

ENGLISH PLUS

WITH
ANSWER
KEY

PRACTICE WORKSHEETS



HISTORY

COLD WAR

History | Cold War

Comprehension

1. *Place the heading you will find below the text above the correct sections of the text.*

[1]

People once thought the Cold War would never end. Sometimes they feared nuclear bombs would blow up the world. Now the Cold War has faded to a distant memory.

The Cold War was a conflict primarily between the United States and the Soviet Union. Each power brought other countries into the **conflict** on its side. The Cold War lasted more than 40 years, from the mid-1940s to the end of the 1980s.

Why was the war “cold”? Because the United States and the Soviet Union never got into armed combat—a shooting or “hot” war—with each other.

[2]

The Cold War began soon after World War II ended in 1945. The United States and the Soviet Union had been **allies** in defeating Nazi Germany in that war. The Soviet army had **invaded** Germany from the east.

After the war, the Soviet Union kept control of countries in Eastern Europe that it had freed from German control. Those countries included Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

An iron curtain fell across Europe. That’s how Winston Churchill, Britain’s leader during World War II, described the **division** of Europe. There was no actual curtain, but there were strong **barriers** between Soviet-controlled Eastern Europe and largely democratic Western Europe. The Soviet Union insisted on that.

Barbed wire and armed soldiers at borders kept Eastern Europe **separate** from Western Europe during the Cold War. Defeated Germany was split into East Germany under Soviet control, and West Germany. Berlin, Germany’s former capital, was a divided city. In 1961, a concrete wall went up in Berlin, along the dividing line. Broken glass on top of the Berlin Wall kept people from going over it and escaping to West Germany.

[3]

During the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the United States had different political and economic systems. The Soviet system was called communism. The United States and its allies feared that the Soviet Union wanted to spread **communism** to the rest of the world. They disliked this system.

The goal of communism was to end private ownership of property. Under communism, the people would own everything **communally**. They would make decisions as a group.

But things didn't work out that way in the Soviet Union. Instead, the country became a **dictatorship** under the control of the Communist Party. Many freedoms were lost. Millions of people who disagreed with the Communist Party were arrested and sent to prison camps.

The United States and most of the countries of Western Europe had democratic governments rather than dictatorships. They valued freedoms that had been lost in the Soviet Union. Their economic system-**capitalism**-was based on private ownership and on individual rather than group effort.

At times during the Cold War, the United States lost some freedoms because of fear of communism. During the 1950s, many Americans who were **suspected** of sympathy for communism lost their jobs.

[4]

During the Cold War, each side built up its **arsenal** of weapons, especially nuclear weapons-atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs. These weapons could destroy cities and kill hundreds of thousands of people. Each side was afraid the other would start a nuclear war first.

A nuclear arms race began. Each side said it needed more weapons to **retaliate** in case of a nuclear attack. Both sides believed that if they had enough weapons the other side wouldn't dare start a nuclear war. If it did, it would face total destruction in retaliation.

[5]

The Soviet Union had put Communist governments in power in Eastern Europe. Communist leaders had come to power in China. The Soviet Union and China backed groups that tried to take power in other countries. Wars broke out. The United States entered wars to stop the spread of communism.

With the Korean War (1950-1953), the Cold War reached Asia. China backed North Korea, and the United States supported South Korea. Korea was still divided when fighting stopped in 1953, and it remains divided today.

In 1962, the Cold War brought the world to the edge of nuclear war. The United States discovered that the Soviet Union had installed nuclear missiles in Cuba. The missiles were pointed at the United States. War seemed certain, but the Soviet Union **backed down** and removed the missiles.

The United States fought the spread of communism in the Vietnam War (1959-1975). The U.S. government feared that if one Asian country fell to communism, the rest of Asia would become communist as well. The war ended with a communist victory in Vietnam. But communism did not spread throughout Asia.

[6]

The Soviet Union nearly went broke as a result of the Cold War weapons race. The Soviet people had given up hope of a better life ahead. In the mid-1980s, a new leader came to power in the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev. Gorbachev was determined to improve life in his country. In the process, he helped bring the Cold War to an end.

Gorbachev called for more freedom for his people. He and U.S. president Ronald Reagan agreed to destroy many of the weapons their countries had built. Gorbachev encouraged change in Eastern Europe, and he said that Soviet troops would no longer keep communist governments in power there.

One after another, the countries of Eastern Europe got rid of their communist leaders. In 1989, the Berlin Wall came down. Europe was no longer divided. Finally, parts of the Soviet Union declared their independence. The Cold War ended with the **collapse** of communism in Eastern Europe in 1989, and the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991.

- A. COLD WAR
- B. HOW DID THE COLD WAR BEGIN?
- C. WHAT WAS THE ARMS RACE?
- D. HOW DID THE COLD WAR END?
- E. WHAT WAS THE CONFLICT ABOUT?
- F. HOW DID THE COLD WAR SPREAD?

Vocabulary

Listed below are the keywords included in this episode.

2. **conflict** _____ is serious disagreement and argument about something important. If two people or groups are in _____, they have had a serious disagreement or argument and have not yet reached agreement.
3. **ally** A country's _____ is another country that has an agreement to support it, especi _____ in war.
4. **invade** To _____ a country means to enter it by force with an army.
5. **division** The _____ of a large unit into two or more distinct parts is the act of separating it into these parts.
6. **barrier** A _____ is something such as a rule, law, or policy that makes it difficult or impossible for something to happen or be achieved.
7. **separate** If one thing is _____ from another, there is a barrier, space, or division between them, so that they are clearly two things.
8. **communism** _____ is the political belief that all people are equal and that workers should control the means of producing things.
9. **communal** You use _____ to describe something that is shared by a group of people.
10. **dictatorship** A _____ is a country which is ruled by a dictator or by a very strict and harsh government.
11. **capitalism** _____ is an economic and political system in which property, business, and industry are owned by private individuals and not by the state.
12. **suspect** You use _____ when you are stating something that you believe is probably true, in order to make it sound less strong or direct.
13. **arsenal** An _____ is a large collection of weapons and military equipment held by a country, group, or person.
14. **retaliate** If you _____ when someone harms or annoys you, you do something which harms or annoys them in return.
15. **collapse** If a building or other structure _____s, it falls down very suddenly.

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.

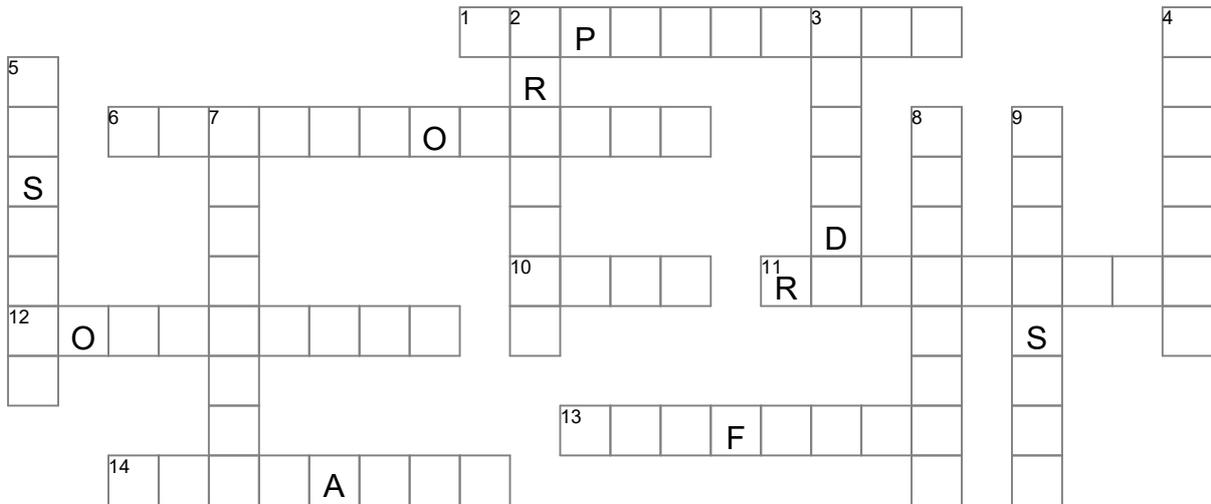
16. ___ a. COLLAPS b. COLLAPSE c. COLLAPSE d. COLLAPSSE
If a building or other structure _____s, it falls down very suddenly.
17. ___ a. SEPARATEE b. SEPARATE c. SEPAREAT d. CEPARATE
If one thing is _____ from another, there is a barrier, space, or division between them, so that they are clearly two things.

