

2. Black Beauty

Worksheet

Name:

Class:

Date:

A. Use one of the phrasal verbs from the box in place of the words in italics in each sentence below. A phrasal verb can be used more than once.

put in put up put out put away
put across put off put about

- a. The news about Shakir was not true. It was a rumour *circulated* by his aunt.
- b. The story was so exciting only because it was *communicated* in a dramatic way.
- c. The old couple *saved* a little *money* every month, for their retirement.
- d. The large man *consumed* twelve cakes and two litres of milk!
- e. They moved into the office as soon as the fans had been *installed*.
- f. Because of the rain the match was *postponed*.
- g. The firemen soon *extinguished* the blazing fire.
- h. The old man *dislocated* his shoulder while he was digging a flower bed.

B. Match the following idiomatic expressions with their meanings, and then use them in sentences of your own. Look in a dictionary!

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| a. Get ahead | Become involved in |
| b. Get away | Manage/come out of |
| c. Get over | Escape |
| d. Get into | Pass |
| e. Get through | Succeed/make progress |

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

C. Combine the following sentences in the same way. Use a present participle (-ing) and a past participle to join your sentences. Don't forget to use a conjunction (and) and to put a comma right after it.

- a. The faithful dog barked his agreement. He trotted towards the orchard. He joined his master.

- b. The watchman wrapped himself up in his shawl. He sat by the warm fire. He hummed a tune.

- c. The watchman distinctly heard the noise in the field. He realized the dog was there to protect him. He settled down again. (use but)

- d. He gathered some stalks from a field. He made a broom out of them. He picked up a lighted twig.

- e. The watchman sat up. He brought both knees tight against his chest. He leaned back to look at the skies.

D. Use *was* or *were* to fill in the blanks in the following.

- a. Ahmed _____ listening to his iPod last night.
- b. The children _____ playing in the park.
- c. What _____ it he said about the film?
- d. What _____ you doing on Saturday?
- e. I _____ in Tokyo last year.
- f. If I _____ in Tokyo today, I would be having a wonderful time.
- g. The fathers of the boys _____ all there but Adil's father _____ not.
- h. Neither the man nor his son _____ present at her wedding.
- i. Nobody, not even my parents _____ at the wedding.
- j. Where _____ you last night? Where _____ your brother?
- k. He looked as if he _____ going to burst.
- l. If I _____ you, I'd sell that old car.

E. Below are some words and expressions from the passage. With the help of a dictionary, and after reading the words again in their context, give the meaning of each.

- a. Meadows
- b. Whine
- c. Horseback
- d. Snorted
- e. Likely
- f. Brook
- g. Seemed
- h. Astonished

F. Write possible synonyms for the following words. Use a dictionary, if you need.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. Coax | f. Immense |
| b. Dialogue | g. Scorched |
| c. Protracted | h. Onslaught |
| d. Arrears | i. Distinctly |
| e. Calamity | j. Drowsiness |

E. Write your dialogue here, and introduce any other characters, if you wish.

F. In the passage you have just read the old horse says, 'I never yet could make out why men are so fond of this sport. They often hurt themselves, often spoil good horses, and tear up the fields, and all for a hare, or a fox, or a stag, that they could get more easily some other way.' This is, of course, the view of the writer of the passage, Anna Sewell. Write a short composition about what you think of hunting as a sport. You may agree or disagree with Anna Sewell, but give reasons for your views.