

GAP FILL

From 

Scientists may soon be able to (1) interpret what someone is saying simply by analysing their brainwaves as they speak. This revolutionary (2) advance in neuroscience would help millions of people who (3) suffer from communication problems and neurological (4) disorders. The scientists developed a form of artificial intelligence that can decode brainwaves and translate them into (5) text. Algorithms take the brain activity created as a person speaks and translates it in (6) real time into sentences on a screen. The scientists are from the University of California, San Francisco. They say their (7) algorithms have a 97 per cent translation accuracy (8) rate but are working hard to improve on this.

The scientists say they are at the early (9) stages of being able to machine-translate everything someone says. The software used in their experiments (10) matched features of speech that were repeated frequently to parts and (11) shapes of the mouth. These included elements of English speech such as vowels, (12) consonants and commands. The experiments were limited to around 40 short and simply-constructed spoken (13) sentences. The scientists said: "Although we should like the decoder to learn and (14) exploit the regularities of the language, it remains to show how many (15) data would be required to expand from our tiny languages to a more general (16) form of English."



“Chocolate”

Reading Comprehension – Informational Passages

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer questions about the passage below.



Chocolate — there’s nothing quite like it, is there? Chocolate is simply delicious. What is chocolate? Where does it come from?

Christopher Columbus was probably the first to take cacao beans from the New World to Europe in around 1502. But the history of chocolate goes back at least 4,000 years! The Aztecs, who lived in America, thought that their bitter cacao drink was a **divine** gift from heaven. In fact, the scientist Carolus Linnaeus named the plant *Theobroma*, which means “food of the gods.”

The Spanish explorer Hernando Cortez went to America in 1519. He visited the Mexican emperor Montezuma. He saw that Montezuma drank cacao mixed with vanilla and spices. Cortez took some cacao home as a gift to the Spanish King Charles. In Spain, people began to drink Cortez’s chocolate in a drink with chili peppers. However, the natural taste of cacao was too bitter for most people. To sweeten the drink, Europeans added sugar to the cacao drink. As a sweet drink, it became more popular. By the 17th century, rich people in Europe were drinking it.

Later, people started using chocolate in **pastries**, like pies and cakes. In 1828, Dutch chocolate makers started using a new process for removing the fat from cacao beans, and getting to the center of the cacao bean. The Dutch chocolate maker Conrad J. van Houten made a machine that pressed the fat from the bean. The resulting powder mixed better with water than cacao did. Now, some call van Houten’s chocolate “Dutch chocolate.”

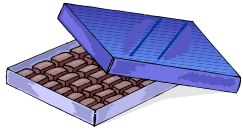
It was easy to mix Dutch chocolate powder with sugar. So other chocolate makers started trying new **recipes** that used powdered chocolate. People started mixing sweetened chocolate with cocoa butter to make solid chocolate bars. In 1849, an English chocolate maker made the first chocolate bar. In the 19th century, the Swiss started making milk chocolate by mixing powdered milk with sweetened chocolate. Milk chocolate has not changed much since this process was invented.

Today, two countries - Brazil and Ivory Coast - account for almost half the world’s chocolate. The United States imports most of the chocolate in the world, but the Swiss eat the most chocolate per person. The most chocolate eaten today is sweet milk chocolate, but people also eat white chocolate and dark chocolate.

Cocoa and dark chocolate are believed to help **prevent** heart attacks, or help keep them from happening. They are supposed to be good for the circulatory system. On the other hand, the high fat content of chocolate can cause weight gain, which is not good for people’s health. Other health claims for chocolate have not been proven, but some research shows that chocolate could be good for the brain.

Chocolate is a popular holiday gift. A popular Valentine’s Day gift is a box of chocolate candies with a card and flowers. Chocolate is sometimes given for Christmas and birthdays. Chocolate eggs are sometimes given at Easter.

Chocolate is **toxic** to some animals. An ingredient in chocolate is poisonous to dogs, cats, parrots, small rodents, and some livestock. Their bodies cannot process some of the chemicals found in chocolate. Therefore, they should never be fed chocolate.



Questions:

1) How did people first consume chocolate?

