ENGLISH PLUS

WITH ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE WORKSHEETS



LISTENING

Listening | Germany

Listening Practice | Intermediate

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

Germany has more բ	people than any country	in Europe, not counting	Russia. Industry has made
Germany wealthy. It i	s the dominant econom	ic power in [1]	Its factories make
steel, cars, cameras	, chemicals, and machir	nes of every type. Yet G	Germany lay in ruins in 1945, after its
defeat in World War	II.		
GERMANY'S LAND)		
[2]	lies at the heart of E	urope. Berlin is its cap	ital and largest city.
[3]	European countries b	oorder Germany on all	sides. But the country has a
seacoast to the north	ո, where it meets the Ba	ltic Sea and the North	Sea. Hamburg, a city near the North
Sea, is Germany's n	najor seaport.		
Low-lying plains spre	ead over northern Germ	any. This is a largely ag	gricultural area. The plains rise to
[4]	hills in [5]	Germany. Frankfu	urt is a manufacturing and business
			a sausage made in Frankfurt.
Rivers have [6]	[7]	in the hills	. The Rhine, a
[8]	river of Europe, flows	through western Germ	nany. Boats on the
[9]	carry freight and pas	sengers. [10]	countryside, picturesque
towns, and old castle	es lie along the Rhine.		
To the [11]	, Germany ex	tends into the Alps. The	e Bavarian Alps, as Germany's
mountains are called	l, include some spectac	ular scenery and a fair	tale castle. The castle was built for
Louis II of [12]	, who is so	metimes [13]	Mad King Ludwig. The
Black Forest-a dens	e evergreen forest-is in	southwestern German	y. It's a favorite spot for hikers.
Munich is the largest	city in southern German	ny. Every [14]	, people come to Munich
for the Oktoberfest.	At this lively festival, they	drink the beer for which	ch southern Germany is famous.
Expressways-known	ı as autobahns-run throu	gh Germany and link G	German cities. Parts of the autobahn
have no speed limits	s. [15]	can drive as fast as	they want. Yet there are few
accidents. The road	is well designed, and m	ost of the cars are Ger	man made. They are examples of
fine German engine	ering.		

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v	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			, v.	ш	т.	

	tive dictators the world h			•
1933 to 1945. His name	was Adolf Hitler, and he	e led the Nazi Party. Hit	er rose to power a	fter
Germany's [17]	in [18]	War I (19	914-1918). He pror	mised to
make Germany great aલ્	gain, and he set out to co	nquer Germany's neigh	nbors. In 1939, Hitl	er invaded
Poland, starting World V	Var II. The war was long a	and costly, and Germar	ny lost.	
DIVIDED AND UNITE)			
After World War II, Gern	nany was divided into two	o countries: East Germ	any and West Gerr	many. East
Germany had a Commu	nist government and too	k [19]	from the Soviet	Union. West
Germany became a [20)] tha	t received support from	n the United States	and other
[21]	[22]	_		
The boundary between	East Germany and West	Germany ran [23]	Ber	lin. East
Germany put up barbed	wire along the border. A	concrete wall divided l	Berlin. The Berlin V	Vall kept
East Germans from leav	ring their country for the v	wealthier West German	y. With the fall of	
[24]	in 1989, the wall came	e down. It was a joyous	[25]	for
Germans on both sides	The two Germanys were	e [26]	in 1990.	
CENTURIES OF DIVIS	SION		_	
Germany has known littl	e unity throughout its hist	ory. Until 1871, the land	l now known as Ge	ermany
[27]	of many small kingdoms.	Prussia in the north wa	s the most powerfo	ul of these
kingdoms. Prussia's pri	me minister, Otto von Bi	smarck, led efforts to ur	nite the kingdoms.	In 1871, they
came together to form th	ne German Empire. Prus	sia's king, [28]	I, was o	crowned
emperor of Germany.				
GERMAN CULTURE				
[29]	_has produced great thi	nkers, composers, and	artists. Johannes	Gutenberg,
or example, invented th	e printing press [30]	1450.	He made it possib	le to publish
oooks. Afterward, more	and more people learne	d to read. A German pi	riest, Martin	
[31] ,	broke away from the Ro	man Catholic [32]	in [.]	1512. The
Protestant churches all ç	grew out of the movemer	nt Luther started.		
German thinkers such a	s Immanuel Kant, G. W. l	F. Hegel, and Friedrich	Nietzsche wrote k	ey books of
western philosophy. The	elist of German compose	ers contains many of the	e great names of c	lassical
music. [33]	Frideric Handel	, Johann <u>[34]</u>	Bach, Jo	hannes

