteorology** was having a difficult time with an experiment. He was attempting to **duplicate** lightning in clouds. He had made a device that could **simulate** lightning. It worked by releasing an **electromagnetic** pulse into the cloud. This pulse, in turn, **stimulated** the **electrons** in the cloud's particles. Then the electrons produced lightning.

But his **meteorological** experiment had a major **defect**. He couldn't get the device into the sky.

He had tied it to balloons, but they had burst. He had shot the device from a cannon, but the force of the cannon had damaged it.

"You should give up," his friends told him. "You'll never get that thing into the air."

But his friends' criticisms only **spurred** him to try again. The student was very **innovative**, and at last, he thought that he had an **innovation** that would work. He attached wings to the device, and on one **dreary** day, when clouds blocked the light of the sun, he started his experiment **anew**.

He placed the device on a rocket and **launched** it into the sky. The **propulsion** of the rocket carried the device high into the air. The rocket **accelerated** into the clouds and then released the device. It **glided** on its wings through the clouds, and when it **penetrated** the center of a large black cloud, it emitted the electromagnetic pulse. And just as he had predicted, lightning shot from the cloud!

He called his professors, and the next day they came to watch. He successfully duplicated the experiment. His teachers were extremely impressed and called the student and his invention **ingenious**.

The student was given many awards and became a famous inventor. He had not given up. He had remained **tenacious** and succeeded.

The student of meteorology had bought a device that simulated lightning in clouds.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



27. THE TENACIOUS INVENTOR

A young student of **meteorology** was having a difficult time with an experiment. He was attempting to **duplicate** lightning in clouds. He had made a device that could **simulate** lightning. It worked by releasing an **electromagnetic** pulse into the cloud. This pulse, in turn, **stimulated** the **electrons** in the cloud's particles. Then the electrons produced lightning.

But his **meteorological** experiment had a major **defect**. He couldn't get the device into the sky.

He had tied it to balloons, but they had burst. He had shot the device from a cannon, but the force of the cannon had damaged it.

"You should give up," his friends told him. "You'll never get that thing into the air."

But his friends' criticisms only **spurred** him to try again. The student was very **innovative**, and at last, he thought that he had an **innovation** that would work. He attached wings to the device, and on one **dreary** day, when clouds blocked the light of the sun, he started his experiment **anew**.

He placed the device on a rocket and **launched** it into the sky. The **propulsion** of the rocket carried the device high into the air. The rocket **accelerated** into the clouds and then released the device. It **glided** on its wings through the clouds, and when it **penetrated** the center of a large black cloud, it emitted the electromagnetic pulse. And just as he had predicted, lightning shot from the cloud!

He called his professors, and the next day they came to watch. He successfully duplicated the experiment. His teachers were extremely impressed and called the student and his invention **ingenious**.

The student was given many awards and became a famous inventor. He had not given up. He had remained **tenacious** and succeeded.

The electromagnetic pulse stimulated the electrons in the cloud's particles.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

28. THE TENACIOUS INVENTOR

A young student of **meteorology** was having a difficult time with an experiment. He was attempting to **duplicate** lightning in clouds. He had made a device that could **simulate** lightning. It worked by releasing an **electromagnetic** pulse into the cloud. This pulse, in turn, **stimulated** the **electrons** in the cloud's particles. Then the electrons produced lightning.

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But his friends' criticisms only **spurred** him to try again. The student was very **innovative**, and at last, he thought that he had an **innovation** that would work. He attached wings to the device, and on one **dreary** day, when clouds blocked the light of the sun, he started his experiment **anew**.

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He called his professors, and the next day they came to watch. He successfully duplicated the experiment. His teachers were extremely impressed and called the student and his invention **ingenious**.

The student was given many awards and became a famous inventor. He had not given up. He had remained **tenacious** and succeeded.

The student's friends' criticisms spurred him to try his experiment anew.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



29. THE TENACIOUS INVENTOR

A young student of **meteorology** was having a difficult time with an experiment. He was attempting to **duplicate** lightning in clouds. He had made a device that could **simulate** lightning. It worked by releasing an **electromagnetic** pulse into the cloud. This pulse, in turn, **stimulated** the **electrons** in the cloud's particles. Then the electrons produced lightning.

