

ENGLISH PLUS

WITH
ANSWER
KEY

DO YOU KNOW



THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

LISTENING | TEXT | SENTENCE | WORD
PRACTICE WORKSHEET

NEVER STOP LEARNING

The Great Wall of China

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)

GREAT WALL OF CHINA

Imagine a huge wall stretching for thousands of miles 1 the land. The wall winds through hills, climbs mountains, and crosses deserts. If you visit China you can see a wall like this. The Great Wall of China, as it is 2, is the longest structure ever built.

The Great Wall of China 3 across parts of northern China. It was built section by section over 4. In fact, there are many gaps between the sections, so the Great Wall isn't a single, solid wall. But if all the sections are measured, the wall is about 4,000 miles (6,400 kilometers) long!

WHY WAS THE GREAT WALL BUILT?

Since ancient times, Chinese people have built walls to 5 their borders. Some walls were built between parts of China that were 6 each other. 7 walls protected China from outside invaders.

More than 2,000 8 ago, the first emperor of China built a long wall to defend the northern 9. The emperor, Qin Shi

Huangdi, thought of 10 older existing walls with sections of a new wall. The wall he built is 11 China's first Great Wall.

By the late 1400s, much of the old wall had fallen into ruin. The Ming dynasty, a 12 that ruled China, 13 to build a new wall. The Ming 14 15 to keep 16 safe from the Mongols, who had a powerful army. They also wanted to move part of the wall farther south. There it could be built to form a long defensive ring around Beijing, the capital city.

HOW WAS THE GREAT WALL BUILT?

At first, builders used the same construction methods that were used to make the old wall. They packed soil 17 heavy wood frames. But by the 1500s, the Ming 18 had 19 to make parts of the wall much stronger. They ordered 20 builders to make the wall's foundation from 21 blocks. The 22 were 23 from stone or brick.

24 built watchtowers into the wall so that soldiers would see Mongol 25 coming. A 26 who spotted the enemy could use a 27 signal, such as a torch, to alert a soldier in the next tower. Such signals could be relayed quickly from one 28 to the next.

The wall is biggest and 29 near Beijing. There, the wall is 30 25 feet (7.5 meters) high and 30 feet (9 meters) 31. The top of the wall is 32 with brick,

forming a road. The road is wide enough to hold ten 33
marching side by side.

Construction on the wall continued until the mid-1600s, when the Ming
dynasty was overthrown. By that time, it was the longest structure
ever built 34 on 35.

THE GREAT WALL TODAY

For centuries, the Great Wall slowly fell 36.
37 farmers and villagers used the wall as a source of
building materials. Some 38 of it were even torn down
entirely.

In the 1980s, the government of 39 began to repair the
wall. A few sections were completely rebuilt. Today, the
40 Wall is one of China's most popular tourist sites.
Historians 41 the wall to 42 about
43, 44 past.

their
soldiers
anywhere
fighting
sides
Earth
group
Workers
decided
considered
China
Local

China
warning
wanted
centuries
apart
built
zigzags
thick
sections
strongest
between
across

study
soldier
known
tower
border
granite
Other
years
decided
China
connecting
rulers

learn
attackers
protect

rulers
about
s

paved
Great

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.

GREAT WALLE OF CHINA

Imagine a huge wall stretcheng for thousands of milev across the land. The wall winds through hills, climbs mountains, and crosses desirts. If you visit China you can sea a wall like this. The Great Wall off China, as it is known, is the longest structure evir built.

The Great Wall off China zigzags across parts of northern China. It was built section by section over centuries. Ine fact, there are many gaps between the sections, so the Great Wall isnt a single, solid wall. But iff all the sections are measured, the wall is about 4,000 milles (6,400 kilometers) longe!

WHY WAS THE GREAT WYLL BUILT?

Since ancient times, Chinece people have built walls to protect their borders. Some walls wur built between parts off China that were fighting each other. Other wals protected China from owtside invaders.

