

Name:

1 Write T (true) or F (false).

- 1 The British prime minister was Neville Chamberlain.
- 2 The MPs weren't worried about an attack from Hitler.
- 3 The Nazis invaded Norway and killed 800 British soldiers.
- 4 David Lloyd George had lead Britain during the First World War.
- 5 Winston Churchill was popular with everyone in the government.
- 6 Winston Churchill had changed his political party three times.
- 7 The Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, was the more popular choice for prime minister.
- 8 Lord Halifax refused to take the job of prime minister because he wanted to keep his job in the House of Lords.
- 9 Winston Churchill had wanted to be prime minister for many years.
- 10 Churchill had fought in the First World War and a war in Iran.

...../10

2 Complete the text. Choose the best answer (a, b, c or d).

After the meeting with Halifax on 9th May, Chamberlain **1** an important decision.

- a made
- b make
- c to make
- d making

He asked Halifax and Winston **2** to the prime minister's house at Number 10, Downing

- a come
- b to come
- c came
- d coming

Street, the next afternoon. He told **3** he had decided to resign, but he **4**

- a him
- b her
- c them
- d us

- a won't
- b could
- c will
- d would

be happy to be in a government led by 5 of them. Halifax repeated that he did not want

- a neither
- b either
- c each
- d every

to be prime minister and said that Winston would be the right man for the job. So Winston Churchill

6 to be the new prime minister of Britain.

- a agreed
- b has agreed
- c had agreed
- d to agree

...../6

3 Tick the four jobs that Churchill had.

carpenter
painter

chimney sweep
poet

electrician
politician

journalist
soldier

...../4

4 Circle the correct answers.

1 Where was Churchill born?

- a Blenheim Palace
- b Buckingham Palace
- c Kensington Palace

2 What did Winston do in Cuba?

- a He went to parties.
- b He worked as a war journalist.
- c He met his future wife.

3 Where did the Boer War take place?

- a India
- b Sudan
- c South Africa

...../3

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

At about this time, something very important ¹..... (**happen**) in Winston's private life. He was invited to dinner by a friend in London, Lady St Helier. A pretty young woman was ²..... (**sit**) next to him at the dinner table. Her name was Clementine (Clemmie) Hozier. She was twenty-three years old and had just ³..... (**leave**) the Sorbonne University in Paris. Winston and Clemmie fell in love and were ⁴..... (**marry**) six months later. Clemmie was the perfect wife for Winston. She always ⁵..... (**think**) about what was best for Winston and Britain before herself. However, sometimes Winston ⁶..... (**can**) be quite rude to people, and Clemmie always ⁷..... (**tell**) him when he was ⁸..... (**behave**) badly. Winston and Clemmie ⁹..... (**have**) special animal names for each other; Winston ¹⁰..... (**call**) Clemmie "Kat", and she called him "Pug" or "Pig".

...../10

6 Complete the sentences. Use one, two or three words.

- 1 Winston was also becoming very about Germany.
- 2 Most of Winston's in the Cabinet were not as worried as he was about Germany.
- 3 When the started in 1914, Winston was ready.
- 4 He decided the best way of doing this would be the British troops himself.
- 5 Winston was sure that were the best, and he did not want to follow the other plans.

...../5

7 Answer the questions.

- 1 Where was Gallipoli?
.....
- 2 What did Churchill do after he lost his position as an MP in 1916?
.....
- 3 What job was Churchill given by David Lloyd George?
.....

...../3

8 Match the two parts of the sentences.

- 1 Winston and Clemmie went on holiday to France,
- 2 In 1924, Winston changed political
- 3 Soon afterwards, the new prime minister, Stanley Baldwin,
- 4 Winston was very much against the idea of Indian independence
- 5 The young men wanted to fight for their country and make Germany
- 6 But when Halifax returned, he said that Hitler

- a parties again and went back to the Conservative Party.
- b because it was the most important country in the British Empire.
- c great again after it was defeated in the First World War.
- d had been extremely friendly and did not want to start a war in Europe.
- e and just over a year later, their fifth and last child, Mary, was born
- f appointed him Chancellor of the Exchequer.