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But his friends' criticisms only **spurred** him to try again. The student was very **innovative**, and at last, he thought that he had an **innovation** that would work. He attached wings to the device, and on one **dreary** day, when clouds blocked the light of the sun, he started his experiment **anew**.

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He called his professors, and the next day they came to watch. He successfully duplicated the experiment. His teachers were extremely impressed and called the student and his invention **ingenious**.

The student was given many awards and became a famous inventor. He had not given up. He had remained **tenacious** and succeeded.

It was a dreary day when the device glided into the clouds.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

30. THE TENACIOUS INVENTOR

A young student of **meteorology** was having a difficult time with an experiment. He was attempting to **duplicate** lightning in clouds. He had made a device that could **simulate** lightning. It worked by releasing an **electromagnetic** pulse into the cloud. This pulse, in turn, **stimulated** the **electrons** in the cloud's particles. Then the electrons produced lightning.

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He called his professors, and the next day they came to watch. He successfully duplicated the experiment. His teachers were extremely impressed and called the student and his invention **ingenious**.

The student was given many awards and became a famous inventor. He had not given up. He had remained **tenacious** and succeeded.

The propulsion of the rocket accelerated the speed of the lightning.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 17: The Tenacious Inventor

Answer Key:

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

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4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 18: The Nurse's Lesson

1.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

Who is someone that would most likely be hospitable?

- A) An enemy
- B) A host
- C) A singer
- D) A gangster

2.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

At what temperature centigrade does water freeze?

- A) 0 degrees
- B) 32 degrees
- C) 100 degrees
- D) 132 degrees

3.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

If the mist from fog condensed, what would happen to the ground?

- A) It would be wet.
- B) It would be dry.
- C) It would be sandy.
- D) It would be snowy.

4.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

If you are going on a trip, which is something you should do beforehand?

- A) Exercise
- B) Take a walk
- C) Throw a party
- D) Pack clothes

5.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

Who of the following would most likely perform a concerto?

- A) A musician
- B) A pilot
- C) A swimmer
- D) A superhero

6.

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

monastery

- A) stairs
- B) currency
- C) abbey
- D) frown

7.

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

winding

- A) spiral
- B) stormy
- C) broken
- D) tiny

8.

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

cove

- A) tomb
- B) oven
- C) term
- D) bay

9.

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

freeway

- A) road
- B) path
- C) slow
- D) farther

10.

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

manor

- A) polite
- B) hut
- C) large home
- D) field



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 18: The Nurse's Lesson

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

parcel

- A) landscape
- B) package
- C) battery
- D) moisture

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

nursery

- A) auditorium
- B) nurse's lounge
- C) hospital
- D) infant's center

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

vivacious

- A) angry
- B) quiet
- C) cheerful
- D) tired

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

exterior

- A) priest
- B) region
- C) bridge
- D) outside

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

zip

- A) close
- B) toss
- C) join
- D) walk

16. THE NURSE'S LESSON

One of the children in the **nursery** was sick. The child's mother, who was usually quite **vivacious** and **chattered** constantly, was quiet and worried. She knew that if she did not act quickly, the child's condition would **deteriorate**.

She summoned the children's nurse and said to her, "The monks make a medicine that can cure my child's sickness. Please, hurry tonight to the **monastery** and get it."

The nurse immediately hurried from the **manor** to get the medicine. The monastery was far away by Rabbit **Cove**, and there was no **freeway** leading to it. The only way there was to walk along a dark and **winding** trail.

The temperature was close to zero degrees **centigrade**, and it was raining. Luckily, the nurse had grabbed her raincoat **beforehand**. She **zipped** it up and pulled the hood over her head.

"I'll never make it there," she thought. "Perhaps I should return and go in the morning." But she remembered the sick child and decided to continue.

Finally, she arrived at the monastery. It was very late. She feared the monks would not be **hospitable**. But she approached the door and knocked anyway. The rain had **condensed** on the **exterior** of the windows by the door. All she could see was the **profile** of a large man coming to answer the door. Again, she was filled with fear.

But the monk smiled at her when he opened the door. He took her **outstretched** hand and welcomed her with a **hearty** voice. The place was warm, and she heard a **concerto** playing in another room. She relaxed.