More than 2,000 years ago, the frst emperor of China built a long wall to defend the nerthern border. The emperor, Qine Shi Huangdi, thought of connecting older existeng walls with sections of a new wall. Th wall he built is considered China'x first Great Wall.

sey the late 1400s, much of the old wall had fallen into ruin. Th Ming dynasty, a group that ruled China, decided to buid a new wall. The Ming rulers wanted to keep China saf from the Mongols, who had a powerful army. They alyo

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____
28. _____
29. _____
30. _____
31. _____

wanted to move part of the wall farther south. There it could be built to form a long defensive ring around Beijing, the capital city.

32.

33.

34.

HOW WAS THE GREAT WALL BUILT?

35.

At first, builders used the same construction methods that were used to make the old wall. They packed soil between heavy wood frames. But by the 1500s, the Ming rulers had decided to make parts of the wall much stronger. They ordered their builders to make the wall's foundation from granite blocks. The sides were built from stone or brick.

36.

37.

38.

39.

40.

41.

42.

43.

Workers built watchtowers into the wall so that soldiers would see Mongol attackers coming. A soldier who spotted the enemy could use an warning signal, such as a torch, to alert a soldier in the next tower. Such signals could be relayed quickly from one tower to the next.

44.

45.

46.

47.

48.

49.

The wall is biggest and strongest near Beijing. There, the wall is about 25 feet (7.5 meters) high and 30 feet (9 meters) thick. The top of the wall is paved with brick, forming an road. The road is wide enough to hold ten soldiers marching side by side.

50.

51.

52.

53.

54.

55.

Construction on the wall continued until the mid-1600s, when the Ming dynasty was overthrown. By that time, it was the longest structure ever built anywhere on Earth.

56.

57.

58.

59.

THE GREAT WALL TODAY

60.

For centuries, the Great Wall slowly fell apart. Local farmers and villagers used the wall as a source of building materials. Some sections of it were even torn down entirely.

61.

62.

63.

64.

In the 1980s, the government of China began to repair the wall. A few sections were completely rebuilt. Today, the Great Wall is one of China's most popular tourist sites. Historians study the

65.

66.

67.

68.

wall too learn about China's past.

69.

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. Construction on the wall continued until the _____ 1600s, _____ dynasty _____ overthrown. By that _____, it was the _____ structure ever _____ anywhere on Earth.

A. WAS B. TIME C. MING D. MID- E. BUILT F. THE G. LONGEST H. WHEN

2. For centuries, _____ Great _____ slowly _____ . Local farmers and _____ used the wall as a source of building materials. _____ of it were _____ torn down entirely.

A. FELL B. EVEN C. WALL D. VILLAGERS E. APART F. THE G. SOME H. SECTIONS

3. The Great Wall of _____ zigzags across parts of northern _____. It was built section by section over centuries. In fact, there are many gaps between the sections, so the Great _____ isn't a single, solid wall. _____ all the _____ are measured, the wall _____ 4,000 miles (6,400 kilometers) long!

A. CHINA B. SECTIONS C. IS D. ABOUT E. BUT F. CHINA G. IF H. WALL

4. More than 2,000 years ago, the _____ _____ China built a long wall to defend the northern border. The emperor, Qin Shi Huangdi, thought of connecting older _____ walls with sections of _____ new wall. The wall he built is _____ China' _____ Great Wall.

A. FIRST B. OF C. S D. EXISTING E. EMPEROR F. CONSIDERED G. A H. FIRST

5. Imagine a huge wall _____ of miles across _____ land. The wall winds through hills, climbs _____, and crosses deserts. If _____ visit China you can see a _____ like this. The Great Wall of China, as it is known, _____ the longest structure ever built.

A. STRETCHING B. IS C. FOR D. THOUSANDS E. WALL F. MOUNTAINS G. YOU H. THE

6. The wall is biggest _____ strongest near Beijing. There, the wall is about 25 feet (7.5 meters) high _____ 30 _____ (9 meters) thick. The top of the wall _____ paved _____ brick, forming a road. _____ road is wide enough to _____ ten _____ marching side by side.

