

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?

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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
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nearly	friends	England
democracy	people	decision
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States		

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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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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	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	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	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
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DEMOCRATIC
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COULDN'T
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1. **DEMOCRACY**

2. **you**

3. **Do**

4. **you**

5. **democracy**

6. **of**

7. **mean**

8. **how**

9. **electing**

10. **government**

11. **ARE**

12. **In**

13. **simply**

14. **of**

15. **must**

16. **leaders**

17. **part**

18. **not**

19. **democracies**

20. **is**

21. **voters**

22. **leaders**

23. **WHO**

24. **ancient**

25. **nearly**

26. **rarely**

27. **men**

28. **Slaves**

29. **vote**

30. **in**

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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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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- 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.

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

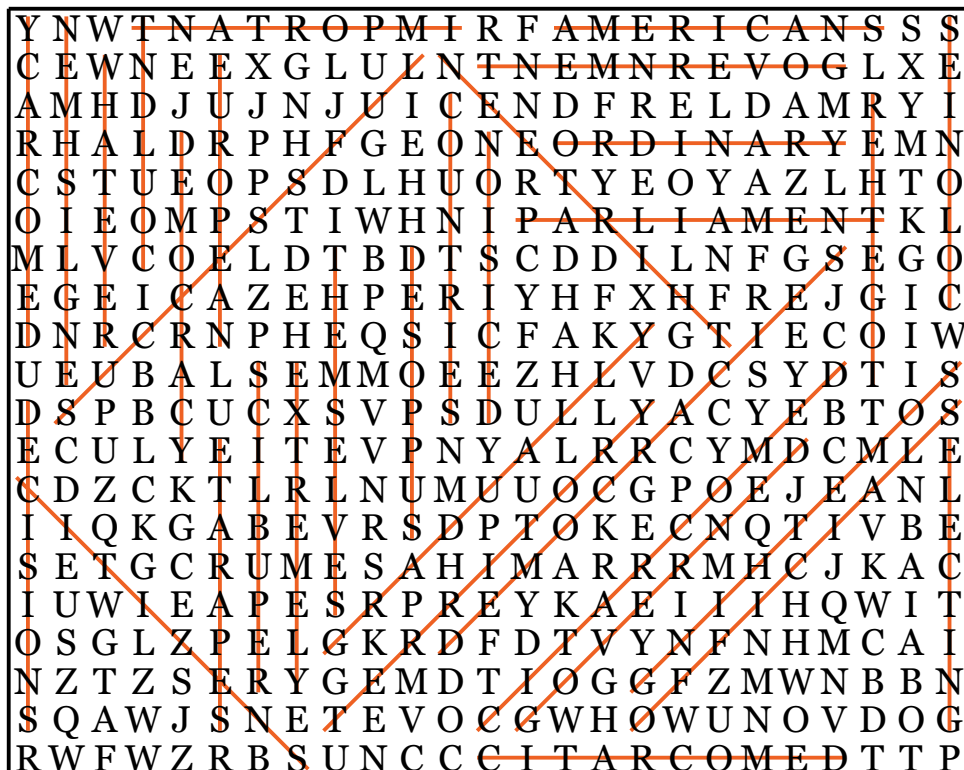
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- A. NOT B. IT C. DEMOCRACIES D. CAN E. DEMOCRATIC F. ELECT G. LEADERS H. VOTERS

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
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THEMSELVES
EXTREMELY
DEMOCRACY