18. ___ a. INVADE b. INQADE c. ENVADE d. INVAD
To _____ a country means to enter it by force with an army.
19. ___ a. DIVISION b. DIVITION c. DIVISSION d. DIVISIEN
The _____ of a large unit into two or more distinct parts is the act of separating it into these parts.
20. ___ a. COYMUNISM b. KOMMUNISM c. COMUNISM d. COMMUNISM
_____ is the political belief that all people are equal and that workers should control the means of producing things.
21. ___ a. CONNFLICT b. CONFLIKT c. KONFLICT d. CONFLICT
_____ is serious disagreement and argument about something important. If two people or groups are in _____, they have had a serious disagreement or argument and have not yet reached agreement.
22. ___ a. ALLE b. ALY c. ALLY d. ALLYE
A country's _____ is another country that has an agreement to support it, especi _____ in war.
23. ___ a. ARSENEL b. ARSENNAL c. ARSENAL d. ARSENALL
An _____ is a large collection of weapons and military equipment held by a country, group, or person.
24. ___ a. CAPITALISM b. CEPITALISM c. KAPITALISM d. CAPITALASM
_____ is an economic and political system in which property, business, and industry are owned by private individuals and not by the state.
25. ___ a. KOMMUNAL b. COMUNAL c. CEMMUNAL d. COMMUNAL
You use _____ to describe something that is shared by a group of people.
26. ___ a. DICTATORCHIP b. DICTATORSHIP c. DIDTATORSHIP d. DICTATORSHIP
A _____ is a country which is ruled by a dictator or by a very strict and harsh government.
27. ___ a. RATALIATE b. RTALIAT c. RETALIEAT d. RETALIATE
If you _____ when someone harms or annoys you, you do something which harms or annoys them in return.
28. ___ a. BARIER b. BARRIER c. BARRIR d. BARRIIR
A _____ is something such as a rule, law, or policy that makes it difficult or impossible for something to happen or be achieved.
29. ___ a. SESPECT b. SUSPECCT c. SUSPECT d. SUSKECT
You use _____ when you are stating something that you believe is probably true, in order to make it sound less strong or direct.

Choose the best option the completes the sentences below:

30. ___ If you _____, you suddenly faint or fall down because you are very ill or weak.
a. capitalism b. conflict c. barrier d. invade e. collapse
31. ___ _____ could be seen to represent the western culture and as a market dynamism for the rising China.
a. capitalism b. ally c. suspect d. communal e. communism
32. ___ If someone or something _____s your privacy, they interfere in your life without your permission.
a. invade b. arsenal c. retaliate d. dictatorship e. collapse
33. ___ You can use _____ to refer to a large number of tools, methods, or resources that someone has available to help them achieve what they want to do.
a. division b. collapse c. separate d. communal e. arsenal
34. ___ A _____ is a significant distinction or argument between two groups, which causes the two groups to be considered as very different and separate.
a. arsenal b. invade c. ally d. dictatorship e. division
35. ___ A _____ is something such as a fence or wall that is put in place to prevent people from moving easily from one area to another.
a. retaliate b. suspect c. conflict d. barrier e. communism
36. ___ If you _____ people or things that are together, or if they _____, they move apart.
a. capitalism b. division c. separate d. barrier e. arsenal
37. ___ They may _____ with sanctions on other products if the bans are disregarded.
a. capitalism b. barrier c. retaliate d. dictatorship e. conflict
38. ___ The authoritarian _____ in China is exactly what people are trying so hard to avoid in the West.
a. suspect b. retaliate c. collapse d. communism e. invade
39. ___ A _____ is a serious difference between two or more beliefs, ideas, or interests. If two beliefs, ideas, or interests are in _____, they are very different.
a. division b. conflict c. ally d. separate e. communism
40. ___ An _____ is someone who supports people who are in a minority group or who are discriminated against, even though they do not belong to that group themselves.
a. arsenal b. communism c. dictatorship d. ally e. communal
41. ___ Under Caesar's _____ Cicero abstained from politics.
a. separate b. communal c. collapse d. dictatorship e. invade
42. ___ Romans has a tribunal of commerce and a _____ college.
a. suspect b. communal c. division d. barrier e. retaliate
43. ___ A _____ is a person who the police or authorities think may be guilty of a crime.
a. dictatorship b. conflict c. capitalism d. arsenal e. suspect

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



ACROSS

1. In that scheme the rise and growth of _____ was considered to be a necessary preliminary to social revolution, and it was thought that Russia had hardly entered that stage: therefore, it was not ripe for a social upheaval.
6. _____ is government by a dictator.
10. If you describe someone as your _____, you mean that they help and support you, especi _____ when other people are opposing you.
11. The militia responded by saying it would _____ against any attacks.
12. A new era was brought on by the fall of _____.
13. _____ is a state of mind in which you find it impossible to make a decision.
14. If something, for example a system or institution, _____s, it fails or comes to an end completely and suddenly.

DOWN

2. An _____ is a building where weapons and military equipment are stored.
3. If you say that people or animals _____ a place, you mean that they enter it in large numbers, often in a way that is unpleasant or difficult to deal with.
4. A _____ is a problem that prevents two people or groups from agreeing, communicating, or working with each other.
5. If you _____ that something dishonest or unpleasant has been done, you believe that it has probably been done. If you _____ someone of doing an action of this kind, you believe that they probably did it.
7. _____ means relating to particular groups in a country or society.
8. If you refer to _____ things, you mean several different things, rather than just one thing.
9. The _____ of something among people or things is its separation into parts which are distributed among the people or things.

45. Beginning with the circled letter, use the clues to find and mark the trail of letters of all the connected words through the maze to the last letter. The path can wander up, down, left, right, and diagonally.

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

- _____ is a state of mind in which you find it impossible to make a decision.
- You can use _____ to refer to a large number of tools, methods, or resources that someone has available to help them achieve what they want to do.
- _____ means relating to particular groups in a country or society.
- A _____ is a problem that prevents two people or groups from agreeing, communicating, or working with each other.
- _____ is the political belief that all people are equal and that workers should control the means of producing things.
- If you _____ when someone harms or annoys you, you do something which harms or annoys them in return.
- If something, for example a system or institution, _____s, it fails or comes to an end completely and suddenly.
- _____ could be seen to represent the western culture and as a market dynamism for the rising China.
- If you refer to _____ things, you mean several different things, rather than just one thing.
- A country's _____ is another country that has an agreement to support it, especi_____ in war.

11. If you say that people or animals _____ a place, you mean that they enter it in large numbers, often in a way that is unpleasant or difficult to deal with.
12. A _____ is a person who the police or authorities think may be guilty of a crime.
13. _____ is government by a dictator.
14. The _____ of a large unit into two or more distinct parts is the act of separating it into these parts.

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

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

division
collapse
separate

communism
dictatorship
retaliate

communal
arsenal
barrier

suspect
invade
conflict

ally
capitalism

Listening Practice | Intermediate

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

COLD WAR

People once thought the Cold War would never end. Sometimes they feared nuclear bombs would blow up the world. Now the Cold War has faded to a distant memory.

The Cold War was a conflict primarily between the [1] _____ States and the Soviet Union. Each power brought other countries into the **conflict** on its side. The Cold War lasted more than 40 years, from the mid-1940s to the end of the 1980s.