A. FEET B. IS C. THE D. HOLD E. SOLDIERS F. WITH G. AND H. AND

7. Since ancient _____, Chinese people have built walls to protect their _____. Some walls _____ _____ of China that were fighting each other. Other _____ protected China _____ outside invaders.

A. FROM B. BUILT C. BORDERS D. TIMES E. WERE F. PARTS G. BETWEEN H. WALLS

8. In the 1980s, the government of China began to repair the wall. A _____ sections were completely rebuilt. Today, the Great Wall _____ one of China's _____ popular _____. _____ study the wall to learn about _____'s _____.

A. PAST B. TOURIST C. IS D. CHINA E. FEW F. SITES G. HISTORIANS H. MOST

9. At first, builders used the same construction methods _____ were used to make the old wall. They packed _____ between heavy wood frames. But by the 1500s, the Ming rulers had decided to _____ of the wall much _____. _____ their builders to make the wall's foundation from granite _____. The sides were built from stone or brick.

A. SOIL B. PARTS C. BLOCKS D. ORDERED E. THAT F. MAKE G. THEY H. STRONGER

10. _____ the late 1400 _____, much _____ the old wall _____ fallen into ruin. The Ming dynasty, a group that ruled China, decided to build a new wall. The Ming rulers wanted to keep China safe from the Mongols, who had a powerful army. _____ also wanted to move part of the wall farther south. There it could _____ to form a long defensive ring around Beijing, the capital _____.

A. BE B. THEY C. S D. HAD E. CITY F. BY G. BUILT H. OF

Word Practice

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

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

GOVERNMENT

STRONGER

MARCHING

VILLAGERS

CONTINUED

MOUNTAINS

STRONGEST

CONSTRUCTION

STRETCHING

CONSIDERED

POWERFUL

OVERTHROWN

INVADERS

SECTIONS

KILOMETERS

CONSTRUCTION

CENTURIES

ENTIRELY

DEFENSIVE

NORTHERN

COMPLETELY

ANYWHERE

HISTORIANS

WATCHTOWERS

MATERIALS

CONNECTING

PROTECTED

STRUCTURE

FIGHTING

BUILDERS

FOUNDATION

BUILDING

THOUSANDS

The Great Wall of China

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)

GREAT WALL OF CHINA

Imagine a huge wall stretching for thousands of miles 1 across the land. The wall winds through hills, climbs mountains, and crosses deserts. If you visit China you can see a wall like this. The Great Wall of China, as it is 2 known, is the longest structure ever built.

The Great Wall of China 3 zigzags across parts of northern China. It was built section by section over 4 centuries. In fact, there are many gaps between the sections, so the Great Wall isn't a single, solid wall. But if all the sections are measured, the wall is about 4,000 miles (6,400 kilometers) long!

WHY WAS THE GREAT WALL BUILT?

Since ancient times, Chinese people have built walls to 5 protect their borders. Some walls were built between parts of China that were 6 fighting each other. 7 Other walls protected China from outside invaders.

More than 2,000 8 years ago, the first emperor of China built a long wall to defend the northern 9 border. The emperor, Qin Shi

Huangdi, thought of 10 connecting older existing walls with sections of a new wall. The wall he built is 11 considered China's first Great Wall.

By the late 1400s, much of the old wall had fallen into ruin. The Ming dynasty, a 12 group that ruled China, 13 decided to build a new wall. The Ming 14 rulers 15 wanted to keep 16 China safe from the Mongols, who had a powerful army. They also wanted to move part of the wall farther south. There it could be built to form a long defensive ring around Beijing, the capital city.

HOW WAS THE GREAT WALL BUILT?

At first, builders used the same construction methods that were used to make the old wall. They packed soil 17 between heavy wood frames. But by the 1500s, the Ming 18 rulers had 19 decided to make parts of the wall much stronger. They ordered 20 their builders to make the wall's foundation from 21 granite blocks. The 22 sides were 23 built from stone or brick.

