

ENGLISH PLUS

WITH
ANSWER
KEY

PRACTICE WORKSHEETS



DO YOU KNOW

COMMUNISM

Do You Know | Communism

1. Fill in the blanks while you are listening.

COMMUNISM

What if nobody was rich and nobody was poor? Suppose valuable things like land and factories belonged to everyone. [1] _____ a world in [2] _____ everyone [3] _____, but no one got paid. Why? Because everything [4] _____ be free. These are [5] _____ the basic ideas of a [6] _____ [7] _____ communism.

HOW WAS COMMUNISM BORN?

The ideas of communism became [8] _____ in the early 1800s. At that time, the [9] _____ big factories were forming. Most workers in these factories earned low [10] _____. Meanwhile, the factory owners were getting rich. This made many workers angry.

Two Germans, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, [11] _____ this anger into a political movement. They announced the goals of this movement in [12] _____ 1848 book, The Communist Manifesto.

Marx and Engels said that all through history, different classes had been at war. They said the warring classes of their time were the owners of businesses and the people who [13] _____ for them.

Marx and Engels [14] _____ for a world in which the [15] _____ themselves owned all businesses. They said that if workers were in charge, everybody [16] _____ get what they [17] _____ to live good lives. Marx explained these ideas further in a book called Das [18] _____.

THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM

The ideas of Marx and Engels spread through Europe. In Russia, a man named Vladimir [19] _____ said [20] _____ [21] _____ a small, organized [22] _____ to lead a revolution on their behalf. To do this, he formed the Bolshevik Party.

In 1917, a revolution overthrew the emperor of Russia. In the fighting that [23] _____, Lenin's party took over. Soon, his communist government [24] _____ all the land, [25] _____, [26] _____, and businesses in [27] _____.

The communists in Russia conquered some neighboring countries, too. They called [28] _____ new empire the [29] _____ of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR),

or Soviet Union for short.

After [30] _____ died, Joseph Stalin took power in the USSR. He used brutal [31] _____ to make the Soviet [32] _____ into a communist country. Stalin killed, imprisoned, and [33] _____ millions of people. He [34] _____ a [35] _____ in [36] _____ everyone worked for the government. The government made almost all decisions for the [37] _____.

HOW DID COMMUNISM SPREAD?

In World War II, the Soviet Union fought on the side that won. When the war ended in 1945, the Soviet Union gained control over most of the [38] _____ in Eastern Europe.

In [39] _____, meanwhile, a communist leader named Mao Zedong was rising in [40] _____. He seized control of his country in 1949. China, with its huge [41] _____, [42] _____ the [43] _____ communist country of all.

WHY DID [44] _____ LOSE STRENGTH?

Many noncommunist countries fought to keep communism from spreading. They [45] _____ that communism would keep expanding and threaten noncommunist countries. The United States led the fight against communism, [46] _____ the Soviet Union supported communist movements around the world. This struggle is known as the Cold War. It lasted for more than 40 years.

By the 1980s, communism was failing. Under communism, the Soviet Union could not produce enough goods for its people. It grew poor. Eastern European countries began to break away from the Soviet Union. In 1991, the Soviet [47] _____ itself broke apart into 15 separate countries. None of these countries have [48] _____ governments today.

In China, the [49] _____ Party still holds [50] _____. But China is allowing privately owned businesses to grow again. Other communist [51] _____ today include Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, and North [52] _____. As a [53] _____ [54] _____, [55] _____ appears to be [56] _____ its [57] _____.

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|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| A. Korea | B. Kapital | C. power | D. factories |
| E. their | F. population | G. Union | H. group |
| I. tortured | J. Russia | K. needed | L. appeal |
| M. COMMUNISM | N. Union | O. among | P. called |
| Q. stores | R. communist | S. movement | T. popular |
| U. force | V. countries | W. turned | X. while |

Y. wages	Z. workers	AA. needed	BB. communism
CC. Communist	DD. became	EE. would	FF. followed
GG. worked	HH. world	II. their	JJ. owned
KK. country	LL. power	MM. built	NN. biggest
OO. countries	PP. which	QQ. losing	RR. Lenin
SS. Imagine	TT. first	UU. China	VV. called
WW. which	XX. worked	YY. feared	ZZ. would
AAA. Union	BBB. Lenin	CCC. people	DDD. workers
EEE. movement			

Bonus! | Spelling Practice

2. 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.

COMMUNISM

What if nobody was rich and nobody was poor? Suppose valuable things like land and factories belonged to everyone. Imagine a world in which everyone worked, but no one got paid. Why? Because everything would be free. These are among the basic ideas of a movement called communism.

HOW WAS COMMUNISM BORN?

The ideas of communism became popular in the early 1800s. At that time, the first big factories were forming. Most workers in these factories earned low wages. Meanwhile, the factory owners were getting rich. This made many workers angry.

Two Germans, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, turned this anger into a political movement. They announced the goals of this movement in their 1848 book, The Communist Manifesto.

