

ENGLISH PLUS

WITH
ANSWER
KEY

PRACTICE WORKSHEETS



WORD POWER

AUTOPSY

Word Power | Autopsy

& Review of Word Power | Giving Gifts

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

The crossword puzzle grid consists of orange-outlined squares. The starting points for the words are numbered as follows:

- 1: Across, starts with T
- 2: Down
- 3: Across
- 4: Across, starts with C
- 5: Down
- 6: Down
- 7: Down
- 8: Across, starts with O
- 9: Across, starts with T
- 10: Down
- 11: Down
- 12: Down, ends with E
- 13: Across, starts with T
- 14: Across, starts with T
- 15: Down
- 16: Across, ends with E
- 17: Down
- 18: Across, starts with G
- 19: Across, starts with I, ends with T
- 20: Down, ends with T

ACROSS

1. If you ____ someone, you make them feel angry or hostile towards you.

DOWN

1. If something is ____ to you, you hate it very much or consider it completely unacceptable.

3. A ____ machine, device, or method is more advanced or complex than others.
4. If you ____ an agreement, a law, or a promise, you break it.
5. ____ means relating to a particular society and its ideas, customs, and art.
8. A ____ of an illness is something wrong with your body or mind that is a sign of the illness.
9. If an animal or plant ____s, or something ____s it, it develops different characteristics as the result of a change in its genes.
10. If someone ____s something which is considered to be holy or very special, they deliberately damage or insult it.
13. If someone ____s the body of a dead person or animal, they carefully cut it up in order to examine it scientifically.
14. If you describe something as ____, you mean that it is capable of causing a lot of damage.
16. Something that is ____ upsets or embarrasses people because it is rude or insulting.
18. If you think that something is horrible and disgusting, you can say that it is ____.
19. If you ____ between things or if you ____ one thing from another, you recognize or show the difference between them.
2. Etiquette is a set of customs and rules for polite behavior, especially among a particular class of people or in a particular profession.
6. Something that is ____ includes everything that is needed or relevant.
7. If you say that someone or something has ____ for doing a particular thing, you mean that it is possible they may do it. If there is the ____ for something, it may happen.
11. To ____ something, especially something you do not want or need, means to remove it completely.
12. If you ____ someone, you make them become unfriendly or unsympathetic towards you.
15. Something that is ____ relates to everyone in the world or everyone in a particular group or society.
17. The ____s involved in a particular activity or situation are the things that may go wrong or may cause problems.

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.

2. ___ a. RAPUGNANT b. REPUGNANT c. REPUGNANTE d. REPUQNANT
distasteful, offensive, foul, disgusting
3. ___ a. DESECREAT b. DSCRAT c. DESECRATE d. DISECRATE
profane, dishonour, defile, violate
4. ___ a. CULTURAL b. CULTUREL c. CULTURALE d. KULTURAL
ethnic, national, native, folk
5. ___ a. SIMPTOM b. SYMBTOM c. SYMPTOM d. SYMPTOME
sign, mark, indication, warning

