

ENGLISH PLUS

WITH
ANSWER
KEY

PRACTICE WORKSHEETS



DO YOU KNOW

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Do You Know | Alexander the Great

Comprehension

1. *Put the heading where they belong in the text below.*

[1]

He was a king, a commander, and a conqueror. Alexander the Great was so powerful some people called him a god. He was one of the greatest generals in history, and he built a vast empire that **extended** from the Mediterranean Sea to India.

[2]

Alexander was born in Macedonia in 356 B.C. His father, King Philip II of Macedonia, hired the famous Greek philosopher Aristotle to **tutor** young Alexander. In the summer of 336 B.C., Philip was murdered by one of his bodyguards. Alexander then became king.

Many people in Macedonia **plotted** against the young king, but Alexander was **shrewd**. He quickly ordered the **execution** of all the **conspirators**. At the same time, some Greek cities ruled by Macedonia **rebelled** and others threatened to seek independence. Alexander crushed the rebellions and restored Macedonian rule.

[3]

Next, in 334 B.C., Alexander turned his attention toward the Persian Empire (now Iran) in southwest Asia. Alexander led Macedonian and Greek soldiers to attack Darius III, Persia's king. Their armies met at Issus in Syria in 333 B.C. and fought a **fierce** battle. Alexander won, and Darius **fled**.

[4]

Alexander then led his soldiers south, into Egypt. Alexander seized power from the pharaoh, who ruled Egypt **on behalf of** the Persians. The grateful Egyptians saw Alexander as a person who freed them, and they crowned him pharaoh. At the mouth of the Nile River in northern Egypt, Alexander founded a new city. He named the city Alexandria, and it became a famous center of learning.

[5]

In 331 B.C., Alexander led his troops back north into Persia. King Darius was eager for revenge. Alexander and Darius fought another great battle, this time at Gaugamela. Once again, Alexander won. The battle at Gaugamela ended centuries of Persian rule in Asia.

Alexander then turned south and conquered other important Persian cities. At Persepolis, he burned

down Darius's palace to show he had conquered the Persian Empire. In 330 B.C., Alexander went north to find Darius again. This time, Darius was killed by his own men as he fled.

[6]

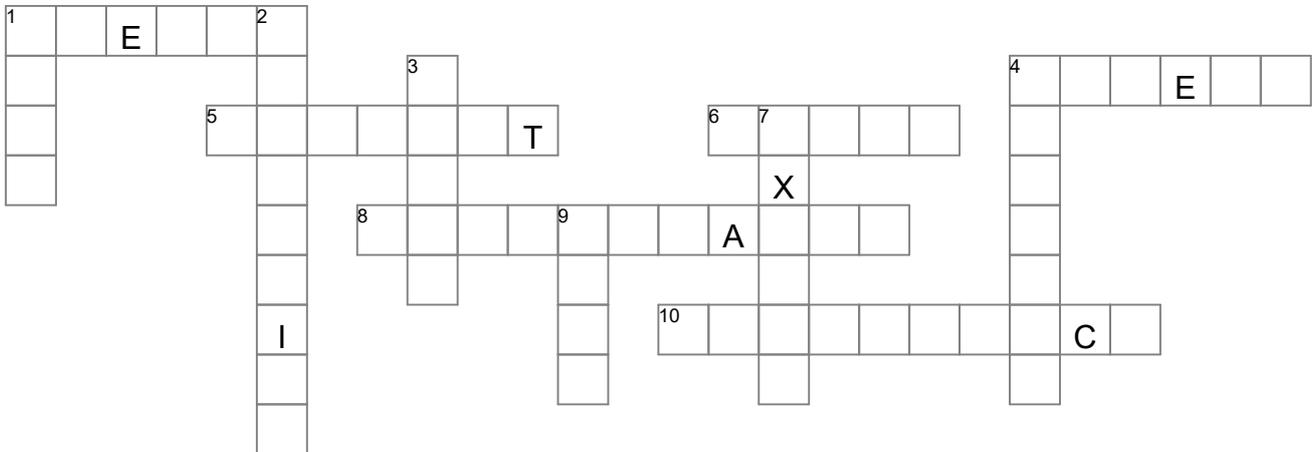
Alexander was a military genius and a great explorer. But he also had a grand ambition. He wanted to rule a world empire where people could live in peace with one another. From 330 to 327 B.C., Alexander led his soldiers east, through Afghanistan and into Central Asia. As he travelled, he built more cities. He **recruited** soldiers, merchants, and **scholars** from many lands to settle there.