Marx and Engels said that all through history, different classes had been at war. They said the warring classes of their time were the owners of businesses and the people who worked for them.

Marx and Engels called for a world in which the workers themselves owned all businesses. They said that if workers were in charge, everybody would get what they needed to live good lives. Marx explained these ideas further in a book called Das Kapital.

THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM

The ideas of Marx and Engels spread through Europe. In Russia, a man named Vladimir Lenin said workers needed a small, organized group too

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lead a revolution on their behalf. To do this, he formed the Bolshevik	25.
Army.	26.
In 1917, a revolution overthrew the emperor of Russia. In the fighting	27.
that followed, Lenin's party took over. Soon, his communist government	28.
owned all the land, factories, stores, and businesses in Russia.	29.
The communists in Russia conquered some neighboring countries, too.	30.
They called their new empire the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	31.
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After Lenin died, Joseph Stalin took power in the USSR. He used brutal	33.
force to make the Soviet Union into a communist country. Stalin killed,	34.
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everyone worked for the government. The government made almost all	36.
decisions for the people.	37.
HOW DID COMMUNISM SPREAD?	38.
In World War II, the Soviet Union fought on the side that won. When the	39.
war ended in 1945, the Soviet Union gained control over most of the	40.
countries in Eastern Europe.	41.
In China, meanwhile, a communist leader named Mao Zedong was	42.
rising in power. He seized control of his country in 1949. China, with its	43.
huge population, became the biggest communist country of all.	44.
WHY DID COMMUNISM LOSE STRENGTH?	45.
Many noncommunist countries fought to keep communism from	46.
spreading. They feared that communism would keep expanding and	47.
threaten noncommunist countries. The United States led the fight	48.
against communism, while the Soviet Union supported communist	49.
movements around the world. This struggle is known as the Cold War. It	50.
lasted for more than 40 years.	51.
By the 1980s, communism was failing. Under communism, the Soviet	52.
Union could not produce enough goods for its people. It grew poorer.	53.
Eastern European countries began to break away from the Soviet Union.	54.
In 1991, the Soviet Union itself broke apart into 15 separate countries.	55.
None of these countries have communist governments today.	56.
In China, the Communist Party still holds power. But China is allowing	57.
privately owned businesses to grow again. Other communist countries	58.
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movement, communism appears to be losing its appeal.	60.

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WHY DID [44] COMMUNISM LOSE STRENGTH?

Many noncommunist countries fought to keep communism from spreading. They [45] feared that communism would keep expanding and threaten noncommunist countries. The United States led the fight against communism, [46] while the Soviet Union supported communist movements around the world. This struggle is known as the Cold War. It lasted for more than 40 years.

By the 1980s, communism was failing. Under communism, the Soviet Union could not produce enough goods for its people. It grew poor. Eastern European countries began to break away from the Soviet Union. In 1991, the Soviet [47] Union itself broke apart into 15 separate countries. None of these countries have [48] communist governments today.

In China, the [49] Communist Party still holds [50] power. But China is allowing privately owned businesses to grow again. Other communist [51] countries today include Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, and North [52] Korea. As a [53] world [54] movement, [55] communism appears to be [56] losing its [57] appeal.

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2. 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.

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What if nobody was rich and nobody was **poer**? Suppose valuable things like land **end** factories belonged to everyone. Imagine a world in which everyone worked, **butt** no one got paid. Why? Because everything **wood** be free. These are among the basic ideas of a movement called **comunism**.

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Two Germans, Karl Marx and **Friedrikh** Engels, turned this anger into a political movement. They **anounced** the goals of this movement in their 1848 book, **Th** Communist Manifesto.

Marx and Engels **sade** that all through history, different classes had been at war. They said **tha** warring classes of their time were the owners of businesses and **tha** people who worked for them.

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THE **SPQEAD** OF COMMUNISM

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1. COMMUNISM

2. **poor**
3. **and**
4. **but**
5. **would**
6. **communism**

7. BORN

8. **The**
9. **workers**
10. **getting**
11. **rich**

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13. **announced**
14. **The**

15. **said**
16. **the**
17. **the**

18. **which**
19. **were**
20. **good**
21. **in**

22. SPREAD

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24. **to**

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In China, the Communist Party still holds power. But China is **allowing** privately owned businesses **too** grow again. Other communist countries today include Cuba, Vietnam, **Laose**, and North Korea. As a world movement, communism appears to be **losng** its appeal.

25. **the**26. **Party**27. **of**28. **government**29. **factories**30. **in**31. **They**32. **Soviet**33. **the**34. **to**35. **in**36. **the**37. **the**38. **SPREAD**39. **It**40. **war**41. **Eastern**42. **Zedong**43. **with**44. **population**45. **STRENGTH**46. **from**47. **would**48. **the**49. **the**50. **is**51. **for**52. **failing**53. **poor**54. **began**55. **In**56. **of**57. **allowing**58. **to**59. **Laos**60. **losing**