



Learn English Through
Stories.

U Series

U8

Adapted and modified by
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Contents

Vocabulary and Phrasal verbs.

Six tests.

1. The Environment

Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place below.

sewage

enlightened

pesticides

sustainable

organic

acid rain

ecological

deforestation

disposal

herbicides

extinction

animal rights

When industrialisation began, little thought was given to its effects. Raw, untreated was allowed to pollute our seas and rivers. Animals were killed for profit to the point of The loss of trees through uncontrolled caused erosion and unstable climate. was caused by the poisonous gases man sent into the atmosphere. Chemicals in killed animal life. destroyed plants. The balance of nature was disturbed.

It is only now that we are waking up to the problem. More natural, farming is advocated. Legislation controls the of waste products into our air and water. Wildlife organisations are becoming more militant in their fight for Replanting policies in some parts of the world mean that our forests should in future be

We can only hope that growing public awareness and legislation will produce a world which is safe for us and will provide a good quality of life for future generations.

2. Advertising

Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place below.

Beneficial	misleading	blatant	brainwash
implicit	catchy jingles	exploit	ubiquitous
bombard	watchdog	subtle	informative

Modern advertisements contain hidden messages. in the advertisement showing the pretty girl in the new car or the smiling children round the packet of washing powder is the message that if we buy the product, we also achieve success and happiness. It is a approach since it seeks to our secret dreams, and it is inescapable since advertising is Giant street hoardings and on television us from all sides. They us into believing that we can realise our ambitions quickly and easily. On the other hand, defenders of advertising say that it is Advertising is Advertisements tell us about useful new products. They brighten our lives with colour and music. They increase demand, stimulate industry and so keep prices down. Whether for or against advertising, most people would agree that some kind of body, appointed by the government or by the advertising industry itself, is necessary to maintain standards of honesty and to discourage the more types of advertisements.

3. How Much Freedom Should Children Have?

Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place below.

possessive	upbringing	permissive	rebelliousness
suppress	formative	adolescence	run wild
inhibited	authoritarian	juvenile	delinquency

It is often said that we live in a age, one in which people are allowed to do almost anything they like. Is this good for children? They are going through their, which is a very stage of their development since their final adult characters are beginning to take shape. Some parents think it is good for children to be allowed to, without control or supervision. They say that this enables children's personalities to develop naturally and that they will learn to be responsible by the mistakes they make. However, this might lead to with the children ending up in the courts, or it might simply make children self-centred, without any consideration for others. Other parents believe in being strict, but taken to extremes this can produce a too atmosphere in the home, with the children being dominated and ruled by their parents. Parents can also be very and try to keep their children dependent on them. These last two attitudes can encourage (against parents, school, authority) in a child, or, conversely, a child's natural sense of adventure and curiosity. A strict by over-caring parents can make a child so timid and that he or she is unable to express freely his or her emotions and form mature relationships. To bring up children to be normal, well-adjusted human beings requires great wisdom, and perhaps a bit of luck.

Get

4. Choose the correct particle to complete these sentences.

1. Why don't you get your homework.....with so you can enjoy the rest of the evening?

a) around b) over c) by d) away

2. As soon as Sue and I met, we knew we were going to get.....well.

a) round b) at c) on d) up

3. I just can't come out with you tonight as I've got so.....with my work,

a) up b) over c) away d) behind

4. Why does Rita always get.....with arriving late? It doesn't seem fair.

a) by b) away c) on d) over

5. I'm going to have to get.....to filling in my tax form soon.

a) round b) over c) away d) behind

6 I hope you'll be able to get.....from work at a reasonable time tonight,

a) away b) behind c) at d) over

7 Your mother couldn't get.....the cost of restaurants in London.

a) up b) round c) by d) over

5. Match each question on the top with the most likely response on the bottom.

1. How do you and Joe get on?
2. What exactly are you getting at?
3. How do you get by on a student grant?
- 4 How did you get so behind?
- 5 When are you going to get round to it?
- 6 Shall we get together this evening?
- 7 Will you manage to get away soon?

A: I manage somehow, though it isn't easy.

B: I just wasn't organised enough.

C: Sure, that would be nice.

D: I certainly hope so.

E: Let me put it another way for you.

F: We're great friends.

G: Soon, I promise.

6. Rewrite the underlined parts of these sentences, using a phrasal verb.

Make any other necessary changes.