In 326 B.C., Alexander turned south, into India. But by then his men were tired and weak. They were far from home in an unknown land. The soldiers rebelled and refused to go farther. Reluctantly, Alexander turned back. By 323 B.C., he reached Babylon in Iraq. While there he caught a fever and died at the age of 33. His empire was divided among his generals.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| A. ALEXANDER THE GREAT | B. CONQUEROR OF PERSIA |
| C. INVASION OF ASIA | D. CONTROL OF EGYPT |
| E. ALEXANDER'S EARLY LIFE | F. WORLD EMPIRE |

Key Vocabulary

2. **Using the Across and Down clues, write the correct words in the numbered grid below.**



ACROSS

1. A _____ animal or person is very aggressive or angry.
4. keen-witted, clever, or sharp in practical affairs
5. A _____ is a person who has recently joined an organization or an army.
6. Politicians who oppose some of their own party's policies can be referred to as _____s.
8. A _____ is a person who joins a conspiracy.
10. A _____ is an agreement between a group of people which other people think is wrong or is likely to be harmful.

DOWN

1. to run away or escape from danger, pursuit, unpleasantness, etc.
2. the manner of doing or producing something, as of performing a piece of music or a role in a play
3. A _____ is someone who gives private lessons to one pupil or a very small group of pupils.
4. You can use the word _____ to refer to someone who learns things at school in a particular way. For example, if someone is a good _____, they are good at learning things.
7. If an event or activity _____s over a period of time, it continues for that time.
9. A _____ is a secret plan by a group of people to do something that is illegal or wrong, usually against a person or a government.

Choose the best option the completes the sentences below:

3. ____ When all the other _____s were arrested it was left to him to carry through his part of the insurrection alone.
a. rebel b. plot c. execution d. conspiracy e. conspirator
4. ____ to pass away swiftly; vanish
a. extend b. scholar c. shrewd d. flee e. tutor
5. ____ When people _____ a strategy or a course of action, they carefully plan each step of it.
a. conspirator b. plot c. flee d. recruit e. fierce
6. ____ A _____ is a student who has obtained a _____ ship.
a. execution b. scholar c. conspiracy d. recruit e. fierce

7. ___ If there is a _____ of silence about something, people who know about it have agreed that they will not talk publicly about it, although it would probably be a good thing if people in general knew about it.
a. scholar b. rebel c. flee d. conspiracy e. tutor
8. ___ If something _____s to a group of people, things, or activities, it includes or affects them.
a. shrewd b. extend c. plot d. fierce e. execution
9. ___ If politicians _____ against one of their own party's policies, they show that they oppose it.
a. conspiracy b. flee c. rebel d. conspirator e. shrewd
10. ___ His natural _____ness tells him what is needed to succeed.
a. rebel b. tutor c. scholar d. shrewd e. recruit
11. ___ _____ to enlist (someone) for military service
a. fierce b. tutor c. recruit d. conspirator e. rebel
12. ___ _____ conditions are very intense, great, or strong.
a. fierce b. recruit c. execution d. plot e. shrewd
13. ___ A _____ is a teacher at a British university or college. In some American universities or colleges, a _____ is a teacher of the lowest rank.
a. conspiracy b. scholar c. extend d. tutor e. flee
14. ___ _____ a putting to death as in accordance with a legally imposed sentence
a. shrewd b. extend c. fierce d. scholar e. execution

For each question below a number of similar words appear, but only one is spelled correctly and matches the clue that is provided. Write the letter of the correctly spelled word in the space by the question number.

15. ___ a. SHRREWD b. SHREWWD c. CHREWD d. SHREWD
A _____ person is able to understand and judge a situation quickly and to use this understanding to their own advantage.
16. ___ a. PLLLOT b. PLOTE c. PLOX d. PLOT
If people _____ to do something or _____ something that is illegal or wrong, they plan secretly to do it.
17. ___ a. EXTOND b. XTEND c. EXTEND d. EXTENDE
If you say that something, usually something large, _____s for a particular distance or _____s from one place to another, you are indicating its size or position.
18. ___ a. REBEL b. REBELL c. RABEL d. REBEN
_____s are people who are fighting against their own country's army in order to change the political system there.
19. ___ a. CONSPIRACYE b. KONSPIRACY c. CONSPIRACY d. CONSPIRACE
_____ is the secret planning by a group of people to do something illegal.

