

ENGLISH PLUS

WITH
ANSWER
KEY

PRACTICE WORKSHEETS



DO YOU KNOW

SIR ISAAC NEWTON

Do You Know | Sir Isaac Newton

Listening Practice | Intermediate

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

SIR ISAAC [1]

[2] _____ Newton was always wondering about the things he saw around him. What holds the Moon and planets in the sky? How does a rainbow form? He uncovered basic laws of nature. He used mathematics to [3] _____ these laws and predict how objects [4] _____ behave. He became one of the greatest scientists of all time.

STUDENT YEARS

Newton was born in Woolsthorpe, England, on December 25, 1642. He loved to build mechanical models, but he was not a good student. His mother took him out of [5] _____ so that he could help run the family farm. Newton did not like farming. He [6] _____ to read and [7] _____ on his own. A former teacher knew that Newton was very smart and helped him go to the [8] _____ of Cambridge.

After Newton graduated, bubonic plague broke out in Cambridge. Many people got sick and died. Newton went back to the family farm for two years until the plague died down. He came up with many of his greatest ideas from 1665 to 1667 while he was alone in the countryside.

HIS GREATEST WORK

Newton invented a new kind of mathematics called calculus. Today, [9] _____ and engineers use calculus to solve many [10] _____ of problems.

Newton came up with [11] _____ about gravity and motion. He thought that the same force pulling people and apples down to Earth keeps the Moon going around Earth and the planets going around the Sun. He used mathematics to prove his theories.

Newton used a [12] _____, a piece of glass with many sides, to study [13] _____. He found that sunlight is made up of every color in the rainbow.

LIFE AT CAMBRIDGE

Newton went back to Cambridge and became a [14] _____ of mathematics. He built the first reflecting telescope, which uses mirrors instead of lenses. He [15] _____ famous for his calculus, but he did not tell many people about his theory of gravity. He was shy and modest and did

not want other scientists to criticize his work.

Finally, his friends had him write a book about gravity and motion titled [16]_____

Mathematica. Scientists called the book a masterpiece. Newton was made a knight. When he died on March 20, 1727, he became the first scientist to be buried in Westminster Abbey in London.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| A. study | B. would | C. professor |
| D. became | E. University | F. Principia |
| G. kinds | H. liked | I. prism |
| J. school | K. light | L. scientists |
| M. NEWTON | N. explain | O. theories |
| P. Isaac | | |

Listening Practice | Advanced

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

SIR ISAAC NEWTON

[1] _____ Newton was always wondering about the things he saw around him. What holds the Moon and planets in the sky? How does a rainbow form? He uncovered basic laws of [2] _____. He used [3] _____ to explain these laws and predict how objects would [4] _____. He [5] _____ one of the [6] _____ scientists of all time.

STUDENT YEARS

Newton was born in Woolsthorpe, England, on December 25, 1642. He [7] _____ to [8] _____ [9] _____ [10] _____, but he was not a good student. His mother took him out of school so that he could help run the family farm. Newton did not like farming. He liked to read and study on his own. A [11] _____ [12] _____ knew that Newton was very smart and helped him go to the University of Cambridge.

After [13] _____ graduated, [14] _____ [15] _____ broke out in Cambridge. Many people got sick and died. [16] _____ went back to the [17] _____ farm for two [18] _____ until the plague died down. He came up with many of his greatest ideas from 1665 to 1667 while he was alone in the countryside.

HIS GREATEST WORK

[19] _____ invented a new kind of mathematics [20] _____ calculus. Today, scientists and engineers use calculus to [21] _____ many kinds of problems.

[22] _____ came up with theories [23] _____ gravity and motion. He thought that the same force [24] _____ people and apples down to [25] _____ keeps the Moon going [26] _____ Earth and the [27] _____ going [28] _____ the Sun. He used [29] _____ to prove his theories.

Newton used a prism, a piece of [30] _____ with many [31] _____, to study light. He [32] _____ that sunlight is made up of every [33] _____ in the rainbow.

LIFE AT CAMBRIDGE

Newton went back to [34] _____ and became a professor of mathematics. He built the first reflecting telescope, which uses mirrors instead of lenses. He became famous for his calculus, but he did not tell many people [35] _____ his theory of gravity. He was shy and [36] _____ and did not want other [37] _____ to criticize his work.

Finally, his [38] _____ had him [39] _____ a book about [40] _____ and [41] _____ titled [42] _____ Mathematica. Scientists called the book a [43] _____. [44] _____ was made a [45] _____. When he died on [46] _____ 20, 1727, he became the [47] _____ scientist to be [48] _____ in [49] _____ Abbey in London.

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.