Why was the war “cold”? Because the United States and the Soviet Union never got into armed combat—a shooting or “hot” war—with each other.

HOW DID THE COLD WAR BEGIN?

The Cold War began soon after World War II ended in 1945. The [2] _____ [3] _____ and the Soviet Union had been **allies** in [4] _____ Nazi Germany in that war. The [5] _____ army had [6] _____ Germany from the east.

After the war, the Soviet Union kept control of countries in Eastern Europe that it had freed from German control. Those countries included Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, [7] _____, Poland, and Romania.

An iron curtain fell [8] _____ Europe. That’s how Winston Churchill, Britain’s leader during World War II, described the **division** of Europe. There was no actual curtain, but [9] _____ were strong **barriers** between Soviet-controlled Eastern Europe and largely democratic Western Europe. The Soviet Union insisted on that.

Barbed wire and armed soldiers at borders kept Eastern [10] _____ **separate** from Western Europe during the Cold War. Defeated Germany was split into East Germany under Soviet control, and West Germany. [11] _____, Germany’s former capital, was a [12] _____ city. In 1961, a concrete wall went up in Berlin, along the dividing line. [13] _____ glass on top of the [14] _____ Wall kept people from going over it and escaping to West Germany.

WHAT WAS THE CONFLICT ABOUT?

During the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the United States had [15] _____ political and economic systems. The Soviet system was [16] _____ communism. The United States

and its allies feared that the [17] _____ Union [18] _____ to spread **communism** to the rest of the world. They disliked this system.

The goal of [19] _____ was to end private ownership of property. Under communism, the people would own everything **communally**. They would make decisions as a group.

But things didn't work out that way in the Soviet [20] _____. Instead, the country became a **dictatorship** under the control of the Communist Party. Many freedoms were lost. Millions of people who disagreed with the Communist Party were [21] _____ and sent to prison camps.

The United States and most of the countries of Western Europe had [22] _____ governments rather than [23] _____. They valued freedoms that had been lost in the Soviet [24] _____. Their economic [25] _____ based on [26] _____ ownership and on individual rather than group effort.

At times during the Cold War, the United States lost some freedoms because of fear of communism. During the 1950s, many Americans who were **suspected** of sympathy for [27] _____ lost their jobs.

WHAT WAS THE ARMS RACE?

During the Cold War, each side built up its **arsenal** of weapons, especially nuclear weapons-atomic bombs and [28] _____ bombs. These weapons could destroy cities and kill hundreds of thousands of people. Each side was afraid the [29] _____ would start a nuclear war first.

A nuclear arms race began. Each side said it needed more weapons to **retaliate** in case of a nuclear attack. Both sides [30] _____ that if they had [31] _____ weapons the other side wouldn't dare start a nuclear war. If it did, it would face total destruction in retaliation.

HOW DID THE COLD WAR SPREAD?

The Soviet [32] _____ had put Communist governments in power in [33] _____ Europe. Communist leaders had come to power in China. The Soviet Union and China backed groups that [34] _____ to take power in other countries. Wars broke out. The United States entered wars to stop the spread of communism.

With the Korean War (1950-1953), the Cold War reached Asia. China backed North Korea, and the United States supported [35] _____ Korea. Korea was still divided when fighting stopped in 1953, and it remains divided today.

In 1962, the Cold War [36] _____ the world to the edge of nuclear war. The United States discovered that the Soviet Union had installed nuclear missiles in Cuba. The missiles were pointed at

the United States. War seemed certain, but the Soviet [37] _____ **backed down** and removed the missiles.

The United States fought the spread of communism in the Vietnam War (1959-1975). The U.S. government feared that if one Asian country fell to communism, the rest of Asia would become communist as well. The war ended with a communist victory in [38] _____. But [39] _____ did not spread throughout Asia.

HOW DID THE COLD WAR END?

The Soviet Union nearly went broke as a result of the Cold War weapons race. The Soviet people had given up hope of a better life ahead. In the mid-1980s, a new [40] _____ came to [41] _____ in the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev. Gorbachev was determined to improve life in his country. In the process, he helped bring the Cold War to an end.

Gorbachev called for more freedom for his people. He and U.S. president Ronald Reagan agreed to destroy many of the weapons their countries had built. Gorbachev encouraged change in Eastern Europe, and he said that Soviet troops would no longer keep communist governments in power there.

One after another, the countries of Eastern Europe got rid of their communist [42] _____. In 1989, the Berlin Wall came down. [43] _____ was no longer divided. Finally, parts of the Soviet Union declared their independence. The Cold War ended with the **collapse** of communism in Eastern Europe in 1989, and the breakup of the Soviet [44] _____ in 1991.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| A. invaded | B. Vietnam | C. hydrogen |
| D. Berlin | E. system-capitalism-was | F. Berlin |
| G. democratic | H. States | I. United |
| J. Union | K. believed | L. Europe |
| M. leader | N. United | O. different |
| P. Europe | Q. Union | R. Soviet |
| S. Union | T. other | U. tried |
| V. Eastern | W. called | X. wanted |
| Y. Hungary | Z. across | AA. divided |
| BB. leaders | CC. private | DD. brought |
| EE. Broken | FF. defeating | GG. communism |
| HH. communism | II. communism | JJ. arrested |
| KK. South | LL. there | MM. Union |
| NN. Soviet | OO. dictatorships | PP. Union |
| QQ. power | RR. enough | |

Listening Practice | Advanced

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

COLD WAR

People once thought the Cold War would [1] _____ end. Sometimes they [2] _____ [3] _____ bombs would blow up the world. Now the Cold War has [4] _____ to a [5] _____ memory.

The Cold War was a conflict primarily [6] _____ the United States and the Soviet Union. Each power brought [7] _____ countries into the **conflict** on its side. The Cold War lasted more than 40 years, from the mid-1940s to the end of the 1980s.

Why was the war “cold”? [8] _____ the United [9] _____ and the Soviet Union [10] _____ got into armed [11] _____ shooting or “hot” war-with each [12] _____.

HOW DID THE COLD WAR BEGIN?

The Cold War began soon after [13] _____ War II [14] _____ in 1945. The United [15] _____ and the Soviet [16] _____ had been **allies** in defeating Nazi [17] _____ in that war. The Soviet army had [18] _____ Germany from the east.

After the war, the Soviet Union kept control of countries in Eastern Europe that it had [19] _____ from [20] _____ control. Those countries included Bulgaria, [21] _____, Hungary, [22] _____, and [23] _____.

An iron [24] _____ fell [25] _____ Europe. That’s how Winston Churchill, Britain’s leader during World War II, described the **division** of Europe. There was no actual curtain, but there were strong **barriers** between Soviet-controlled Eastern Europe and largely democratic [26] _____ [27] _____. The Soviet Union insisted on that.

Barbed wire and armed [28] _____ at [29] _____ kept Eastern [30] _____ **separate** from [31] _____ [32] _____ during the Cold War. [33] _____ Germany was split into East Germany under [34] _____ [35] _____, and West Germany. Berlin, Germany’s former capital, was a [36] _____ city. In 1961, a [37] _____ wall went up in Berlin, along the [38] _____ line. Broken glass on top of the [39] _____ Wall kept people from [40] _____ over it and escaping to West [41] _____.

WHAT WAS THE [42] ABOUT?

[43] the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the United States had different political and economic [44]. The Soviet system was called communism. The United States and its allies [45] that the Soviet Union [46] to [47] **communism** to the rest of the world. They [48] this [49].

The goal of [50] was to end [51] ownership of [52]. Under communism, the [53] would own [54] **communally**. They [55] make decisions as a [56].

But things didn't work out that way in the [57] Union. Instead, the [58] [59] a [60] [61] the control of the Communist Party. Many freedoms were lost. Millions of [62] who disagreed with the Communist Party were [63] and sent to [64] camps.

