

ENGLISH PLUS

WITH
ANSWER
KEY

PRACTICE WORKSHEETS



DO YOU KNOW

THE WRIGHT BROTHERS

Do You Know | The Wright Brothers

1. Place the headings where they belong in the text.

[1]

It lasted only 12 seconds, but those 12 seconds changed history. On December 17, 1903, two brothers named Orville and Wilbur Wright made the first airplane flight.

[2]

Wilbur Wright was born in Millville, Indiana, in 1867. Orville was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1871. Neither boy graduated from high school, but mechanical things fascinated the young Wright brothers. They taught themselves math and engineering. In 1892, the brothers opened a shop in Dayton where they designed and built bicycles.

[3]

The Wrights became interested in the work of German inventor Otto Lilienthal. Lilienthal designed and flew on gliders. Lilienthal died in a glider crash in 1896. The brothers decided to build a flying machine. They also were determined to learn how to control flight safely. They began experimenting with large kites.

[4]

The Wrights' kites had controls that let them warp (twist) the ends of the wings. This warping helped them to make the kite more stable and to adjust its direction of flight. In 1900, the brothers built a huge kite with wings that stretched 17 feet (5 meters). The kite was large enough to carry a person.

They tested their flights near the town of Kitty Hawk on the coast of North Carolina. This location was ideal. Steady winds from the ocean lifted the kite into the air. The kite crashed on sand dunes, which was safer than crashing into trees or solid ground. Wilbur actually flew on the kite for a few seconds.

Next, the Wrights built a wooden glider. In 1901, they experimented on the larger sand dunes at Kill Devil Hills. The glider had arched wings, a design that made the glider more stable. It also had hand controls that worked a flap on the tail to control up-and-down movements. But the brothers needed a design with even more stability and control.

[5]

The Wrights designed and built a wind tunnel, a wooden box six feet (2 meters) long with a fan blowing in one end. They tested models of different wing shapes in the wind that blew through the tunnel. They also tried new ways to control their gliders. In 1902, the Wrights built a new glider with a wingspan of 32 feet (10 meters). They added a moveable rudder to the back of the glider to help steer. Their tests were so successful that they decided to build an engine-powered flying machine.

[6]

The brothers built their own small engine. They also built a propeller. Their plane weighed 750 pounds (340 kilograms). Its wings stretched 40 feet (12 meters) across. On December 17, 1903, Orville made the first successful flight. He stayed in the air for 12 seconds. Wilbur also made flights that day. In the last flight Wilbur stayed in the air for 59 seconds and traveled 852 feet (260 meters)!

[7]

The brothers continued perfecting their plane. They practiced piloting machines with more powerful engines. These planes made longer flights and sharper turns.

The Wrights gave public demonstrations of flying in both the United States and Europe. Orders for planes rolled in from governments around the world. In 1909, the brothers formed the Wright Company to build airplanes. By that time they'd produced a plane stable enough for a 20-mile (32-kilometer) flight.

Wilbur died of typhoid fever in 1912. Orville sold the company in 1915 and spent time doing more research. By 1918, other companies had begun to build airplanes. Orville won many awards for his work before his death in 1948.

WHAT SPARKED THEIR INTEREST IN FLYING?

MORE TESTS AND EXPERIMENTS

HOW DID THE WRIGHTS PROMOTE FLYING?

WRIGHT BROTHERS

STARTING OUT WITH KITES AND GLIDERS

GROWING UP

THE FIRST POWERED FLIGHT

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

[1] _____ BROTHERS

It lasted only 12 [2] _____, but those 12 seconds changed [3] _____ . On

[4] _____ 17, 1903, two brothers [5] _____ Orville and Wilbur

[6] _____ made the first [7] _____ flight.

GROWING UP

[8] _____ Wright was born in Millville, Indiana, in 1867. [9] _____ was born in

[10] _____, Ohio, in 1871. Neither boy [11] _____ from high school, but

[12] _____ things fascinated the young Wright brothers. They taught themselves math and engineering. In 1892, the [13] _____ opened a shop in Dayton where they designed and

[14] _____ [15] _____ .

WHAT [16] _____ [17] _____ INTEREST IN [18] _____ ?

The Wrights [19] _____ interested in the work of German inventor Otto Lilienthal.

[20] _____ designed and flew on gliders. Lilienthal died in a glider [21] _____ in

1896. The brothers decided to build a flying machine. They also were determined to learn how to control flight safely. They began experimenting with [22] _____ kites.