- A. As a sweet drink
- B. **As a bitter drink**
- C. As a chocolate bar
- D. In cakes and pastries
- E. As a white chocolate bar

2) Why did Linnaeus name the plant *Theobroma*?

- A. Because he believed it to be a “gift from heaven.”
- B. **Because he believed it to be “food of the gods.”**
- C. Because he thought chocolate to be toxic.
- D. Because chocolate was so rare.
- E. Both B and C are correct.

3) Who was Montezuma?

- A. He was an explorer from Mexico.
- B. **He was the emperor of Mexico.**
- C. He was an explorer from Spain.
- D. He was the king of Spain.
- E. He was a baker in Spain.

4) Who made the first powdered chocolate?

- A. Cortez
- B. Linnaeus
- C. Columbus
- D. **van Houten**
- E. King Charles

5) Which people eat the most chocolate per person?

- A. The Dutch
- B. **The Swiss**
- C. The English
- D. The Mexicans
- E. The Brazilians

Vocabulary:

1) A *divine* gift is...

- A. a chocolate gift.
- B. **a gift from God.**
- C. a delicious gift.
- D. a bitter gift.
- E. a dangerous gift.

2) *Pastries* are...

- A. **sweet baked goods.**
- B. bitter-tasting drinks.
- C. chocolate candy bars .
- D. chocolate candies.
- E. Both C and D are correct.

3) What are *recipes*?

- A. Herbs and Spices
- B. Countries
- C. Machines
- D. **Food ingredients**
- E. Chocolate powders

4) When you *prevent* something, you...

- A. **do not let it happen.**
- B. do not discuss it.
- C. do not allow it.
- D. do not stop it
- E. Both A and C are correct.
- F. Both A and B are correct.

5) If something is *toxic* it is...

- A. **poisonous.**
- B. disgusting.
- C. emotional.
- D. popular.
- E. harmless.

• Intermediate Critical Reading - Photography

5 In 1760, a man named Tiphaigne de la Roche made a bizarre prediction. In an imaginary story called Giphantie, mirror images of scenes from nature could be captured permanently on a canvas covered with a sticky material. After the material dried in darkness, the image would remain on the canvas forever. At the time, the idea was unheard of. It was not until the following century that the concept of photography was born, starting with some experiments by Nicéphore Niépce.

10 Nicéphore Niépce, who was a French inventor, was interested in lithography, which is a printmaking technique. He was experimenting with lithography when he found a way of copying etchings onto glass and pewter plates using a chemical that changes when it is exposed to light. He learned to burn images onto the plates and then print the images on paper. He shared his findings with Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre, who improved the process and announced it to the French Academy of Sciences in 1839. The Daguerreotype, the photography method named after Daguerre, met with great success. It was so successful, in fact, that French newspapers said the French public had an illness called *Daguerreotypomania!* Daguerreotypes were inexpensive and were suitable for portraiture. People called the Daguerreotype a “mirror with a memory.” Some portrait artists went out of business when Daguerreotypes came into vogue. Others became Daguerreotypists, now known as photographers.

20 Photography took off and today includes You Tube fans, I-Reporters, and everybody with a cell phone camera. Today photography captures life around the globe. The bizarre prediction of Mr. de le Roche has come true, and then some.

But how was the prediction of mirror-image pictures made in the first place? Was de la Roche’s prediction of mirror-image photography just a lucky guess? Or was the Daguerreotype a picture-perfect case of life imitating art?

Questions

1. According to the passage, which of the following statements is/are true?
 - I) Photographic images were shown in de la Roche's book *Giphantie*.
 - II) Nicéphore Niépce experimented with printmaking.
 - III) Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre invented photography.
 - A) I only
 - B) II only
 - C) III only
 - D) I and II only
 - E) II and III only
2. In line 1, *bizarre* most closely means
 - A) common
 - B) humorous
 - C) obvious
 - D) popular
 - E) strange
3. In the context of the passage, which of the following best articulates the author's opinion?
 - A) It is hard to know how de la Roche predicted a photographic-type process a full century before photography was invented.
 - B) It is hard to draw a comparison between early Daguerreotypists and modern-day photographers.
 - C) It was inaccurate to say that the Daguerreotype was a "mirror with a memory," since the images were not reversed.
 - D) It is difficult to understand why the French public preferred Daguerreotypes to painted portraiture.
 - E) It was difficult for portrait artists to acquire the skills necessary to become Daguerreotypists.