The [65] [66] and most of the countries of [67] [68] had [69] governments rather than [70]. They valued freedoms that had been lost in the Soviet [71]. [72] economic [73] based on private ownership and on [74] [75] than [76] [77].

At [78] during the Cold War, the United States lost some freedoms [79] of fear of communism. During the 1950s, many [80] who were **suspected** of [81] for communism lost their jobs.

WHAT WAS THE ARMS RACE?

[82] the Cold War, each side built up its **arsenal** of weapons, especially nuclear weapons-atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs. These weapons could destroy cities and kill [83] of thousands of people. Each side was [84] the other would start a nuclear war first.

A nuclear arms race began. Each side said it [85] more weapons to **retaliate** in case of a nuclear attack. Both sides believed that if they had enough [86] the other side wouldn't dare [87] a [88] war. If it did, it would face total destruction in retaliation.

HOW DID THE COLD WAR SPREAD?

The [89] _____ Union had put [90] _____ [91] _____ in power in Eastern Europe. Communist [92] _____ had come to power in China. The Soviet Union and China backed groups that tried to take power in other countries. Wars [93] _____ out. The [94] _____ [95] _____ entered wars to stop the [96] _____ of communism.

With the Korean War (1950-1953), the Cold War [97] _____ Asia. China backed North [98] _____, and the United [99] _____ supported South Korea. Korea was [100] _____ divided when [101] _____ [102] _____ in 1953, and it [103] _____ divided [104] _____.

In 1962, the Cold War brought the world to the edge of nuclear war. The United States discovered that the Soviet [105] _____ had installed nuclear missiles in Cuba. The missiles were pointed at the United States. War seemed certain, but the Soviet Union **backed down** and [106] _____ the missiles.

The United States fought the [107] _____ of communism in the [108] _____ War (1959-1975). The U.S. government feared that if one Asian [109] _____ fell to [110] _____, the rest of Asia would [111] _____ communist as well. The war ended with a communist victory in [112] _____. But communism did not spread throughout Asia.

HOW DID THE COLD WAR END?

The Soviet [113] _____ nearly went broke as a [114] _____ of the Cold War weapons race. The Soviet people had given up hope of a better life ahead. In the mid-1980s, a new leader came to power in the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev. [115] _____ was determined to improve life in his country. In the process, he helped [116] _____ the Cold War to an end.

Gorbachev [117] _____ for more freedom for his people. He and U.S. president Ronald [118] _____ agreed to destroy many of the weapons their [119] _____ had built. [120] _____ [121] _____ change in Eastern Europe, and he said that Soviet troops would no longer keep [122] _____ governments in power there.

One after another, the countries of [123] _____ Europe got rid of their communist leaders. In 1989, the Berlin Wall came down. [124] _____ was no [125] _____ divided. Finally, parts of the Soviet [126] _____ declared [127] _____

[128] _____ . The Cold War [129] _____ with the **collapse** of
[130] _____ in [131] _____ Europe in 1989, and the breakup of the
[132] _____ Union in 1991.

Spelling Practice | Advanced

49. 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.

COLD WAQ

People once thought the Cold War would never end. Sometimes they feared nuclear bombs would blow up the world. Now the Cold War has faded too a distant memory.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

The Cod War was a conflict primarily between the United States and the Soviet Union. Each power brought other countries into tha **conflict** on its side. The Colld War lasted more than 40 years, from the mid-1940s to sehe end of the 1980s.

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Why was the whar "cold"? Because the United States and the Soviet Union never got into armed combat-a shoting or "hot" war-with each othre.

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

HOW DID THE COLR WAR BEGIN?

12. _____

Th Cold War began soon after World War II ended in 1945. The United States and the Soveit Union had been **allies** in defeating Nazi Germany in that war. The Soviet army had **invaded** Germany from the easte.

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

After the war, the Soviet Union kept control of countries inn Eastern Europe that it had freed from German control. Those countries included Bulgarie, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

An iron curtain fell across Europe. Thate's how Winston Churchill, Britain's leadir during World War II, described the **division** of Europe. There was no actual curtain, but there were strong **barriers** between Soviet-controlled Eastetn Europe and largely democratic Western Europe. The Soviet Union insisted one that.

19. _____

20. _____

21. _____

22. _____

23. _____

Barbed wire and armed soldiers at borders keppt Eastern Europe **separate** from Westirn Europe during the Cold War. Defeated Germany was split intwo East Germany under Soviet control, and West Germany. Berlin, Germany's former capital, was a divided city. Un 1961, a concrete wall went up in Berlin, along tha dividing line. Broken glass on top of the Berlin Wall kept people from going ovir it and escaping to West Germani.

24. _____

25. _____

26. _____

27. _____

28. _____

29. _____

30. _____

WHAT WAS THE CONFLICX ABOUT?

31. _____

During the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the United Stated had differant political and economic systems. The Soviet system was called

32. _____

33. _____

communism. The United States and its allies feared that the Soviet Union wanted to spread communism to the rest of the world. They disliked this system.	34. 35. 36.
The goal of communism was to end private ownership of property. Under communism, the people would own everything communally . They would make decisions as a group.	37. 38. 39.
But things didn't work out that way in the Soviet Union. Instead, the country became an dictatorship under the control of the Communist Party. Many freedoms were lost. Millions of people who disagreed with the Communist Party were arrested and sent to prison camps.	40. 41. 42. 43.
The United States and most of the countries of Western Europe had democratic governments rather than dictatorships. They valued freedoms that had been lost in the Soviet Union. Their economic system, capitalism, was based on private ownership and on individual rather than group effort.	44. 45. 46. 47. 48.
At times during the Cold War, the United States lost some freedoms because of fear of communism. During the 1950s, many Americans who were suspected of sympathy for communism lost their jobs.	49. 50. 51.
WHAT WAS THE ARMS RACE?	52.
During the Cold War, each side built up its arsenal of weapons, especially nuclear weapons—atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs. These weapons could destroy cities and kill hundreds of thousands of people. Each side was afraid the other would start a nuclear war first.	53. 54. 55. 56.
A nuclear arms race began. Each side said it needed more weapons to retaliate in case of a nuclear attack. Both sides believed that if they had enough weapons the other side wouldn't dare start a nuclear war. If it did, it would face total destruction in retaliation.	57. 58. 59. 60.
HOW DID THE COLD WAR SPREAD?	61.
The Soviet Union had put Communist governments in power in Eastern Europe. Communist leaders had come to power in China. The Soviet Union and China backed groups that tried to take power in other countries. Wars broke out. The United States entered wars to stop the spread of communism.	62. 63. 64. 65. 66.
With the Korean War (1950–1953), the Cold War reached Asia. China backed North Korea, and the United States supported South Korea. Korea was still divided when fighting stopped in 1953, and it remains divided today.	67. 68. 69. 70.
In 1962, the Cold War brought the world to the edge of nuclear war. The	71.

United States discovered that the Soviet Union had enstalled nuclear missiles in Cuba. The missiles were pointed at the United States. Wir seemed certain, but the Soviet Unien **backed down** and removed the missiles.

72.

73.

74.

75.

The United Sxates fought the spread of communism in the Vietnam War (1959-1975). The U.S. government feared that if one Asian country fel to communism, the rest of Acie would become communist as well. The war ended with a communist victory in Vietnam. But communism did not spread throghot Asia.

76.

77.

78.

79.

80.

HOW DIZ THE COLD WAR END?

81.

The Soviet Union neirly went broke as a result of the Cold War weapons race. The Soviet people had given up hope of a better life ahead. Ib the mid-1980s, a now leader came to power in the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gerbachev. Gorbachev was determined to improve life in his country. In the process, he helped bring the Cold War to an and.

82.

83.

84.

85.

86.

Gorbachev called for more freedom for his people. H and U.S. president Ronald Reagan agreed to destroy many of the weapons they're countries had built. Gorbachev encouraged chang in Eastern Europe, and he said that Soviet troops would no longr keep communist governments inn power there.