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Brahms, Ludwig van Beethoven, Robert Schumann, and Richard [35]

were

Germans. Albrecht Dürer is Germany's most important painter.

A. Europe

D. powers

G. Church

J. central

M. through

P. orders

S. rolling

V. reunited

Y. Rhine

BB. Sebastian

EE. Western

HH.around

B. Scenic

E. called

H. William

K. Wagner-all

N. ruled

Q. Communism

T. World

W. valleys

Z. People

CC.occasion

FF. consisted

II. Other

C. Germany

F. George

I. democracy

L. Germany

O. carved

R. Luther

U. major

X. defeat

AA. south

DD Bavaria GG October

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Listening Practice | Advanced

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

GERMANY					
[1]	has more people	e than any country	in [2]	, not cour	nting
[3]	Industry has mad	de Germany [4]	It	is the dominant	economic
power in Europe. Its	factories make stee	el, cars, <u>[5]</u>	, chem	nicals, and mach	nines of
[6]	type. Yet German	ıy lay in ruins in 194	45, <u>[7]</u>	its defeat	t in
[8]	War II.				
GERMANY'S LAND)				
Germany lies at the I	heart of Europe. Bei	rlin is its capital an	d largest city. Othe	r [9]	
countries border Ge	rmany on all sides. F	3ut the [10]	has a s	seacoast to the r	north,
where it meets the B	saltic Sea and the No	orth Sea. Hamburg	յ, a city near the No	rth Sea, is Gerr	many's
[11]	[12]				
[13]	plains spread ove	 er northem Germaı	ny. This is a largely	[14]	
area. The [15]	rise to	rolling [16]	in centr	al	
[17]	Frankfurt is a]	[18]	and [19]	ce	nter in
central Germany. Fra	ankfurters (hot dogs)) are named <u>[20]</u>	a	sausage made	in
[21]					
Rivers have carved \	− valleys in the hills. Th	ne <u>[22]</u>	, a <u>[23]</u>		_river of
Europe, flows [24]	[2	25]	Germany. [26]		on
the Rhine carry freigl	ht and passengers.	Scenic [27]	, picture	sque towns, and	d old
[28]	lie [29]	the Rhin	ne.		
To the south, [30]	e	xtends into the Alp	s. The Bavarian Al	ps, as	
[31]	mountains are o	called, include som	e spectacular scer	nery and a fairyta	ale
[32]	The [33]	was [3	34]	_ for Louis II of	Bavaria,
who is sometimes ca	alled Mad King [35]		The Black <u>[36]</u>		_ dense
evergreen forest-is i	n <u>[37]</u>	[38]	It's a fa	avorite spot for	
[39]	<u>.</u>				
Munich is the largest	t city in [40]	Germar	ny. Every October,	[41]	
come to Munich for t	he Oktoberfest. At th	nis lively [42]	, they d	rink the beer for	which

