

ENGLISH PLUS

WITH
ANSWER
KEY

DO YOU KNOW



DEMOCRACY

LISTENING | TEXT | SENTENCE | WORD
PRACTICE WORKSHEET

NEVER STOP LEARNING

Democracy

Language/Listening Practice

Fill in the blanks with the provided words after the text. (You can use this exercise to practice your listening if you want, by listening and filling the blanks at the same time, or you can just do it as a regular language exercise)

DEMOCRACY

When you play with friends, who gets to choose the game? Do you all decide together? Do each of you play a part in the 1? If so, you and your 2 are a 3.

Usually, when we 4 of a democracy, we mean a country. In a democratic country, the people choose how they will be governed. Most of the time, they do this by 5 leaders who run the government.

ARE ALL DEMOCRACIES THE SAME?

There is more than one type of democracy. In a pure 6, elected 7 simply carry out the wishes of the voters. But this is not easy to do. Voters must get together often to tell elected 8 what they want. They must take part in many, many 9.

Most democratic countries are republics, not pure 10. In a republic, elected 11 are supposed to do what they think

is best. Then, if the voters don't like it, they can elect new leaders.

WHO INVENTED DEMOCRACY?

The 12 13 sprang up in ancient 14 15 3,000 years ago. Greek cities were like separate little countries. They 16 had more than 10,000 17. Only free men born in the city could take part in government. Slaves and women couldn't vote. The free men could all go to a meeting, speak their minds, and vote in 18.

The next important democracy was the Roman Republic in Italy. Rome grew into a big city that ruled a vast territory. The Roman Republic had elected leaders and officials who made decisions for the people. Even people born outside Rome could become citizens and vote. But like ancient Greece, slaves and women had no vote and no 19.

Eventually, Rome came under the rule of a single man, the 20. This ended the democracy in Rome.

HOW WAS DEMOCRACY REBORN?

Democracy got a boost around ad 1200, when modern nations began to form in Europe. One of the first nations was 21. It was ruled by a king. But the king could not do whatever he pleased. He had to ask advice from a group of nobles, who met in a council 22 Parliament. Englishmen who owned land elected members to the council.

In 1642, a war 23 out between the king and Parliament.

The king lost the war. After that, the elected 24 slowly took over as the 25 's real ruler.

In the late 1700s, 26 important democracy was born. In America, thirteen colonies owned by Great Britain broke free. They joined together as the United 27. From the 28, Americans set up their new 29 as a democracy.

By the late 1800s, most 30 countries had 31 toward 32 forms of government. They limited the power of their kings and queens and gave 33 to ordinary 34.

HOW DID 35 GROW?

At first, only a small group of 36 had a share of the power in the new democracies. Gradually, more people won the right to vote and hold office. In 1920, women in the United States won the right to vote.

Today, citizens of true democracies have many important rights. They have the right to speak 37 minds, worship the religion of their choice, and choose their own work.

Democratic 38 have 39 extremely successful. 40 countries have 41 to copy them. Most countries now call themselves democracies. But many do not 42 live up to the name. One 43 or one

party 44 _____ all the actual power.

Still, the idea of a 45 _____ 46 _____ has taken root. It gives people everywhere something to work towards.

called	democracy	moved
leaders	emperor	DEMOCRACY
democracies	rarely	person
holds	power	start
decisions	first	really
democracies	speak	Parliament
Other	people	leaders
democracy	proved	European
people	country	perfect
Greece	person	another
power	country	broke
nearly	friends	England
democracy	people	decision
their	electing	leaders
countries	democratic	tried
States		

Spelling Quest

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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HOW DID DEMOCRACY GROW?

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of the power in the new democracies. Gradually, more people won the right to vote and hold office. In 1920, women in the United States won the right to vote.

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Today, citizens of true democracies have many important rights. They have the right to speak their minds, worship the religion of their choice, and choose their own work.

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Democratic countries have proved extremely successful. Other countries have tried to copy them. Most countries now call themselves democracies. But many do not really live up to the name. One person or one party holds all the actual power.

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Still, the idea of a perfect democracy has taken root. It gives people everywhere something to work towards.

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Sentence Practice

A number of words have been removed from each sentence and listed below the sentence. Use the listed words to fill the blanks in the sentence.