STARTING OUT WITH KITES AND [23] _____

The [24] _____ kites had [25] _____ that let them warp (twist) the ends of the wings. This warping [26] _____ them to make the kite more stable and to

[27] _____ its direction of flight. In 1900, the brothers built a huge kite with wings that stretched 17 feet (5 meters). The kite was large enough to carry a [28] _____ .

They [29] _____ their [30] _____ near the town of [31] _____ Hawk

on the [32] _____ of North Carolina. This [33] _____ was ideal. Steady

[34] _____ from the ocean lifted the kite into the air. The kite crashed on sand dunes,

[35] _____ was [36] _____ than [37] _____ into trees or solid

ground. Wilbur actually flew on the kite for a few seconds.

Next, the [38] _____ built a [39] _____ [40] _____. In 1901, they

experimented on the larger sand dunes at Kill Devil Hills. The glider had arched wings, a design that

made the [41] _____ more stable. It also had hand controls that worked a flap on the tail to

[42] _____ up-and-down movements. But the brothers needed a design with even more

[43] _____ and control.

MORE [44] _____ AND [45] _____

The [46] _____ designed and built a wind tunnel, a wooden box six feet (2 meters) long with a fan [47] _____ in one end. They tested models of different wing shapes in the wind that blew through the tunnel. They also tried new ways to control their gliders. In 1902, the [48] _____ built a new glider with a wingspan of 32 feet (10 meters). They added a [49] _____ [50] _____ to the back of the glider to help [51] _____. Their tests were so successful that they [52] _____ to build an engine-powered flying machine.

THE [53] _____ POWERED [54] _____

The brothers built their own small engine. They also built a propeller. [55] _____ plane weighed 750 [56] _____ (340 kilograms). Its [57] _____ stretched 40 feet (12 [58] _____) [59] _____. On [60] _____ 17, 1903, [61] _____ made the [62] _____ successful [63] _____. He stayed in the air for 12 seconds. [64] _____ also made flights that day. In the last flight Wilbur stayed in the air for 59 [65] _____ and traveled 852 feet (260 meters)!

HOW DID THE [66] _____ PROMOTE FLYING?

The brothers [67] _____ [68] _____ their plane. They practiced [69] _____ [70] _____ with more powerful engines. These planes made longer [71] _____ and sharper turns.

The Wrights gave public demonstrations of flying in both the United States and Europe. Orders for planes rolled in from [72] _____ around the [73] _____. In 1909, the brothers formed the Wright Company to [74] _____ airplanes. By that time they'd [75] _____ a plane stable enough for a 20[76] _____ (32[77] _____) flight.

[78] _____ died of typhoid fever in 1912. [79] _____ sold the [80] _____ in 1915 and [81] _____ time doing more [82] _____. By 1918, other [83] _____ had begun to [84] _____ airplanes. Orville won many awards for his work before his death in 1948.

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

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

bicycles
 Carolina
 experimenting
 successful
 graduate
 different
 stability

wingspan
 propeller
 mechanical
 stretched
 demonstrations
 machines

inventor
 kilograms
 determined
 powerful
 piloting
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fascinated
 government
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 location
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[2] GROWING UP

Wilbur Wright was born in Millville, Indiana, in 1867. Orville was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1871. Neither boy graduated from high school, but mechanical things fascinated the young Wright brothers. They taught themselves math and engineering. In 1892, the brothers opened a shop in Dayton where they designed and built bicycles.

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The Wrights' kites had controls that let them warp (twist) the ends of the wings. This warping helped them to make the kite more stable and to adjust its direction of flight. In 1900, the brothers built a huge kite with wings that stretched 17 feet (5 meters). The kite was large enough to carry a person.

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[5] MORE TESTS AND EXPERIMENTS

The Wrights designed and built a wind tunnel, a wooden box six feet (2 meters) long with a fan blowing in one end. They tested models of different wing shapes in the wind that blew through the tunnel. They also tried new ways to control their gliders. In 1902, the Wrights built a new glider with a wingspan of 32 feet (10 meters). They added a moveable rudder to the back of the glider to help steer. Their tests were so successful that they decided to build an engine-powered flying machine.

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On [4] **December** _____ 17, 1903, two brothers [5] **named** _____ Orville and Wilbur

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GROWING UP

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WHAT [16] **SPARKED** _____ [17] **THEIR** _____ INTEREST IN [18] **FLYING** _____ ?