[43]	Germany is [44]				
[45]	as autobahns-run through Germany and link [46] cities.				
Parts of the [47]	have no speed limits. [48] can drive as fast as				
they want. Yet [49]	are few accide	ents. The road is well de	esigned, and most of the		
cars are [50]	made. They are ex	kamples of fine Germa	n engineering.		
WORLD WAR II					
One of the most [51]	[52]	the [53]	has ever		
known ruled [54]	from 1933 to 1	945. His name was Ac	lolf [55],		
and he led the Nazi Pa	arty. [56] rose	e to power after Germa	ny's defeat in		
[57]	War I (1914-1918). He pron	nised to make German	y great again, and he set		
out to conquer Germai	ny's neighbors. In 1939, Hitler J	[58]	[59] ,		
starting [60]	War II. The war was	long and costly, and G	ermany lost.		
DIVIDED AND [61]	<u>-</u>				
——— After World War II, <u>[62</u>	 2]was divi	ded into two countries:	East Germany and West		
[63]	East Germany had a Comi	munist [64]	and took orders		
from the Soviet Union.	West Germany became a der	nocracy that [65]	support from		
the [66]	[67] a	and [68]	Western		
[69]					
The boundary [70]	— East German	y and West Germany ra	an [71]		
[72]	East Germany put up barbed	l wire along the border.	. A concrete wall divided		
	kept East Germans from [73]				
	ne fall of Communism in 1989,				
[74]	on both sides. The two Ger	manys were reunited ir	า 1990.		
CENTURIES OF DIV	ISION				
Germany has [75]	little [76]	through	out its		
[77]	. Until 1871, the land now know	<i>r</i> n as <u>[78]</u>	consisted of many		
small kingdoms. Pruss	sia in the north was the most [7	<u>'9]</u> o	f these kingdoms.		
Prussia's prime minist	ter, Otto von Bismarck, led <u>[80</u>] to u	nite the kingdoms. In 1871,		
they came together to	form the German [81]	Prussia's	king, William I, was		
[82]	emperor of Germany.				
[83]	CULTURE				
					

[84]	has produced [85]	thinkers,	composers, and
[86]	Johannes [87]	, for example, in	vented the printing press
around 1450. He ma	de it [88]	to publish books. [89]	, more and
more people learned	l to read. A German [90]	, Martin L	uther, [91]
away from the Roma	n Catholic Church in 1512.	The [92]	_ churches all grew out of the
movement [93]	started.		
[94]	thinkers such as Imma	anuel Kant, G. W. F. Hege	l, and [95]
Nietzsche wrote key	books of western philosop	hy. The list of [96]	
[97]	contains many of the g	reat names of [98]	music. George
Frideric [99]	, Johann <u>[100]</u>	Bach,	Johannes
[101]	, Ludwig van Beethov	ven, Robert [102]	, and Richard
Wagner-all were Gei	mans. Albrecht Dürer is [1	<u>03]</u> m	ost important
[104]			

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Spelling Practice

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.

GERMANJ 1. Germany has more people than any country in Europ, not counting 2. Russia. Industry has made Germany wealthy. It is the dominent 3. economic power inn Europe. Its factories make steel, cars, cameras, 4. chemicals, and machines of eviry type. Yet Germany lay in ruins in 5. 1945, aftr its defeat in World War II. 6. **GERMANY'S LAGD** 7. 8. Germany lies at the heart of Europ. Berlin is its capital and largest city. Other European countries border Germane on all sides. But the country 9. has a seacoast to tha north, where it meets the Baltic Sea and the North 10. Sea. Hamburg, a city near the North Sea, is Girmany's major seaport. 11. 12. Low-lying plains spread ovir northern Germany. This is a largely agricultural area. The plains rise too rolling hills in central Germany. 13. Frankfurt is a manufacturing and business centar in central Germany. 14. Frankfurters (hot dogs) our named after a sausage made in Frankfurt. 15. Rivers have carved valleys in the hills. The Rhine, a major river off 16. 17. Europe, flows through western Germany. Boazs on the Rhine carry freight and passengers. Scenic countryside, picturesque towns, and ald 18. castles lie along tha Rhine. 19. 20. To the south, Germani extends into the Alps. The Bavarian Alps, as Germany's mountains are callled, include some spectacular scenery and 21. 22. a fairytale castle. The castle was built for Louis IIE of Bavaria, who is sometimes called Mad King Ludwig. The Black Forest-a dinse evergreen 23. forest-is in southwestern Germany. It'se a favorite spot for hikers. 24. Munich is the largest city in sothern Germany. Every October, people 25. come to Munich for the Oktoberfest. At this lively festivle, they drink the 26. beer fore which southern Germany is famous. 27. Expressways-known az autobahns-run through Germany and link 28. German cities. Parts of the autobahn have no speed limits. People kan 29. drive as fast as they want. Yet their are few accidents. The road is well 30.

designed, and most of the cars are Girman made. They are examples of

fin German engineering.