...../6

9 Complete the sentences. Choose the correct options.

- 1 After their meeting, Hoare remembered that Winston was very strong and full of **confident** / **confidence** advice.
- 2 British people listening to the seven o'clock news on the radio had a great **shocked** / **shock** when it was announced that Germany had invaded Holland.
- 3 Chamberlain didn't resign immediately, which most people found very **surprised** / **surprising**.
- 4 Winston knew that Hitler was lying, and he refused to be **silent** / **silence**.
- 5 They thought that Britain needed a leader who was calm and quiet, and thought **careful** / **carefully** before making decisions.
- 6 A lot of people were very **nervously** / **nervous** about Winston becoming prime minister.

...../6

10 Match the words in the box with the definitions.

ambassador ambitious appoint battle frustrated march minister tank

- 1 a large machine with a big gun on top that soldiers use to move over rough ground
- 2 someone who wants success in their life and who will work hard to get it
- 3 someone who is not happy because they cannot have or do what they want
- 4 to give someone an important job or position
- 5 when a large group of people walk together
- 6 a fight between two or more armies in a war
- 7 a person who lives in another country and does important work for their own country there
- 8 an important person in the government who gives the prime minister advice

...../8

11 Answer the questions.

1 According to Chamberlain, what qualities didn't Churchill have for the job of prime minister?

.....

2 What was one of the first things Churchill did as prime minister?

.....

...../2

12 Tick the correct sentences. Correct the mistakes in the others.

1 After Halifax left university, he decided to enter politician in 1909 as a Conservative MP.

.....

2 Winston's political relationship with Halifax did not begin good.

.....

3 On 31st March 1931, Halifax made an agree with Gandhi, and Winston was very angry about this.

.....

4 However, Germany was beginning to show that it was not as weak as some people thought.

.....

5 But in 1936, Hitler broke the promises he had made in the Treaty of Locarno and sent German tanks into the Rhineland.

.....

6 Halifax reported to the Cabinet that the Germans were not interested in war, because they were "to busy building up their country".

.....

...../6

13 Complete the third conditional sentences.

- 1 If the First World War (**not start**), Halifax would not have gone to fight in Flanders.
- 2 If the Kristallnacht hadn't happened, Halifax (**not realize**) the Nazis were doing terrible things.
- 3 Britain (**not declare**) war on Germany if Hitler hadn't invaded Poland.
- 4 If Halifax (**be**) more suspicious of Hitler, he would not have gone to visit him.

...../4

14 Write Churchill or Halifax.

- 1 had no left hand.
- 2 studied at Eton College.
- 3 sent letters to keep people on his side.
- 4 had a very good relationship with Chamberlain.
- 5 was told by the king and queen he should be prime minister.
- 6 liked to have meetings late at night.

...../6

15 Complete the text. Use the words in the box. There are two extra words which you do not need to use.

bath call down forgotten himself navy only shout silk

While Winston was in his ¹....., his secretary had to wait outside the bathroom door, listening to what he said and writing it ²..... “Chips” Gemmell, one of his secretaries, remembered that Winston used to ³....., “Don’t come in!” As she stood outside the bathroom door, she heard “wonderful bathroom noises” and the sound of Winston washing ⁴..... Sometimes, she said, “he’d ⁵..... out, ‘Don’t go away!’ [and I said], ‘No, no, I’m still here’ and the sounds of bathing [went] on and sometimes ... he’d ⁶..... what he wanted to say”. After Winston came out of his bath, he walked from the bathroom to his bedroom wearing ⁷..... a bath towel.