"How can I help you?" the monk asked, and the nurse explained the situation.

He instantly knew what to do. He grabbed a **parcel** of medicine and took her back to the manor in a carriage. The medicine worked. The nurse was happy she had persevered through the bad weather and found the monastery. Now the boy would be able to live a long natural life.

The nurse was usually a vivacious woman who constantly chattered.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 18: The Nurse's Lesson

17. THE NURSE'S LESSON

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The nursery was far from the freeway that was near Rabbit Cove.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

18. THE NURSE'S LESSON

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"How can I help you?" the monk asked, and the nurse explained the situation.

He instantly knew what to do. He grabbed a **parcel** of medicine and took her back to the manor in a carriage. The medicine worked. The nurse was happy she had persevered through the bad weather and found the monastery. Now the boy would be able to live a long natural life.

When it started to deteriorate, the nurse zipped up the jacket she had brought beforehand.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 18: The Nurse's Lesson

19. THE NURSE'S LESSON

One of the children in the **nursery** was sick. The child's mother, who was usually quite **vivacious** and **chattered** constantly, was quiet and worried. She knew that if she did not act quickly, the child's condition would **deteriorate**.

She summoned the children's nurse and said to her, "The monks make a medicine that can cure my child's sickness. Please, hurry tonight to the **monastery** and get it."

The nurse immediately hurried from the **manor** to get the medicine. The monastery was far away by Rabbit **Cove**, and there was no **freeway** leading to it. The only way there was to walk along a dark and **winding** trail.

The temperature was close to zero degrees **centigrade**, and it was raining. Luckily, the nurse had grabbed her raincoat **beforehand**. She **zipped** it up and pulled the hood over her head.

"I'll never make it there," she thought. "Perhaps I should return and go in the morning." But she remembered the sick child and decided to continue.

Finally, she arrived at the monastery. It was very late. She feared the monks would not be **hospitable**. But she approached the door and knocked anyway. The rain had **condensed** on the **exterior** of the windows by the door. All she could see was the **profile** of a large man coming to answer the door. Again, she was filled with fear.

But the monk smiled at her when he opened the door. He took her **outstretched** hand and welcomed her with a **hearty** voice. The place was warm, and she heard a **concerto** playing in another room. She relaxed.

"How can I help you?" the monk asked, and the nurse explained the situation.

He instantly knew what to do. He grabbed a **parcel** of medicine and took her back to the manor in a carriage. The medicine worked. The nurse was happy she had persevered through the bad weather and found the monastery. Now the boy would be able to live a long natural life.

The temperature was close to zero degrees centigrade.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

20. THE NURSE'S LESSON

One of the children in the **nursery** was sick. The child's mother, who was usually quite **vivacious** and **chattered** constantly, was quiet and worried. She knew that if she did not act quickly, the child's condition would **deteriorate**.

She summoned the children's nurse and said to her, "The monks make a medicine that can cure my child's sickness. Please, hurry tonight to the **monastery** and get it."

The nurse immediately hurried from the **manor** to get the medicine. The monastery was far away by Rabbit **Cove**, and there was no **freeway** leading to it. The only way there was to walk along a dark and **winding** trail.

The temperature was close to zero degrees **centigrade**, and it was raining. Luckily, the nurse had grabbed her raincoat **beforehand**. She **zipped** it up and pulled the hood over her head.

"I'll never make it there," she thought. "Perhaps I should return and go in the morning." But she remembered the sick child and decided to continue.

Finally, she arrived at the monastery. It was very late. She feared the monks would not be **hospitable**. But she approached the door and knocked anyway. The rain had **condensed** on the **exterior** of the windows by the door. All she could see was the **profile** of a large man coming to answer the door. Again, she was filled with fear.

But the monk smiled at her when he opened the door. He took her **outstretched** hand and welcomed her with a **hearty** voice. The place was warm, and she heard a **concerto** playing in another room. She relaxed.

"How can I help you?" the monk asked, and the nurse explained the situation.

He instantly knew what to do. He grabbed a **parcel** of medicine and took her back to the manor in a carriage. The medicine worked. The nurse was happy she had persevered through the bad weather and found the monastery. Now the boy would be able to live a long natural life.

