



Learn English Through Stories.

U Series

U46

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

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Answers

1. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the word given.

1. Thinking of a new campaign is the responsibility of the advertising agency.

The advertising agency **is supposed to come** up with a new campaign.

2. I know that it was wrong of me to make fun of the teacher.

I know that **I ought not to have laughed** at my teacher.

3. Perhaps I can help you find a place to stay.

I **might be able to** help you find a place to stay.

Or I **may be able to** help you find a place to stay.

4. Mike's interview with the reporter is probably over by now.

The reporter **must have finished** interviewing Mike by now.

5. The bank probably won't give you such a big loan.

It **is doubtful the bank would lend** you that much money.

6. The crisis must be handled very carefully. **BETTER**

You **had better deal** with the crisis very carefully.

7. The singer is considering organising a show to raise money for the poor.

The singer **might be putting** on a show to raise money for the poor.

Or: The singer **might decide to put** on a show to raise money for the poor.

8. They might ask you to show some form of identification so take your passport.

Take your passport **in case should be** asked to show some form of identification.

2. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

ONE PUFF AND YOU'RE HOOKED

According to a new study, young teenagers can **become** addicted to cigarettes more easily than previously believed. Researchers have found that as few as two cigarettes a day **could or might** be enough to lead to addiction and that this might occur even before smoking becomes an everyday habit. The students who **were** involved in the study were interviewed regularly over a four-year period. During the interviews, they **had** to answer questions about their smoking habits and addiction symptoms. **The or Their** responses were revealing. Some participants claimed that although they smoked just a few cigarettes a month, they still suffered unpleasant withdrawal symptoms **when or if** they tried to stop, including the feeling that they **must** have a cigarette no matter what. Such claims **should** not surprise us since the nicotine from a single cigarette is sometimes all it takes to trigger addiction, possibly because young people's brains are still immature, causing them to become addicted more quickly **than** adults. Adolescents who have just one cigarette a week soon find they **need** to smoke more often than they used **to** as their tolerance to nicotine increases. Unfortunately, many of those who smoke that first cigarette **are** condemning themselves to a lifetime struggle against their addiction, and may never be **able** to give it up. The harsh reality of teenage smoking is that approximately one-third **of** all young smokers will ultimately die prematurely as a result of their tobacco addiction. For these victims, their fate may well **have** been sealed with their first few puffs.

3. Match the following types of alternative medicine with their descriptions.

1. **Acupuncture** is the practice of inserting very thin needles into specific points on the body to improve well-being. Commonly used for pain relief, as well as to help patients tackle addictions like smoking, it is one of the key components of traditional Chinese medicine, but its efficacy has not been fully explained scientifically.

2. **Chiropractic** involves the adjustment of the spine and joints by a practitioner to release pressure on nerves in order to alleviate pain and improve general health. It is primarily used to treat back problems, headaches and injuries.

3. **Homeopathy** is based on the theory that diseases can be cured by remedies which produce, on a healthy person, similar effects to the symptoms the patient is suffering from. Its name derives from the Greek words for similar and disease, and it aims to stimulate the body's own healing response. For example, someone suffering from insomnia may be given a dose of coffee, which normally helps people stay awake. Most remedies are derived from natural sources and are used to treat a wide variety of ailments including seasonal allergies, eczema and indigestion.

4. **Reflexology** works on zones of the feet to help heal the whole person, not just the prevailing symptoms. The practitioner uses their hands to apply pressure to points on the feet which are said to be linked to other areas and organs of the body. It has been shown to improve circulation and to be effective for migraine, arthritis, digestive disorders and stress-related conditions.

5. **Yoga** is a diverse ancient Indian practice for which there are many schools. It is generally a combination of breathing exercises, physical postures and meditation, used to balance mind, body and spirit. It has been used to increase flexibility, reduce stress and improve concentration. Yoga can be practised by anyone, including people who are convalescing and the elderly. It can also be used alongside conventional medicine as a complementary therapy for conditions such as diabetes and asthma.

