

Class

Name

Unit 1. Robot Pianists

In the early decades of the 1 _____ century, music lovers 2 _____
_____ they saw and heard self-playing pianos called “3 _____
_____.” Now, because of progress in robotics, we can enjoy music played by robot
pianists.

Robot pianists come 4 _____ shapes
and sizes than human pianists. A robot pianist named 5 _____ resembles a high-tech
piano bench. When he puts his fingers on a piano, he spans the 6 _____
_____ of the keyboard. His 88 rectangular metal fingers mean that no note is ever out of
reach.

Arpeggio reproduces the 7 _____ of great performers. If you
couldn't see who was performing, you wouldn't be able to pick out whether it was a human or a robot
playing. Another 8 _____, Teotronica, has a face that makes him
more humanoid. His video camera eyes allow him to interact with the audience, and he can make
9 _____ facial expressions. He can even talk and sing in any
language!

There is one big difference between 10 _____
_____ a human player's hands. The first Teotronica had 19 fingers. Now he has 53! Not
surprisingly, he can play faster than any human pianist.

Unit 2. A Sandwich From Germany

The hamburger began life as a 1 _____ in the German city of Hamburg. It wasn't until the 1920s that this sandwich became popular in the US. The dish was then called a hamburger because it 2 _____, not because it contained ham. A hamburger is actually ground meat, usually beef. In 1921 the 3 _____ of hamburger restaurants began. It was called White Castle.

To make a hamburger, mix 4 _____ onion with some ground beef and add pepper and salt. With your hands or a wooden spoon, shape the mixture into round patties, place the 5 _____ on a 6 _____ or on a barbecue, and cook until they're done.

Different people like their meat cooked well, 7 _____, or rare. Rare meat is almost raw. When the meat is cooked the way you like it, place the patty of 8 _____ between two halves of a bun. Add lettuce, tomato, and any sauce you wish. Now, you have made a hamburger.

Most of the hamburgers that people buy are 9 _____. They are greasy and full of fat. A healthy hamburger is made from lean ground beef, which is the best quality of meat. It is grilled and not fried. It 10 _____ toppings, such as lettuce and tomato, and the bun should be wholegrain bread not white bread. With these ingredients, a hamburger can be delicious and healthy.

Unit 3. The Kingdom of Great Britain

Many people say “1 _____” (the UK) to mean 2 _____. It is called “united” because it is really four countries joined together: England, Scotland, Wales, and 3 _____. The southern part of Ireland is the Republic of Eire, and it is not part of the UK.

The UK is called a “4 _____” because it has a king or a queen. Sometimes it has both. It does not have a president like China or the US. In 5 _____, however, the UK is like China. It has many different kinds of people living in it who all speak the same language but also have their own languages. Many Scots and Irish speak 6 _____, and in Wales many people 7 _____. However, nearly everyone in the UK can speak English. There are also many dialects of English, which are spoken in different parts of the country.

Whereas China is divided into provinces, the UK is 8 _____. These are like provinces, and many have their own local government. When people are 9 _____ they come from, they will often give the name of their county, for example, Sussex or Yorkshire. Unlike China, however, the UK is a very small 10 _____ and most people live in towns and cities.

Unit 4. Antoni Gaudí

Barcelona, Spain, is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. 1 _____
_____ shape it is the city's most famous architect, Antoni Gaudí (1852–1926). He
2 _____ of the best-known and most unusual buildings in the city.
The 3 _____, a large church that is still being built, is his most
famous 4 _____.

Gaudí was influenced by nature. You can see this in the shape of his buildings. Most buildings are in the
form of a square and have many 5 _____. But as Gaudí once
said, "There are no straight lines or sharp corners in nature." Instead, he used organic forms such as
curves. The most famous example of this is the 6 _____. No part
of the front of the building is flat. It looks like someone molded it from clay. And the shape of the 7
_____ from above is a figure eight, not a square.

Many Gaudí buildings are also decorated with designs from nature. The Park Güell is filled with natural
objects such as statues of animals, 8 _____ tree trunks, and
9 _____ with flower and plant shapes on them. Gaudí also used materials found naturally
near his buildings. That 10 _____ their
surroundings. It is easy to pick out a Gaudí building because you can see the influence of nature very
clearly.

