



Learn English Through  
Stories.

U Series

U21

**Adapted and modified by  
Kulwant Singh Sandhu.**

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## **Contents**

**Vocabulary.**  
**10 tests.**

## 1. Attitudes to Work and Leisure

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

**Constructively; aimless; regimentation; rewarding; initiative; scope;**

**Challenge; creativity; aspire; conditioned; 9 to 5; fulfilment**

Most adults (a) ..... to more leisure but, in fact, not many people have the necessary (b) ..... to use the free time they already have very (c)..... . The sad fact is that we need work because it imposes the discipline we need. Life seems (d) ..... and we secretly look forward to our work again. We dream about personal (e) ..... but probably find it more in our work than in our leisure time. This depends on age. The young are free from work and responsibility, and freedom comes naturally to them. However, after they begin jobs they become (f) ..... to work. They find they need it, however much they complain about its routine and (g) ..... . Obviously this again depends on the kind of work. Those with (h)..... jobs, or jobs which require (i)....., receive genuine satisfaction from their work, but most of us are in conventional (j) ..... jobs which offer little (k) ..... for imagination. We leave our work only to face a leisure that we find difficult to cope with. Our mistake is in regarding leisure as a chance to do nothing, whereas in fact it should be looked on as a (l)..... .

## 2. The Purpose of State Punishment

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

wrongdoer

misdeeds

barbaric

deterrent

reform

retribution

law-abiding

humane

crime doesn't pay death penalty

rehabilitate

corporal punishment

What is the purpose of punishment? One purpose is obviously to (a)..... the offender, to correct the offender's moral attitudes and anti-social behaviour and to (b)..... him or her, which means to assist the offender to return to normal life as a useful member of the community. Punishment can also be seen as a (c) ....., because it warns other people of what will happen if they are tempted to break the law and so prevents them from doing so. However, a third purpose of punishment lies, perhaps, in society's desire for (d) ....., which basically means revenge. In other words, don't we feel that a (e)..... should suffer for his (f)..... ? The form of punishment should also be considered. On the one hand, some believe that we should 'make the punishment fit the crime'. Those who steal from others should be deprived of their own property to ensure that criminals are left in no doubt that (g) '.....'. For those who attack others, (h)..... should be used. Murderers should be subject to the principle 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth' and automatically receive the (i)..... . On the other hand, it is said that such views are unreasonable, cruel and (j)..... and that we should show a more (k)..... attitude to punishment and try to understand why a person commits a crime and how society has failed to enable him to live a respectable, (l)..... life.

## Look

### 3. Choose the correct answer.

1. If you are looking around for a new job, you are .....  
a) applying for a new job b) trying to find a new job  
c) worried about your new job
2. If you look out for someone who is picking you up in their car, you .....  
a) carefully avoid getting hit by their car b) watch the road and warn them of danger  
c) watch for their car so you will see them when they arrive
3. If you look down on cheap restaurants, you .....  
a) consider them not good enough for you b) see them from the top windows of your house or flat c) always consider them before going to a dearer one
4. If you look after someone's cat while they are away, you .....  
a) follow the cat everywhere b) search for it because it is lost  
c) care for it and give it what it needs
5. If you look up to your English teacher, you .....  
a) stand up when you speak to him or her b) admire and respect him or her  
c) raise your head because he or she is taller than you

### 4. Complete these sentences with a suitable particle.

1. I'm really looking ..... to seeing my cousins again next week.
2. She's looking .....for a new English course. She's not very satisfied with the one she's following at the moment.
3. She loves looking ..... children, so she has decided to train as a nanny.
4. We have to look ..... to the time when our child will be old enough to go to university.
5. Lord Muck is a terrible snob. He looks.....on most other people.
6. I didn't have time to read the newspaper yesterday. I only looked.....it very quickly.

5. For each space in each sentence, use the verb Look (in the correct tense) with one of the prepositions from the box.

Out Into After Forward Up to Up For Over On Ahead

1. Can you .....my pet goldfish for a few days while I am away on holiday?
2. Children often .....to Christmas from November onwards.
3. If I try to read an English book, I get frustrated because I have to ..... too many words in the dictionary.
4. The teacher was sacked because he had ..... while two student were fighting and had done nothing to stop them.
5. My teacher ..... my composition quickly before I gave it in just to see I had answered the question correctly.
6. .... to tomorrow evening on Channel 4, we have a documentary about the Middle East.
7. Hank has always .....his Uncle Peter. He treats him like a hero.
8. If you are going to the supermarket, can you .....for that new make of butter I was trying to find the other day.
9. I have been .....my cell-phone all morning. I can't find it anywhere.
10. Police are ..... reports of a strange flying object last night. Many people are convinced it was a flying saucer.