24 Workers built watchtowers into the wall so that soldiers would see Mongol 25 attackers coming. A 26 soldier who spotted the enemy could use a 27 warning signal, such as a torch, to alert a soldier in the next tower. Such signals could be relayed quickly from one 28 tower to the next.

The wall is biggest and 29 strongest near Beijing. There, the wall is 30 about 25 feet (7.5 meters) high and 30 feet (9 meters) 31 thick. The top of the wall is 32 paved with brick,

forming a road. The road is wide enough to hold ten 33 soldiers marching side by side.

Construction on the wall continued until the mid-1600s, when the Ming dynasty was overthrown. By that time, it was the longest structure ever built 34 anywhere on 35 Earth.

THE GREAT WALL TODAY

For centuries, the Great Wall slowly fell 36 apart.

37 Local farmers and villagers used the wall as a source of building materials. Some 38 sections of it were even torn down entirely.

In the 1980s, the government of 39 China began to repair the wall. A few sections were completely rebuilt. Today, the

40 Great Wall is one of China's most popular tourist sites.

Historians 41 study the wall to 42 learn about

43 China, 44 s past.

their	China	study
soldiers	warning	soldier
anywhere	wanted	known
fighting	centuries	tower
sides	apart	border
Earth	built	granite
group	zigzags	Other
Workers	thick	years
decided	sections	decided
considered	strongest	China
China	between	connecting
Local	across	rulers

learn
attackers
protect

rulers
about
s

paved
Great

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.

GREAT **WALLE** OF CHINA

Imagine a huge wall **stretcheng** for thousands of **milev** across the land. The wall winds through hills, climbs mountains, and crosses **desirts**. If you visit China you can **sea** a wall like this. The Great Wall **off** China, as it is known, is the longest structure **evir** built.

The Great Wall **off** China zigzags across parts of northern China. **Ite** was built section by section over centuries. **Ine** fact, there are many gaps between the sections, so the Great Wall **isnt** a single, solid wall. But **iff** all the sections are measured, the wall is about 4,000 **milles** (6,400 kilometers) **longe**!

WHY WAS THE GREAT **WYLL** BUILT?

Since ancient times, **Chinece** people have built walls to protect their borders. Some walls **wur** built between parts **off** China that were fighting each other. Other **wals** protected China from **owtside** invaders.

More than 2,000 years ago, the **first** emperor of China built a long wall to defend the **nerthern** border. The emperor, **Qine** Shi Huangdi, thought of connecting older **existeng** walls with sections of a new wall. **Th** wall he built is considered China's first Great Wall.

sey the late 1400s, much of the old wall had fallen into ruin. **Th** Ming dynasty, a group that ruled China, decided to **buid** a new wall. The Ming rulers wanted to keep China **saf** from the Mongols, who had a powerful army. They **alyo**

1. **WALL**

2. **stretching**

3. **miles**

4. **deserts**

5. **see**

6. **of**

7. **ever**

8. **of**

9. **It**

10. **In**

11. **isn't**

12. **if**

13. **miles**

14. **long**

15. **WALL**

16. **Chinese**

17. **were**

18. **of**

19. **walls**

20. **outside**

21. **first**

22. **northern**

23. **Qin**

24. **existing**

25. **The**

26. **s**

27. **s**

28. **The**

29. **build**

30. **safe**

31. **also**

wanted to move part of the **walll** farther south. There it could be **builr** to form a long defensive ring around Beijing, the **capitl** city.

HOW WAS **TNE** GREAT WALL BUILT?

At first, builders used the **sam** construction methods that were used to make **tha** old wall. They packed soil **betwean** heavy wood frames. But by the 1500s, the Ming rulers had decided **too** make **perts** of the wall much stronger. They ordered their builders **too** make the wall's foundation from granite **blohks**. The sides were **builte** from stone or brick.

Workers built watchtowers into the wall so **thet** soldiers would see **Mongoll** attackers coming. A soldier who spotted the enemy could use **an** warning signal, **sech** as a torch, to alert a soldier in the next tower. **Suche** signals could be relayed quickly from one tower to **tha** next.