6. ___ a. POTENTIAL b. POTENTIEL c. POTENCIAL d. POTENTIAL
possibility, ability, capability
7. ___ a. OFFENSIVE b. AFFENSIVE c. OFFNSIV d. OFENSIVE
Annoying, irritating, repugnant, rude
8. ___ a. DISSECT b. DISCECT c. DESSECT d. DISSECTE
cut up or apart, dismember, lay open, anatomize
9. ___ a. MUTAT b. MUTEAT c. MUTATY d. MUTATE
alter, modify, change, vary
10. ___ a. DEFFERENTIATE b. DIFFERENTIEAT c. DIFFERENTIATE d. DIFFRNTIAT
distinguish, separate, discriminate, contrast
11. ___ a. UNIVERSAL b. UNIVIRSAL c. UNIVERSALE d. UNIVORSAL
comprehensive, general, total
12. ___ a. ELIMINACE b. ELIMINATE c. LIMINAT d. ELIMINATTE
remove, end, take away, withdraw
13. ___ a. ANTAGONIZ b. ANTAGONISE c. ANTAGONIZE d. ANTAGONIZO
annoy, anger, insult, offend
14. ___ a. BREACN b. BREACH c. BREICH d. BRECH
break, violate, go against, flout
15. ___ a. COMPREHENSUVE b. COMPREHENSIVVE c. COMPRHNSIV d. COMPREHENSIVE
broad, full, complete, wide
16. ___ a. ETIQUITTE b. ETIQUETTEE c. TIQUTT d. ETIQUETTE
good or proper behaviour, manners, rules, code
17. ___ a. SOFISTICATED b. SOPHISTICATD c. SOPHISTICATED d. SOPHISTIKATED
complex, advanced, complicated, subtle
18. ___ a. ABHORRENT b. ABHORENT c. ABHERRENT d. ABHORRENNT
hateful, hated, offensive, disgusting
19. ___ a. LETHALE b. LETHEL c. LETHAL d. LETHLE
deadly, terminal, fatal, deathly
20. ___ a. ALIENEAT b. ALIENATE c. ALINAT d. ALEINATE
antagonize, anger, annoy, offend
21. ___ a. PITFAXL b. PITFAL c. PITFFALL d. PITFALL
danger, difficulty, peril, catch

Choose the best option the completes the sentences below:

22. ___ Only then was it possible to ___ between the normal and abnormal appearances of human organs and to begin to link certain symptoms of a disease with observable abnormalities.
a. comprehensive b. universal c. differentiate d. antagonize e. symptom
23. ___ The thought of cutting into the human body was deeply ___ to the early Chinese and Muslims.
a. sophisticated b. pitfall c. breach d. eliminate e. repugnant
24. ___ With so many ___ differences, you may wonder how international businesspeople can stay out of trouble.
a. differentiate b. lethal c. desecrate d. cultural e. etiquette
25. ___ The wrong gift can insult or ___ the person who receives it.
a. dissect b. antagonize c. mutate d. offensive e. potential
26. ___ Yellow daisies given to a sick friend would be a serious ___ of etiquette in certain areas.
a. abhorrent b. abhorrent c. cultural d. breach e. alienate
27. ___ The microscope made it possible to study the changes in the cells and link the way they ___ with disease and death.
a. desecrate b. pitfall c. breach d. offensive e. mutate
28. ___ In nearly all cultures, to desecrate a dead body, even the body of an enemy, is _____.
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29. ___ You cannot ___ gift-giving problems entirely simply by avoiding flowers.
a. sophisticated b. antagonize c. cultural d. lethal e. eliminate
30. ___ Modern, scientifically sophisticated autopsies require ___ chemical analysis.
a. alienate b. mutate c. universal d. comprehensive e. dissect
31. ___ Only then was it possible to differentiate between the normal and abnormal appearances of human organs and to begin to link certain ___s of a disease with observable abnormalities.
a. symptom b. etiquette c. potential d. abhorrent e. comprehensive
32. ___ In the Middle Ages, many Western civilizations prohibited such human ___ion.
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33. ___ If you give a gift to someone from another country or culture, it is important to know the ___ of that country.
a. desecrate b. etiquette c. symptom d. lethal e. pitfall
34. ___ The pathologist in such cases must be thorough and objective, listing all ___ and non___ facts uncovered during the examination of the body.
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35. ___ In some countries, yellow is a color you give an enemy, so giving yellow flowers to a friend would be quite _____.
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36. ___ While travel provides many opportunities to encounter new peoples and new cultures, it also has certain _____.
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40. ___ In some cultures, giving the gift of a clock could _____ the recipient rather than drawing him or her closer to you.
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41. ___ Otherwise, an act meant to show friendship might have the _____ to upset both the giver and the receiver.
a. repugnant b. etiquette c. lethal d. mutate e. potential

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

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

universal
comprehensive
mutate
pitfall
offensive

alienate
differentiate
breach
potential
cultural

dissect
symptom
etiquette
antagonize
sophisticated

eliminate
desecrate
lethal
repugnant
abhorrent

43. 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.