When the nurse heard a concerto playing in another room, she became hospitable.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 18: The Nurse's Lesson

Answer Key:

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

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4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 19: Seizures Then and Now

1.

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

lunar

- A) sun
- B) moon
- C) stars
- D) earth

2.

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

reflex

- A) response
- B) delay
- C) broken
- D) squeeze

3.

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

pertain

- A) piece
- B) fact
- C) describe
- D) relate

4.

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

utensil

- A) horn
- B) badge
- C) spoon
- D) glove

5.

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

outmoded

- A) old-fashioned
- B) new
- C) outdoors
- D) innovative

6.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

The doctors thought that too much sugar caused the ____.

- A) novelty
- B) constellation
- C) definitive
- D) personalized
- E) utensil
- F) pertain
- G) reflexes
- H) seizure
- I) psychiatry
- J) lunar

7.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

However, their findings weren't ____.

- A) novelty
- B) constellation
- C) definitive
- D) personalized
- E) utensil
- F) pertain
- G) reflexes
- H) seizure
- I) psychiatry
- J) lunar



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 19: Seizures Then and Now

8. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

A star burning at night as brightly as the moon was quite a(n) ____.

- A) novelty
- B) constellation
- C) definitive
- D) personalized
- E) utensil
- F) pertain
- G) reflexes
- H) seizure
- I) psychiatry
- J) lunar

9. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

In fact, the ____ glow was actually not as bright.

- A) novelty
- B) constellation
- C) definitive
- D) personalized
- E) utensil
- F) pertain
- G) reflexes
- H) seizure
- I) psychiatry
- J) lunar

10. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Those seven stars form the ____ known as the Big Dipper.

- A) novelty
- B) constellation
- C) definitive
- D) personalized
- E) utensil
- F) pertain
- G) reflexes
- H) seizure
- I) psychiatry
- J) lunar

11. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

A dipper is a(n) ____ shaped like a spoon used for getting water.

- A) novelty
- B) constellation
- C) definitive
- D) personalized
- E) utensil
- F) pertain
- G) reflexes
- H) seizure
- I) psychiatry
- J) lunar

12. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

There are many methods used in ____ to help cure mental illnesses.

- A) novelty
- B) constellation
- C) definitive
- D) personalized
- E) utensil
- F) pertain
- G) reflexes
- H) seizure
- I) psychiatry
- J) lunar

13. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

They are all ____ to the specific needs of the patient.

- A) novelty
- B) constellation
- C) definitive
- D) personalized
- E) utensil
- F) pertain
- G) reflexes
- H) seizure
- I) psychiatry
- J) lunar



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 19: Seizures Then and Now

14. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

The body's _____ are too quick to be controlled by the brain.

- A) novelty
- B) constellation
- C) definitive
- D) personalized
- E) utensil
- F) pertain
- G) reflexes
- H) seizure
- I) psychiatry
- J) lunar

15. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

These actions _____ to the nerves and spine rather than the brain.

- A) novelty
- B) constellation
- C) definitive
- D) personalized
- E) utensil
- F) pertain
- G) reflexes
- H) seizure
- I) psychiatry
- J) lunar

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

inhale

- A) breathe
- B) exit
- C) sell
- D) borrow

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

psychiatric

- A) passionate
- B) cozy
- C) mental
- D) similar

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

advent

- A) start
- B) moment
- C) candle
- D) pipe

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

equate

- A) prepare
- B) drip
- C) sleep
- D) relate

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

session

- A) ocean
- B) sweater
- C) rubbish
- D) meeting

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

invoke

- A) allow
- B) resist
- C) request
- D) divide

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

Almighty

- A) fire
- B) capital
- C) god
- D) tower



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 19: Seizures Then and Now

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

primal

- A) basic
- B) bright
- C) wooden
- D) strict

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

airway

- A) cloud
- B) throat
- C) road
- D) plane

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

outmoded

- A) wild
- B) whole
- C) dumb
- D) old

26. SEIZURES THEN AND NOW

If a person who lived 200 years ago was treated for a **seizure** today, they would be surprised by the treatment's **novelty**. That's because doctors in the 1800s were influenced more by **primal** medical beliefs than science.