87.

88.

89.

90.

91.

One after another, the countries of Eastern Europe gote rid of their communist leaders. In 1989, the Berlin Wall cam down. Europe was no longer divided. Finallly, parts of the Soviet Union declared their independence. Th Cold War ended with the **collapse** of communism in Eastern Europe inn 1989, and the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991.

92.

93.

94.

95.

96.

History | Cold War

Comprehension

1. *Place the heading you will find below the text above the correct sections of the text.*

[1] COLD WAR

People once thought the Cold War would never end. Sometimes they feared nuclear bombs would blow up the world. Now the Cold War has faded to a distant memory.

The Cold War was a conflict primarily between the United States and the Soviet Union. Each power brought other countries into the **conflict** on its side. The Cold War lasted more than 40 years, from the mid-1940s to the end of the 1980s.

Why was the war “cold”? Because the United States and the Soviet Union never got into armed combat—a shooting or “hot” war—with each other.

[2] HOW DID THE COLD WAR BEGIN?

The Cold War began soon after World War II ended in 1945. The United States and the Soviet Union had been **allies** in defeating Nazi Germany in that war. The Soviet army had **invaded** Germany from the east.

After the war, the Soviet Union kept control of countries in Eastern Europe that it had freed from German control. Those countries included Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

An iron curtain fell across Europe. That’s how Winston Churchill, Britain’s leader during World War II, described the **division** of Europe. There was no actual curtain, but there were strong **barriers** between Soviet-controlled Eastern Europe and largely democratic Western Europe. The Soviet Union insisted on that.

Barbed wire and armed soldiers at borders kept Eastern Europe **separate** from Western Europe during the Cold War. Defeated Germany was split into East Germany under Soviet control, and West Germany. Berlin, Germany’s former capital, was a divided city. In 1961, a concrete wall went up in Berlin, along the dividing line. Broken glass on top of the Berlin Wall kept people from going over it and escaping to West Germany.

[3] WHAT WAS THE CONFLICT ABOUT?

During the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the United States had different political and economic systems. The Soviet system was called communism. The United States and its allies feared that the Soviet Union wanted to spread **communism** to the rest of the world. They disliked this system.

The goal of communism was to end private ownership of property. Under communism, the people would own everything **communally**. They would make decisions as a group.

But things didn't work out that way in the Soviet Union. Instead, the country became a **dictatorship** under the control of the Communist Party. Many freedoms were lost. Millions of people who disagreed with the Communist Party were arrested and sent to prison camps.

The United States and most of the countries of Western Europe had democratic governments rather than dictatorships. They valued freedoms that had been lost in the Soviet Union. Their economic system-**capitalism**-was based on private ownership and on individual rather than group effort.

At times during the Cold War, the United States lost some freedoms because of fear of communism. During the 1950s, many Americans who were **suspected** of sympathy for communism lost their jobs.

[4] WHAT WAS THE ARMS RACE?

During the Cold War, each side built up its **arsenal** of weapons, especially nuclear weapons-atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs. These weapons could destroy cities and kill hundreds of thousands of people. Each side was afraid the other would start a nuclear war first.

A nuclear arms race began. Each side said it needed more weapons to **retaliate** in case of a nuclear attack. Both sides believed that if they had enough weapons the other side wouldn't dare start a nuclear war. If it did, it would face total destruction in retaliation.

[5] HOW DID THE COLD WAR SPREAD?

The Soviet Union had put Communist governments in power in Eastern Europe. Communist leaders had come to power in China. The Soviet Union and China backed groups that tried to take power in other countries. Wars broke out. The United States entered wars to stop the spread of communism.

With the Korean War (1950-1953), the Cold War reached Asia. China backed North Korea, and the United States supported South Korea. Korea was still divided when fighting stopped in 1953, and it remains divided today.

In 1962, the Cold War brought the world to the edge of nuclear war. The United States discovered that the Soviet Union had installed nuclear missiles in Cuba. The missiles were pointed at the United States. War seemed certain, but the Soviet Union **backed down** and removed the missiles.

The United States fought the spread of communism in the Vietnam War (1959-1975). The U.S. government feared that if one Asian country fell to communism, the rest of Asia would become communist as well. The war ended with a communist victory in Vietnam. But communism did not spread throughout Asia.

[6] HOW DID THE COLD WAR END?

The Soviet Union nearly went broke as a result of the Cold War weapons race. The Soviet people had given up hope of a better life ahead. In the mid-1980s, a new leader came to power in the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev. Gorbachev was determined to improve life in his country. In the process, he helped bring the Cold War to an end.

Gorbachev called for more freedom for his people. He and U.S. president Ronald Reagan agreed to destroy many of the weapons their countries had built. Gorbachev encouraged change in Eastern Europe, and he said that Soviet troops would no longer keep communist governments in power there.

One after another, the countries of Eastern Europe got rid of their communist leaders. In 1989, the Berlin Wall came down. Europe was no longer divided. Finally, parts of the Soviet Union declared their independence. The Cold War ended with the **collapse** of communism in Eastern Europe in 1989, and the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991.

- A. COLD WAR
- B. HOW DID THE COLD WAR BEGIN?
- C. WHAT WAS THE ARMS RACE?
- D. HOW DID THE COLD WAR END?
- E. WHAT WAS THE CONFLICT ABOUT?
- F. HOW DID THE COLD WAR SPREAD?

Vocabulary

Listed below are the keywords included in this episode.

2. **conflict** _____ is serious disagreement and argument about something important. If two people or groups are in _____, they have had a serious disagreement or argument and have not yet reached agreement.
3. **ally** A country's _____ is another country that has an agreement to support it, especi _____ in war.
4. **invade** To _____ a country means to enter it by force with an army.
5. **division** The _____ of a large unit into two or more distinct parts is the act of separating it into these parts.
6. **barrier** A _____ is something such as a rule, law, or policy that makes it difficult or impossible for something to happen or be achieved.
7. **separate** If one thing is _____ from another, there is a barrier, space, or division between them, so that they are clearly two things.
8. **communism** _____ is the political belief that all people are equal and that workers should control the means of producing things.
9. **communal** You use _____ to describe something that is shared by a group of people.
10. **dictatorship** A _____ is a country which is ruled by a dictator or by a very strict and harsh government.
11. **capitalism** _____ is an economic and political system in which property, business, and industry are owned by private individuals and not by the state.
12. **suspect** You use _____ when you are stating something that you believe is probably true, in order to make it sound less strong or direct.
13. **arsenal** An _____ is a large collection of weapons and military equipment held by a country, group, or person.
14. **retaliate** If you _____ when someone harms or annoys you, you do something which harms or annoys them in return.
15. **collapse** If a building or other structure _____s, it falls down very suddenly.

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.

16. c a. COLLAPS b. COLLAPSE c. COLLAPSE d. COLLAPSSE
If a building or other structure _____s, it falls down very suddenly.
17. b a. SEPARATEE b. SEPARATE c. SEPAREAT d. CEPARATE
If one thing is _____ from another, there is a barrier, space, or division between them, so that they are clearly two things.