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STARTING OUT WITH KITES AND [23] **GLIDERS** _____

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THE [53] **FIRST** POWERED [54] **FLIGHT**

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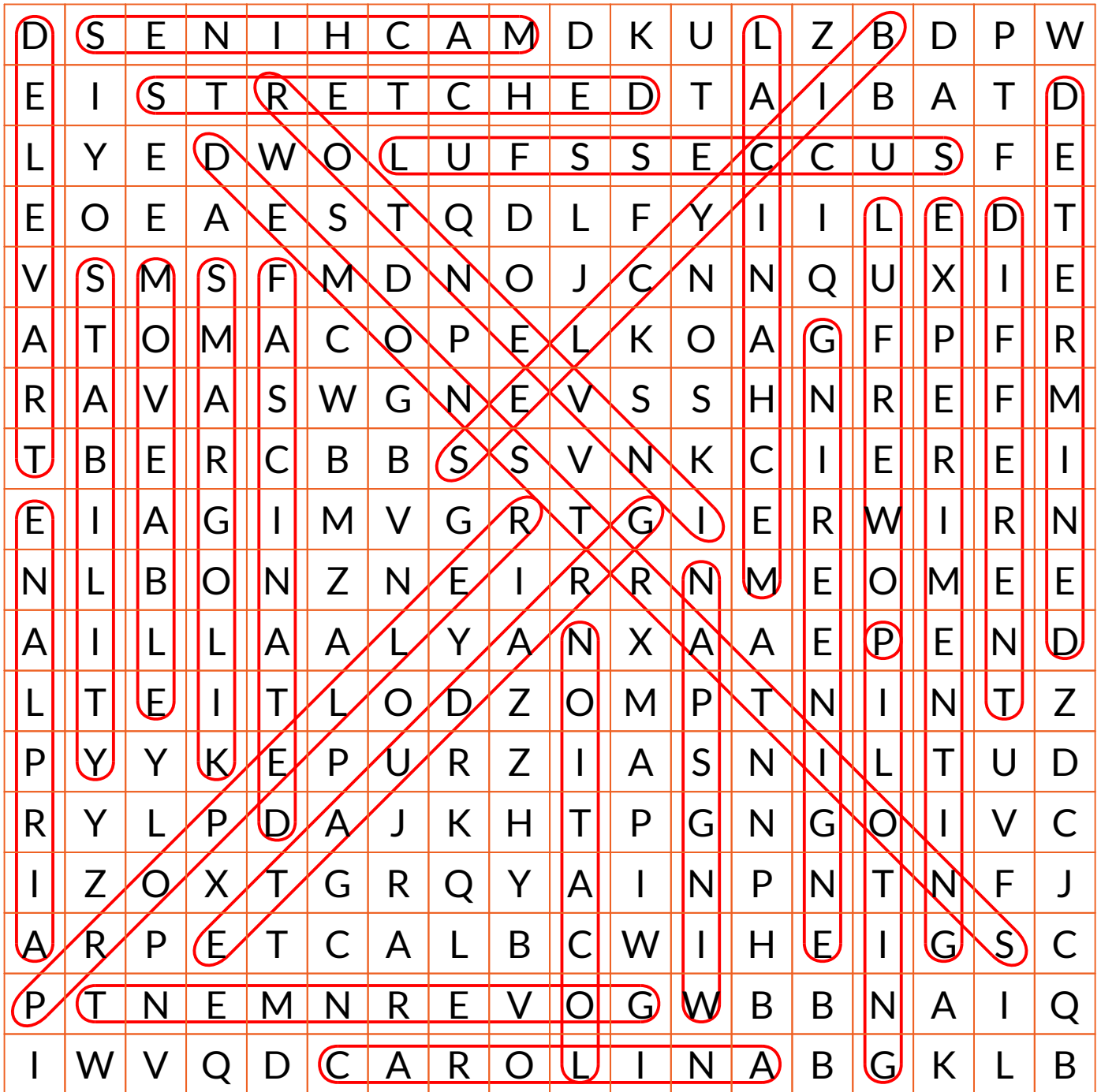
HOW DID THE [66] **WRIGHTS** PROMOTE FLYING?

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 successful
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 stretched
 demonstrations
 machines

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 kilograms
 determined
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 moveable

fascinated
 government
 engineering
 location
 traveled
 airplane