Rather than thinking the brain caused seizures, people in the 1800s still thought they were the result of strange forces. They **equated** seizures with the work of evil spirits. Others felt that the seizures had a cosmic or **lunar** cause. They believed that the cycles of the moon and **constellations** could make someone have a seizure.

During a **session** to treat a patient who had seizures, doctors would force the patient to **invoke** the grace of the **Almighty**. They thought if the patient did this, then the patient would rid themselves of the evil spirits causing the seizures.

The **advent** of modern **psychiatry** occurred during the 1800s. At that time people who suffered from seizures were placed in **psychiatric** hospitals. They were treated like they were insane. However, none of the **outmoded** treatments worked.

It wasn't until the late 1850s that the causes of seizures were understood. We know today that these causes **pertain** to the brain. Misfired signals from the brain cause a jerking **reflex** in the body. These usually occur when someone is very tired.

Once the causes of seizures were known, **definitive** treatments were developed. Today, treatments range from taking pills to having surgery. Treatment is **personalized** according to the type of seizure the patient has.

Even today, some people are unsure about seizures. Their most common mistake is thinking that a person having a seizure will swallow their tongue. They often shove some **utensil** in the person's mouth. However, this doesn't help. The utensil often blocks the **airway** and prevents the person from **inhaling**. Yet most of the public no longer fear people who have seizures. Instead, they can now help and comfort a person if they have a seizure.

Doctors who treated patients for seizures in the 1800s were influenced by primal medical beliefs.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 19: Seizures Then and Now

27. SEIZURES THEN AND NOW

If a person who lived 200 years ago was treated for a **seizure** today, they would be surprised by the treatment's **novelty**. That's because doctors in the 1800s were influenced more by **primal** medical beliefs than science.

Rather than thinking the brain caused seizures, people in the 180' still thought they were the result of strange forces. They **equated** seizures with the work of evil spirits. Others felt that the seizures had a cosmic or **lunar** cause. They believed that the cycles of the moon and **constellations** could make someone have a seizure.

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Even today, some people are unsure about seizures. Their most common mistake is thinking that a person having a seizure will swallow their tongue. They often shove some **utensil** in the person's mouth. However, this doesn't help. The utensil often blocks the **airway** and prevents the person from **inhaling**. Yet most of the public no longer fear people who have seizures. Instead, they can now help and comfort a person if they have a seizure.

Doctors still used outmoded treatments even after definitive treatments were developed.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

28. SEIZURES THEN AND NOW

If a person who lived 200 years ago was treated for a **seizure** today, they would be surprised by the treatment's **novelty**. That's because doctors in the 1800s were influenced more by **primal** medical beliefs than science.

Rather than thinking the brain caused seizures, people in the 180' still thought they were the result of strange forces. They **equated** seizures with the work of evil spirits. Others felt that the seizures had a cosmic or **lunar** cause. They believed that the cycles of the moon and **constellations** could make someone have a seizure.

During a **session** to treat a patient who had seizures, doctors would force the patient to **invoke** the grace of the **Almighty**. They thought if the patient did this, then the patient would rid themselves of the evil spirits causing the seizures.

The **advent** of modern **psychiatry** occurred during the 1800s. At that time people who suffered from seizures were placed in **psychiatric** hospitals. They were treated like they were insane. However, none of the **outmoded** treatments worked.

It wasn't until the late 1850s that the causes of seizures were understood. We know today that these causes **pertain** to the brain. Misfired signals from the brain cause a jerking **reflex** in the body. These usually occur when someone is very tired.

Once the causes of seizures were known, **definitive** treatments were developed. Today, treatments range from taking pills to having surgery. Treatment is **personalized** according to the type of seizure the patient has.

Even today, some people are unsure about seizures. Their most common mistake is thinking that a person having a seizure will swallow their tongue. They often shove some **utensil** in the person's mouth. However, this doesn't help. The utensil often blocks the **airway** and prevents the person from **inhaling**. Yet most of the public no longer fear people who have seizures. Instead, they can now help and comfort a person if they have a seizure.

