



Learn English Through
Stories.

U Series

U17

**Adapted and modified by
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Contents

Vocabulary.

Seven tests.

A. Correct the wrong usage of words to do with written work in these sentences.

1. His PhD assignment was 90,000 words long and was on the history of US place names.
2. Little Martha did her first dissertation in school today. It was called 'My family'.
3. We have to hand in an essay at the end of the course. It can consist of up to five different pieces of work.
4. The teacher gave us the title of this week's project today. We have to write 1,000 words on the topic of 'If I ruled the world' and hand it in next Monday.
5. At the end of this course, you have to do a 5,000-word thesis which will be assessed, and the grade will contribute to your final degree.
6. I think I'll do a study of people's personal banking habits for my MSc composition. It has to be about 12,000 words.
7. I've chosen to do the portfolio instead of the two exams, because I like to do one single piece of work where I can research something that interests me personally.

B. Rewrite this text using words given below.

**Inside out; bury yourself in your books; cramming; by heart; mind map;
rote-learning; mnemonics; past papers; revising; intensively**

When I'm studying in a very focused way because I'm preparing hard for an exam, I don't see any point in looking up exam papers from previous years, nor is there any point in just learning things by memory. I know some people develop very clever memory tricks to help them remember the material, but there's no real substitute for rereading and going over the term's work. It's a good idea to have some sort of diagram showing different ideas to organise your thoughts, and memory-learning is useful, but in a limited way. At the end of the day, you just have to read a huge amount until you feel you know the subject 100%.

Censorship

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

**moral standards; unscrupulous; counter-productive; perverted;
excessive; infringes; banned; degrades; corrupting; masquerading;
safeguards; gratuitous**

The amount of offensive material we are exposed to in films nowadays is surely (a) Most people accept that scenes of sex and violence are sometimes necessary to tell a story, but all too often these scenes are (b); they are unnecessary and simply inserted in the film to appeal to the baser human instincts. Censorship is necessary, especially to protect children from the (c)..... influence of such scenes, often (d) as art, in our cinemas. There should also be censorship of pornographic magazines produced by (e) people willing to cater to the (f) tastes of a small minority. Such material destroys the innocence of the young and (g) all who read it. On the other hand, there are those who say that something which is (h) becomes desirable so censorship is (i)..... and that censorship (j) on our freedom of choice. However freedom is not merely freedom to do what we want but freedom from attempts to destroy society's (k)..... Censorship provides the (l)..... by which society protects itself.

Love

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

Partners; platonic; flirtation; infatuation; mature; compatible
one-sided; hero-worship; mutual; idolize; complement; stable

Youngsters in their teens or even earlier sometimes (a) film stars or other celebrities with a kind of blind, devoted (b)..... .The objects of such adoration are regarded as gods by their smitten worshippers. How sad that such devotion is almost always unrequited (though pop-stars have been known to marry their fans). Young people also sometimes develop an irrational obsession for another, often older, person which is not an adult, (c) feeling but simply a youthful (d)..... At parties a boy may playfully try to attract a girl, or vice versa, without intending any serious, lasting relationship. This is just a (e)..... A relationship which gives deep and lasting happiness to both (f), must not be (g)..... (felt more strongly by one of the pair than by the other). It should be based on a (h)..... - love and respect, felt equally by each of the two. Of course it can take many forms. It might be very deep but entail no physical desire, in which case it is described as (i)....., Certainly, for any relationship to be (j)....., the two people involved must be (k)..... . (they must get on well together). This does not necessarily mean that they must have attitudes and interests in common, for partnerships of opposites can work very well. The different characters of the two people somehow (l)..... each other.

Go

E. Complete the text below using the correct particles for the phrasal verbs.

About; through; in; on; up; without; off; of; down

I was going (1) some old letters the other day when I found one from my friend Nancy. After high school she had gone (2) to train as a doctor and ended up in Africa.. She had to go (3) years of very hard study before she qualified. Life in Africa, was not as comfortable as it was In our hometown, and there were many things she had to go (4) which the rest of us think of as necessities in our daily lives. But despite all the hardships, she went..... (5) working and helping people less fortunate than herself. I admire her so much. I wondered how I might go (6) making contact with her again, as I have no idea, where she is living now.

F. Rewrite these sentences using phrasal verbs with go so that they keep the same meaning.

1. I'm thinking of competing in the New York Marathon next year.
2. There were some difficult times in my father's life.
3. Unemployment and high crime levels often exist side by side.
4. He decided to undergo the operation even though there were risks.
5. I refused to support their decision to close the youth club.
6. I didn't realise how late it was and I didn't stop studying till after midnight.
7. We had to survive with no hot water for 24 hours while they were repairing the pipes.
8. Do you think I should try the advanced level exam? It might be too difficult.
9. She just left without saying goodbye. I wonder if I offended her?
10. What was happening in the staffroom at lunchtime? I heard someone shouting.

G. For these sentences, choose the correct option.

1. We had to throw the fish away as it had gone off.

- a) Someone had switched off the oven.
- b) The fish had become bad because we kept it too long.
- c) The fish had fallen off the table on to the floor.

2. I wish you wouldn't go on about your problems all the time! I have problems too, you know!

- a) I wish you wouldn't think obsessively.
- b) I wish you wouldn't be very secretive.
- c) I wish you wouldn't talk constantly.

3. She's been going about telling everyone — I want to marry her.

- a) She's been thinking of telling everyone.
- b) She's on the point of telling everyone.
- c) She has told everyone.

4. Ask her to dance with you. Go on!

- a) Continue doing what you're doing,
- b) Step on to the dance floor.
- c) Do it now, don't hesitate.