Unit 5. Around the World on Two Wheels

The bicycle is still one of the most important 1 _____.
_____. In China, people use bicycles because they are the cheapest way to
2 _____. In the Netherlands, the Dutch use them partly because
of their 3 _____ but mainly because they prefer this form of
transportation to any other.

It is said that the bicycle was invented in France in 1790, but no clear information supports this. However,
we do know that German inventor 4 _____ Drais created the first
practical form of the bicycle in 1816. It was 5 _____ and moved along by the push of the
rider's feet upon the ground. This vehicle was improved in 1839 by a Scottish blacksmith,
6 _____, who invented pedals.

The modern bicycle was invented in the 7 _____
_____ of the nineteenth century. It had wheels of equal size, pedals that drove a chain,
and gears. 8 _____, bicycles were also made especially for women. They had a bigger
rear wheel than the front, and riders could sit more 9 _____. Nowadays, women's bicycles
have changed again to become more useful to those involved in sports. 10 _____
_____ and improving, bicycles remain a popular form of transportation.

Unit 6. A Brief History of Chocolate

Chocolate is one of the 1 _____ treats in the world. People drink it, eat it as candy, or use it as an ingredient in puddings and cakes. It is a custom in many 2 _____ for men to give their wives or girlfriends boxes of chocolates as presents. Also, on 3 _____, chocolate 4 _____ are usually shared among family and friends.

Europeans first tasted chocolate in the early 1500s when the Spanish invaded 5 _____. At this time, Mexico was part of the Aztec Empire. At first, the 6 _____, Montezuma, welcomed the Spanish general, Cortez, with a chocolate drink. He called the drink xocolatl, which means 7 _____ water. Cortez and his men took some of the beans used to make this drink back to Spain with them. It was not long before the drink became popular throughout Europe.

Chocolate comes from the cocoa bean, which grows on the tropical cocoa tree. The manufacturing of chocolate from the 8 _____ is a 9 _____. The beans are dried and roasted, and the shells are cracked. The nib—or center of the bean—is separated from the shell, and it is from this that chocolate is made. Other ingredients usually added to chocolate are sugar and sometimes 10 _____. This is what makes it sweeter and less bitter.

Unit 7. Literature as a Reflection of Life

Don Quixote is a novel that features the adventures of an elderly man. This man, 1 _____, thinks that he is a knight and sets out on ridiculous adventures. It was written in the early 1600s by Spanish writer 2 _____. _____ Cervantes was born in 1547. His father worked as a surgeon, which at the time provided only 3 _____ for the family. One thing Cervantes was rich in, however, was his love for stories. He was taught to read by a family member and spent his childhood 4 _____ in books.

Later in life, Cervantes served as a soldier in the 5 _____. He became known for his bravery and was eager to prove himself in battle. Cervantes was captured by pirates when he was 6 _____ home to Spain. He remained a prisoner for five years. When he finally returned home, he led a 7 _____. It is easy to see how Cervantes could identify with a character like *Don Quixote*. They both wanted more excitement in their lives.

Although a great success, the novel provided 8 _____ or fame for Cervantes. Authors were not paid 9 _____ for their books at that time. However, Cervantes's work has paid dividends for the literary world by 10 _____ many authors, musicians, and artists.

Unit 8. Sweet Dreams

We all have dreams, even if we remember only a 1 _____.
_____. Some people train themselves to 2 _____ their dreams. As soon
as they wake up, they write down what their dream was about.

Scientists believe that we have different kinds of sleep. One kind of sleep is 3 _____
_____ sleep. REM stands for 4 _____
Movement. During this kind of sleep, our eyes move 5 _____, even though they are
closed. Although we are asleep, there is a lot of 6 _____ brain, and
we probably have strong dreams at this time.

Sometimes, people talk in their sleep. In these dreams, the dreamer is usually unhappy or worried about
something. The worst of these dreams are so 7 _____ we call
them 8 _____. In a nightmare, we often dream that we are being chased or that
something bad is happening.

Scientists and others have written books about the meanings of dreams. The most famous of these
scientists was Sigmund Freud, whose 9 _____ is called The
Interpretation of Dreams. Freud suggested dreams have certain meanings that can 10
_____. It is possible, however, that every dream has a special
meaning only for the person who dreams it and that this meaning is specific to that person.