The wall is biggest and **sterongeste** near Beijing. There, the wall **iz** about 25 feet (7.5 meters) high and 30 feet (9 meters) thick. The top of the wall **iz** paved with brick, forming **an** road. The road is wide enough to **hod** ten soldiers marching side **buy** side.

Construction on the **walll** continued until the **mid**1600s, when the Ming dynasty was overthrown. By that **tim**, it was the longest structure **evir** built anywhere on Earth.

TPE GREAT WALL TODAY

For centuries, the Great Wall slowly fell **aparrrt**. Local farmers and **villagirs** used the wall as a **source** of building materials. Some sections of it were even torn **doun** entirely.

In **tha** 1980s, the government of China began to **repaer** the wall. A few sections were completely **rabuilt**. Today, the Great Wall is one of China's most **populer** tourist sites. Historians study the

32. **wall**
33. **built**
34. **capital**

35. **THE**
36. **same**
37. **the**
38. **between**
39. **to**
40. **parts**
41. **to**
42. **blocks**
43. **built**

44. **that**
45. **Mongol**
46. **a**
47. **such**
48. **Such**
49. **the**

50. **strongest**
51. **is**
52. **is**
53. **a**
54. **hold**
55. **by**

56. **wall**
57. **mid-**
58. **time**
59. **ever**

60. **THE**
61. **apart**
62. **villagers**
63. **source**
64. **down**

65. **the**
66. **repair**
67. **rebuilt**
68. **popular**

wall too learn about China's past.

69. to

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. Construction on the wall continued until the mid- 1600s, when the Ming dynasty was overthrown. By that time, it was the longest structure ever built anywhere on Earth.
A. WAS B. TIME C. MING D. MID- E. BUILT F. THE G. LONGEST H. WHEN
2. For centuries, the Great Wall slowly fell apart. Local farmers and villagers used the wall as a source of building materials. Some sections of it were even torn down entirely.
A. FELL B. EVEN C. WALL D. VILLAGERS E. APART F. THE G. SOME H. SECTIONS
3. The Great Wall of China zigzags across parts of northern China. It was built section by section over centuries. In fact, there are many gaps between the sections, so the Great Wall isn't a single, solid wall. But if all the sections are measured, the wall is about 4,000 miles (6,400 kilometers) long!
A. CHINA B. SECTIONS C. IS D. ABOUT E. BUT F. CHINA G. IF H. WALL
4. More than 2,000 years ago, the first emperor of China built a long wall to defend the northern border. The emperor, Qin Shi Huangdi, thought of connecting older existing walls with sections of a new wall. The wall he built is considered China's first Great Wall.
A. FIRST B. OF C. S D. EXISTING E. EMPEROR F. CONSIDERED G. A H. FIRST

5. Imagine a huge wall stretching for thousands of miles across the land. The wall winds through hills, climbs mountains, and crosses deserts. If you visit China you can see a wall like this. The Great Wall of China, as it is known, is the longest structure ever built.

A. STRETCHING B. IS C. FOR D. THOUSANDS E. WALL F. MOUNTAINS G. YOU H. THE

6. The wall is biggest and strongest near Beijing. There, the wall is about 25 feet (7.5 meters) high and 30 feet (9 meters) thick. The top of the wall is paved with brick, forming a road. The road is wide enough to hold ten soldiers marching side by side.

A. FEET B. IS C. THE D. HOLD E. SOLDIERS F. WITH G. AND H. AND

7. Since ancient times, Chinese people have built walls to protect their borders. Some walls were built between parts of China that were fighting each other. Other walls protected China from outside invaders.

A. FROM B. BUILT C. BORDERS D. TIMES E. WERE F. PARTS G. BETWEEN H. WALLS

8. In the 1980s, the government of China began to repair the wall. A few sections were completely rebuilt. Today, the Great Wall is one of China's most popular tourist sites. Historians study the wall to learn about China's past.