4. Cross out the verb in each line that is not followed by the preposition on the right.

1. blame **on**; concentrate **on**; elaborate **on**; insist **on**; discuss **with**.
2. specialise **in**; suffer **from**; involve **in**; confide **in**; succeed **in**.
3. comply **with**; associate **with**; refer **to**; identify **with**; provide **with**.
4. account **for**; blame **for**; yearn **for**; opt **for**; confess **to**.
5. benefit **from or of**; remind **of**; suspect **of**; notify **of**; approve **of**.
6. fail **to**; derive **from**; differ **from**; distract **from**; discourage **from**.
7. argue **about**; boast **about**; respond **to** dream **about**; worry **about**.
8. appeal **to**; devote **to**; subject **to**; sympathise **with** react **to**;

5. Complete the sentences using the correct verb from the box with a preposition. Make any necessary changes.

Boast react confide blame remind derive associate opt

1. Jill **blamed** the accident **on** her brother.
2. My friend Liz is the person I always **confide in** when I have problems.
3. I will always **associate** that island **with** my ex-boyfriend.
4. There were several courses to choose from, and I **opted for** Introductory Psychology.
5. My doctor **reminds** me **of** George Clooney.
6. Many medical terms, for example, diagnosis and psychiatry, are **derived from** Greek words.
7. Julie is always **boasting about** her successful business deals.
8. How do you think Peggy's parents will **react to** the news that she's leaving home.

6. Which emotion does each word in the list describe? Mark the following words A (anger), F (fear), H (happiness) or S (sadness). There may be more than one correct answer.

Anger: cross; furious; displeased; upset; incensed; irritated.

Fear: alarmed; petrified; apprehensive; scared; terrified.

Happiness: cheerful; glad; thrilled; ecstatic; overjoyed; delighted.

Sadness: dejected; miserable; inconsolable; displeased; upset; despondent.

7. Complete the sentences using the correct word. Make any necessary changes.

1.

- a. Our **ancestors** died of diseases that we can now cure with antibiotics.
- b. The new hospital director has set out to tackle the problems his **predecessors** left behind.
- c. Many inhabitants of the town are **descendants** of Italian immigrants who settled there in the early 1900s.

2.

- a. If you have high self-esteem, you will be **perceived** as a confident person.
- b. Can you **conceive** of a world without famine or disease?
- c. It is very satisfying to **achieve** goals you have set yourself.

3.

- a. Age **affects** the length of time you need to convalesce from illness.
- b. One of the **effects** of stress is to weaken the body's immune system.
- c. A child with chicken pox must stay home from school so as not to **infect** others.

4.

- a. Scientists continue to **conduct** experiments on live animals, despite activists' protests.
- b. Surely you wouldn't **object** to donating blood to help save lives?
- c. Doctors **subjected** Bob to countless tests before they found the root of his problem.

5.

- a. I clearly **recall** the first time I went to the dentist.
- b. Grandad is getting forgetful so we constantly have **remind** him to take his tablets.
- c. Isn't it strange how our brains sometimes **retain** useless information, but we forget the important stuff?

6.

- a. Many children invent an **imaginary** friend to talk to.
- b. Sally told me about a **fantastic** chiropractor she's been going to for her back.
- c. Some people come up with **imaginative** solutions to everyday problems in their dreams.

7.

- a. I agreed to see the counsellor but I was **sceptical** about the results.
- b. It was really **thoughtful** of you to give her a portable DVD player.
- c. With a local anaesthetic, you remain fully **conscious** during an operation.

8.

- a. If you're pessimistic, you'll never improve — you need a positive **attitude**.
- b. I refuse to lie to him — I don't want that on my **conscience**.
- c. Sometimes it doesn't help to think rationally — you just have to trust your **intuition**.

8. Complete the text below with negative adjectives.

1. possible 2. aware 3. likely 4. secure 5. patient 6. capable
7. obedient 8. sensitive 9. intentional 10. fallible

ONLY CHILDREN

In today's busy world, many parents find it **impossible** to consider having more than one child. But what many people are **unaware** of are the psychological consequences of growing up without siblings. On the plus side, an only child is **unlikely** to be **insecure**. In fact, with all the love and attention only children receive, they are inclined to be very self-confident. However, they are often **impatient** because they have never had to wait their turn, and may be **incapable** of sharing. Some infant school teachers believe that only children are **disobedient**. They can be **insensitive** to the needs of others, as they are not accustomed to anybody else taking priority over them. All only children are spoilt to a certain extent, even though this is usually **unintentional** on the part of the parents. Unfortunately there is no **infallible** way for parents to guarantee that their only child grows up without these negative characteristics.

9.

1. **Terribly sorry — Terribly lucky — Terribly worried.**
2. **Deeply offended — Deeply concerned — Deeply upset.**
3. **Bitterly disappointed — Bitterly resentful — Bitterly — cold.**
4. **Perfectly natural — Perfectly acceptable — Perfectly understandable.**
5. **Highly effective — Highly intelligent — Highly unlikely.**
6. **Fully justified — Fully aware — Fully recovered.**
7. **Utterly magnificent — Utterly ridiculous — Utterly pathetic.**
8. **Downright unnecessary — Downright rude — Downright insensitive.**