1. The next important democracy was the _____ in Italy. Rome grew into a _____ city that ruled a vast territory. The Roman Republic had elected leaders and officials who made decisions _____ the people. Even people born outside Rome _____ become citizens and vote. _____ like ancient Greece, slaves and _____ had no vote _____ no power.

A. COULD B. BUT C. WOMEN D. BIG E. REPUBLIC F. AND G. FOR H. ROMAN

2. Usually, when _____ speak of a democracy, we _____ a country. In _____ democratic country, the people _____ how _____ be governed. Most of _____ time, they _____ this by electing leaders who run the government.

A. THE B. THEY C. A D. DO E. WILL F. MEAN G. CHOOSE H. WE

3. By the late 1800s, most European countries had moved toward democratic _____. _____ limited the power of _____ and queens _____ gave _____ to ordinary people.

A. FORMS B. OF C. AND D. THEY E. GOVERNMENT F. KINGS G. THEIR H. POWER

4. When you _____ with friends, who gets _____ choose _____ game? Do you _____ decide together? Do each of you play a part in the decision? _____ so, you _____ your friends _____ democracy.

A. IF B. TO C. ALL D. AND E. THE F. ARE G. PLAY H. A

5. Eventually, Rome _____ under the _____ of a _____, the _____. _____ the democracy in _____.

A. MAN B. SINGLE C. ENDED D. EMPEROR E. THIS F. ROME G. RULE H. CAME

6. _____ first democracies sprang up in ancient Greece _____ 3,000 years ago. Greek cities were like separate little countries. They rarely had _____ than 10,000 people. Only free men born _____ the _____ could take part in government. _____ and women _____'t vote. The free men could all _____ to a meeting, speak their minds, and vote in person.

A. COULDN B. GO C. MORE D. SLAVES E. THE F. CITY G. IN H. NEARLY

7. In 1642, a war _____ out between the _____ and _____. The _____ lost the _____. After _____, the _____ Parliament slowly took over as the _____'s real ruler.

A. ELECTED B. WAR C. PARLIAMENT D. KING E. COUNTRY F. KING G. THAT H. BROKE

8. At _____, _____ small _____ of people had a _____ of the power in the new democracies. Gradually, _____ people won the right _____ vote and hold office. In 1920, women in the _____ States won the right to vote.
- A. FIRST B. TO C. SHARE D. ONLY E. MORE F. A G. GROUP H. UNITED
9. Democratic countries have proved extremely _____. Other countries have tried to copy them. Most countries now call themselves democracies. But many _____ really _____ up to the name. _____ one party holds all the _____ power.
- A. DO B. SUCCESSFUL C. ONE D. OR E. PERSON F. NOT G. LIVE H. ACTUAL
10. Most _____ countries are republics, _____ pure _____. In a republic, elected _____ are supposed to do what they think is best. Then, if the _____ don't like _____, they _____ new leaders.
- A. NOT B. IT C. DEMOCRACIES D. CAN E. DEMOCRATIC F. ELECT G. LEADERS H. VOTERS

Word Practice

Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally.

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

DEMOCRATIC

AMERICANS

EUROPEAN

GOVERNED

SUPPOSED

DECISIONS

IMPORTANT

THIRTEEN

REPUBLICS

TERRITORY

PARLIAMENT

ORDINARY

DECISION

DEMOCRACIES

SEPARATE

ELECTING

TOGETHER

ENGLISHMEN

GRADUALLY

CITIZENS

DEMOCRATIC

GOVERNMENT

COULDN'T

SOMETHING

COLONIES

WHATEVER

DEMOCRACY

OFFICIALS

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SUCCESSFUL

THEMSELVES

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Democratic 38 countries have 39 proved extremely successful. 40 Other countries have 41 tried to copy them. Most countries now call themselves democracies. But many do not 42 really live up to the name. One 43 person or one

party 44 **holds** all the actual power.

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called	democracy	moved
leaders	emperor	DEMOCRACY
democracies	rarely	person
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States		

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1. DEMOCRACY

2. you

3. Do

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parson.

The next important **democracy** was the Roman Republic in **Itali**. Rome grew into a big city that ruled a vast territory. The Roman Republic **hed** elected leaders **end** officials who made decisions for the people. Even people **bern** outside Rome could **becom** citizens and vote. But like ancient Greece, slaves and women had **noe** vote and no **powir**.