- 20. ___ a. RECCRUIT b. RECRUIT c. RECRUITE d. RACRUIT
If you _____ people for an organization, you select them and persuade them to join it or work for it.
- 21. ___ a. XECUTION b. EXECUCIAN c. EXECUTION d. EXECUTIEN
the carrying out or undergoing of a sentence of death
- 22. ___ a. CONSPIRATOT b. CONSPIRATER c. CONSPIRATOR d. CONSPIRATORE
someone who is involved in a secret plan to do something illegal
- 23. ___ a. FEIRCE b. FIERHE c. FIIRCE d. FIERCE
_____ feelings or actions are very intense or enthusiastic or involve great activity.
- 24. ___ a. FLE b. FLEEE c. FVEE d. FLEE
If you _____ from something or someone, or _____ a person or thing, you escape from them.
- 25. ___ a. TUROR b. TUTORE c. TUTER d. TUTOR
If someone _____s a person or a subject, they teach that person or subject.
- 26. ___ a. SCHOLLAR b. SCHOLAR c. SHOLAR d. SCHOLER
A _____ is a person who studies an academic subject and knows a lot about it.
- 27. Numbered clues appear below the spiral grid. Determine the word that matches the clue, and write that word in the spiral puzzle. The word does not overlap with the next word (marked by the next number) and it must be written in the correct direction (from a lower numbered space to a higher numbered space).

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|
| | 1 | | | | | 2 | |
| | | | 6 | | | | |
| | | 9 | | | | 10 | |
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| | | | | 11 | | | |
| 5 | | 8 | | | | 7 | |
| | | | | | 4 | | |

1. A _____ person is able to understand and judge a situation quickly and to use this understanding to their own advantage.
2. _____ feelings or actions are very intense or enthusiastic or involve great activity.
3. _____s are people who are fighting against their own country's army in order to change the political system there.
4. A _____ is a person who studies an academic subject and knows a lot about it.
5. the carrying out or undergoing of a sentence of death
6. _____ is the secret planning by a group of people to do something illegal.
7. If someone _____s a person or a subject, they teach that person or subject.
8. If you _____ people for an organization, you select them and persuade them to join it or work for it.
9. If people _____ to do something or _____ something that is illegal or wrong, they plan secretly to do it.
10. If you say that something, usually something large, _____s for a particular distance or _____s from one place to another, you are indicating its size or position.
11. someone who is involved in a secret plan to do something illegal
12. If you _____ from something or someone, or _____ a person or thing, you escape from them.

28. **Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. When you locate a word, draw a circle around it.**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H | K | W | L | L | A | M | R | V | X | H | E | C | E | D | K | W | U | W | L |
| S | C | H | O | L | A | R | Y | K | C | Q | X | A | I | F | I | C | N | S | L |
| V | T | S | Z | Q | X | X | C | D | O | I | E | Z | D | L | R | I | H | S | E |
| H | S | H | S | Q | Z | R | A | F | N | H | C | X | D | E | S | C | B | S | B |
| R | D | R | P | L | O | T | R | H | S | B | U | O | T | E | J | Y | H | Q | E |
| O | X | E | V | H | K | F | I | B | P | V | T | K | S | E | D | N | E | R | R |
| T | S | W | J | H | Q | R | P | C | I | W | I | N | O | Q | N | H | O | E | W |
| U | F | D | Z | B | Y | P | S | I | R | K | O | A | B | J | X | D | C | C | L |
| T | G | U | P | K | W | L | N | P | A | O | N | W | Z | U | Z | R | L | R | W |
| G | C | U | C | H | O | T | O | O | T | Z | C | U | M | C | E | V | D | U | E |
| Q | Z | K | E | L | I | G | C | D | O | S | E | S | Z | I | Z | F | F | I | B |
| N | S | B | H | G | Z | C | I | S | R | R | U | N | F | Q | J | I | U | T | L |

tutor
rebel

scholar
plot

extend
shrewd

recruit
conspiracy

conspirator
fierce

execution
flee

Listening Practice | Intermediate

29. Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

He was a king, a [1] _____, and a conqueror. Alexander the [2] _____ was so powerful some people called him a god. He was one of the greatest generals in history, and he [3] _____ a vast empire that **extended** from the Mediterranean Sea to India.

ALEXANDER'S EARLY LIFE

Alexander was born in Macedonia in 356 B.C. His father, King Philip II of Macedonia, hired the [4] _____ Greek philosopher Aristotle to **tutor** young [5] _____. In the summer of 336 B.C., Philip was murdered by one of his bodyguards. Alexander then became king.

Many people in Macedonia **plotted** against the young king, but Alexander was **shrewd**. He quickly ordered the **execution** of all the **conspirators**. At the same time, some Greek cities ruled by [6] _____ **rebelled** and others threatened to seek independence. Alexander crushed the rebellions and restored Macedonian rule.

[7] _____ OF ASIA

Next, in 334 B.C., Alexander [8] _____ his [9] _____ [10] _____ the Persian Empire (now Iran) in southwest Asia. Alexander led Macedonian and Greek soldiers to attack Darius III, Persia's king. Their armies met at Issus in Syria in 333 B.C. and fought a **fierce** battle. Alexander won, and Darius **fled**.

