

Synonyms - choose the word that is closest in meaning?

1

likely

A

capable

B

probable

C

movable

D

sizable

2

magnificent

A

typical

B

important

C

splendid

D

regular

3

style

A

course

B

order

C

pattern

D

manner

4

meddle

A

interfere

B

interact

C

interview

D

interrupt

5

neutral

A

unharmful

B

unhinged

C

unbiased

D

unleashed

6

outrageous

A

marvellous

B

perilous

C

fabulous

D

scandalous

7

character

A

dignity

B

personality

C

ability

D

suitability

8

petrified

A

dignified

B

justified

C

terrified

D

mystified

9

authentic

A

general

B

generous

C

genial

D

genuine

10

leisurely

A

relaxed

B

related

C

remixed

D

retired

Cloze - Missing Words.

- 1 The town of Nelson in New Zealand is named after Horatio Nelson, an officer in the Royal Navy. He was wounded several times in battle including losing an Q1. in 1797.

A	B	C	D
eyes	leg	arm	foot

- 2 Adolphe Sax was a Belgian musical Q2. designer who played the flute and the clarinet. He is well known for inventing the saxophone in 1846.

A	B	C	D
talent	entertainer	instrument	player

- 3 Louis Pasteur was a French chemist who was a pioneer in the causes and prevention of diseases. He invented a technique for destroying Q3. in milk - called pasteurization.

A	B	C	D
cream	vitamins	calcium	germs

- 4 The sandwich was named after Lord Sandwich; he was frequently too busy at his desk to have time for Q4. lunches and dinners, so he asked his staff to bring him some cold meat between two slices of bread.

A	B	C	D
cold	casual	formal	quick

- 5 The Philippine islands were named after King Philip II of Spain and were part of the Spanish Q5. for more than 300 years.

A	B	C	D
Empire	country	system	language

Cloze - Missing Words.

- 6 The International Morse Code was invented by Samuel Morse in America in 1844. It is a method of communication that uses Q6. and dashes.

A	B	C	D
points	dots	spaces	tabs

- 7 Charles Macintosh was a highly successful Scottish chemist who invented waterproof fabrics. The Mackintosh coat, first sold in 1824, was Q7. after him.

A	B	C	D
called	said	labelled	named

- 8 Gustave Eiffel was a French engineer and architect - he was responsible for the design and Q8. of the Eiffel Tower, in Paris.

A	B	C	D
construction	invention	situation	valuation

- 9 Mount Everest, in Nepal was named after Sir George Everest against his wishes. Sir George was responsible for carrying out a ground breaking survey in the region to establish the exact height of the world's Q9. mountains.

A	B	C	D
dangerous	longest	tallest	richest

- 10 Louis Braille was a French teacher who was blinded in both eyes as a small child. He developed a revolutionary system that enabled blind people to be able to read and write more quickly and Q10. than ever before. The system was named Braille, in his memory.

A	B	C	D
vaguely	clearly	secretly	privately

Three of the words are synonyms, one is an antonym, please can you spot the antonym?

memorable

notable

unforgettable

ordinary

remarkable

gentle

harsh

mild

slight

soft

clear

faint

vague

dim

fuzzy

Three of the words are synonyms, one is an antonym, please can you spot the antonym?

decent

truthful

honest

virtuous

immortal

mainly

largely

mostly

rarely

chiefly

damp

fresh

musty

mouldy

stuffy

Three of the words are synonyms, one is an antonym, please can you spot the antonym?

smart

elegant

neat

dapper

scruffy

optimistic

defeatist

negative

gloomy

downbeat

worried

calm

nervous

anxious

concerned

Comprehension - Sir Edmund Hillary.

Although he rose to great heights climbing Mount Everest, Edmund Hillary described himself as "a rather lonely child." He was born Edmund Percival Hillary on July 20th, 1919, in Auckland, New Zealand, to Gertrude and Percival Hillary. As a young child, the family lived in a small village called Tuakau, where Hillary attended primary school.

His mother, a schoolteacher, wanted her son to attend a city school, so Hillary commuted to the Auckland Grammar School for his secondary education. He was a shy and studious student, often buried in books, and by his late teens had grown to a towering 6'5" young man. He discovered his love of snow and climbing when at age 16 he went on a school ski trip to Mount Ruapehu in Tongariro National Park.

Hillary went on to study maths and science at the University of Auckland, where he also joined outdoor clubs, which fostered his interest in climbing. During World War II, he joined the Royal New Zealand Air Force, and suffered a serious burn in a boat accident.

However, despite his injuries, Hillary was determined to climb the world's highest peak - Mount Everest - so he returned to his love of mountain climbing after the war. He scaled New Zealand's highest peak, Mount Cook, during the warm season in January 1948.