Unit 9. Healthy Food, Healthy Life

In many countries, thousands of young people are 1 _____ because of the unhealthy food they eat. Apart from fast food, young people eat a great deal of 2 _____, such as 3 _____ and candy. These foods are often called junk food because they have low nutritional value.

A healthy diet should consist mainly of grains, fruits, and vegetables, 4 _____, and some meat. It should also be low in fat, salt, and sugar, and high in fiber. 5 _____, the food that most Japanese people ate was very 6 _____. It was a low-fat diet that included plenty of fish, seafood, and chicken. Beef and lamb have more fat, but they were not an important part of the Japanese diet. Rice, fruit, and fresh green vegetables—all healthy foods—were always a 7 _____ Japanese diets.

In recent years, however, American foods have become popular in Japan. These are much less healthy than 8 _____ food. In particular, fast food contains too much fat, too much sugar, and 9 _____. Dairy foods such as milk, cheese, and butter are also becoming popular in Japan. These foods also contain a 10 _____ fat.

Unit 10. Raising Awareness: Endangered Species

An 1 _____ one whose numbers are so small it is at risk of 2 _____, or dying out. There are many reasons why the numbers of some species have become so small. Some species have been 3 _____ for food or for parts of their bodies, such as elephant tusks for ivory. Other species have lost their habitat because humans have built things where those 4 _____. Pollution has also cost a 5 _____ their lives.

A few species are also in danger because of diseases. The koala bear (which is not an actual bear, but a 6 _____) is one of these. Other animals are in danger because the plants they like to eat cannot grow due to changes in the 7 _____.

Two of the most famous endangered species are the 8 _____ from China and the African elephant. There are also some kinds of whales, such as the blue whale, that are 9 _____. It is not only famous species we are losing. In fact, there are hundreds of mammals, birds, fish, and insects that will one day 10 _____ the planet if we do not take more actions to protect them.

Unit 11. An Ever-Changing World

A hundred years ago, the big cities of the 1 _____ very different from one another. Each had its own 2 _____ character. Travelers enjoyed the way each city looked. Not only did the people living in each city look different, but their 3 _____ were different, too.

This all changed in the twentieth century. Nowadays, travelers often find it hard to see differences between major cities. Many buildings 4 _____. Cars, buses, and trains look similar, too. Travelers also find the same 5 _____ and hotels everywhere they go, such as McDonald's and Hilton Hotels.

The people in big cities are also 6 _____ the same. Teenagers in Tokyo wear the same kinds of 7 _____ in London. Nearly everywhere, business men and women wear the same kinds of suits. National dress, which was common a long time ago, is now usually only seen in 8 _____ and at weddings.

The world is becoming 9 _____ and more modern. As a result, there are only a 10 _____ left that have not changed. Travelers must explore as much of the world as they can before it completely changes.

Unit 12. A Trip to London

London is the capital city of the 1 _____ and the largest city in England. London now refers to the City of London and the outlying areas that have grown up around it. Although the City of London is 2 _____, Greater London has a 3 _____ between seven and eight million people.

Greater London is comprised of many cities. The City of Westminster is one of the most famous. This is where the Houses of 4 _____ are located. 5 _____ is also here, which is where British kings and queens are crowned and famous people are buried. The home of the 6 _____, Buckingham Palace, is also in the 7 _____. This is the Queen's official home, though she does not live there permanently.

London is a major tourist spot, with people all over the world traveling there to visit each year. London also boasts such attractions as 8 _____, the Tower of London, and the London Eye, which is a huge Ferris wheel. London was also the first city in the world to build an 9 _____, known as the tube. For these reasons, London 10 _____ visitors from around the world.

Unit 13. Tobacco Through History

People have always 1 _____ for food and other reasons. One of the most popular plants is tobacco. Tobacco has a 2 _____, dating as far back as 6000 BCE, when it first began growing in the Americas. Tobacco also has a history of being used 3 _____ the Americas for different purposes. It is now usually smoked, but it is also sometimes chewed, sniffed, and even used as medicine.