...../7

16 Tick the three things that Hitler found funny about Churchill.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| He ate breakfast in bed. | <input type="checkbox"/> | He drank a lot. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| He had very soft skin. | <input type="checkbox"/> | He painted. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| He played cards. | <input type="checkbox"/> | He sent messages from his bath. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| He wore silk underwear. | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

...../3

17 Put the events in the correct order (1–6).

- a Churchill and the War Cabinet met again to discuss the latest reports from the war.
- b Churchill says the famous ‘I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat,’ line.
- c Churchill started his first speech to Parliament as prime minister.
- d The MPs cheered Chamberlain when he entered Parliament.
- e The German army crossed the River Meuse into France.
- f Churchill studied the work of famous speakers.

...../6

18 Complete the text. Choose the best answer (a, b, c or d).

¹..... Winston was First Lord of the Admiralty, he had formed a very good relationship with President Roosevelt, so now he ²..... to write to him very openly. He told Roosevelt that the situation in Europe was getting ³..... Hitler had invaded France and was ⁴..... the smaller countries one by one, and Mussolini was probably going to enter the war on Hitler’s side. Britain was expecting an air attack from the Germans, but the British people were preparing for ⁵..... and “if necessary, we ⁶..... continue the war alone, and we are not afraid of that.”

He asked if Roosevelt ⁷..... forty or fifty warships and several hundred planes and other equipment to help Britain.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 a When | b What | c Where | d Which |
| 2 a able | b can able | c could able | d was able |
| 3 a worsen | b worse | c worsening | d the worst |
| 4 a destroy | b destroyed | c destroying | d destruct |
| 5 a him | b them | c her | d it |
| 6 a shall | b shall to | c would | d shalls |
| 7 a can send | b could sending | c sent | d could send |

...../7

19 Unscramble the sentences.

1 wrote / to Roosevelt / Winston / how / explain / bad / the / to / situation / in Europe / become / had

.....

2 Germans / was / the / the / French / that / worried / would / to / surrender / Winston

.....

3 very / was / disappointed / , / as / Winston / Roosevelt / been / his / last / had / hope

.....

4 started / going / what / he / people / was / planning / the / to / say / to / of / Britain / Winston

.....

...../4

20 Choose the correct answers.

1 What could Churchill not get quickly enough?

- a information about the war
- b agreement from his War Cabinet

2 What happened to General Ironside in France?

- a His hotel was bombed.
- b His car was bombed.

3 Who were the Luftwaffe?

- a the German tank troops
- b the German air force

...../3

21 Choose the best summary of Churchill's feelings at the end of Chapter Seven.

- a He had given up all hope that Germany could be defeated.
- b His hope had turned to disappointment.
- c He was frustrated about the lack of information from France.

...../1

22 Complete the text. Choose from the sentences (a–d) the one which fits each gap.

There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

The next morning, Winston was shocked to learn that the German army was already in Boulogne, that the soldiers in the BEF had only half their normal amount of food and that Weygand's plan to attack the Germans in the north had not yet begun. ¹..... Weygand informed Winston that the French army had succeeded in taking back three French towns from the Germans. ²..... When the War Cabinet met at 7p.m. that evening, Winston told them he was considering Chamberlain's idea of evacuating the British army from France. ³..... Winston was not confident that the General's plan would succeed, but he was not sure about evacuating the troops, either. ⁴.....

- a It would be very dangerous, and many soldiers would probably die.
- b As usual, Lord Halifax supported Chamberlain, and then he read out a telegram he had received from the British ambassador in Rome.
- c Although Winston believed him, actually this information was false.
- d The situation in Boulogne was a disaster, he said, and perhaps it was time for the BEF to retreat to the coast, although General Weygand still thought that the British and French armies should continue attacking the Germans.
- e So he called Weygand at 6 p.m. to ask what was going on.