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By the late 1800s, most European countries **hed** **movd** toward democratic forms of government. They limited the power of their kings and **qooens** and gave power to **ordinary** people.

HOWE DID DEMOCRACY GROW?

At first, only a small group **off** people had a share

31. **person**

32. **democracy**

33. **Italy**

34. **had**

35. **and**

36. **born**

37. **become**

38. **no**

39. **power**

40. **came**

41. **ended**

42. **Rome**

43. **REBORN**

44. **ad**

45. **began**

46. **nations**

47. **But**

48. **of**

49. **in**

50. **Englishmen**

51. **council**

52. **war**

53. **the**

54. **elected**

55. **ruler**

56. **democracy**

57. **owned**

58. **Britain**

59. **start**

60. **set**

61. **had**

62. **moved**

63. **queens**

64. **ordinary**

65. **HOW**

66. **of**

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Today, citizens of true democracies have **meny** important rights. They **hav** the right to speak **they're** minds, worship the religion of their choice, and choose their own **werk**.

Democratic **countrys** have proved extremely **successfull**. Other countries have tried to copy them. Most countries now **cull** themselves democracies. But many **dew** not really live up to the name. One person or one **partee** holds all the actual **powar**.

Still, the idea of a **parfect** democracy has taken root. It gives people **everywere** something to **werk** towards.

67. **the**

68. **vote**

69. **won**

70. **to**

71. **many**

72. **have**

73. **their**

74. **work**

75. **countries**

76. **successful**

77. **call**

78. **do**

79. **party**

80. **power**

81. **perfect**

82. **everywhere**

83. **work**

Sentence Practice

A number of words have been removed from each sentence and listed below the sentence. Use the listed words to fill the blanks in the sentence.

1. The next important democracy was the **Roman** **Republic** in Italy. Rome grew into a **big** city that ruled a vast territory. The Roman Republic had elected leaders and officials who made decisions **for** the people. Even people born outside Rome **could** become citizens and vote. **But** like ancient Greece, slaves and **women** had no vote **and** no power.

A. COULD B. BUT C. WOMEN D. BIG E. REPUBLIC F. AND G. FOR H. ROMAN

2. Usually, when **we** speak of a democracy, we **mean** a country. In **a** democratic country, the people **choose** how **they** **will** be governed. Most of **the** time, they **do** this by electing leaders who run the government.

A. THE B. THEY C. A D. DO E. WILL F. MEAN G. CHOOSE H. WE

3. By the late 1800s, most European countries had moved toward democratic **forms** **of** **government**. **They** limited the power of **their** **kings** and queens **and** gave **power** to ordinary people.

A. FORMS B. OF C. AND D. THEY E. GOVERNMENT F. KINGS G. THEIR H. POWER

4. When you **play** _____ with friends, who gets **to** _____ choose **the** _____ game? Do you **all** _____ decide together? Do each of you play a part in the decision? **If** _____ so, you **and** _____ your friends **are** _____ a _____ democracy.

A. IF B. TO C. ALL D. AND E. THE F. ARE G. PLAY H. A

5. Eventually, Rome **came** _____ under the **rule** _____ of a **single** _____ **man** _____, the **emperor** _____. **This** _____ **ended** _____ the democracy in **Rome** _____.

A. MAN B. SINGLE C. ENDED D. EMPEROR E. THIS F. ROME G. RULE H. CAME

6. **The** _____ first democracies sprang up in ancient Greece **nearly** _____ 3,000 years ago. Greek cities were like separate little countries. They rarely had **more** _____ than 10,000 people. Only free men born **in** _____ the **city** _____ could take part in government. **Slaves** _____ and women **couldn't** _____ vote. The free men could all **go** _____ to a meeting, speak their minds, and vote in person.