31.

32.

English Plus Podcast -8-**WORLDE WAR II** 33. One off the most destructive dictators the world has ever known ruled 34. Germany frome 1933 to 1945. His name was Adolf Hitler, and he led the 35. Nazi Party. Hitlir rose to power after Germany's defeat in World War I 36. (1914-1918). He promised to make Germany great again, and he set out 37. to conquir Germany's neighbors. In 1939, Hitler invaded Poland, 38. starting World War II. The war was longe and costly, and Germany lost. 39. **DIVIDED AND UNITEDE** 40. Aftir World War II, Germany was divided into two countries: East 41. 42. Germanee and West Germany. East Germany had a Communist government and took orders from the Soveit Union. West Germany 43. became a democracy that received support frome the United States and 44. othre Western powers. 45. 46. The boundary betwein East Germany and West Germany ran through Birlin. East Germany put up barbed wire along the border. A concrete 47. wall divided Berlin. The Berlin Wall kept East Germans from leaving they're 48. country for the wealthier West Germany. With the fall of Communism in 49. 1989, the wall came down. It was an joyous occasion for Germans on 50. both sides. The two Germanys wur reunited in 1990. 51. **CENTURIESE OF DIVISION** 52. Germany has known little unity throughout it's history. Until 1871, the 53. land now known as Germany consisted of many smal kingdoms. 54. Prussia inn the north was the most powerful of these kingdoms. Prussia's 55. 56. prime minister, Otto von Bismarck, ld efforts to unite the kingdoms. In 1871, they came together to form the German Empire. Prussia'c king, 57. William I, was crownd emperor of Germany. 58. **GERMAN CULTIRE** 59. Germany has produced great thinkers, composirs, and artists. Johannes 60. Gutenberg, for example, invented the printing press around 1450. H 61. made it possible to publish books. Afterward, more end more people 62. learned to read. A German preist, Martin Luther, broke away from the 63. Roman Catholic Church in 1512. The Protestant churches all grew owt of 64. the movement Luthir started. 65. German thinkers such as Immanuel Kant, G. W. FE. Hegel, and Friedrich 66.

Nitzsch wrote key books of western philosophy. The list of German

67.

68.

70.

Albrecht Dürer is Germany's most emportant painter.

71.

Listening | Germany

Listening Practice | Intermediate

Germany has more people than any country in Europe not counting Russia. Industry has made

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

Germany wealthy. It is the dominant economic power in [1] Europe . Its factories	s make
steel, cars, cameras, chemicals, and machines of every type. Yet Germany lay in ruins in 19	945, after its
defeat in World War II.	
GERMANY'S LAND	
[2] Germany lies at the heart of Europe. Berlin is its capital and largest city.	
[3] Other European countries border Germany on all sides. But the country ha	s a
seacoast to the north, where it meets the Baltic Sea and the North Sea. Hamburg, a city nea	ar the North
Sea, is Germany's major seaport.	
Low-lying plains spread over northern Germany. This is a largely agricultural area. The plain [4] rolling hills in [5] central Germany. Frankfurt is a manufacturing and	
center in central Germany. Frankfurters (hot dogs) are named after a sausage made in Fran	nkfurt.
Rivers have [6] carved [7] valleys in the hills. The Rhine, a	
[8] major river of Europe, flows through western Germany. Boats on the	
[9] Rhine carry freight and passengers. [10] Scenic countryside, page 2015.	picturesque
towns, and old castles lie along the Rhine.	
To the [11] south, Germany extends into the Alps. The Bavarian Alps, as Gerr	nany's
mountains are called, include some spectacular scenery and a fairytale castle. The castle w	as built for
Louis II of [12] Bavaria , who is sometimes [13] called Mad King Luc	lwig. The
Black Forest-a dense evergreen forest-is in southwestern Germany. It's a favorite spot for h	ikers.
Munich is the largest city in southern Germany. Every [14] October, people come	to Munich
for the Oktoberfest. At this lively festival, they drink the beer for which southern Germany is f	amous.
Expressways-known as autobahns-run through Germany and link German cities. Parts of th	e autobahn
have no speed limits. [15] People can drive as fast as they want. Yet there are	few
accidents. The road is well designed, and most of the cars are German made. They are exa	amples of
fine German engineering.	