18. a a. INVADE b. INQADE c. ENVADE d. INVAD
To _____ a country means to enter it by force with an army.
19. a a. DIVISION b. DIVITION c. DIVISSION d. DIVISIEN
The _____ of a large unit into two or more distinct parts is the act of separating it into these parts.
20. d a. COYMUNISM b. KOMMUNISM c. COMUNISM d. COMMUNISM
_____ is the political belief that all people are equal and that workers should control the means of producing things.
21. d a. CONNFLICT b. CONFLIKT c. KONFLICT d. CONFLICT
_____ is serious disagreement and argument about something important. If two people or groups are in _____, they have had a serious disagreement or argument and have not yet reached agreement.
22. c a. ALLE b. ALY c. ALLY d. ALLYE
A country's _____ is another country that has an agreement to support it, especi _____ in war.
23. c a. ARSENEL b. ARSENNAL c. ARSENAL d. ARSENALL
An _____ is a large collection of weapons and military equipment held by a country, group, or person.
24. a a. CAPITALISM b. CEPITALISM c. KAPITALISM d. CAPITALASM
_____ is an economic and political system in which property, business, and industry are owned by private individuals and not by the state.
25. d a. KOMMUNAL b. COMUNAL c. CEMMUNAL d. COMMUNAL
You use _____ to describe something that is shared by a group of people.
26. b a. DICTATORCHIP b. DICTATORSHIP c. DIDTATORSHIP d. DICTATORSHIP
A _____ is a country which is ruled by a dictator or by a very strict and harsh government.
27. d a. RATALIATE b. RTALIAT c. RETALIEAT d. RETALIATE
If you _____ when someone harms or annoys you, you do something which harms or annoys them in return.
28. b a. BARIER b. BARRIER c. BARRIR d. BARRIIR
A _____ is something such as a rule, law, or policy that makes it difficult or impossible for something to happen or be achieved.
29. c a. SESPECT b. SUSPECCT c. SUSPECT d. SUSKECT
You use _____ when you are stating something that you believe is probably true, in order to make it sound less strong or direct.

Choose the best option the completes the sentences below:

30. **e** If you _____, you suddenly faint or fall down because you are very ill or weak.
a. capitalism b. conflict c. barrier d. invade e. collapse
31. **a** _____ could be seen to represent the western culture and as a market dynamism for the rising China.
a. capitalism b. ally c. suspect d. communal e. communism
32. **a** If someone or something _____s your privacy, they interfere in your life without your permission.
a. invade b. arsenal c. retaliate d. dictatorship e. collapse
33. **e** You can use _____ to refer to a large number of tools, methods, or resources that someone has available to help them achieve what they want to do.
a. division b. collapse c. separate d. communal e. arsenal
34. **e** A _____ is a significant distinction or argument between two groups, which causes the two groups to be considered as very different and separate.
a. arsenal b. invade c. ally d. dictatorship e. division
35. **d** A _____ is something such as a fence or wall that is put in place to prevent people from moving easily from one area to another.
a. retaliate b. suspect c. conflict d. barrier e. communism
36. **c** If you _____ people or things that are together, or if they _____, they move apart.
a. capitalism b. division c. separate d. barrier e. arsenal
37. **c** They may _____ with sanctions on other products if the bans are disregarded.
a. capitalism b. barrier c. retaliate d. dictatorship e. conflict
38. **d** The authoritarian _____ in China is exactly what people are trying so hard to avoid in the West.
a. suspect b. retaliate c. collapse d. communism e. invade
39. **b** A _____ is a serious difference between two or more beliefs, ideas, or interests. If two beliefs, ideas, or interests are in _____, they are very different.
a. division b. conflict c. ally d. separate e. communism
40. **d** An _____ is someone who supports people who are in a minority group or who are discriminated against, even though they do not belong to that group themselves.
a. arsenal b. communism c. dictatorship d. ally e. communal
41. **d** Under Caesar's _____ Cicero abstained from politics.
a. separate b. communal c. collapse d. dictatorship e. invade
42. **b** Romans has a tribunal of commerce and a _____ college.
a. suspect b. communal c. division d. barrier e. retaliate
43. **e** A _____ is a person who the police or authorities think may be guilty of a crime.
a. dictatorship b. conflict c. capitalism d. arsenal e. suspect

45. Beginning with the circled letter, use the clues to find and mark the trail of letters of all the connected words through the maze to the last letter. The path can wander up, down, left, right, and diagonally.

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

- _____ is a state of mind in which you find it impossible to make a decision.
- You can use _____ to refer to a large number of tools, methods, or resources that someone has available to help them achieve what they want to do.
- _____ means relating to particular groups in a country or society.
- A _____ is a problem that prevents two people or groups from agreeing, communicating, or working with each other.
- _____ is the political belief that all people are equal and that workers should control the means of producing things.
- If you _____ when someone harms or annoys you, you do something which harms or annoys them in return.
- If something, for example a system or institution, _____s, it fails or comes to an end completely and suddenly.
- _____ could be seen to represent the western culture and as a market dynamism for the rising China.
- If you refer to _____ things, you mean several different things, rather than just one thing.
- A country's _____ is another country that has an agreement to support it, especi_____ in war.

11. If you say that people or animals _____ a place, you mean that they enter it in large numbers, often in a way that is unpleasant or difficult to deal with.
12. A _____ is a person who the police or authorities think may be guilty of a crime.
13. _____ is government by a dictator.
14. The _____ of a large unit into two or more distinct parts is the act of separating it into these parts.

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

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

- | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------|----------|------------|
| division | communism | communal | suspect | ally |
| collapse | dictatorship | arsenal | invade | capitalism |
| separate | retaliate | barrier | conflict | |

Listening Practice | Intermediate

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

COLD WAR

People once thought the Cold War would never end. Sometimes they feared nuclear bombs would blow up the world. Now the Cold War has faded to a distant memory.

The Cold War was a conflict primarily between the [1] **United** States and the Soviet Union. Each power brought other countries into the **conflict** on its side. The Cold War lasted more than 40 years, from the mid-1940s to the end of the 1980s.

Why was the war “cold”? Because the United States and the Soviet Union never got into armed combat—a shooting or “hot” war—with each other.

HOW DID THE COLD WAR BEGIN?

The Cold War began soon after World War II ended in 1945. The [2] **United** [3] **States** and the Soviet Union had been **allies** in [4] **defeating** Nazi Germany in that war. The [5] **Soviet** army had [6] **invaded** Germany from the east.

After the war, the Soviet Union kept control of countries in Eastern Europe that it had freed from German control. Those countries included Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, [7] **Hungary**, Poland, and Romania.

An iron curtain fell [8] **across** Europe. That’s how Winston Churchill, Britain’s leader during World War II, described the **division** of Europe. There was no actual curtain, but [9] **there** were strong **barriers** between Soviet-controlled Eastern Europe and largely democratic Western Europe. The Soviet Union insisted on that.

Barbed wire and armed soldiers at borders kept Eastern [10] **Europe** **separate** from Western Europe during the Cold War. Defeated Germany was split into East Germany under Soviet control, and West Germany. [11] **Berlin**, Germany’s former capital, was a [12] **divided** city. In 1961, a concrete wall went up in Berlin, along the dividing line. [13] **Broken** glass on top of the [14] **Berlin** Wall kept people from going over it and escaping to West Germany.

WHAT WAS THE CONFLICT ABOUT?

During the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the United States had [15] **different** political and economic systems. The Soviet system was [16] **called** communism. The United States

and its allies feared that the [17] **Soviet** _____ Union [18] **wanted** _____ to spread **communism** to the rest of the world. They disliked this system.

The goal of [19] **communism** _____ was to end private ownership of property. Under communism, the people would own everything **communally**. They would make decisions as a group.

But things didn't work out that way in the Soviet [20] **Union** _____. Instead, the country became a **dictatorship** under the control of the Communist Party. Many freedoms were lost. Millions of people who disagreed with the Communist Party were [21] **arrested** _____ and sent to prison camps.

The United States and most of the countries of Western Europe had [22] **democratic** _____ governments rather than [23] **dictatorships** _____. They valued freedoms that had been lost in the Soviet [24] **Union** _____. Their economic [25] **system-capitalism-was** based on [26] **private** _____ ownership and on individual rather than group effort.

At times during the Cold War, the United States lost some freedoms because of fear of communism. During the 1950s, many Americans who were **suspected** of sympathy for [27] **communism** _____ lost their jobs.

WHAT WAS THE ARMS RACE?

During the Cold War, each side built up its **arsenal** of weapons, especially nuclear weapons-atomic bombs and [28] **hydrogen** _____ bombs. These weapons could destroy cities and kill hundreds of thousands of people. Each side was afraid the [29] **other** _____ would start a nuclear war first.