The cause of seizures used to be equated to the work of the Almighty.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 19: Seizures Then and Now

29. SEIZURES THEN AND NOW

If a person who lived 200 years ago was treated for a **seizure** today, they would be surprised by the treatment's **novelty**. That's because doctors in the 1800s were influenced more by **primal** medical beliefs than science.

Rather than thinking the brain caused seizures, people in the 180' still thought they were the result of strange forces. They **equated** seizures with the work of evil spirits. Others felt that the seizures had a cosmic or **lunar** cause. They believed that the cycles of the moon and **constellations** could make someone have a seizure.

During a **session** to treat a patient who had seizures, doctors would force the patient to **invoke** the grace of the **Almighty**. They thought if the patient did this, then the patient would rid themselves of the evil spirits causing the seizures.

The **advent** of modern **psychiatry** occurred during the 1800s. At that time people who suffered from seizures were placed in **psychiatric** hospitals. They were treated like they were insane. However, none of the **outmoded** treatments worked.

It wasn't until the late 1850s that the causes of seizures were understood. We know today that these causes **pertain** to the brain. Misfired signals from the brain cause a jerking **reflex** in the body. These usually occur when someone is very tired.

Once the causes of seizures were known, **definitive** treatments were developed. Today, treatments range from taking pills to having surgery. Treatment is **personalized** according to the type of seizure the patient has.

Even today, some people are unsure about seizures. Their most common mistake is thinking that a person having a seizure will swallow their tongue. They often shove some **utensil** in the person's mouth. However, this doesn't help. The utensil often blocks the **airway** and prevents the person from **inhaling**. Yet most of the public no longer fear people who have seizures. Instead, they can now help and comfort a person if they have a seizure.

Today, care for people with seizures is better because treatment sessions are more personalized.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

30. SEIZURES THEN AND NOW

If a person who lived 200 years ago was treated for a **seizure** today, they would be surprised by the treatment's **novelty**. That's because doctors in the 1800s were influenced more by **primal** medical beliefs than science.

Rather than thinking the brain caused seizures, people in the 180' still thought they were the result of strange forces. They **equated** seizures with the work of evil spirits. Others felt that the seizures had a cosmic or **lunar** cause. They believed that the cycles of the moon and **constellations** could make someone have a seizure.

During a **session** to treat a patient who had seizures, doctors would force the patient to **invoke** the grace of the **Almighty**. They thought if the patient did this, then the patient would rid themselves of the evil spirits causing the seizures.

The **advent** of modern **psychiatry** occurred during the 1800s. At that time people who suffered from seizures were placed in **psychiatric** hospitals. They were treated like they were insane. However, none of the **outmoded** treatments worked.

It wasn't until the late 1850s that the causes of seizures were understood. We know today that these causes **pertain** to the brain. Misfired signals from the brain cause a jerking **reflex** in the body. These usually occur when someone is very tired.

Once the causes of seizures were known, **definitive** treatments were developed. Today, treatments range from taking pills to having surgery. Treatment is **personalized** according to the type of seizure the patient has.

Even today, some people are unsure about seizures. Their most common mistake is thinking that a person having a seizure will swallow their tongue. They often shove some **utensil** in the person's mouth. However, this doesn't help. The utensil often blocks the **airway** and prevents the person from **inhaling**. Yet most of the public no longer fear people who have seizures. Instead, they can now help and comfort a person if they have a seizure.

The cause of seizures pertains to misfired signals in the brain that cause a jerking reflex in the body.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 19: Seizures Then and Now

Answer Key:

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1: B | 16: A |
| 2: A | 17: C |
| 3: D | 18: A |
| 4: C | 19: D |
| 5: A | 20: D |
| 6: H | 21: C |
| 7: C | 22: C |
| 8: A | 23: A |
| 9: J | 24: B |
| 10: B | 25: D |
| 11: E | 26: A |
| 12: I | 27: B |
| 13: D | 28: B |
| 14: G | 29: A |
| 15: F | 30: A |

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4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 20: The Greedy Bee

1.

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

reverse

- A) spell
- B) train
- C) switch
- D) camp

2.

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

adverse

- A) written
- B) harmful
- C) tense
- D) blank

3.

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

intermediate

- A) amazing
- B) safe
- C) stupid
- D) middle

4.