CONTROL OF EGYPT

Alexander then led his soldiers south, into Egypt. Alexander seized power from the pharaoh, who ruled Egypt **on behalf of** the Persians. The grateful Egyptians saw Alexander as a person who freed them, and they crowned him pharaoh. At the mouth of the Nile River in northern Egypt, Alexander founded a new city. He named the city Alexandria, and it became a famous center of learning.

CONQUEROR OF [11] _____

In 331 B.C., Alexander led his troops back north into Persia. King Darius was [12] _____ for revenge. Alexander and Darius fought another great battle, this time at Gaugamela. Once again, Alexander won. The [13] _____ at Gaugamela [14] _____ centuries of Persian rule in Asia.

Alexander then turned south and conquered other important Persian cities. At Persepolis, he [15] _____ down Darius's palace to show he had conquered the Persian [16] _____. In 330 B.C., Alexander went north to find Darius again. This time, [17] _____ was killed by his own men as he fled.

WORLD EMPIRE

[18] _____ was a [19] _____ genius and a great explorer. But he also had a grand ambition. He wanted to rule a world empire where people could live in peace with one another. From 330 to 327 B.C., Alexander led his soldiers east, through [20] _____ and into Central Asia. As he travelled, he built more cities. He **recruited** soldiers, merchants, and **scholars** from many [21] _____ to settle there.

In 326 B.C., Alexander turned south, into India. But by then his men were [22] _____ and weak. They were far from home in an unknown land. The soldiers rebelled and refused to go farther. Reluctantly, Alexander turned back. By 323 B.C., he reached Babylon in Iraq. While there he caught a fever and died at the age of 33. His empire was divided among his generals.

- A. commander
- C. Great
- E. turned
- G. battle
- I. military
- K. burned
- M. Empire
- O. famous
- Q. PERSIA
- S. lands
- U. ended
- B. tired
- D. Alexander
- F. Macedonia
- H. toward
- J. Darius
- L. Afghanistan
- N. attention
- P. INVASION
- R. Alexander
- T. built
- V. eager

Listening Practice | Advanced

30. Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

He was a king, a commander, and a conqueror. Alexander the Great was so powerful some people [1] _____ him a god. He was one of the [2] _____ [3] _____ in [4] _____, and he built a vast empire that [5] _____ from the Mediterranean Sea to [6] _____.

[7] _____ EARLY LIFE

Alexander was born in Macedonia in 356 B.C. His father, King Philip II of Macedonia, [8] _____ the [9] _____ Greek [10] _____ Aristotle to **tutor** young Alexander. In the summer of 336 B.C., Philip was murdered by one of his bodyguards. Alexander then became king.

Many [11] _____ in Macedonia **plotted** against the young king, but [12] _____ was **shrewd**. He [13] _____ ordered the [14] _____ of all the **conspirators**. At the same time, some Greek cities ruled by Macedonia **rebelled** and [15] _____ [16] _____ to seek independence. Alexander crushed the rebellions and restored Macedonian rule.

[17] _____ OF ASIA

Next, in 334 B.C., Alexander turned his [18] _____ toward the Persian [19] _____ (now Iran) in [20] _____ Asia. Alexander led [21] _____ and [22] _____ [23] _____ to attack Darius III, [24] _____ king. Their armies met at Issus in Syria in 333 B.C. and [25] _____ a **fierce** battle. [26] _____ won, and [27] _____ **fled**.

[28] _____ OF EGYPT

[29] _____ then led his soldiers south, into Egypt. Alexander [30] _____ power from the pharaoh, who ruled Egypt **on behalf of** the [31] _____. The grateful [32] _____ saw Alexander as a person who freed them, and they crowned him [33] _____. At the [34] _____ of the Nile River in northern Egypt, Alexander founded a new city. He [35] _____ the city Alexandria, and it became a famous center of learning.

[36] OF PERSIA

In 331 B.C., Alexander led his troops back north into Persia. King Darius was eager for [37] _____. Alexander and [38] _____ fought [39] _____ [40] _____ battle, this time at Gaugamela. Once again, Alexander won. The battle at Gaugamela ended centuries of Persian rule in Asia.

Alexander then turned [41] _____ and conquered [42] _____ [43] _____ Persian cities. At Persepolis, he burned down Darius's [44] _____ to show he had conquered the [45] _____ [46] _____. In 330 B.C., Alexander went north to find [47] _____ again. This time, Darius was killed by his own men as he fled.