It is said that tobacco was “4 _____” by Christopher Columbus in 1492. Columbus took tobacco back to Spain, where it soon became popular. Before long, the 5 _____ began smoking tobacco and made it an important crop in their American colonies, especially in Virginia.

In the seventeenth century, tobacco use spread even more with the success of the 6 _____ crop in Virginia. Tobacco soon became the colony’s most important cash crop and 7 _____. It provided the farmers with cash and the government with tax income.

Pipe and cigarette smoking—and tobacco chewing or 8 _____—are a part of many people’s lives. Many are addicted to the nicotine in the plant. However, 9 _____ now than in the last century. This is because there is so much evidence that smoking causes ill health and 10 _____.

Unit 14. Performing on the World's Stage

Busking, or street performing, is the 1 _____
_____ some type of entertainment to 2 _____
from people walking by. These performers, known as buskers, can be found in cities both large and small. They entertain crowds with a variety of performances. Buskers rely on their natural talents, such as musical ability, comedic timing, or artistic skill, to 3 _____ people to open their wallets.

Busking can be loosely grouped into three main forms. Circle shows are carefully planned acts that a busker or 4 _____ put on for a crowd. This crowd often grows and circles around the buskers as the show progresses. Circle shows feature a 5 _____, middle, and end. Walk-by acts, on the other hand, are performances that do not have any defining points. Rather, these buskers perform to people who walk by. Stoplight performers, 6 _____, face time constraints in their performance. These buskers wait for a red 7 _____ and then give their performances to people waiting in their cars. Their limited time influences the type of acts they perform.

Modern-day 8 _____ to help them
9 _____. Aptly named "cyber busking," performers make video recordings of their acts, which they then post online. They 10 _____
_____ to download or stream their performances for a donation.

Unit 15. A Tasty Delicacy

Abalone, a kind of 1 _____, is a very popular dish 2 _____ people. Unfortunately, it is not easy to find in the sea, and there is not enough of it to meet 3 _____. This situation is made worse by the fact that only a small part of the abalone 4 _____.

Abalone is now so expensive that criminals are trying to take over the supply. In a number of countries where there are abalone farms, 5 _____ farmers' abalone and smuggle it into places like Hong Kong. Abalone is delicious when it is properly prepared. One Chinese chef, Yeung Koon Yat, has become an expert at 6 _____. People call him the "abalone king." He has cooked for China's leaders in Beijing and has won 7 _____ many countries.

Yeung Koon Yat was born in Shanghai in 1932. He was brought up in an orphanage in Guangdong, and his first job was 8 _____ in a restaurant. He became a waiter, then a restaurant manager, and then a restaurant owner. Yeung's 9 _____ in Hong Kong became a popular place to eat for its abalone dishes. His signature dish, Yat's Abalone, is famous 10 _____ the world.

Unit 16. The Mystery at Loch Ness

Since the early 1930s when it 1 _____ for the first time, thousands of people say they have seen a monster swimming in 2 _____, a deep lake in the 3 _____. People say that the monster is a big black animal with a long neck. They think it is some kind of 4 _____ animal, such as a dinosaur, or some form of mammal.

Many people, including scientists, have tried to catch the animal or get 5 _____ of it. They have even used submarines and special 6 _____. However, they have not been able to prove that it exists. Scientists say that there is no monster in the lake. Other people say that there is a monster but that the lake is so deep in certain parts that there are many places for the animal to 7 _____.

Every year, thousands of tourists visit Loch Ness hoping to see the monster, also known as Nessie. It has become an important 8 _____, and the nearby town of Inverness earns a lot of money from the visitors. Many tourists say they have 9 _____ of the monster, but the photographs are never clear. Is the Loch Ness 10 _____? The mystery still remains.

Unit 17. The Popular Guitar

Today, the 1 _____ in most forms of music is the guitar. It can be heard in many types of music such as blues, country, flamenco, or rock music. The guitar has a very 2 _____ sound.

Until about the mid-twentieth century, the guitar was not widely used for 3 _____. Most bands before then relied on other 4 _____ that were played with a bow, not 5 _____ a guitar. When groups such as the Beatles became popular, the guitar took over as the most 6 _____ played instrument.