A nuclear arms race began. Each side said it needed more weapons to **retaliate** in case of a nuclear attack. Both sides [30] **believed** _____ that if they had [31] **enough** _____ weapons the other side wouldn't dare start a nuclear war. If it did, it would face total destruction in retaliation.

HOW DID THE COLD WAR SPREAD?

The Soviet [32] **Union** _____ had put Communist governments in power in [33] **Eastern** _____ Europe. Communist leaders had come to power in China. The Soviet Union and China backed groups that [34] **tried** _____ to take power in other countries. Wars broke out. The United States entered wars to stop the spread of communism.

With the Korean War (1950-1953), the Cold War reached Asia. China backed North Korea, and the United States supported [35] **South** _____ Korea. Korea was still divided when fighting stopped in 1953, and it remains divided today.

In 1962, the Cold War [36] **brought** _____ the world to the edge of nuclear war. The United States discovered that the Soviet Union had installed nuclear missiles in Cuba. The missiles were pointed at

the United States. War seemed certain, but the Soviet [37] **Union** _____ **backed down** and removed the missiles.

The United States fought the spread of communism in the Vietnam War (1959-1975). The U.S. government feared that if one Asian country fell to communism, the rest of Asia would become communist as well. The war ended with a communist victory in [38] **Vietnam** _____. But [39] **communism** _____ did not spread throughout Asia.

HOW DID THE COLD WAR END?

The Soviet Union nearly went broke as a result of the Cold War weapons race. The Soviet people had given up hope of a better life ahead. In the mid-1980s, a new [40] **leader** _____ came to [41] **power** _____ in the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev. Gorbachev was determined to improve life in his country. In the process, he helped bring the Cold War to an end.

Gorbachev called for more freedom for his people. He and U.S. president Ronald Reagan agreed to destroy many of the weapons their countries had built. Gorbachev encouraged change in Eastern Europe, and he said that Soviet troops would no longer keep communist governments in power there.

One after another, the countries of Eastern Europe got rid of their communist [42] **leaders** _____. In 1989, the Berlin Wall came down. [43] **Europe** _____ was no longer divided. Finally, parts of the Soviet Union declared their independence. The Cold War ended with the **collapse** of communism in Eastern Europe in 1989, and the breakup of the Soviet [44] **Union** _____ in 1991.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| A. invaded | B. Vietnam | C. hydrogen |
| D. Berlin | E. system-capitalism-was | F. Berlin |
| G. democratic | H. States | I. United |
| J. Union | K. believed | L. Europe |
| M. leader | N. United | O. different |
| P. Europe | Q. Union | R. Soviet |
| S. Union | T. other | U. tried |
| V. Eastern | W. called | X. wanted |
| Y. Hungary | Z. across | AA. divided |
| BB. leaders | CC. private | DD. brought |
| EE. Broken | FF. defeating | GG. communism |
| HH. communism | II. communism | JJ. arrested |
| KK. South | LL. there | MM. Union |
| NN. Soviet | OO. dictatorships | PP. Union |
| QQ. power | RR. enough | |

Listening Practice | Advanced

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

COLD WAR

People once thought the Cold War would [1] never end. Sometimes they [2] feared [3] nuclear bombs would blow up the world. Now the Cold War has [4] faded to a [5] distant memory.

The Cold War was a conflict primarily [6] between the United States and the Soviet Union. Each power brought [7] other countries into the **conflict** on its side. The Cold War lasted more than 40 years, from the mid-1940s to the end of the 1980s.

Why was the war “cold”? [8] Because the United [9] States and the Soviet Union [10] never got into armed [11] combat-a shooting or “hot” war-with each [12] other.

HOW DID THE COLD WAR BEGIN?

The Cold War began soon after [13] World War II [14] ended in 1945. The United [15] States and the Soviet [16] Union had been **allies** in defeating Nazi [17] Germany in that war. The Soviet army had [18] invaded Germany from the east.

After the war, the Soviet Union kept control of countries in Eastern Europe that it had [19] freed from [20] German control. Those countries included Bulgaria, [21] Czechoslovakia, Hungary, [22] Poland, and [23] Romania.

An iron [24] curtain fell [25] across Europe. That’s how Winston Churchill, Britain’s leader during World War II, described the **division** of Europe. There was no actual curtain, but there were strong **barriers** between Soviet-controlled Eastern Europe and largely democratic [26] Western [27] Europe. The Soviet Union insisted on that.

Barbed wire and armed [28] soldiers at [29] borders kept Eastern [30] Europe **separate** from [31] Western [32] Europe during the Cold War. [33] Defeated Germany was split into East Germany under [34] Soviet [35] control, and West Germany. Berlin, Germany’s former capital, was a [36] divided city. In 1961, a [37] concrete wall went up in Berlin, along the [38] dividing line. Broken glass on top of the [39] Berlin Wall kept people from [40] going over it and escaping to West [41] Germany.

WHAT WAS THE [42] **CONFLICT** ABOUT?

[43] **During** the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the United States had different political and economic [44] **systems**. The Soviet system was called communism. The United States and its allies [45] **feared** that the Soviet Union [46] **wanted** to [47] **spread** **communism** to the rest of the world. They [48] **disliked** this [49] **system**.

The goal of [50] **communism** was to end [51] **private** ownership of [52] **property**. Under communism, the [53] **people** would own [54] **everything** **communally**. They [55] **would** make decisions as a [56] **group**.

But things didn't work out that way in the [57] **Soviet** Union. Instead, the [58] **country** [59] **became** a [60] **dictatorship** [61] **under** the control of the Communist Party. Many freedoms were lost. Millions of [62] **people** who disagreed with the Communist Party were [63] **arrested** and sent to [64] **prison** camps.

The [65] **United** [66] **States** and most of the countries of [67] **Western** [68] **Europe** had [69] **democratic** governments rather than [70] **dictatorships**. They valued freedoms that had been lost in the Soviet [71] **Union**. [72] **Their** economic [73] **system-capitalism-was** based on private ownership and on [74] **individual** [75] **rather** than [76] **group** [77] **effort**.

At [78] **times** during the Cold War, the United States lost some freedoms [79] **because** of fear of communism. During the 1950s, many [80] **Americans** who were **suspected** of [81] **sympathy** for communism lost their jobs.

WHAT WAS THE ARMS RACE?

[82] **During** the Cold War, each side built up its **arsenal** of weapons, especially nuclear weapons-atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs. These weapons could destroy cities and kill [83] **hundreds** of thousands of people. Each side was [84] **afraid** the other would start a nuclear war first.

A nuclear arms race began. Each side said it [85] **needed** more weapons to **retaliate** in case of a nuclear attack. Both sides believed that if they had enough [86] **weapons** the other side wouldn't dare [87] **start** a [88] **nuclear** war. If it did, it would face total destruction in retaliation.

HOW DID THE COLD WAR SPREAD?

The [89] **Soviet** Union had put [90] **Communist** [91] **governments** in power in Eastern Europe. Communist [92] **leaders** had come to power in China. The Soviet Union and China backed groups that tried to take power in other countries. Wars [93] **broke** out. The [94] **United** [95] **States** entered wars to stop the [96] **spread** of communism.

With the Korean War (1950-1953), the Cold War [97] **reached** Asia. China backed North [98] **Korea**, and the United [99] **States** supported South Korea. Korea was [100] **still** divided when [101] **fighting** [102] **stopped** in 1953, and it [103] **remains** divided [104] **today**.

In 1962, the Cold War brought the world to the edge of nuclear war. The United States discovered that the Soviet [105] **Union** had installed nuclear missiles in Cuba. The missiles were pointed at the United States. War seemed certain, but the Soviet Union **backed down** and [106] **removed** the missiles.

The United States fought the [107] **spread** of communism in the [108] **Vietnam** War (1959-1975). The U.S. government feared that if one Asian [109] **country** fell to [110] **communism**, the rest of Asia would [111] **become** communist as well. The war ended with a communist victory in [112] **Vietnam**. But communism did not spread throughout Asia.