6. Combine the words in the box in order to make five expressions meaning *extremely happy*. Use each word once only.

bits cloud heaven in moon nine of on on over the  
the thrilled to top world seventh

7. Correct the mistakes in these idioms.

1. The child was thrilled for bits to have her photo in the paper.
2. I felt as if I was floating in air as I ran down the hill into his arms.
3. Why does Marti look so out of sort today?
4. Don't make such a fuss. It's not the finish of the world!
5. Your telephone call has really done my day!
6. Jill said she was on cloud seven and Jack agreed that he was in ninth heaven.
7. Why does Mark always have to be such a miserable guts?
8. Stereotypically, happy footballers say that they are over the sun.

### Similes

8. Match the beginning of each sentence with its ending. Then complete the sentence with *as* or *like*.

1. My new dress fits..... a maniac.
2. You'll need to run..... silk.
3. She's as thin..... a button.
4. Ana always looks as fresh..... a bone.
5. He drove off..... a rake.
6. Her mouth felt as dry..... a glove.
7. Their son is as bright..... the wind to catch the train.
8. Her hair felt as smooth..... a daisy.

**9. Choose the correct word to complete each simile.**

1. That book was so boring. It was as dry as [a bone / **dust**].
2. You explained it so well - it's a difficult concept, but it's as clear as [crystal / **mud**] now.
3. I wonder what they're plotting - they look as thick as [two short planks/**thieves**].
4. After working in that airless room my mouth feels as dry as [a bone / **dust**].
5. I can't understand what he's trying to say - it's as clear as [crystal / **mud**].

**10. Replace the underlined part of each sentence with a simile.**

1. Tom and Rosa have been arguing all the time recently.
2. Amy blushed and looked very embarrassed when Lasse commented on her new dress.
3. When our teacher asks the class a difficult question, Hatsuki usually answers without a moment's hesitation.
4. It was early Sunday morning, and the house was strangely silent.
5. Emma was behaving towards Jakob in a very affectionate way at the barbecue last week.
6. All her sisters are extremely poor.
7. Caterina felt full of energy after her shower.
8. The students in my class are great - hardworking, punctual and very enthusiastic.



## Answers

### 1. Attitudes to Work and Leisure

Most adults **aspire** to more leisure but, in fact, not many people have the necessary **initiative** to use the free time they already have very **constructively**. The sad fact is that we need work because it imposes the discipline we need. Life seems **aimless** and we secretly look forward to our work again. We dream about personal **fulfilment** but probably find it more in our work than in our leisure time. This depends on age. The young are free from work and responsibility, and freedom comes naturally to them. However, after they begin jobs they become **conditioned** to work. They find they need it, however much they complain about its routine and **regimentation**. Obviously this again depends on the kind of work. Those with **rewarding** jobs, or jobs which require **creativity**, receive genuine satisfaction from their work, but most of us are in conventional **9 to 5** jobs which offer little **scope** for imagination. We leave our work only to face a leisure that we find difficult to cope with. Our mistake is in regarding leisure as a chance to do nothing, whereas in fact it should be looked on as a **Challenge**.

## 2. The Purpose of State Punishment

What is the purpose of punishment? One purpose is obviously to **reform** the offender, to correct the offender's moral attitudes and anti-social behaviour and to **rehabilitate** him or her, which means to assist the offender to return to normal life as a useful member of the community. Punishment can also be seen as a **deterrent**, because it warns other people of what will happen if they are tempted to break the law and so prevents them from doing so. However, a third purpose of punishment lies, perhaps, in society's desire for **retribution**, which basically means revenge. In other words, don't we feel that a **wrongdoer** should suffer for his **misdeeds**? The form of punishment should also be considered. On the one hand, some believe that we should 'make the punishment fit the crime'. Those who steal from others should be deprived of their own property to ensure that criminals are left in no doubt that '**crime doesn't pay**'. For those who attack others, **corporal punishment** should be used. Murderers should be subject to the principle 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth' and automatically receive the **death penalty**. On the other hand, it is said that such views are unreasonable, cruel and **barbaric** and that we should show a more **humane** attitude to punishment and try to understand why a person commits a crime and how society has failed to enable him to live a respectable, **law-abiding** life.