The modern guitar comes from similar instruments that have been played 7 _____ for centuries. It is popular both as a solo instrument and to accompany singers. The guitar is similar to the lute. The lute was the most popular English and 8 _____ for hundreds of years. Also, the sitar, which has always been part of Indian music, is also related to the guitar.

The popularity of the guitar is easy to see. The guitar makes a 9 _____, and it can be easily 10 _____ place to place. It is also not too difficult to learn how to play.

Unit 18. Yes! We Have No Bananas

A popular 1920s 1 _____, “Yes! We have
2 _____!” Scientists today worry that these silly lyrics could
become true for the delicious, healthy, and 3 _____. They fear
supermarket bananas might become extinct.

The Cavendish banana is typically the only banana a consumer can pick up at the
4 _____. It has an unusually long shelf life, which is important.
Bananas are shipped worldwide from the tropical and subtropical locations where they are grown. Also, the
Cavendish is seedless and has a 5 _____. Even though there
are at least 1,000 varieties of bananas, the Cavendish is 6 _____ because it’s the only
one known to have all three of these qualities.

The Cavendish became popular when 7 _____ or tropical race
1 (TR1) devastated the world’s 8 _____.
in the 1950s and 1960s. Fortunately, the Cavendish is resistant to TR1.

Then in the 1990s, another variety of Panama disease called TR4 began to attack Cavendish bananas in
Malaysia, Taiwan, and Indonesia. 9 _____, it’s spread to China,
Africa, Australia, and elsewhere. Scientists fear it has even reached South America. Currently, TR4 can’t be
stopped or 10 _____.

A tasty, disease-resistant, and easy-to-ship replacement for the Cavendish hasn’t been identified yet. If
one can’t be found, scientists will need to breed or genetically engineer something using some other
varieties of bananas. They need to hurry. The clock is ticking.

Unit 19. Zorba the Greek

Zorba the Greek is a classic novel that was 1 _____ in 1946. It was written by Nikos Kazantzakis. It is a story about two men, their friendship, and the importance of living life to the fullest.

The novel opens in a café near Athens, Greece. Here, the narrator meets Alexis Zorba. The narrator, a Greek intellectual, is very 2 _____. He is modest and reserved, while Zorba is lively and spirited. Their unlikely friendship begins when Zorba asks the narrator for work. He is the first person to do so. The narrator is on his way to Crete to reopen a 3 _____ coal mine. Zorba—who 4 _____ as a chef, a miner, and a musician—5 _____. So he decides to hire Zorba as a foreman, and the two travel to Crete together. Over the course of their journey and their year spent on Crete, Zorba becomes the narrator's greatest friend and inspiration. Ultimately, Zorba helps 6 _____ the joy of living.

The exaggerated tales Zorba tells the narrator are 7 _____. _____ the Greek such an interesting story. Whether it is his love affair with Madame Hortense or stories of his 8 _____, Zorba is an 9 _____ character. He inspires not only the narrator but also readers. Zorba is a unique figure in literature who 10 _____ readers to appreciate and enjoy their life.

Unit 20. The Waxworks of Madame Tussaud

Marie Grosholtz was born in Strasbourg, France, in 1761. Six years later, she moved to Paris with her mother, who was the 1 _____ to Philippe Curtius. He was a doctor and was also skilled in wax modeling. Marie became Dr. Curtius's 2 _____, and he taught her how to make wax models.

In 1770, Dr. Curtius opened a wax museum in Paris. It 3 _____ of famous people and attracted a lot of attention. In 1794, Dr. Curtius died, and 4 _____ his waxworks collection. A year later, Marie married and became Marie Tussaud. In 1802, she decided to take the collection of 5 _____ to London. She 6 _____ around Great Britain with her collection for thirty-three years.

In 1835, when she was seventy-four years old, Madame Tussaud stopped traveling around the country and set up a 7 _____ in London. Fifteen years later, she died.

The "waxworks," as many people call it, was world famous by the time of Marie's death. Over the next century, tens of 8 _____ visited it. A fire in 1925 almost destroyed all of the museum's wax figures. Tussaud's wax museum 9 _____ and is still one of London's greatest tourist attractions. There are also now similar 10 _____ in other cities, including Hong Kong and New York City.