WORLD EMPIRE

Alexander was a military [48] _____ and a great explorer. But he also had a grand [49] _____. He wanted to rule a world empire where people could live in peace with one [50] _____. From 330 to 327 B.C., Alexander led his [51] _____ east, through [52] _____ and into [53] _____ Asia. As he [54] _____, he [55] _____ more cities. He **recruited** [56] _____, merchants, and [57] _____ from many lands to settle there.

In 326 B.C., Alexander turned south, into [58] _____. But by then his men were tired and weak. They were far from home in an [59] _____ land. The soldiers rebelled and refused to go farther. Reluctantly, [60] _____ turned back. By 323 B.C., he [61] _____ [62] _____ in Iraq. While [63] _____ he caught a fever and died at the age of 33. His [64] _____ was divided [65] _____ his generals.

Spelling Practice

31. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

ALEXANDER THE GYEAT

He was a king, a commander, and a concueror. Alexander the Great was so powirful some people called him a god. He was one of the greatest generals in history, and he built a vast mpir that **extended** from the Mediterranean Se to India.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

ALEXANDERE’S EARLY LIFE

Alexander was bern in Macedonia in 356 B.C. His father, King Philip II of Macedonia, hird the famous Greek philosopher Aristotle to **tutor** young Alexander. In the summer of 336 B.C., Philip was murdired by one of hiz bodyguards. Alexander then became king.

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Many people in Macedonia **plotted** against the young keng, but Alexander was **shrewd**. He quickly ordered tha **execution** of all the **conspirators**. At the sam time, some Greek cities ruled by Macedonia **rebelled** end others threatened to seek independence. Alexander crushed the rebellions and restored Macedonian rul.

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

INVASIONE OF ASIA

Next, in 334 B.C., Alexandr turned his attention toward the Persian Empir (now Iran) in southwest Asia. Alexander led Macedonian and Greek soldiers to atack Darius III, Persia’s king. Their armies met at Issus in Syria in 333 B.C. and fought a **fierce** battle. Alexandir won, and Darius **fld**.

16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____

COXTROL OF EGYPT

Alexander then led his soldiers south, into Eggyp. Alexander seized power from the pharaoh, whoe ruled Egypt **on behalf of** the Persians. The grateful Egyptians saw Alexandir as a person who freed them, and they crowned him faraoh. At the mouth of the Nile River in northern Egypt, Alexander founded a newe city. He named the city Alexandria, and it became a famous centir of learning.

22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____
28. _____

CONQUEROR IF PERSIA

In 331 B.C., Alexandir led his troops back north into Persia. King Darius was eager for revenge. Alexander and Darius fought another grait battle, thes time at Gaugamela. Once again, Alexander won. The battle at

29. _____
30. _____
31. _____
32. _____

| | |
|--|--|
| Guagamela ended centuries of Persian rule in Asia. | 33. |
| Alexander then turned south and conquered other important Persian cities. At Persepolis, he burned down Darius's palace to show he had conquered the Persian Empire. In 330 B.C., Alexander went north to find Darius again. This time, Darius was killed by his own men as he fled. | 34. 35. 36. 37. |
| WORLD EMPIRE | 38. |
| Alexander was a military genius and a great explorer. But he also had a grand ambition. He wanted to rule a world empire where people could live in peace with one another. From 330 to 327 B.C.E., Alexander led his soldiers east, through Afghanistan and into Central Asia. As he travelled, he built more cities. He recruited soldiers, merchants, and scholars from many lands to settle there. | 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. |
| In 326 B.C., Alexander turned south, into India. But by then his men were tired and weak. They were far from home in a unknown land. The soldiers rebelled and refused to go further. Reluctantly, Alexander turned back. By 323 B.C., he reached Babylon in Iraq. While there he caught a fever and died at the age of 33. His empire was divided among his generals. | 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. |

Do You Know | Alexander the Great

Comprehension

1. *Put the heading where they belong in the text below.*

[1] **ALEXANDER THE GREAT**

He was a king, a commander, and a conqueror. Alexander the Great was so powerful some people called him a god. He was one of the greatest generals in history, and he built a vast empire that **extended** from the Mediterranean Sea to India.

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14. e _____ a putting to death as in accordance with a legally imposed sentence
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26. b a. SCHOLLAR b. SCHOLAR c. SHOLAR d. SCHOLER
 A _____ is a person who studies an academic subject and knows a lot about it.
27. Numbered clues appear below the spiral grid. Determine the word that matches the clue, and write that word in the spiral puzzle. The word does not overlap with the next word (marked by the next number) and it must be written in the correct direction (from a lower numbered space to a higher numbered space).