A. COULDN B. GO C. MORE D. SLAVES E. THE F. CITY G. IN H. NEARLY

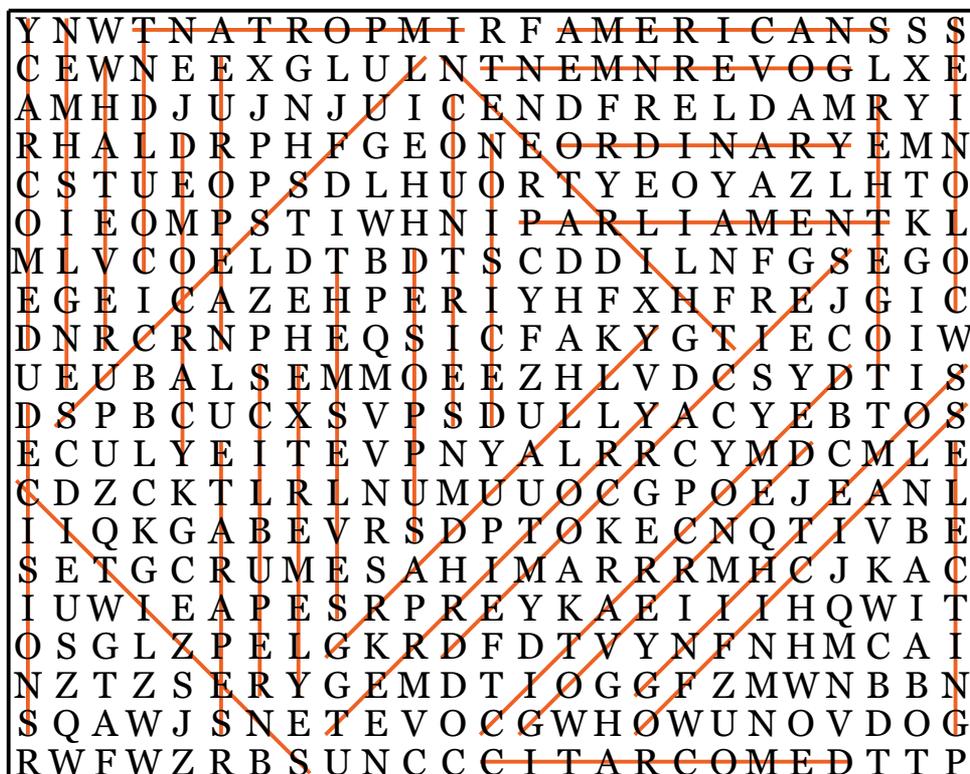
7. In 1642, a war **broke** _____ out between the **king** _____ and **Parliament**. The **king** _____ lost the **war** _____. After **that** _____, the **elected** _____ Parliament slowly took over as the **country** _____'s real ruler.

A. ELECTED B. WAR C. PARLIAMENT D. KING E. COUNTRY F. KING G. THAT H. BROKE

8. At **first** _____, **only** _____ a _____ small **group** _____ of people had a **share** _____ of the power in the new democracies. Gradually, **more** _____ people won the right **to** _____ vote and hold office. In 1920, women in the **United** _____ States won the right to vote.
- A. FIRST B. TO C. SHARE D. ONLY E. MORE F. A G. GROUP H. UNITED
9. Democratic countries have proved extremely **successful**. Other countries have tried to copy them. Most countries now call themselves democracies. But many **do** _____ **not** _____ really **live** _____ up to the name. **One** _____ **person** _____ **or** _____ one party holds all the **actual** _____ power.
- A. DO B. SUCCESSFUL C. ONE D. OR E. PERSON F. NOT G. LIVE H. ACTUAL
10. Most **democratic** countries are republics, **not** _____ pure **democracies**. In a republic, elected **leaders** _____ are supposed to do what they think is best. Then, if the **voters** _____ don't like **it** _____, they **can** _____ **elect** _____ new leaders.
- A. NOT B. IT C. DEMOCRACIES D. CAN E. DEMOCRATIC F. ELECT G. LEADERS H. VOTERS

Word Practice

Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally.



DEMOCRATIC
AMERICANS
EUROPEAN
GOVERNED
SUPPOSED
DECISIONS
IMPORTANT
THIRTEEN
REPUBLICS
TERRITORY
PARLIAMENT

ORDINARY
DECISION
DEMOCRACIES
SEPARATE
ELECTING
TOGETHER
ENGLISHMEN
GRADUALLY
CITIZENS
DEMOCRATIC
GOVERNMENT

COULDN'T
SOMETHING
COLONIES
WHATEVER
DEMOCRACY
OFFICIALS
COUNTRIES
SUCCESSFUL
THEMSELVES
EXTREMELY
DEMOCRACY