A. PAST B. TOURIST C. IS D. CHINA E. FEW F. SITES G. HISTORIANS H. MOST

9. At first, builders used the same construction methods that were used to make the old wall. They packed soil between heavy wood frames. But by the 1500s, the Ming rulers had decided to make parts of the wall much stronger. They ordered their builders to make the wall's foundation from granite blocks. The sides were built from stone or brick.

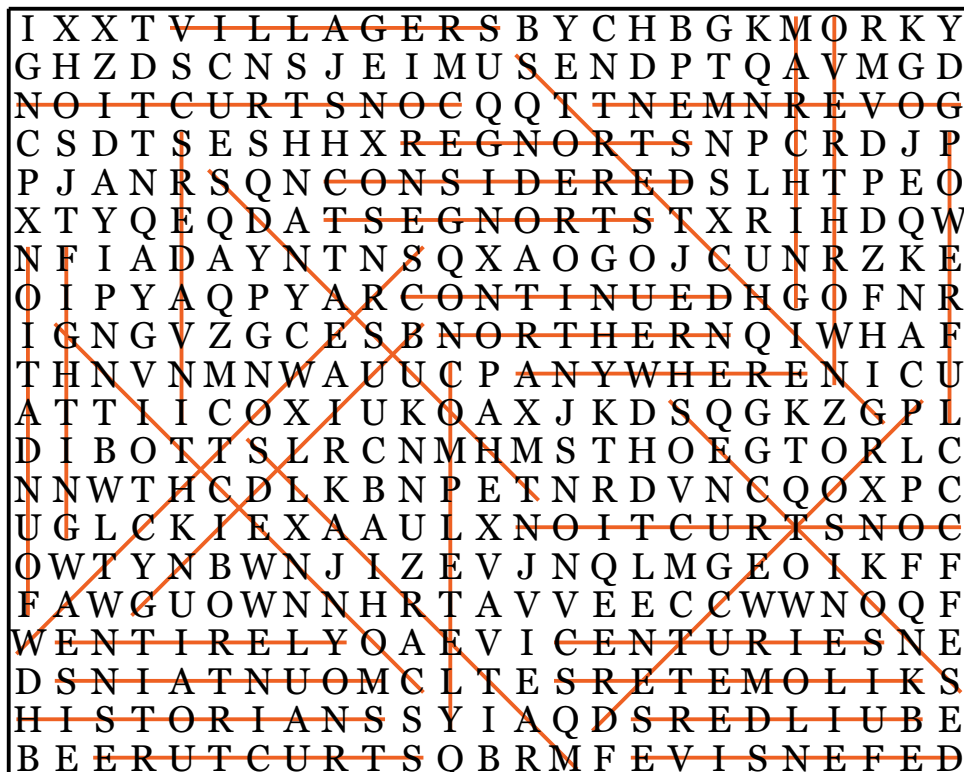
A. SOIL B. PARTS C. BLOCKS D. ORDERED E. THAT F. MAKE G. THEY H. STRONGER

10. By the late 1400s, much of the old wall had fallen into ruin. The Ming dynasty, a group that ruled China, decided to build a new wall. The Ming rulers wanted to keep China safe from the Mongols, who had a powerful army. They also wanted to move part of the wall farther south. There it could be built to form a long defensive ring around Beijing, the capital city.

A. BE B. THEY C. S D. HAD E. CITY F. BY G. BUILT H. OF

Word Practice

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



GOVERNMENT

STRONGER

MARCHING

VILLAGERS

CONTINUED

MOUNTAINS

STRONGEST

CONSTRUCTION

STRETCHING

CONSIDERED

POWERFUL

OVERTHROWN

INVADERS

SECTIONS

KILOMETERS

CONSTRUCTION

CENTURIES

ENTIRELY

DEFENSIVE

NORTHERN

COMPLETELY

ANYWHERE

HISTORIANS

WATCHTOWERS

MATERIALS

CONNECTING

PROTECTED

STRUCTURE

FIGHTING

BUILDERS

FOUNDATION

BUILDING

THOUSANDS