1. Her husband is ill in ____ hospital, so she has to stay at ____ home to look after ____ children instead of going to work.
A) _ / _ / _ C) the / the / the
B) _ / the / the D) _ / _ / the
2. Because ____ sun was so strong, they decided to sleep during ____ day and travel by ____ night.
A) the / the / _ C) the / the / the
B) the / _ / _ D) _ / _ / _
3. Here is a picture of ____ village where I was born. It is about ten minutes by ____ car from Wellington, ____ big town.
A) the / _ / a B) the / the / _
B) _ / the / _ D) the / _ / _
4. The two kinds of ____ dog that I detest most are ____ snow dogs and ____ lap dogs.
A) the / _ / _ C) _ / _ / _
B) _ / the / the D) the / _ / _
5. Do you think that I could ever learn to speak ____ Japanese ____ way ____ Japanese speak it?
A) _ / the / the C) _ / _ / _
B) the / the / the D) _ / the / _
6. This is ____ toughest steak I have eaten. It is ____ last time I eat in this restaurant.
A) _ / _ C) _ / the B) the / _ D) the / the
7. I would like ____ there yesterday.
A) being C) to have been
B) having to be D) to be
8. I can't find my sister. Do you know ____?
A) where is she B) where she is
C) somewhere she is D) is she anywhere
9. Mr. Green has a ____ vacation.
A) two weeks B) two-week's
C) two weeks' D) two-week
10. Have you heard ____ weather forecast?
A) yesterday B) tomorrow's C) for today's D) next week
11. She ran in a ____ race.
A) ten kilometer B) ten-kilometer
C) ten kilometer's D) ten-kilometers
12. ____ weather will be great.
A) Tomorrow B) Yesterday's C) Yesterday D) Tomorrow's
13. I wish my car ____ make so much noise.
A) won't B) can't C) didn't D) doesn't
14. "Are you leaving, Sam?" asked Mabel. She asked Sam if he ____.
A) is leaving B) leaves C) was leaving D) would leave
15. Alice said that ____.
A) I'm at my office B) she was at her office
C) I'm at her office D) you have been at your office
16. Jack ____ to Tom.
A) says that he had spoken B) said that he had spoken
C) say that he speaks D) had spoken that he will say
17. "How have you been, Mona?" asked Fred. He asked Mona how ____.
A) she was B) she had been
C) was she D) had she been
18. He hoped that they ____ that question.
A) don't ask B) will ask C) would ask D) can't ask
19. The new system is more productive and ____.
A) cheap B) less dangerously
C) less expensive D) costing less
20. It was foolish ____ your advice.
A) to be forgotten B) for her forgetting
C) of her to forget D) to listen
21. She gave me a very nice book ____.
A) reading B) read C) to read D) will read
22. He can climb trees ____ a monkey.
A) as though B) like C) as D) as if
23. ____ poverty in the world.
A) There are always B) It has always
C) It has always been D) There has always been
24. ____ the children for me while I'm out.
A) Look after B) Take care C) Look at D) Care
25. Robert seems ____ ready.
A) it is B) to be C) being D) of being
26. He was working at the office when the telegram ____.
A) was arriving B) has arrived C) arrived D) arrives
27. This is the first time I ____ tennis this month.
A) play B) have played C) was playing D) played
28. Tom ____ carefully when he had the accident.
A) hadn't been driving B) hadn't been
C) drives D) driving very
29. The Browns family ____ about moving for several months.
A) thinking B) had been thinking
C) been thinking D) are thinking
30. We ____ for only a few minutes before you came.
A) will wait B) have to wait
C) have been waiting D) had been waiting
31. Julia ____ our visit.
A) hadn't been expecting B) was very surprised
C) hadn't been to expect D) had expected for
32. Tom: Have you seen that film?
Bob: Yes, I have.
Tom: When?
Bob: I ____ it a week ago.
A) would see B) had seen C) saw D) have seen
33. He ____ the rent last Friday.
A) pays B) has paid C) was paying D) paid
34. Has Nick finished his work yet? Yes, he ____ half an hour ago.
A) has finished B) had finished C) was finishing D) finished
35. At eight o'clock last night I ____ a book.
A) was reading B) have read C) read D) am reading
36. They would have gone home if we ____ here.
A) aren't B) won't be C) hadn't been D) are
37. If Bruce had been careful, he ____ had an accident.
A) has B) have C) wouldn't D) wouldn't have
38. Wilma ____ called if she had forgotten her keys.
A) had B) was C) would D) would have
39. If they ____ harder, they would succeed.
A) could try B) try C) tried D) had tried
40. If Bruce ____ to a small country, his vacation would have been better.
A) went B) have gone C) has gone D) had gone
41. If I ____ a politician, I would never tell lies.
A) was B) were C) am D) cooked
42. ____ been made?
A) Have the arrangements B) When the invitations
C) The urgent steps D) A good salary was
43. "The letter ____ last week", Lola said.
A) is sent B) was sent C) will be sent D) sent
44. When the door ____ Frank was very surprised.
A) opens B) is opened C) was opened D) shuts
45. I'm teaching ____ to speak English.
A) himself B) yourself C) us D) myself
46. The work had ____ under extremely difficult conditions.
A) for them B) completed C) to be done D) slightly
47. Traffic was bad because the highway ____ repaired.
A) will be B) was being C) is D) being
48. ____ mountains that we climbed were high.
A) All B) All of C) Of the D) All of the
49. Do you know the man ____ lives across the street?
A) which B) there C) who D) what