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

regain

- A) reclaim
- B) book
- C) member
- D) length

5.

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

mentor

- A) flavor
- B) terror
- C) teacher
- D) painter

6.

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

inclusion

- A) energy
- B) moment
- C) peninsula
- D) welcome

7.

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

adhesive

- A) paste
- B) floor
- C) segment
- D) treasure

8.

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

vibrant

- A) dangerous
- B) messy
- C) dynamic
- D) hollow

9.

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

dependency

- A) expanse
- B) need
- C) freshness
- D) tone

10.

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

swarm

- A) heat
- B) group
- C) truth
- D) ledge



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 20: The Greedy Bee

11. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

He enjoyed watching the ____ movement of the branch in the wind.

- A) phoenix
- B) intermittent
- C) dependency
- D) texture
- E) fro
- F) mentor
- G) pollen
- H) adverse
- I) photosynthesis
- J) vibrant

12. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

As the branch moved to and ____, he felt calmed.

- A) phoenix
- B) intermittent
- C) dependency
- D) texture
- E) fro
- F) mentor
- G) pollen
- H) adverse
- I) photosynthesis
- J) vibrant

13. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Her favorite magical creature was the ____.

- A) phoenix
- B) intermittent
- C) dependency
- D) texture
- E) fro
- F) mentor
- G) pollen
- H) adverse
- I) photosynthesis
- J) vibrant

14. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

The bird's feathers were always a(n) ____ mix of red and orange.

- A) phoenix
- B) intermittent
- C) dependency
- D) texture
- E) fro
- F) mentor
- G) pollen
- H) adverse
- I) photosynthesis
- J) vibrant

15. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Actually, those flowers have a(n) ____ effect on my mother's health.

- A) phoenix
- B) intermittent
- C) dependency
- D) texture
- E) fro
- F) mentor
- G) pollen
- H) adverse
- I) photosynthesis
- J) vibrant

16. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

The ____ in it makes her sneeze.

- A) phoenix
- B) intermittent
- C) dependency
- D) texture
- E) fro
- F) mentor
- G) pollen
- H) adverse
- I) photosynthesis
- J) vibrant



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 20: The Greedy Bee

17. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Mr. Roth had been a valuable _____ for so many years.

- A) phoenix
- B) intermittent
- C) dependency
- D) texture
- E) fro
- F) mentor
- G) pollen
- H) adverse
- I) photosynthesis
- J) vibrant

18. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

You could feel the knowledge from the _____ of his wrinkled hands.

- A) phoenix
- B) intermittent
- C) dependency
- D) texture
- E) fro
- F) mentor
- G) pollen
- H) adverse
- I) photosynthesis
- J) vibrant

19. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Plants have a(n) _____ on sunlight.

- A) phoenix
- B) intermittent
- C) dependency
- D) texture
- E) fro
- F) mentor
- G) pollen
- H) adverse
- I) photosynthesis
- J) vibrant

20. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

It's a necessary ingredient for the process of _____.

- A) phoenix
- B) intermittent
- C) dependency
- D) texture
- E) fro
- F) mentor
- G) pollen
- H) adverse
- I) photosynthesis
- J) vibrant

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

inclusion

- A) exclusion
- B) inside
- C) instant
- D) unclean

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

regain

- A) snow
- B) break
- C) lose
- D) smell

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

eternal

- A) great
- B) true
- C) flat
- D) brief



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 20: The Greedy Bee

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

dump

- A) gather
- B) explain
- C) solve
- D) glow

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

fluctuate

- A) heal
- B) remain
- C) stutter
- D) choose

26. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The branches moved to and *fro* in the breeze.

- A) C
- B) I

27. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Honeybees collect *pollen* from flowers

- A) C
- B) I

28. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The meeting was *eternal*. It lasted only ten minutes.

- A) C
- B) I

29. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The *adhesive* on this tape doesn't work anymore. It won't stick.

- A) C
- B) I

30. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

In order to get into the sports arena, we had to pay a *phoenix*.

- A) C
- B) I

31. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

This past week the weather has *fluctuated* a lot. It's been warm and sunny every day.