SIR ISAAC NEWTONE

Isaac Newton was always wondiring about the things he saw around him. What holds the Moon and planets in the sky? How does a rainboe form? He uncovered basic laws of nateur. He used mathematics to explain these laws and predict how objects would behave. He bcam one off the greatest scientists of all time.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____

STUDENTE YEARS

Newton was bern in Woolsthorpe, England, on December 25, 1642. He lovd to build mechanical models, but he was not a good student. His mother took him out of school so that he could help rune the family farm. Newten did not like farming. He liked to read and study on his own. A former teacher knew that Newton was very smart and helpd him go to the Univirsity of Cambridge.

- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____
- 13. _____

Aftar Newton graduated, bubonic plague broke out in Cambridge. Many people got sick and died. Newton went bick to the family farm for two years until the plague died down. He came up with many off his greatest ideas from 1665 to 1667 while hee was alone in the countryside.

- 14. _____
- 15. _____
- 16. _____
- 17. _____

HAS GREATEST WORK

Newton invented a new kend of mathematics called calculus. Today, scientists end engineers use calculus to solve many kinds of problems.

- 18. _____
- 19. _____
- 20. _____

Newton came up with theories abowt gravity and motion. He thought that the same force pulling people and apples down too Earth keeps the Moon gong around Earth and the planets going around the Sun. He used mathematics too prove his theories.

- 21. _____
- 22. _____
- 23. _____
- 24. _____

Newton used an prism, a piece of glass with many sides, to study light. He found that sunlight is made up off every color in the rainbow.

- 25. _____
- 26. _____

LIME AT CAMBRIDGE

Newton went back to Cambridge and became a professor of mathematics. He built tha first reflecting telescope, which uses mirrors instead of lenses. H became famous for his calculus, but he did not tell many people about his theory of gravity. He was chy and modest and

- 27. _____
- 28. _____
- 29. _____
- 30. _____
- 31. _____

did not want other scientists to criticize his work.	32.
Finally, his friends had him write a book about gravity and motion titled Principia Mathematica. Scientists called the book a masterpiece. Newton	33.
was made a knight. When he died on March 20, 1727, he became the	34.
first scientist to be buried in Westminster Abbey in London.	35.
	36.

Do You Know | Sir Isaac Newton

Listening Practice | Intermediate

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

SIR ISAAC [1] **NEWTON**

[2] **Isaac** _____ Newton was always wondering about the things he saw around him. What holds the Moon and planets in the sky? How does a rainbow form? He uncovered basic laws of nature. He used mathematics to [3] **explain** _____ these laws and predict how objects [4] **would** _____ behave. He became one of the greatest scientists of all time.

STUDENT YEARS

Newton was born in Woolsthorpe, England, on December 25, 1642. He loved to build mechanical models, but he was not a good student. His mother took him out of [5] **school** _____ so that he could help run the family farm. Newton did not like farming. He [6] **liked** _____ to read and [7] **study** _____ on his own. A former teacher knew that Newton was very smart and helped him go to the [8] **University** _____ of Cambridge.

After Newton graduated, bubonic plague broke out in Cambridge. Many people got sick and died. Newton went back to the family farm for two years until the plague died down. He came up with many of his greatest ideas from 1665 to 1667 while he was alone in the countryside.

HIS GREATEST WORK

Newton invented a new kind of mathematics called calculus. Today, [9] **scientists** _____ and engineers use calculus to solve many [10] **kinds** _____ of problems.

Newton came up with [11] **theories** _____ about gravity and motion. He thought that the same force pulling people and apples down to Earth keeps the Moon going around Earth and the planets going around the Sun. He used mathematics to prove his theories.

Newton used a [12] **prism** _____, a piece of glass with many sides, to study [13] **light** _____. He found that sunlight is made up of every color in the rainbow.

LIFE AT CAMBRIDGE

Newton went back to Cambridge and became a [14] **professor** _____ of mathematics. He built the first reflecting telescope, which uses mirrors instead of lenses. He [15] **became** _____ famous for his calculus, but he did not tell many people about his theory of gravity. He was shy and modest and did

not want other scientists to criticize his work.

Finally, his friends had him write a book about gravity and motion titled [16] Principia Mathematica. Scientists called the book a masterpiece. Newton was made a knight. When he died on March 20, 1727, he became the first scientist to be buried in Westminster Abbey in London.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| A. study | B. would | C. professor |
| D. became | E. University | F. Principia |
| G. kinds | H. liked | I. prism |
| J. school | K. light | L. scientists |
| M. NEWTON | N. explain | O. theories |
| P. Isaac | | |

Listening Practice | Advanced

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

SIR ISAAC NEWTON

[1] **Isaac** Newton was always wondering about the things he saw around him. What holds the Moon and planets in the sky? How does a rainbow form? He uncovered basic laws of [2] **nature**. He used [3] **mathematics** to explain these laws and predict how objects would [4] **behave**. He [5] **became** one of the [6] **greatest** scientists of all time.