## 3. Choose the correct answer.

1. If you are looking around for a new job, **you are trying to find a new job.**
2. If you look out for someone who is picking you up in their car, **you watch for their car so you will see them when they arrive.**
3. If you look down on cheap restaurants, **you consider them not good enough for you.**
4. If you look after someone's cat while they are away, you care for it and give it what it needs
5. If you look up to your English teacher, **you admire and respect him or her.**

#### 4. Complete these sentences with a suitable particle.

1. I'm really looking **forward** to seeing my cousins again next week.

2. She's looking **around** for a new English course. She's not very satisfied with the one she's following at the moment.

Or: 2. She's looking **out** for a new English course. She's not very satisfied with the one she's following at the moment.

3. She loves looking **after** children, so she has decided to train as a nanny.

4. We have to look **ahead** to the time when our child will be old enough to go to university.

Or: We have to look **forward** to the time when our child will be old enough to go to university.

5. Lord Muck is a terrible snob. He looks **down** on most other people.

6. I didn't have time to read the newspaper yesterday. I only looked **over** it very quickly.

Or: I didn't have time to read the newspaper yesterday. I only looked **at** it very quickly.

#### 5. For each space in each sentence, use the verb Look (in the correct tense) with one of the prepositions from the box.

Out	Into	After	Forward	Up to	Up	For	Over	On	Ahead
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1. Can you **look after** my pet goldfish for a few days while I am away on holiday?

2. Children often **look forward** to Christmas from November onwards.

3. If I try to read an English book, I get frustrated because I have to **look up** too many words in the dictionary.

4. The teacher was sacked because he had **look on** while two student were fighting and had done nothing to stop them.

5. My teacher **looked over** my composition quickly before I gave it in just to see I had answered the question correctly.

6. **Look ahead** to tomorrow evening on Channel 4, we have a documentary about the Middle East.
7. Hank has always **looked up to** his Uncle Peter. He treats him like a hero.
8. If you are going to the supermarket, can you **looked out** for that new make of butter I was trying to find the other day.
9. I have been **looking for** my cell-phone all morning. I can't find it anywhere.
10. Police are **looking into** reports of a strange flying object last night. Many people are convinced it was a flying saucer.

### 6. Extremely happy idioms:

In seventh heaven;      on cloud nine;      on top of the world;  
over the moon; Thrilled to bits.

### 7. Correct the mistakes in these idioms.

1. The child was thrilled **to** bits to have her photo in the paper.
2. I felt as if I was floating **on** air as I ran down the hill into his arms.
3. Why does Marti look so out of **sorts** today?
4. Don't make such a fuss. It's not the **end** of the world!
5. Your telephone call has really **made** my day!
6. Jill said she was on cloud **nine** and Jack agreed that he was in **seventh** heaven.
7. Why does Mark always have to be such a **misery** guts?
8. Stereotypically, happy footballers say that they are over the **moon**.

**8. Match the beginning of each sentence with its ending. Then complete the sentence with as or like.**

1. My new dress fits like a glove.
2. You'll need to run like the wind to catch the train.
3. She's as thin as a rake.
4. Ana always looks as fresh as a daisy.
5. He drove off like a maniac.
6. Her mouth felt as dry as a bone.
7. Their son is as bright as a button.
8. Her hair felt as smooth as silk.

**9. Choose the correct word to complete each simile.**

1. That book was so boring. It was as dry as **dust**.
2. You explained it so well - it's a difficult concept, but it's as clear as crystal now.
3. I wonder what they're plotting - they look as thick as **thieves**.
4. After working in that airless room my mouth feels as dry as a bone.
5. I can't understand what he's trying to say - it's as clear as **mud**.

**10. Replace the underlined part of each sentence with a simile.**

1. Tom and Rosa have been fighting like cat and dog recently.
2. Amy went as red as a beetroot when Lasse commented on her new dress.
3. When our teacher asks the class a difficult question, Hatsuki usually answers as quick as a flash.
4. It was early Sunday morning, and the house was as silent as the grave.
5. Emma was all over Jakob like a rash at the barbecue last week.
6. All her sisters are as poor as church mice.

7. Caterina felt as fresh as a daisy after her shower.

8. The students in my class are great - hardworking, punctual and as keen as mustard.