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WORLD WAR II

One of the most destruction	ctive dictators the wor	rld has ever know	n [16] <mark>ruled</mark>	Germany from
1933 to 1945. His name	e was Adolf Hitler, an	d he led the Nazi	Party. Hitler rose	e to power after
Germany's [17] defeat	in [18] <mark>V</mark>	Vorld	_War I (1914-19	18). He promised to
make Germany great a	gain, and he set out t	o conquer Germa	ny's neighbors.	ln 1939, Hitler invaded
Poland, starting World	War II. The war was lo	ong and costly, an	d Germany lost.	
DIVIDED AND UNITE	D			
After World War II, Gerr	many was divided into	two countries: E	ast Germany an	d West Germany. East
Germany had a Commi	unist government and	took [19] orders	fron	n the Soviet Union. West
Germany became a [2	0] democracy	_that received su	pport from the U	nited States and other
[21] Western	[22] powers	•		
The boundary between	East Germany and V	—— Vest Germany ran	[23] through	Berlin. East
Germany put up barbed	d wire along the borde	er. A concrete wa	l divided Berlin.	The Berlin Wall kept
East Germans from lea	ving their country for t	the wealthier Wes	st Germany. With	the fall of
[24] Communism	in 1989, the wall c	ame down. It was	a joyous [25] o	ccasion for
Germans on both sides	s. The two Germanys	were [26] <mark>reunite</mark>	d in 19	90.
CENTURIES OF DIVI	SION			
Germany has known litt	le unity throughout its	history. Until 187	1, the land now k	known as Germany
[27] consisted	of many small kingdo	ms. Prussia in the	e north was the r	nost powerful of these
kingdoms. Prussia's pr	rime minister, Otto voi	n Bismarck, led e	fforts to unite the	kingdoms. In 1871, they
came together to form t	the German Empire. I	Prussia's king, <u>[2</u>	8] William	I, was crowned
emperor of Germany.				
GERMAN CULTURE				
[29] Germany	_ has produced grea	t thinkers, compo	sers, and artists	. Johannes Gutenberg,
for example, invented the	ne printing press [30]	around	1450. He ma	de it possible to publish
books. Afterward, more	and more people lea	arned to read. A 0	German priest, M	1artin
[31] Luther	, broke away from the	Roman Catholic	[32] Church	in 1512. The
Protestant churches all	grew out of the move	ment Luther starte	ed.	
German thinkers such a	as Immanuel Kant, G.	W. F. Hegel, and	Friedrich Nietzs	sche wrote key books of
western philosophy. The	e list of German comր	oosers contains n	nany of the great	names of classical
music. [33] George	Frideric Har	ndel, Johann <u>[34]</u>	Sebastian	Bach, Johannes

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Brahms, Ludwig van Beethoven, Robert Schumann, and Richard [35] Wagner-all were Germans. Albrecht Dürer is Germany's most important painter.