STUDENT YEARS

Newton was born in Woolsthorpe, England, on December 25, 1642. He [7] **loved** to [8] **build** [9] **mechanical** [10] **models**, but he was not a good student. His mother took him out of school so that he could help run the family farm. Newton did not like farming. He liked to read and study on his own. A [11] **former** [12] **teacher** knew that Newton was very smart and helped him go to the University of Cambridge.

After [13] **Newton** graduated, [14] **bubonic** [15] **plague** broke out in Cambridge. Many people got sick and died. [16] **Newton** went back to the [17] **family** farm for two [18] **years** until the plague died down. He came up with many of his greatest ideas from 1665 to 1667 while he was alone in the countryside.

HIS GREATEST WORK

[19] **Newton** invented a new kind of mathematics [20] **called** calculus. Today, scientists and engineers use calculus to [21] **solve** many kinds of problems.

[22] **Newton** came up with theories [23] **about** gravity and motion. He thought that the same force [24] **pulling** people and apples down to [25] **Earth** keeps the Moon going [26] **around** Earth and the [27] **planets** going [28] **around** the Sun. He used [29] **mathematics** to prove his theories.

Newton used a prism, a piece of [30] **glass** with many [31] **sides**, to study light. He [32] **found** that sunlight is made up of every [33] **color** in the rainbow.

LIFE AT CAMBRIDGE

Newton went back to [34] **Cambridge** and became a professor of mathematics. He built the first reflecting telescope, which uses mirrors instead of lenses. He became famous for his calculus, but he did not tell many people [35] **about** his theory of gravity. He was shy and [36] **modest** and did not want other [37] **scientists** to criticize his work.

Finally, his [38] **friends** had him [39] **write** a book about [40] **gravity** and [41] **motion** titled [42] **Principia** Mathematica. Scientists called the book a [43] **masterpiece**. [44] **Newton** was made a [45] **knight**. When he died on [46] **March** 20, 1727, he became the [47] **first** scientist to be [48] **buried** in [49] **Westminster** Abbey in London.

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.

SIR ISAAC NEWTONE

Isaac Newton was always **wondiring** about the things he saw around him. What holds the Moon and planets in the sky? How does a **rainboe** form? He uncovered basic laws of **nateur**. He used mathematics to explain these laws and predict how objects would behave. He **bcam** one **off** the greatest scientists of all time.

STUDENTE YEARS

Newton was **bern** in Woolsthorpe, England, on December 25, 1642. He **lovd** to build mechanical models, but he was not a good student. His mother took him out of school so that he could help **rune** the family farm. **Newten** did not like farming. He liked to read and study on his own. A former teacher knew that Newton was very smart and **helpd** him go to the **Univirsity** of Cambridge.

Aftar Newton graduated, bubonic plague broke out in Cambridge. Many people got sick and died. Newton went **bick** to the family farm for two years until the plague died down. He came up with many **off** his greatest ideas from 1665 to 1667 while **hee** was alone in the countryside.

HAS GREATEST WORK

Newton invented a new **kend** of mathematics called calculus. Today, scientists **end** engineers use calculus to solve many kinds of problems.

Newton came up with theories **abowt** gravity and motion. He thought that the same force pulling people and apples down **too** Earth keeps the Moon **gong** around Earth and the planets going around the Sun. He used mathematics **too** prove his theories.

Newton used **an** prism, a piece of glass with many sides, to study light. He found that sunlight is made up **off** every color in the rainbow.

LIME AT CAMBRIDGE

Newton went back to Cambridge and became a **professer** of mathematics. He built **tha** first reflecting telescope, which uses mirrors instead of lenses. **H** became famous for his calculus, but he did not tell many people about his theory of gravity. He was **chy** and modest and

1. **NEWTON**

2. **wondering**

3. **rainbow**

4. **nature**

5. **became**

6. **of**

7. **STUDENT**

8. **born**

9. **loved**

10. **run**

11. **Newton**

12. **helped**

13. **University**

14. **After**

15. **back**

16. **of**

17. **he**

18. **HIS**

19. **kind**

20. **and**

21. **about**

22. **to**

23. **going**

24. **to**

25. **a**

26. **of**

27. **LIFE**

28. **professor**

29. **the**

30. **He**

31. **shy**

did **knot** want other scientists to criticize his work.

32. **not**

Finally, his friends had him write a book **abowt** gravity and motion titled Principia **Mathemetica**. Scientists called the book a masterpiece. Newton was made a knight. When he died on **Marrch** 20, 1727, he became the first scientist to be buried in Westminster Abbey in **Lenden**.

33. **about**

34. **Mathematica**

35. **March**

36. **London**