Answers

A. Correct the wrong usage of words to do with written work in these sentences.

1. His PhD **thesis** was 90,000 words long and was on the history of US place names.
2. Little Martha did her first **composition** in school today. It was called 'My family'.
3. We have to hand in an **portfolio** at the end of the course. It can consist of up to five different pieces of work.
4. The teacher gave us the title of this week's **essay** today. We have to write 1,000 words on the topic of 'If I ruled the world' and hand it in next Monday.
5. At the end of this course, you have to do a 5,000-word **assignment** which will be assessed, and the grade will contribute to your final degree.
6. I think I'll do a study of people's personal banking habits for my MSc **dissertation**. It has to be about 12,000 words.
7. I've chosen to do the **project** instead of the two exams, because I like to do one single piece of work where I can research something that interests me personally.

B. Rewrite this text using words given below.

When I'm studying **intensively** because I'm **cramming** for an exam, I don't see any point in looking up **past papers**, nor is there any point in just learning things **by heart**. I know some people develop very clever **mnemonics** to help them remember the material, but there's no real substitute for **revising** the term's work. It's a good idea to have some sort of **mind map** to organise your thoughts, and **rote-learning** is useful, but in a limited way. At the end of the day, you just have to **bury yourself in your books** until you feel you know the subject **inside out**.

Censorship

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

The amount of offensive material we are exposed to in films nowadays is surely **excessive**. Most people accept that scenes of sex and violence are sometimes necessary to tell a story, but all too often these scenes are **gratuitous**; they are unnecessary and simply inserted in the film to appeal to the baser human instincts. Censorship is necessary, especially to protect children from the **corrupting** influence of such scenes, often **masquerading** as art, in our cinemas. There should also be censorship of pornographic magazines produced by **unscrupulous** people willing to cater to the **perverted** tastes of a small minority. Such material destroys the innocence of the young and **degrades** all who read it. On the other hand, there are those who say that something which is **banned** becomes desirable so censorship is **counter-productive** and that censorship **infringes** on our freedom of choice. However freedom is not merely freedom to do what we want but freedom from attempts to destroy society's **moral standards**. Censorship provides the **safeguards** by which society protects itself.

Love

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

Youngsters in their teens or even earlier sometimes **idolise** film stars or other celebrities with a kind of blind, devoted **hero-worship**. The objects of such adoration are regarded as gods by their smitten worshippers. How sad that such devotion is almost always unrequited (though pop-stars have been known to marry their fans). Young people also sometimes develop an irrational obsession for another, often older, person which is not an adult, **mature** feeling but simply a youthful **infatuation**. At parties a boy may playfully try to attract a girl, or vice versa, without intending any serious, lasting relationship. This is just a **flirtation**. A relationship which gives deep and lasting happiness to both **Partners**, must not be **one-sided** (felt more strongly by one of the pair than by the other). It should be based on a **mutual** - love and respect, felt equally by each of the two. Of course it can take many forms. It might be very deep but entail no physical desire, in which case it is described as **platonic**. Certainly, for any relationship to be **stable**, the two people involved must be **compatible**. (they must get on well together). This does not necessarily mean that they must have attitudes and interests in common, for partnerships of opposites can work very well. The different characters of the two people somehow **complement** each other.

Go

E. Complete the text below using the correct particles for the phrasal verbs.

I was going **through** some old letters the other day when I found one from my friend Nancy. After high school she had gone **off** to train as a doctor and ended up in Africa.. She had to go **through** years of very hard study before she qualified. Life in Africa, was not as comfortable as it was In our hometown, and there were many things she had to go **without** which the rest of us think of as necessities in our daily lives. But despite all the hardships, she went **on** working and helping people less fortunate than herself. I admire her so much. I wondered how I might go **About** making contact with her again, as I have no idea, where she is living now.

F. Rewrite these sentences using phrasal verbs with go so that they keep the same meaning.

1. I'm thinking of competing in the New York Marathon next year.

I'm thinking of **going in for** the New York Marathon next year.

2. There were some difficult times in my father's life.

My father **went through** some difficult times in his life.

Or: My had **to go through** some difficult times in his life.

3. Unemployment and high crime levels often exist side by side.

Unemployment and high crime levels often **go together**.

4. He decided to undergo the operation even though there were risks.

He decided to **go through with** the operation even though there were risks.

5. I refused to support their decision to close the youth club.

I refused to **go along with** their decision to close the youth club.

6. I didn't realise how late it was and I didn't stop studying till after midnight.

I didn't realise how late it was and I **went on** studying till after midnight.

7. We had to survive with no hot water for 24 hours while they were repairing the pipes.

We had to **go without** hot water for 24 hours while they were repairing the pipes.

8. Do you think I should try the advanced level exam? It might be too difficult.

Do you think I should **go in for** the advanced level exam? It might be too difficult.

9. She just left without saying goodbye. I wonder if I offended her?

She just **went off** without saying goodbye. I wonder if I offended her?

10. What was happening in the staffroom at lunchtime? I heard someone shouting.

What was **going on** in the staffroom at lunchtime? I heard someone shouting.

G. For these sentences, choose the correct option.

1. We had to throw the fish away as it had gone off.

b) The fish had become bad because we kept it too long.

2. I wish you wouldn't go on about your problems all the time! I have problems too, you know!

c) I wish you wouldn't talk constantly.

3. She's been going about telling everyone — I want to marry her.

c) She has told everyone.

4. Ask her to dance with you. Go on!

c) Do it now, don't hesitate.