A. Europe
D. powers
G. Church
J. central
M. through
P. orders
S. rolling
V. reunited
Y. Rhine
BB, Sebastian

EE. Western

HH.around

B. Scenic
E. called
H. William
K. Wagner-all
N. ruled
Q. Communism
T. World
W. valleys
Z. People
CC.occasion
FF. consisted
II. Other

C. Germany
F. George
I. democracy
L. Germany
O. carved
R. Luther
U. major
X. defeat
AA. south
DD. Bavaria
GG. October

English Plus Podcast - 4

Listening Practice | Advanced

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

[1] Germany	has more peo	ple than any	/ country in	[2] Europe	<u>,</u> , no	ot counting
[3] Russia	. Industry has m	nade Germa	ny <u>[4] <mark>wea</mark></u>	lthy	It is the don	ninant economic
power in Europe. Its fa	ctories make st	teel, cars, <u>[5</u>] cameras	<u> </u>	chemicals, and	d machines of
[6] every	type. Yet Germ	any lay in ru	ins in 1945	, [7] after	its	defeat in
[8] World	War II.					
GERMANY'S LAND	-					
Germany lies at the he	art of Europe. E	Berlin is its c	apital and l	argest city	Other [9] Euro	pean
countries border Germ	any on all sides	s. But the [1	0] country	h	as a seacoast	to the north,
where it meets the Bal	tic Sea and the	North Sea.	Hamburg, a	a city near t	he North Sea, i	s Germany's
[11] major	[12] seaport					
[13] Low-lying	plains spread	over norther	n Germany	. This is a la	argely [14] <mark>agri</mark>	cultural
area. The [15] plains	rise	to rolling [1	6] hills	ir	central	
[17] Germany	Frankfurt is	a <u>[18] manı</u>	ufacturing	_ and [19]	business	center in
central Germany. Fran	kfurters (hot do	gs) are nam	ed <u>[20] <mark>af</mark>t</u>	er	a sausage	made in
[21] Frankfurt .						
Rivers have carved val	lleys in the hills.	The [22] RI	nine	, a <u>[</u> 2	23] major	river of
Europe, flows [24] thro	ough	[25] wester	n	_ Germany	. [26] Boats	on
the Rhine carry freight	and passenger	s. Scenic [2	?7] countrys	side , p	oicturesque tow	ns, and old
[28] castles	lie [29] along		the Rhine.			
To the south, [30] Ger	 many	extends int	o the Alps.	The Bavar	ian Alps, as	
[31] Germany's	_ mountains ar	e called, inc	lude some	spectacula	r scenery and a	ı fairytale
[32] castle						
who is sometimes call	ed Mad King [3	35] Ludwig		The Black	[36] Forest-a	dense
evergreen forest-is in]	[37] southweste	<u>em [38]</u>	Germany	I	t's a favorite sp	ot for
[39] hikers						
Munich is the largest c	- ity in <u>[40] <mark>south</mark></u>	em	_Germany.	. Every Oct	ober, [41] peor	ole
come to Munich for the	Oktoberfest. A	t this lively [42] festiva	<u> </u>	they drink the b	eer for which