1. I've been planning to sort out my files but I haven't found time to do it yet.

2. I can't believe how much money they spent on their New Year's party.

3. Don't try to travel without paying your train fare - an inspector might come on and want to see your ticket.

4. The teachers in the school often meet after work on Fridays in a cafe near the school.

5. They avoided the problem of offending anyone and just invited all their friends to the wedding.

6. I usually find it quite hard to understand what Professor Mactoft is trying to say in his lectures.

7. I hope no-one will mind if I don't send any Christmas cards this year.

8. Emily has not done nearly as much work on her thesis as she should have done by now.

Answers

1. The Environment

Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place below.

sewage	enlightened	pesticides	sustainable
organic	acid rain	ecological	deforestation
disposal	herbicides	extinction	animal rights

When industrialisation began, little thought was given to its **ecological** effects. Raw, untreated **sewage** was allowed to pollute our seas and rivers. Animals were killed for profit to the point of **extinction**. The loss of trees through uncontrolled **deforestation** caused erosion and unstable climate. **Acid rain** was caused by the poisonous gases man sent into the atmosphere. Chemicals in **pesticides** killed animal life. **Herbicides** destroyed plants. The balance of nature was disturbed.

It is only now that we are waking up to the problem. More natural, **organic** farming is advocated. Legislation controls the **disposal** of waste products into our air and water. Wildlife organisations are becoming more militant in their fight for **animal rights**. Replanting policies in some parts of the world mean that our forests should in future be **sustainable**.

We can only hope that growing public awareness and **enlightened** legislation will produce a world which is safe for us and will provide a good quality of life for future generations.

2. Advertising

Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place below.

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Modern advertisements contain hidden messages. **Implicit** in the advertisement showing the pretty girl in the new car or the smiling children round the packet of washing powder is the message that if we buy the product, we also achieve success and happiness. It is a **subtle** approach since it seeks to **exploit** our secret dreams, and it is inescapable since advertising is **ubiquitous**. Giant street hoardings and **catchy jingles** on television **bombard** us from all sides. They **brainwash** us into believing that we can realise our ambitions quickly and easily. On the other hand, defenders of advertising say that it is **Beneficial**. Advertising is **informative**. Advertisements tell us about useful new products. They brighten our lives with colour and music. They increase demand, stimulate industry and so keep prices down. Whether for or against advertising, most people would agree that some kind of **watchdog** body, appointed by the government or by the advertising industry itself, is necessary to maintain standards of honesty and to discourage the more **blatant** types of **misleading** advertisements.

3. How Much Freedom Should Children Have?

Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place below.

possessive	upbringing	permissive	rebelliousness
suppress	formative	adolescence	run wild
inhibited	authoritarian	juvenile	delinquency

It is often said that we live in a **permissive** age, one in which people are allowed to do almost anything they like. Is this good for children? They are going through their **adolescence**, which is a very **formative** stage of their development since their final adult characters are beginning to take shape. Some parents think it is good for children to be allowed to **run wild**, without control or supervision. They say that this enables children's personalities to develop naturally and that they will learn to be responsible by the mistakes they make. However, this might lead to **juvenile delinquency** with the children ending up in the courts, or it might simply make children self-centred, without any consideration for others. Other parents believe in being strict, but taken to extremes this can produce a too **authoritarian** atmosphere in the home, with the children being dominated and ruled by their parents. Parents can also be very **possessive** and try to keep their children dependent on them. These last two attitudes can encourage **rebelliousness** (against parents, school, authority) in a child, or, conversely, **suppress** a child's natural sense of adventure and curiosity. A strict **upbringing** by over-caring parents can make a child so timid and **inhibited** that he or she is unable to express freely his or her emotions and form mature relationships. To bring up children to be normal, well-adjusted human beings requires great wisdom, and perhaps a bit of luck.

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4. Choose the correct particle to complete these sentences.

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3. I just can't come out with you tonight as I've got so **behind** with my work,
4. Why does Rita always get **away** with arriving late? It doesn't seem fair.
5. I'm going to have to get **round** to filling in my tax form soon.
- 6 I hope you'll be able to get **away** from work at a reasonable time tonight,
- 7 Your mother couldn't get **over** the cost of restaurants in London.

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- 4 How did you get so behind? **I just wasn't organised enough.**
- 5 When are you going to get round to it? **Soon, I promise.**
- 6 Shall we get together this evening? **Sure, that would be nice.**
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8. Emily has got terribly behind with her thesis.