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|----|---|---|---|
| | 1 | S | H | R | E | W | D | 2 | F | I |
| I | O | N | 6 | C | O | N | S | P | E | |
| T | T | 9 | P | L | O | T | 10 | E | I | R |
| U | I | I | R | A | T | X | R | C | | |
| C | U | P | E | E | O | T | A | E | | |
| E | R | S | L | 12 | F | R | E | C | 3 | R |
| X | C | N | O | 11 | C | D | N | Y | E | |
| 5 | E | E | 8 | R | R | O | T | 7 | U | T |
| R | A | L | O | H | C | 4 | S | L | E | |

1. A _____ person is able to understand and judge a situation quickly and to use this understanding to their own advantage.
2. _____ feelings or actions are very intense or enthusiastic or involve great activity.
3. _____s are people who are fighting against their own country's army in order to change the political system there.
4. A _____ is a person who studies an academic subject and knows a lot about it.
5. the carrying out or undergoing of a sentence of death
6. _____ is the secret planning by a group of people to do something illegal.
7. If someone _____s a person or a subject, they teach that person or subject.
8. If you _____ people for an organization, you select them and persuade them to join it or work for it.
9. If people _____ to do something or _____ something that is illegal or wrong, they plan secretly to do it.
10. If you say that something, usually something large, _____s for a particular distance or _____s from one place to another, you are indicating its size or position.
11. someone who is involved in a secret plan to do something illegal
12. If you _____ from something or someone, or _____ a person or thing, you escape from them.

28. **Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. When you locate a word, draw a circle around it.**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H | K | W | L | L | A | M | R | V | X | H | E | C | E | D | K | W | U | W | L |
| S | C | H | O | L | A | R | Y | K | C | Q | X | A | I | F | I | C | N | S | L |
| V | T | S | Z | Q | X | X | C | D | O | I | E | Z | D | L | R | I | H | S | E |
| H | S | H | S | Q | Z | R | A | F | N | H | C | X | D | E | S | C | B | S | B |
| R | D | R | P | L | O | T | R | H | S | B | U | O | T | E | J | Y | H | Q | E |
| O | X | E | V | H | K | F | I | B | P | V | T | K | S | E | D | N | E | R | R |
| T | S | W | J | H | Q | R | P | C | I | W | I | N | O | Q | N | H | O | E | W |
| U | F | D | Z | B | Y | P | S | I | R | K | O | A | B | J | X | D | C | C | L |
| T | G | U | P | K | W | L | N | P | A | O | N | W | Z | U | Z | R | L | R | W |
| G | C | U | C | H | O | T | O | O | T | Z | C | U | M | C | E | V | D | U | E |
| Q | Z | K | E | L | I | G | C | D | O | S | E | S | Z | I | Z | F | F | I | B |
| N | S | B | H | G | Z | C | I | S | R | R | U | N | F | Q | J | I | U | T | L |

tutor
rebel

scholar
plot

extend
shrewd

recruit
conspiracy

conspirator
fierce

execution
flee

Listening Practice | Intermediate

29. Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

He was a king, a [1] **commander**, and a conqueror. Alexander the [2] **Great** was so powerful some people called him a god. He was one of the greatest generals in history, and he [3] **built** a vast empire that **extended** from the Mediterranean Sea to India.

ALEXANDER'S EARLY LIFE

Alexander was born in Macedonia in 356 B.C. His father, King Philip II of Macedonia, hired the [4] **famous** Greek philosopher Aristotle to **tutor** young [5] **Alexander**. In the summer of 336 B.C., Philip was murdered by one of his bodyguards. Alexander then became king.

Many people in Macedonia **plotted** against the young king, but Alexander was **shrewd**. He quickly ordered the **execution** of all the **conspirators**. At the same time, some Greek cities ruled by [6] **Macedonia** **rebelled** and others threatened to seek independence. Alexander crushed the rebellions and restored Macedonian rule.

[7] **INVASION** OF ASIA

Next, in 334 B.C., Alexander [8] **turned** his [9] **attention** [10] **toward** the Persian Empire (now Iran) in southwest Asia. Alexander led Macedonian and Greek soldiers to attack Darius III, Persia's king. Their armies met at Issus in Syria in 333 B.C. and fought a **fierce** battle. Alexander won, and Darius **fled**.

CONTROL OF EGYPT

Alexander then led his soldiers south, into Egypt. Alexander seized power from the pharaoh, who ruled Egypt **on behalf of** the Persians. The grateful Egyptians saw Alexander as a person who freed them, and they crowned him pharaoh. At the mouth of the Nile River in northern Egypt, Alexander founded a new city. He named the city Alexandria, and it became a famous center of learning.