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[43] southern	Germany is	[44] famous			
[45] Expressways-kno	<u>wn</u> as autoba	hns-run through	——— Germany and lin	k <u>[46] <mark>Germ</mark></u>	nan cities
Parts of the [47] autob	ahn	have no speed l	imits. [48] Peop	le	_ can drive as fast a
they want. Yet [49] the	re	_ are few accid	ents. The road is	well designe	ed, and most of the
cars are [50] German	m	nade. They are e	xamples of fine (German eng	ineering.
WORLD WAR II					
One of the most [51] d	lestructive	[52] dictators	the [53]	world	has ever
known ruled [54] Germ	nany	_ from 1933 to 1	945. His name v	vas Adolf <u>[5</u>	5] Hitler ,
and he led the Nazi Pa	rty. [56] Hitle	rros	e to power after	Germany's o	defeat in
[57] World	_ War I (1914	I-1918). He pror	nised to make G	ermany grea	at again, and he set
out to conquer German	ny's neighbors	s. In 1939, Hitler	[58] invaded	[59]	Poland ,
starting [60] World	Wa	r II. The war was	long and costly,	and Germar	ny lost.
DIVIDED AND [61]	JNITED				
After World War II, [62] Germany	 was div	ded into two cou	ıntries: East	Germany and West
[63] Germany	East Gern	nany had a Com	munist [64] gove	emment	and took orders
from the Soviet Union.	West Germar	ny became a dei	mocracy that [65] received	support from
the [66] United	[67] Sta	ites :	and [68] <mark>other</mark>	\	Western
[69] powers					
The boundary [70] bet	ween	East Germar	y and West Gerr	many ran <u>[7</u>	1] through
[72] Berlin	. East Germa	ny put up barbe	d wire along the b	order. A co	ncrete wall divided
Berlin. The Berlin Wall	kept East Ge	rmans from [73]	leaving	their coun	ntry for the wealthier
West Germany. With th	ne fall of Comi	munism in 1989,	the wall came d	own. It was a	a joyous occasion for
[74] Germans	on both sid	les. The two Ge	manys were reu	nited in 1990	0.
CENTURIES OF DIVI	SION				
Germany has [75] kno	wn	little [76] <mark>uni</mark> t	yth	roughout its	
[77] history	Until 1871, th	ne land now knov	vn as <u>[78] <mark>Germ</mark></u>	any	consisted of many
small kingdoms. Pruss	ia in the north	was the most []	79] powerful	of thes	e kingdoms.
Prussia's prime ministe	er, Otto von B	ismarck, led [80] efforts	to unite th	ne kingdoms. In 1871
they came together to f	form the Germ	nan <u>[81] <mark>Empire</mark></u>	. Pru	ıssia's king,	William I, was
[82] crowned	emperor of	Germany.			
[83] GERMAN	CULTU	JRE			

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[84] Germany	has produced [85] gr	<mark>eat t</mark> t	ninkers, composers	s, and
[86] <mark>artists</mark>	Johannes <u>[87] <mark>Gutenbe</mark>i</u>	g, for exa	mple, invented the	printing press
around 1450. He made	it [88] possible	_ to publish books	s. [89] Afterward	, more and
more people learned to	read. A German [90] p	riest, I	Martin Luther, [91]	broke
away from the Roman (Catholic Church in 1512.	The [92] Protesta	ant churches	s all grew out of the
movement [93] Luther	started.			
[94] German	thinkers such as lmma	anuel Kant, G. W. I	F. Hegel, and <u>[95]</u>	Friedrich
Nietzsche wrote key bo	oks of western philosop	hy. The list of [96]	German	
[97] composers	_ contains many of the g	reat names of [98	3] classical	music. George
Frideric [99] <mark>Handel</mark>	, Johann [100]	Sebastian	_ Bach, Johannes	
[101] <mark>Brahms</mark>	, Ludwig van Beethov	en, Robert [102]	Schumann	_, and Richard
Wagner-all were Germa	ans. Albrecht Dürer is [1	03] Germany's	most importa	ant
[104] painter	_•			

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Spelling Practice

3. 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.

GERMANJ

Germany has more people than any country in Europ, not counting Russia. Industry has made Germany wealthy. It is the dominent economic power inn Europe. Its factories make steel, cars, cameras, chemicals, and machines of eviry type. Yet Germany lay in ruins in 1945, aftr its defeat in World War II.

GERMANY'S LAGD

Germany lies at the heart of Europ. Berlin is its capital and largest city. Other European countries border Germane on all sides. But the country has a seacoast to tha north, where it meets the Baltic Sea and the North Sea. Hamburg, a city near the North Sea, is Girmany's major seaport.

Low-lying plains spread ovir northern Germany. This is a largely agricultural area. The plains rise too rolling hills in central Germany. Frankfurt is a manufacturing and business centar in central Germany. Frankfurters (hot dogs) our named after a sausage made in Frankfurt.

Rivers have carved valleys in the hills. The Rhine, a major river off Europe, flows through western Germany. Boazs on the Rhine carry freight and passengers. Scenic countryside, picturesque towns, and ald castles lie along tha Rhine.