...../4

23 Complete the sentences. Choose the correct options.

- 1 Later on 24th May, General Ironside **reported** / **suggested** / **ordered** that the German tanks had passed the west side of Calais.
- 2 Meanwhile, Winston had received a telegram from Paul Reynaud **asking** / **informing** / **recommending** him that the BEF was no longer following General Weygand's plan.
- 3 Winston did not like the idea of approaching Mussolini, but he **disagreed** / **agreed** / **feared** that perhaps they should consider it.
- 4 Winston **warned** / **reminded** / **begged** the War Cabinet that Reynaud was probably going to tell them that France could not continue fighting.
- 5 General Ironside had **told** / **threatened** / **said** that he thought only ten per cent of the men could be saved.

...../5

24 Correct the sentences.

1 The Belgian army was in the south of France.

.....

2 Churchill said that the US had given Britain a lot of help.

.....

3 There were usually thirty people at War Cabinet meetings.

.....

4 Winston wanted to approach Mussolini for a peace deal.

.....

...../4

25 Match the questions with the answers. Draw a line between them.

1 What did the people of Europe think about Britain?

a They came to a peace agreement with Germany.

2 Who was the French prime minister?

b Resigning.

3 What were Churchill and Halifax doing that they had often done before?

c They left the country.

4 What did Halifax consider doing in the garden of 10 Downing Street?

d Paul Reynaud

5 What did the Belgian government do?

e Disagreeing with one another.

6 What did the Belgians eventually do?

f That it was in a very weak position.

...../6

26 Write T (true) or F (false).

1 The British Royal Air Force were protecting the soldiers at Dover.

2 The British and French armies were in a dangerous situation.

3 Winston told his cabinet ministers that he had decided to prepare the British people for bad news.

4 Churchill thought that it would be very easy for the Germans to invade Britain.

...../4

27 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why couldn't the Luftwaffe continue bombing Dunkirk harbour?
 - a Because of the rain.
 - b Because of the wind.
 - c Because of the fog.

- 2 Why had some British people began to lose hope?
 - a Because the newspapers reported Hitler's plans to invade Britain.
 - b Because the United States refused to help.
 - c Because Churchill said that Britain was going to lose the war.

- 3 How many troops were eventually saved by the evacuation?
 - a 3,300
 - b 33,000
 - c 330,000

- 4 How long had Churchill been prime minister by the time he gave his famous speech?
 - a twenty-five days
 - b ten months
 - c a year

...../4

28 Read the reported questions. Write the direct questions.

- 1 Winston asked his mother in England to send books to him in India about history and politics.
.....?

- 2 Chamberlain invited Lord Halifax to his home in Downing Street, and asked him to be prime minister.
.....?

- 3 Chamberlain became worried and asked Hitler for a meeting to discuss the situation.
.....?

- 4 Reynaud asked if Britain could send more troops to help the French.
.....?

- 5 Winston called the War Cabinet and asked them to agree to send more planes to France.
.....?

...../5

29 Match the words in bold with the definitions (a–g).

- 1 The cabinet did not believe that Churchill had the ability to **defeat** Hitler.
- 2 He had an important position in the government as First Lord of the Admiralty, the man **in charge of** the British Navy.
- 3 He **took risks**, and sometimes he made decisions without thinking about them carefully enough.
- 4 The British Army was in a very difficult situation because Antwerp was **surrounded** by German troops.
- 5 **Tears** came into his eyes as he turned away and said something quietly to himself.
- 6 If the small boats could not reach the **harbour** to collect the British soldiers, the BEF would soon be surrounded by the German army, with no way to escape.
- 7 Boxes of **telegrams** were arriving from the Admiralty,

- a do something dangerous
- b drops of water that come out of your eyes when you cry
- c an area of water near the land where boats can stop safely
- d to have soldiers all around a place
- e responsible for
- f to win against somebody
- g a short, important message sent using electricity

...../7

30 Tick an appropriate alternative title for the book.

- a Beyond Hope
- b Churchill v Halifax
- c Never Give Up
- d Chamberlain's Weakness

...../1

Total...../150