Autopsee

Regardless of one's beliefs about the spiritaul life of the soul, the treatment off our earthly remains is a matter of considerable importance. In nearly all cultures, too desecrate a dead body, even the body of an enemy, is abhorrent. Extrm measures are taken to recover the victims of mining disasters, plan crashes, and other accidents in order that their bodies may be properly buried. The crematd remains of loved ones are usually handled with great reverence. They have bene lovingly scattered over the sea, housed inn shrines, and even shot into space.

It is little surprise then that tha idea of cutting apart and studying a dead body is charged with deep emotions. The thout of cutting into the human body was deeply rapugnant to the early Chinese and Muslims. In the Middle Agis, many Western civilizations prohibited such human dissection. Even today, authorizing an autopsy on the body of a loved one can be a hairt-wrenching decision.

It was not until the Renaissance that the dissection and studi of corpses became an acceptable scientific practice. Onli then was it possible to differentiate between the normall and abnormal appearances of human organs and to begin to link certain symptoms of a disaise with observabl abnormalities.

Until the nineteenth century, autopsies wur limited to observations that could be made with tha naked eye. The microscope made it possible to study the changes inn the cells and link the way they mutatae with disease and death. Modern, scientifically sophisticated autopsies raquira comprehensive chemical analisis.

In addition to their scientific applicasions, modern autopsies have important legal signficance. Ane autopsy can often determine whether death was the result of fol play or natural causes. The pathologist in sech cases must be thorough and objective, listing all lethal and nonlethal facts uncovered during the xamination of the body. Determining the cause of death requires an broad-based examination of the body, the scene of tha death, and all related circumstances.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
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- 22. _____
- 23. _____
- 24. _____
- 25. _____
- 26. _____
- 27. _____
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- 32. _____

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& Review of Word Power | Giving Gifts

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1 A N T A G O N I Z E 2 E
B T
H 3 S O P H I S T I C A T E D
O Q
4 B R E A C H 5 C U L T U R A L
R E
6 C E 7 P 8 S Y M P T O M
O N O T
9 M U T A T E 10 D E S 11 S E C R 12 R A T E
P E L L
R N I I
E T M E
H 13 D I S S E C T I N A T
E A U A T
N 14 L E T H A L 15 U N T E
S I V E 16 O F F E N S I V E 17 P
V I
E 18 R E P U G N A N T F
S A
19 D I F F E R E N T I A T E L L

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

universal
comprehensive
mutate
pitfall
offensive

alienate
differentiate
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dissect
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Autopsee

Regardless of one's beliefs about the **spiritaul** life of the soul, the treatment **off** our earthly remains is a matter of considerable importance. In nearly all cultures, **too** desecrate a dead body, even the body of an enemy, is abhorrent. **Extrm** measures are taken to recover the victims of mining disasters, **plan** crashes, and other accidents in order that their bodies may be properly buried. The **crematd** remains of loved ones are usually handled with great reverence. They have **bene** lovingly scattered over the sea, housed **inn** shrines, and even shot into space.

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In addition to their scientific **applicasions**, modern autopsies have important legal significance. **Ane** autopsy can often determine whether death was the result of **fol** play or natural causes. The pathologist in **sech** cases must be thorough and objective, listing all lethal and nonlethal facts uncovered during the **xamination** of the body. Determining the cause of death requires **an** broad-based examination of the body, the scene of **tha** death, and all related circumstances.

1. **Autopsy**

2. **spiritual**

3. **of**

4. **to**

5. **Extreme**

6. **plane**

7. **cremated**

8. **been**

9. **in**

10. **the**

11. **thought**

12. **repugnant**

13. **Ages**

14. **dissection**

15. **heart-wrenching**

16. **study**

17. **Only**

18. **normal**

19. **disease**

20. **observable**

21. **were**

22. **the**

23. **in**

24. **require**

25. **analysis**

26. **applications**

27. **An**

28. **foul**

29. **such**

30. **examination**

31. **a**

32. **the**