To the south, Germani extends into the Alps. The Bavarian Alps, as Germany's mountains are callled, include some spectacular scenery and a fairytale castle. The castle was built for Louis IIE of Bavaria, who is sometimes called Mad King Ludwig. The Black Forest-a dinse evergreen forest-is in southwestern Germany. It'se a favorite spot for hikers.

Munich is the largest city in sothern Germany. Every October, people come to Munich for the Oktoberfest. At this lively festivle, they drink the beer fore which southern Germany is famous.

Expressways-known az autobahns-run through Germany and link German cities. Parts of the autobahn have no speed limits. People kan drive as fast as they want. Yet their are few accidents. The road is well designed, and most of the cars are Girman made. They are examples of fin German engineering.

1. GERMANY
2. Europe
3. dominant
4. in
5. every
6. after
7. LAND
8. Europe
9. Germany
10. the
11. Germany
12. over
13. to
14. center
15. are
16. of
17. Boats
18. <mark>old</mark>
19. the
20. Germany
21. called
22. <mark>II</mark>
23. dense
24. s
25. southern
26. festival
27. for
28. as
29. can
30. there

31. German 32. fine English Plus Podcast - 8 -

WORLDE WAR II

One off the most destructive dictators the world has ever known ruled Germany frome 1933 to 1945. His name was Adolf Hitler, and he led the Nazi Party. Hitlir rose to power after Germany's defeat in World War I (1914-1918). He promised to make Germany great again, and he set out to conquir Germany's neighbors. In 1939, Hitler invaded Poland, starting World War II. The war was longe and costly, and Germany lost.

DIVIDED AND UNITEDE

Aftir World War II, Germany was divided into two countries: East Germanee and West Germany. East Germany had a Communist government and took orders from the Soveit Union. West Germany became a democracy that received support frome the United States and othre Western powers.

The boundary betwein East Germany and West Germany ran through Birlin. East Germany put up barbed wire along the border. A concrete wall divided Berlin. The Berlin Wall kept East Germans from leaving they're country for the wealthier West Germany. With the fall of Communism in 1989, the wall came down. It was an joyous occasion for Germans on both sides. The two Germanys wur reunited in 1990.

CENTURIESE OF DIVISION

Germany has known little unity throughout it's history. Until 1871, the land now known as Germany consisted of many smal kingdoms. Prussia inn the north was the most powerful of these kingdoms. Prussia's prime minister, Otto von Bismarck, Id efforts to unite the kingdoms. In 1871, they came together to form the German Empire. Prussia'c king, William I, was crownd emperor of Germany.

GERMAN CULTIRE

Germany has produced great thinkers, composirs, and artists. Johannes Gutenberg, for example, invented the printing press around 1450. H made it possible to publish books. Afterward, more end more people learned to read. A German preist, Martin Luther, broke away from the Roman Catholic Church in 1512. The Protestant churches all grew owt of the movement Luthir started.

German thinkers such as Immanuel Kant, G. W. FE. Hegel, and Friedrich Nitzsch wrote key books of western philosophy. The list of German composers contains many off the great names of classical music. George Frideric Handel, Johann Sebastian Bach, Johanes Brahms, Ludwig van Bethoven, Robert Schumann, and Richard Wagner-all were Germans.

33. WORLD

- 34. of
- 35. from
- 36. Hitler
- 37. -
- 38. conquer
- 39. long

40. UNITED

- 41. After
- 42. Germany
- 43. Soviet
- 44. from
- 45. other
- 46. between
- 47. Berlin
- 48. their
- 49. With
- 50. a
- 51. were

52. CENTURIES

- 53. its
- 54. small
- 55. in
- 56. led
- 57. s
- 58. crowned

59. CULTURE

- 60. composers
- 61. He
- 62. and
- 63. priest
- 64. out
- 65. Luther
- 66. **F**
- 67. Nietzsche
- 68. of
- 69. Johannes
- 70. Beethoven

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Albrecht Dürer is Germany's most emportant painter.

71. important