

Class

Name

Unit 1 – Forget Me Not

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. These days, people share information by (posting / collecting) online.
2. If you don't like something, you can write a (complaint / history) to the company.
3. Giving information online (changes / presents) problems because companies can keep your data.
4. A new law makes companies ask for (agreement / permission) from users before collecting data.
5. Another law makes companies (delete / remember) a user's data if that user doesn't want the company to keep the data.

B. Match the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Many companies collect data because • | • may no longer be accurate. |
| 2. A lot of this information may • | • it is very valuable. |
| 3. Employers can search for information • | • never be deleted. |
| 4. They may learn about • | • old opinions that they may have had. |
| 5. These feelings • | • about their employees. |

C. Circle T for true or F for False.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Companies make money by collecting data. | T / F |
| 2. Data is always deleted, so users cannot see what happened in the past. | T / F |
| 3. Some people do not want companies to keep their data. | T / F |
| 4. Old data on an employee is always correct. | T / F |
| 5. New laws have been made to protect users and their data. | T / F |

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Unit 2 – Leonardo da Vinci

A. Fill in the blank with the correct word.

1. You can see many kinds of art in a m_____.
2. Every year, thousands of people l_____ and wait to see the Mona Lisa.
3. Leonard da Vinci had many talents and is considered a g_____.
4. Leonardo da Vinci thought about making a c_____, a small machine to do math.
5. He also though about using the sun for s_____ energy.

B. Match the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Leonardo da Vinci • | • was a man with many talents. |
| 2. His talents were not limited • | • talented in science. |
| 3. He was also • | • things which we use today. |
| 4. Da Vinci was an • | • engineer and liked to make things. |
| 5. He thought of many • | • to painting. |

Questions continue next page

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Unit 3 – Pocahontas

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Pocahontas wanted to improve the (relationship / people) between the Native Americans and the Europeans.
2. Pocahontas is a (group / nickname), and Matoaka is her real name.
3. Christianity is one of the (stories / religions) that came from Europe.
4. Virginia is not in the west; it is in the (worse / eastern) part of North America.
5. The (playful / future) little girl liked to have fun and laugh with her friends.

B. Unscramble the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

1. when she / met / was young. / Pocahontas / a group of Europeans
2. the life of / A story / she / Captain John Smith. / says that / saved
3. true. / Many people now / this / believe / is not
4. true that / the English. / Pocahontas / However, / often helped / it is
5. teach / helped / Pocahontas / the English / about Native Americans.

Questions continue next page

C. Write the correct words from the box.

Rebecca the Algonquians in 1607 King James I a leader

1. Which Native American group was Pocahontas a part of? _____
2. Who was Pocahontas' father? _____
3. When did Pocahontas first meet the Europeans? _____
4. What was Pocahontas' new name after she got married? _____
5. Who did Pocahontas meet in 1616? _____

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Unit 4 – Athena

A. Fill in the blank with the correct word.

1. Athena is an important part of Greek m_____.
2. Athena was a g_____, which is the word for a female god.
3. Metis was p_____, and soon the baby was ready to be born.
4. Metis made a h_____ for her baby so that she could protect her head.
5. Stories say that Athens first b_____ to Poseidon.

B. Unscramble the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

1. a very / Athena / interesting way. / born in / was
2. got married / a family. / and wanted to / Zeus / have
3. was afraid that / Zeus / too powerful. / the baby / However, / would be
4. When / a fully-grown / was born, / woman. / she was / Athena
5. had made. / was wearing / the helmet and robe / She / her mother

Questions continue next page

C. Choose the best answer.

1. Who was Athena's father?

- a. Poseidon b. Athens c. Poseidon d. Zeus

2. What did Zeus transform Metis into?

- a. a helmet b. a fly c. a robe d. a city

3. Where did Athena come from?

- a. Metis' mouth b. the sea c. Zeus' head d. the sky

4. Where is the city of Athens?

- a. under the ocean b. in the sky c. in Greece d. in Athena's head

5. Who won the vote?

- a. Athena b. Metis c. Poseidon d. Zeus

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Unit 5 – The Future of a Sharing Economy

A. Fill in the blank with the correct word.

1. Sharing businesses have many (profits / benefits) that can help people.
2. Some people are not (honest / bad) and tell lies to make money.
3. People pay (taxes / laws) to the government in most countries.
4. Businesses that share (space / transportation) let people use their own cars.
5. If you have your own business, you are your own (boss / customer).