- A) C
- B) I

32. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Don't touch my knee. It *tickles* when anything touches me there.

- A) C
- B) I

33. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

She *dumped* the dirty water out back in the garden.

- A) C
- B) I

34. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

My level of Spanish is only at the *intermediate* stage.

- A) C
- B) I

35. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The *texture* of his workload was incredible.

- A) C
- B) I



36. THE GREEDY BEE

A young bee had passed his **intermediate** level exams. He now knew everything about flowers. He understood how they used **photosynthesis** to make oxygen and which ones produced the best **pollen**. Bees had an important **dependency** on pollen. From the beginning of time, bees' **eternal** task was to gather pollen and make honey with it.

Since he passed his exams, the little bee had earned his **inclusion** in the **swarms** that gathered pollen. He was excited because he was finally allowed to leave the hive. He left with the next swarm and was determined to find the perfect flower. Soon he saw a large, **vibrant** flower full of pollen. He landed on a petal and walked toward the pollen at the flower's center.

Immediately, he began rolling in the pollen, gathering it on his legs and wings. The fine **texture** of the pollen **tickled** when it stuck to his body. It was the best experience the little bee had ever had. He gathered as much as he could.

But when he was flying back home, he realized that all the pollen had an **adverse** effect. He had no control over his flight. The **intermittent** wind **fluctuated** in power. He was blown to and fro. One minute he was flying straight, and the next minute the wind had **reversed** his course.

He tried to **dump** some of the pollen, but it acted as an **adhesive**. He couldn't get it off. He became tired and fell to the ground.

"What am I going to do now?" he thought. Just then, his mentor landed next to him and began cleaning the excess pollen off the little bee. "You shouldn't have taken so much," his **mentor** said.

Finally, with the pollen off of him, the bee easily **regained** his strength, and like a **phoenix**, the young bee flew back into the air. When he returned to the hive, he turned to his mentor and said, "I learned an important lesson today. I will never be greedy again."

The bees had an important dependency on pollen.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

37. THE GREEDY BEE

A young bee had passed his **intermediate** level exams. He now knew everything about flowers. He understood how they used **photosynthesis** to make oxygen and which ones produced the best **pollen**. Bees had an important **dependency** on pollen. From the beginning of time, bees' **eternal** task was to gather pollen and make honey with it.

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Finally, with the pollen off of him, the bee easily **regained** his strength, and like a **phoenix**, the young bee flew back into the air. When he returned to the hive, he turned to his mentor and said, "I learned an important lesson today. I will never be greedy again."

The texture of the petals in the vibrant flower tickled.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



38. THE GREEDY BEE

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Finally, with the pollen off of him, the bee easily **regained** his strength, and like a **phoenix**, the young bee flew back into the air. When he returned to the hive, he turned to his mentor and said, "I learned an important lesson today. I will never be greedy again."

The little bee was blown to and fro and reversed in his direction.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

39. THE GREEDY BEE

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Finally, with the pollen off of him, the bee easily **regained** his strength, and like a **phoenix**, the young bee flew back into the air. When he returned to the hive, he turned to his mentor and said, "I learned an important lesson today. I will never be greedy again."

Because the pollen acted like an adhesive, the little bee couldn't dump it.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



40. THE GREEDY BEE

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Finally, with the pollen off of him, the bee easily **regained** his strength, and like a **phoenix**, the young bee flew back into the air. When he returned to the hive, he turned to his mentor and said, "I learned an important lesson today. I will never be greedy again."

After his mentor helped him regain his strength, the little bee lost his ambitions and fell to the ground like a phoenix.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 20: The Greedy Bee

Answer Key:

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1: C | 21: A |
| 2: B | 22: B |
| 3: D | 23: D |
| 4: A | 24: A |
| 5: C | 25: B |
| 6: D | 26: A |
| 7: A | 27: A |
| 8: C | 28: B |
| 9: B | 29: A |
| 10: B | 30: B |
| 11: B | 31: B |
| 12: E | 32: A |
| 13: A | 33: A |
| 14: J | 34: A |
| 15: H | 35: B |
| 16: G | 36: A |
| 17: F | 37: B |
| 18: D | 38: A |
| 19: C | 39: A |
| 20: I | 40: B |

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