This successful climb gave Hillary the credentials to join the 1953 British expedition to Everest. The government of Nepal would only allow one expedition per year, so it was vital that the attempt should be a success. There were over 400 members on the expedition and they climbed the mountain in stages, moving to a higher camp every few weeks and then getting used to the high altitude. At each stage fewer and fewer people would continue to climb. Once they got to the final camp, there were two teams chosen to climb the last stage to the summit. One team was Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay. The other team was Tom Bourdillon and Charles Evans. The team of Bourdillon and Evans tried first, but they failed to make it to the top. They got within 300 feet, but had to turn back. So Hillary and Norgay - who were carrying extra supplies of oxygen - became the first to reach the summit of the 29,029-foot peak on May 29th, 1953.

They spent about 15 minutes at the top of the world, with Hillary photographing Norgay holding his ice axe strung with flags from Britain, India, Nepal and the United Nations. Norgay dug a hole and filled it with sweets, while Hillary buried a crucifix.

Having achieved international fame as the first to climb Mount Everest, Hillary took up exploration. He was among the first to scale Mount Herschel in the Antarctic expedition of 1967. In 1985, Edmund Hillary and astronaut Neil Armstrong flew a small twin-engine plane to the North Pole, making Hillary the first person to stand at both poles *and* the summit of Everest.

Devoted to helping the Sherpa people, Hillary founded the Himalayan Trust, which built schools, hospitals and transportation hubs in Nepal. Hillary wrote that he was proud that he and his team just didn't go in and tell the Nepalese what they needed: "We always responded to the wishes of the local people." He served as New Zealand's high commissioner to Nepal, as well as India and Bangladesh, from 1985 to 1988, and was made an honorary citizen of Nepal in 2003, on the 50th anniversary of reaching the summit.

Sir Edmund Hillary, who had been described as "New Zealand's most trusted individual," died on January 11th, 2008, in his beloved home town in New Zealand.

1 When did Edmund Hillary discover that he had a love of climbing?

- A When he was on holiday in Antarctica with his father.
 - B When he was on a school trip to the mountains.
 - C When he was at university in Auckland.
 - D When he visited Nepal with his mother.
-

2 Which military service did Hillary join during World War II?

- A The New Zealand Army.
 - B The New Zealand Expeditionary Force
 - C The New Zealand branch of the Royal Navy.
 - D The Royal New Zealand Air Force.
-

3 Which is the tallest mountain in New Zealand?

- A Mount Everest.
 - B Mount Tasman.
 - C Mount Cook.
 - D Douglas Peak.
-

4 Why do you think that Hillary and Norgay were able to make it to the summit, when the rest of the expedition failed to do so?

- A Because they had carried extra oxygen, so were able to breathe at the altitude.
- B Because they were fitter than the other members of the expedition.
- C Because they wore specially made clothing which kept them warm in the sub-zero temperatures.
- D Because they took a shorter route up the east face of the mountain.

5 At the summit, how many countries were represented by the flying of national flags?

- A One.
 - B Two.
 - C Three.
 - D Four.
-

6 Where is Mount Hershel?

- A In the Arctic circle.
 - B In Antarctica.
 - C In Nepal.
 - D In New Zealand.
-

7 Why was Edmund Hillary especially proud of the achievements of his Himalayan Trust?

- A He felt he was successful in guiding the Nepalese people to accept his ideas.
 - B He felt it helped him to be appointed New Zealand's high commissioner to Nepal.
 - C He was proud of the sheer number of hospitals and schools that were built.
 - D He felt that his team were careful to involve the people of Nepal and to listen to their needs.
-

8 Where did Sir Edmund Hillary die?

- A Auckland.
 - B India.
 - C Nepal.
 - D Bangladesh.
-

Please can you select the most appropriate adjective from the table on the top that can be placed before each noun in the box at the bottom?

I've done the first one for you:

1

basic ✓
desperate
overpowering
deafening
elaborate

shortage
costume
basic shape
smell
sound

2

lengthy
catchy
vast
stubborn
fictional

song
stain
silence
story
space

3

brilliant
packed
total
golden
chief

stranger
sunset
speech
suspect
stadium

4

brief
even
refreshing
utter
rumbling

surface
terror
thunder
statement
taste

Synonyms

1	B
2	C
3	D
4	A
5	C
6	D
7	B
8	C
9	D
10	A

Comprehension

1	B
2	D
3	C
4	A
5	C
6	B
7	D
8	A

Cloze

1	C	arm	6	B	dots
2	C	instrument	7	D	named
3	D	germs	8	A	construction
4	C	formal	9	C	tallest
5	A	Empire	10	B	clearly

Antonyms

1	ordinary
2	harsh
3	clear
4	immoral
5	rarely
6	fresh
7	scruffy
8	optimistic
9	calm

1

basic shape
desperate shortage
overpowering smell
deafening sound
elaborate costume

2

lengthy silence
catchy song
vast space
stubborn stain
fictional story

3

brilliant speech
packed stadium
total stranger
golden sunset
chief suspect

4

brief statement
even surface
refreshing taste
utter terror
rumbling thunder