11. To understand the directions, they must be read carefully.


40. PARTICIPLES AS ADJECTIVES

Exercise 203. Identify the participles in the sentences below.

1. Annie soldered the colored pieces of glass together.
2. Many unaccompanied children regularly fly across the country.
3. Briggs named his car Whistler because of the hissing sounds it makes.
4. New Yorkers assume that a flashing "Don't Walk" sign actually means "Run".
5. Helen collects sunglasses made in the 50s and 60s.
6. Chip describes himself as an innocent guppy swimming among the sharks.
7. Laurel came to work wearing shorts, blouse, a tanned jacket, and flat shoes.
8. A barometer measures the weight of the air covering the earth's surface.
9. El Dorado was the fabled city of gold sought by early Spanish explorers in the New World.
10. Heather wears adhesive bandages decorated with cartoon characters.

 **Exercise 204.** Choose the word or words that best complete each sentence.

1. The largest (knowing/**known**) insects are found in tropical rain forest.
2. A bill of lading is a (writing/**written**) receipt for goods that are sent by public transportation.
3. A hummingbird's heart beats at the (**astounding**/astonished) rate of 615 beats per second.
4. At the peak of the jump, a pole-vaulter performs a series of (**twisting**/twisted) body motions to clear the bar.
5. Anyone (**working**/worked) under conditions that cause a heavy loss of perspiration can suffer heat exhaustion.
6. A mosquito (**filled**/ is filled) with blood is carrying twice its own body weight.
7. The state of Wisconsin has 72 counties, many (naming/**named**) after Indian tribes.
8. Sunspots occur in cycles, with the greatest number generally (**appearing**/are appearing) every 11 years.
9. A delta is a more-or-less triangular area of sediments (depositing/**deposited**) at the mouth of a river.
10. William H. Kilpatrick was a philosopher and scholar now generally (regarding/**regarded**) as the father of progressive education.
12. Drug abuse is increasing at an (alarmed/**alarming**) rate.
13. The petition has been signed by (concerning/**concerned**) citizens.

 **Exercise 205.** Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1. I don't find this story (**amusing**/amused).
2. I must have the mixer (fixing/**fixed**).
3. My room is a mess: I really must get it (tidying/**tidied**) up.

1. I will never allow myself to be deceived in such a manner again.
2. She didn't think for one minute that she would win the competition.
3. One rarely finds a person of such integrity as Henry.
4. World peace will not be secure until all nuclear weapons are eliminated.
5. Sentries aren't allowed to leave their posts at any time.
6. Policemen are allowed to use guns only after several years' training.
7. I couldn't persuade her in any way to see the foolishness of her plan.
8. As soon as I settled down to read the paper, the doorbell rang.
9. She little realized how the evening was to end.
10. If you ever need any help, just give me a ring.
11. If she had found out that he had been married before, she would never have married him.
12. If life on other planets were ever found, there would probably be no means of communication.