B. Match the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Sharing businesses are | • | • own boss. |
| 2. In a sharing business, people can | • | • their own price. |
| 3. People can decide | • | • enjoying growth and profits. |
| 4. They can also set | • | • when they want to work. |
| 5. They make money and can be their | • | • work for themselves and help others. |

C. Match the correct questions and answers.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. What does the reading introduce? | * | * a. Houses |
| 2. What can you rent through Airbnb? | * | * b. Different ways of sharing businesses |
| 3. What do Uber and Lyft workers do? | * | * c. Paid time off |
| 4. What do sharing business workers not get? | * | * d. Laws |
| 5. What needs to change as sharing business? | * | * e. Drive customers |

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Unit 6 – How Do Banks Work?

A. Fill in the blank with the correct word.

1. Banks are businesses that d_____ with money.
2. Customers can save their money in a bank a_____.
3. Banks l_____ money to people and businesses.
4. If you borrow money from a bank, you must pay an interest r_____.
5. Internet banks do not need buildings or large s_____ because everything is done online.

B. Unscramble the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

1. make money / and businesses. / Banks / by lending / to people
2. They / these loans. / interest / collect / from
3. play / Banks / the economy. / in /an important role
4. which businesses / money to. / decide / They / to lend
5. your home. / Internet banks / deal with / let you / from / your money

Questions continue next page

C. Write the correct words from the box.

houses interest internet banks loans the business idea

1. What do savings accounts pay customers? _____

2. What do banks give to make money? _____

3. What do many people buy with a bank loan? _____

4. Which banks have better rates for customers? _____

5. What do banks consider before giving money to a business? _____

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Unit 7 – How to Set Prices

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. A business needs to make a (profit / price) to be successful.
2. Businesses need to (guess / make sure) their prices are not too high or too low.
3. Customers will only buy items that have a (fair / high) price.
4. Another word for customers is (buyers / staff).
5. Business (owners/ products) must always think about their prices.

B. Match the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. All businesses want | • | • to make a profit. |
| 2. Every company has costs to | • | • priced will sell. |
| 3. The costs may be for | • | • paying rent. |
| 4. A product that is fairly | • | • think about. |
| 5. It will | • | • make a profit for the company. |

C. Circle T for true or F for False.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Businesses need money to pay their employees. | T / F |
| 2. If a price is too low, customers may think the item is not made well. | T / F |
| 3. Customers look for and buy items that have very high prices. | T / F |
| 4. Business owners set the price and do not need to change it. | T / F |
| 5. The goal of a business is to make a profit. | T / F |

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Unit 8 – Wagonloads of Money

A. Fill in the blank with the correct word.

1. How much is that p_____ of shoes?
2. I _____ is when prices increase and the value of money decrease.
3. Hyperinflation is when prices g_____ over 50 percent a month.
4. When c _____ see prices increasing quickly, they will buy more goods.
5. When people buy more and more goods, the d _____ becomes stronger.

B. Match the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Hyperinflation is a | • | • go up very quickly. |
| 2. Prices of goods and services | • | • their jobs during hyperinflation. |
| 3. Governments keep | • | • money goes down. |
| 4. The value of | • | • serious and scary problem. |
| 5. People often lose | • | • printing more and more money. |

Questions continue next page

C. Match the correct questions and answers.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. What must governments control to prevent hyperinflation? | * | *a. When the government keeps printing money |
| 2. How can governments control inflation? | * | * b. People get scared and buy more goods. |
| 3. What causes hyperinflation? | * | * c. The value of money goes down |
| 4. Why does demand increase during hyperinflation? | * | * d. Inflation |
| 5. What happens when there is hyperinflation? | * | * e. Stop printing money |

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Unit 9 – Holograms in Art

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Holograms can be used to (display /store) works of art.
2. Using holograms prevents (broken / priceless) artwork from being stolen.
3. Since valuable art can be easily damaged, putting it out in the open is (risky / excellent).
4. People go to the museum to (view / break) art.
5. Holograms are made with a very narrow (beam / subject) of light.