CONQUEROR OF [11] **PERSIA**

In 331 B.C., Alexander led his troops back north into Persia. King Darius was [12] **eager** for revenge. Alexander and Darius fought another great battle, this time at Gaugamela. Once again, Alexander won. The [13] **battle** at Gaugamela [14] **ended** centuries of Persian rule in Asia.

Alexander then turned south and conquered other important Persian cities. At Persepolis, he [15] **burned** down Darius's palace to show he had conquered the Persian [16] **Empire**. In 330 B.C., Alexander went north to find Darius again. This time, [17] **Darius** was killed by his own men as he fled.

WORLD EMPIRE

[18] **Alexander** was a [19] **military** genius and a great explorer. But he also had a grand ambition. He wanted to rule a world empire where people could live in peace with one another. From 330 to 327 B.C., Alexander led his soldiers east, through [20] **Afghanistan** and into Central Asia. As he travelled, he built more cities. He **recruited** soldiers, merchants, and **scholars** from many [21] **lands** to settle there.

In 326 B.C., Alexander turned south, into India. But by then his men were [22] **tired** and weak. They were far from home in an unknown land. The soldiers rebelled and refused to go farther. Reluctantly, Alexander turned back. By 323 B.C., he reached Babylon in Iraq. While there he caught a fever and died at the age of 33. His empire was divided among his generals.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. commander | B. tired |
| C. Great | D. Alexander |
| E. turned | F. Macedonia |
| G. battle | H. toward |
| I. military | J. Darius |
| K. burned | L. Afghanistan |
| M. Empire | N. attention |
| O. famous | P. INVASION |
| Q. PERSIA | R. Alexander |
| S. lands | T. built |
| U. ended | V. eager |

Listening Practice | Advanced

30. Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

He was a king, a commander, and a conqueror. Alexander the Great was so powerful some people [1] **called** him a god. He was one of the [2] **greatest** [3] **generals** in [4] **history**, and he built a vast empire that [5] **extended** from the Mediterranean Sea to [6] **India**.

[7] **ALEXANDER'S EARLY LIFE**

Alexander was born in Macedonia in 356 B.C. His father, King Philip II of Macedonia, [8] **hired** the [9] **famous** Greek [10] **philosopher** Aristotle to **tutor** young Alexander. In the summer of 336 B.C., Philip was murdered by one of his bodyguards. Alexander then became king.

Many [11] **people** in Macedonia **plotted** against the young king, but [12] **Alexander** was **shrewd**. He [13] **quickly** ordered the [14] **execution** of all the **conspirators**. At the same time, some Greek cities ruled by Macedonia **rebelled** and [15] **others** [16] **threatened** to seek independence. Alexander crushed the rebellions and restored Macedonian rule.

[17] **INVASION OF ASIA**

Next, in 334 B.C., Alexander turned his [18] **attention** toward the Persian [19] **Empire** (now Iran) in [20] **southwest** Asia. Alexander led [21] **Macedonian** and [22] **Greek** [23] **soldiers** to attack Darius III, [24] **Persia's** king. Their armies met at Issus in Syria in 333 B.C. and [25] **fought** a **fierce** battle. [26] **Alexander** won, and [27] **Darius** **fled**.

[28] **CONTROL OF EGYPT**

[29] **Alexander** then led his soldiers south, into Egypt. Alexander [30] **seized** power from the pharaoh, who ruled Egypt **on behalf of** the [31] **Persians**. The grateful [32] **Egyptians** saw Alexander as a person who freed them, and they crowned him [33] **pharaoh**. At the [34] **mouth** of the Nile River in northern Egypt, Alexander founded a new city. He [35] **named** the city Alexandria, and it became a famous center of learning.

[36] CONQUEROR OF PERSIA

In 331 B.C., Alexander led his troops back north into Persia. King Darius was eager for [37] **revenge**. Alexander and [38] **Darius** fought [39] **another** [40] **great** battle, this time at Gaugamela. Once again, Alexander won. The battle at Gaugamela ended centuries of Persian rule in Asia.

Alexander then turned [41] **south** and conquered [42] **other** [43] **important** Persian cities. At Persepolis, he burned down Darius's [44] **palace** to show he had conquered the [45] **Persian** [46] **Empire**. In 330 B.C., Alexander went north to find [47] **Darius** again. This time, Darius was killed by his own men as he fled.

WORLD EMPIRE

Alexander was a military [48] **genius** and a great explorer. But he also had a grand [49] **ambition**. He wanted to rule a world empire where people could live in peace with one [50] **another**. From 330 to 327 B.C., Alexander led his [51] **soldiers** east, through [52] **Afghanistan** and into [53] **Central** Asia. As he [54] **travelled**, he [55] **built** more cities. He **recruited** [56] **soldiers**, merchants, and [57] **scholars** from many lands to settle there.