PART IV: PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, AND PROBLEM VOCABULARY

46. PREPOSITIONS

→ **Exercise 223.** Fill in the missing prepositions for each of the following.

1. She doesn't like to go far her mother. without in, to, for, nor, on, after,
2. The students had a dispute politics. about about, without, but also, or, of
3. He is not only intelligent nice. but also
4. The class size is limited to twenty-two.
5. Mrs. Finch is thought to be one of the worst teachers.
6. You are responsible for the payment.
7. You have a responsibility to your fellow residents.
8. I will eat neither ice cream nor cake.
9. I will go either to the movies or to dinner.
10. My paper was based on the writings we read.
11. That movie was modeled on an old Hitchcock movie. or after
12. Success is the result of hard work.
13. Hard work results in success.

Exercise 224. Supply an appropriate preposition for each of the following.

1. Do you believe in ghosts? from, for, in , to , on
2. Anthony is engaged to my cousin.
3. Ms. Balla substituted for our regular teacher yesterday.
4. I can't distinguish one twin the other. from
5. Did you forgive him for lying to you?
6. Children rely on their parents for food and shelter.

FIND THE WORD THAT HAS THE MOST SIMILAR MEANING

5. to determine
(A) go around (B) **find out** (C) delay (D) work
6. an emotion
(A) movement (B) reason (C) **feeling** (D) goal
7. an impression
(A) **opinion** (B) result (C) income (D) example
8. to investigate
(A) **examine** (B) hire (C) accuse (D) admire
9. to convince
(A) find guilty (B) annoy (C) join (D) **persuade**
10. to preserve
(A) **protect** (B) serve (C) get ready (D) destroy
11. dramatic
(A) noisy (B) hidden (C) **very noticeable** (D) very famous
12. economical
(A) funny (B) **thrifty** (C) wasteful (D) simple
13. a burden
(A) sound (B) package (C) detail (D) **hardship**

2) Write the letter of the choice that is most nearly the *opposite* in meaning to the word on the left.

14. thorough
(A) blocked (B) gentle (C) famous (D) **careless**
15. to bewilder
(A) confuse (B) **make clear to** (C) curse (D) bless
16. legible
(A) not logical (B) slow (C) **unclear** (D) brief
17. to comprehend
(A) **misunderstand** (B) go alone (C) be alike (D) fail
18. frank
(A) **dishonest** (B) unknown (C) not reliable (D) unfriendly

- B: No, but ~~why don't you give me your phone number in case someone __ them __?~~
9. A: Are you coming to my party tomorrow?
B: Yes, you can __ me.
10. Roberto, could you help me, please? I can't __ how to put my little sister's new bicycle together.

Exercise 8. Choose the best meaning.

1. Steve asked for more than he could eat. His eyes **were bigger than his stomach**.
(A) Steve thought he could eat a lot.
(B) Steve did not think he could eat much.
2. Eric became so upset that he **lost control of himself**.
(A) Eric was rational.
(B) Eric was irrational.
3. Stan consumes too many alcoholic beverages. He **drinks like a fish**.
(A) Stan spends a lot of time in bars.
(B) Stan dislikes bars.
4. Daniel eats more than anybody else I know. He **eats like a horse**.
(A) Daniel does not spend a lot of money on food.
(B) Daniel spends a lot of money on food.
5. Polly did too many things and got overtired. She **burned herself out**.
(A) Polly works hard.
(B) Polly does not like to work.
6. Ken talked and talked, but he did not change Gene's mind. He **talked until he was blue in the face**.
(A) Ken did not convince Gene.
(B) Gene agreed with ken.
7. Helen ate too much. She **made a pig out of herself**.
(A) It was enjoyable to watch Helen eat.
(B) It was not enjoyable to watch Helen eat.
8. Brian is reading a newspaper under a tree in the park. Brian is **taking it easy**.
(A) Brian is relaxing.
(B) Brian is hard at work.