B. Unscramble the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

1. a chance / to see / famous artwork. / give people / Holograms
2. two. / must / A laser beam / into / be divided
3. in / directions. / The two beams / different / travel
4. mirrors, / reflects off / reflects off / and the other beam / One beam / an object.
5. a 3D picture. / to create / the two beams / Then / join

Questions continue next page

C. Write the correct words from the box.

a 3D picture the 1960s Dennis Gabor lasers 1947

1. What is a hologram? _____
2. What are holograms made of? _____
3. Who developed the idea of holograms? _____
4. What year did Dennis Gabor develop the idea? _____
5. When were lasers invented? _____

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Unit 10 – Banksy’s Graffiti Art

A. Fill in the blank with the correct word.

1. If you do something i_____, you could go to jail.
2. Banksy could get in trouble for committing a c_____.
3. S_____ of Banksy’s art pieces have sold for a lot of money.
4. Some people think that graffiti destroys p_____.
5. Banksy’ art appears in e_____ around the world.

B. Match the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. People have drawn | • | • appeared in England. |
| 2. But in 1990, a unique graffiti painting | • | • Banksy kept his identity a secret. |
| 3. The new graffiti artist used | • | • Banksy’s work was illegal. |
| 4. Like all graffiti, | • | • graffiti for thousands of years. |
| 5. To avoid being caught, | • | • the name Banksy. |

Questions continue next page

C. Match the correct questions and answers.

1. Who is Banksy? *

* a. Graffiti

2. What kind of art does Banksy make? *

* b. To paint faster

3. When did Banksy start drawing graffiti? *

* c. An English artist

4. Why did Banksy use stencils? *

* d. Early 1990s

5. Who sold Banksy's art? *

* e. Steve Lazarides

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Unit 11 – The Art of the Brick

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Nathan Sawaya was a (student / lawyer), but he quit his job to work as an artist.
2. He created a special sculpture for a city that was hit by a (show / hurricane).
3. Sawaya builds 3D models using small blocks called LEGO (bricks /sticks).
4. He won a LEGO building (class / contest) and decided to quit his job.
5. People always ask him what his (favorite / boring) model is.

B. Unscramble the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

1. for / \$10,000. / his art / sells / more than / Nathan Sawaya
2. uses / He / models. / to make / LEGO bricks
3. a picture of / He / a giant pencil and / his own face. / has made
4. loves / with LEGO. / art / Sawaya / making
5. his artwork / in / can see / You / across America. / museums

Questions continue next page

C. Choose the best answer.

1. Which of the following does Nathan Sawaya make art with?

- a. LEGO b. wood c. metal d. pain

2. How long has Sawaya been an artist for?

- a. several months b. a few years c. many years d. forever

3. Where did get the idea for the model he made New Orleans?

- a. a movie b. a drawing c. a song d. a book

4. What happened in 2004?

- a. He lost a contest. b. He went to art school.
c. He learned how to paint. d. He quit his job.

5. What is The Art of the Brick?

- a. An art museum b. An art book c. An art class d. An art show

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Unit 12 – Art at Your Fingertips

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Painting pictures on nails is an old (tool / tradition) that goes back 2,500 years in Asia.
2. A (hobby / deer) is a large animal with four legs and brown fur.
3. Nail art is art on your (fingertips / polish).
4. Famous nail artists (charge / spend) a lot of money for their work.
5. Nail shops can be found all (every / around) the world.

B. Unscramble the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

1. an ancient tradition / Nail art / is / today. / popular / that is still
2. Some people / at home. / so that / special tools / buy / they can do it
3. who want / nail artists. / something special / go to / People
4. paint / These / pictures. / can / artists / small / very
5. may charge / per nail / Nail artists / their work. / for / \$15 to \$30

C. Match the correct questions and answers.

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Who can paint small pictures on people's nails? | * | * a. Twenty minutes |
| 2. How long can it take to paint pictures on one nail? | * | * b. An American painter |
| 3. Who is Rick Mazzaferro? | * | * c. A nail artist |
| 4. What does he do as a hobby? | * | * d. Designs nails |
| 5. How long can nail art last? | * | * e. Two to three weeks |

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Unit 13 – Animal Migration Engineer

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. A lot of animals' homes are being (left / ruined) by people.
2. Natural (disasters / shows) like forest fires can also animals to leave.
3. Animal migration engineers search for (suitable / common) homes for the animals to live.
4. (Once / Finally) they find and prepare a new home, they work to move the animals.
5. If you develop a good (future / strategy) first, there will be fewer problems later.