In 326 B.C., Alexander turned south, into [58] **India**. But by then his men were tired and weak. They were far from home in an [59] **unknown** land. The soldiers rebelled and refused to go farther. Reluctantly, [60] **Alexander** turned back. By 323 B.C., he [61] **reached** [62] **Babylon** in Iraq. While [63] **there** he caught a fever and died at the age of 33. His [64] **empire** was divided [65] **among** his generals.

Spelling Practice

31. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

ALEXANDER THE GYEAT

He was a king, a commander, and a **concueror**. Alexander the Great was so **powirful** some people called him a god. He was one of the greatest generals in history, and he built a vast **mpir** that **extended** from the Mediterranean **Se** to India.

ALEXANDERE'S EARLY LIFE

Alexander was **bern** in Macedonia in 356 B.C. His father, King Philip II of Macedonia, **hird** the famous Greek philosopher Aristotle to **tutor** young Alexander. In the summer of 336 B.C., Philip was **murdiored** by one of **hiz** bodyguards. Alexander then became king.

Many people in Macedonia **plotted** against the young **keng**, but Alexander was **shrewd**. He quickly ordered **tha** **execution** of all the **conspirators**. At the **sam** time, some Greek cities ruled by Macedonia **rebelled** **end** others threatened to seek independence. Alexander crushed the rebellions and restored Macedonian **rul**.

INVASIONE OF ASIA

Next, in 334 B.C., **Alexandr** turned his attention toward the Persian **Empir** (now Iran) in southwest Asia. Alexander led Macedonian and Greek soldiers to **atack** Darius III, Persia's king. Their armies met at Issus in Syria in 333 B.C. and fought a **fierce** battle. **Alexandir** won, and Darius **fld**.

COXTROL OF EGYPT

Alexander then led his soldiers south, into **Eggypt**. Alexander seized power from the pharaoh, **whoe** ruled Egypt **on behalf of** the Persians. The grateful Egyptians saw **Alexandir** as a person who freed them, and they crowned him **faraoh**. At the mouth of the Nile River in northern Egypt, Alexander founded a **newe** city. He named the city Alexandria, and it became a famous **centir** of learning.

CONQUEROR IF PERSIA

In 331 B.C., **Alexandir** led his troops back north into Persia. King Darius was eager for revenge. Alexander and Darius fought another **grait** battle, **thes** time at Gaugamela. Once again, Alexander won. The battle at

1. GREAT _____
2. **conqueror** _____
3. **powerful** _____
4. **empire** _____
5. **Sea** _____
6. **ALEXANDER** _____
7. **born** _____
8. **hired** _____
9. **murdered** _____
10. **his** _____
11. **king** _____
12. **the** _____
13. **same** _____
14. **and** _____
15. **rule** _____
16. **INVASION** _____
17. **Alexander** _____
18. **Empire** _____
19. **attack** _____
20. **Alexander** _____
21. **fled** _____
22. **CONTROL** _____
23. **Egypt** _____
24. **who** _____
25. **Alexander** _____
26. **pharaoh** _____
27. **new** _____
28. **center** _____
29. **OF** _____
30. **Alexander** _____
31. **great** _____
32. **this** _____

Gaugamela ended centuries of Persian rule in Asia.

Alexander then turned south **and** conquered other important Persian cities. At **Persepolis**, he burned down Darius's palace to show he had conquered the Persian Empire. In 330 B.C., Alexander went **north** to find Darius again. This time, Darius was **killed** by his own men as he fled.

WORLD EMPIRE

Alexander was a military genius and a great explorer. **But** he also had a grand ambition. He wanted to rule a world empire where **people** could live in peace with one another. From 330 to 327 B.C.E., Alexander led his soldiers east, through **Afghanistan** and into Central Asia. As he travelled, he built more cities. He **recruited** soldiers, merchants, and **scholars** from **many** lands to settle there.

In 326 B.C., Alexander turned south, **into** India. But by then his men were tired and weak. They were far from home in **a** unknown land. The soldiers rebelled and refused to go **farther**. Reluctantly, Alexander turned back. By 323 B.C., **he** reached Babylon in Iraq. While there he caught a fever and died at the age of 33. His empire was divided **among** **his** generals.

33. **Gaugamela**

34. **and**

35. **Persepolis**

36. **north**

37. **killed**

38. **EMPIRE**

39. **But**

40. **people**

41. **C**

42. **Afghanistan**

43. **scholars**

44. **many**

45. **into**

46. **an**

47. **farther**

48. **he**

49. **among**

50. **his**