HOW DID THE COLD WAR END?

The Soviet [113] **Union** nearly went broke as a [114] **result** of the Cold War weapons race. The Soviet people had given up hope of a better life ahead. In the mid-1980s, a new leader came to power in the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev. [115] **Gorbachev** was determined to improve life in his country. In the process, he helped [116] **bring** the Cold War to an end.

Gorbachev [117] **called** for more freedom for his people. He and U.S. president Ronald [118] **Reagan** agreed to destroy many of the weapons their [119] **countries** had built. [120] **Gorbachev** [121] **encouraged** change in Eastern Europe, and he said that Soviet troops would no longer keep [122] **communist** governments in power there.

One after another, the countries of [123] **Eastern** Europe got rid of their communist leaders. In 1989, the Berlin Wall came down. [124] **Europe** was no [125] **longer** divided. Finally, parts of the Soviet [126] **Union** declared [127] **their**

[128] independence . The Cold War [129] ended _____ with the **collapse** of
[130] communism _____ in [131] Eastern _____ Europe in 1989, and the breakup of the
[132] Soviet _____ Union in 1991.

Spelling Practice | Advanced

49. 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.

COLD WAQ

People once **thought** the Cold War would never end. Sometimes they feared **nuclear** bombs would blow up the world. Now the Cold War has faded **too** a distant memory.

The **Cod** War was a conflict primarily between the United States and the Soviet Union. Each power brought other countries into **tha conflict** on its side. The **Colld** War lasted more than 40 years, from the mid-1940s to **sehe** end of the 1980s.

Why was the **whar** "cold"? Because the United States and the Soviet Union never got into armed combat-a **shoting** or "hot" war-with each **othre**.

HOW DID THE COLR WAR BEGIN?

Th Cold War began soon after World War II ended in 1945. The United States and the **Soveit** Union had been **allies** in defeating Nazi Germany in that war. The Soviet army had **invaded** Germany from the **easte**.

After the war, the Soviet Union kept control of countries **inn** Eastern Europe that it had freed **frome** German control. Those countries included **Bulgarie**, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

An iron curtain fell across Europe. **Thate**'s how Winston Churchill, Britain's **leadir** during World War II, described the **division** of Europe. There was no actual curtain, but there were strong **barriers between** Soviet-controlled **Eastetn** Europe and largely democratic Western Europe. The Soviet Union insisted **one** that.

Barbed wire and armed soldiers at borders **keppt** Eastern Europe **separate** from **Westirn** Europe during the Cold War. Defeated Germany was split **intwo** East Germany under Soviet control, and West Germany. Berlin, Germany's former capital, was a divided city. **Un** 1961, a concrete wall went up in Berlin, along **tha** dividing line. Broken glass on top of the Berlin Wall kept people from going **ovir** it and escaping to West **Germani**.

WHAT WAS THE CONFLICX ABOUT?

During the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the United **Stated** had **differant** political and economic systems. The Soviet system was called

1. **WAR**

2. **thought**

3. **nuclear**

4. **to**

5. **Cold**

6. **the**

7. **Cold**

8. **s**

9. **war**

10. **shooting**

11. **other**

12. **COLD**

13. **The**

14. **Soviet**

15. **east**

16. **in**

17. **from**

18. **Bulgaria**

19. **That**

20. **leader**

21. **between**

22. **Eastern**

23. **on**

24. **kept**

25. **Western**

26. **into**

27. **In**

28. **the**

29. **over**

30. **Germany**

31. **CONFLICT**

32. **States**

33. **different**

communism. The United States and its allies **feared** that the Soviet Union wanted to spread **communism** to the **reste** of the world. They disliked this **sistem**.

Th goal of communism was to end private ownership of property. Under communism, the people **wood** own everything **communally**. **Thee** would make decisions as a group.

But **thinggs** didn't work out that way in the Soviet Union. Instead, the country became **an dictatorship** under the control of the Communist Party. Many freedoms were lost. Millions of people **whoe** disagreed with the **Comunist** Party were arrested and sent to prison camps.

The United States and **moste** of the countries of Western Europe had democratic governments **rathir** than dictatorships. They valued freedoms that had been lost in the Soviet **Unien**. Their economic **systemcapitalismwas** based on private ownership and on individual rather than **growp** effort.

At **tymes** during the Cold War, the United States lost some freedoms because of **feir** of communism. During the 1950s, many Americans who were **suspected** of sympathy for communism **loste** their jobs.

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During **tha** Cold War, each side built up its **arsenal** of weapons, especially **necluar** weapons-atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs. These **weipons** could destroy cities and kill hundreds of thousands of people. Each side was afraid the other would start a **nucleir** war first.

A nuclear arms race began. **Each** side said it needed more weapons to **retaliate** in case of **an** nuclear attack. Both sides believed that if they had enough weapons the other side wouldn't dare start a nuclear war. If **et** did, it would face total destruction **inn** retaliation.

HOW DID THE COLD WAR SPREADE?

The Soviet **Uniun** had put Communist governments in power in Eastern Europe. Communist leaders had **com** to power in China. The Soviet Union and China backed groups **thet** tried to take power in other countries. Wars broke out. The United States entered wars to stop **tha spraid** of communism.

With the Korean War (1950y1953), the Cold War reached Asia. China backed North Korea, **end** the United States supported South Korea. Korea was still divided when fighting stopped **inn** 1953, and it remains **devided** today.

In 1962, the Cold War brought the world to the edge of **nucleir** war. The

- 34. **feared**
- 35. **rest**
- 36. **system**
- 37. **The**
- 38. **would**
- 39. **They**
- 40. **things**
- 41. **a**
- 42. **who**
- 43. **Communist**
- 44. **most**
- 45. **rather**
- 46. **Union**
- 47. **system-capitalism-was**
- 48. **group**
- 49. **times**
- 50. **fear**
- 51. **lost**
- 52. **ARMS**
- 53. **the**
- 54. **nuclear**
- 55. **weapons**
- 56. **nuclear**
- 57. **Each**
- 58. **a**
- 59. **it**
- 60. **in**
- 61. **SPREAD**
- 62. **Union**
- 63. **come**
- 64. **that**
- 65. **the**
- 66. **spread**
- 67. **-**
- 68. **and**
- 69. **in**
- 70. **divided**
- 71. **nuclear**

United States discovered that the Soviet Union had **enstalled** nuclear missiles in Cuba. The missiles were pointed at the United States. **Wir** seemed certain, but the Soviet **Unien backed down** and removed the **missiles**.

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HOW **DIZ** THE COLD WAR END?

The Soviet Union **neirly** went broke as a result of the Cold War weapons race. The Soviet people had given up hope of a better life ahead. **lb** the mid-1980s, a **now** leader came to power in the Soviet Union, Mikhail **Gerbachev**. Gorbachev was determined to improve life in his country. In the process, he helped bring the Cold War to an **and**.

Gorbachev called for more freedom for his people. **H** and U.S. president Ronald Reagan agreed to destroy many of the weapons **they're** countries had built. Gorbachev encouraged **chang** in Eastern Europe, and he said that Soviet troops would no **longr** keep communist governments **inn** power there.

One after another, the countries of Eastern Europe **gote** rid of their communist leaders. In 1989, the Berlin Wall **cam** down. Europe was no longer divided. **Finally**, parts of the Soviet Union declared their independence. **Th** Cold War ended with the **collapse** of communism in Eastern Europe **inn** 1989, and the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991.

72. **installed**73. **War**74. **Union**75. **missiles**76. **States**77. **fell**78. **Asia**79. **victory**80. **throughout**81. **DID**82. **nearly**83. **In**84. **new**85. **Gorbachev**86. **end**87. **He**88. **their**89. **change**90. **longer**91. **in**92. **got**93. **came**94. **Finally**95. **The**96. **in**