B. Match the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. An animal migration engineer is | • | • where the new home will be. |
| 2. Animals are losing their homes, so | • | • an interesting job of the future. |
| 3. Animal migration engineers first | • | • study what the animals need to live. |
| 4. Then they must decide | • | • may have to create one. |
| 5. If they can't find a home, they | • | • they may die or become extinct. |

C. Circle T for true or F for False.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. An animal migration engineer is a very common job. | T / F |
| 2. Animal migration engineers find new places for animals to live. | T / F |
| 3. If an animals' home is destroyed, they may die if they stay there. | T / F |
| 4. Animal migration engineers help animals fix their ruined homes. | T / F |
| 5. An animal migration engineer is a good job for people who like animals. | T / F |

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Unit 14 – Doctor Fish

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Fish meat contains healthy oils and (nutrients / springs).
2. Doctors look for new ways to (suffer from / treat) diseases.
3. People (lasting / suffering from) skin diseases go to health spas.
4. Some cures are not (in particular / permanent), so you have to get the treatment again.
5. Some people have (severe / clear) skin diseases and need to go to a doctor.

B. Match the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Garra rufa is a type of fish | • | • the person's old, dead skin. |
| 2. People can sit | • | • in the hot springs with these fish. |
| 3. The fish will take away | • | • healthy skin. |
| 4. This is a good treatment to | • | • cure certain skin diseases. |
| 5. The fish does not harm the | • | • that lives in warm water. |

Questions continue next page

C. Write the correct words from the box.

3,000 garra rufa bad skin hot springs many months

1. Where do “doctor fish” live? _____
2. Which species of fish is “doctor fish”? _____
3. What do “doctor fish” eat? _____
4. How many people visit the “doctor fish” health spas each year? _____
5. How long does the “doctor fish” treatment last? _____

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Unit 15 – As Scary As You Think

A. Fill in the blank with the correct word.

1. Many people do not like snakes because they have bad r_____.
2. Snakes do not have s_____ skin; it is very hard and dry.
3. When something is wrong, it is i_____.
4. Snakes are fast when they s_____ and attack animals for food.
5. A snake's skin is made of the same s_____ as hair and feathers.

B. Unscramble the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

1. cold. / think / a snake's skin / is / Many people
2. body temperature / However, / cold / can be / or warm. / a snake's
3. It / the snake / is. / where / depends on
4. a snake / is / feel cold. / in the water, / it will probably / If
5. the hot sun. / will feel / under / warm / A snake

C. Circle T for true or F for False.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. A snake's skin is wet and soft. | T / F |
| 2. The body temperature of a snake depends on where it is. | T / F |
| 3. Not many snakes can go faster than ten kilometers an hour. | T / F |
| 4. Snakes can seem fast to people who are scared of them. | T / F |
| 5. It is usual for snakes to attack humans. | T / F |

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Unit 16 – A Bug with a Big Mouth

A. Fill in the blank with the correct word.

1. The giant hairy scorpion looks like a c_____ or lobster.
2. Scorpions use their claws to c_____ and kill the bugs it catches.
3. Scorpions also use their claws to t_____ the bug into little pieces and then eats it.
4. A bee s_____ can hurt, but it will not hurt you.
5. Some bugs have w_____, like poison and claws, to attack other bugs.

B. Unscramble the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

1. is / the biggest bugs / The giant hairy scorpion / the world. / one of / in
2. brown hair / its body. / It / has / over / all
3. its hair. / Most people / do not / close enough / to see / get
4. because / are / people / its tail. / scared of / This is
5. scarier / However, / are / its tail. / the scorpion's claws / than

Questions continue next page

