

"Bodybuilder delivery helps sushi business in Japan"

GAP FILL

A sushi restaurant in Japan has come up with a (1) **novel** idea to help its business. It is using bodybuilders to deliver sushi to people's homes and (2) **workplaces**. The restaurant is (3) **located** in central Japan and is owned by 41-year-old Masanori Sugiura. He is the third-(4) **generation** owner of the 60-year-old Imazushi restaurant. As well as being a sushi chef, Mr Sugiura is a bodybuilder. He (5) **ranked** third in a world bodybuilding championship earlier this year. He wanted to increase (6) **sales** in his restaurant after the number of customers (7) **dropped** because of coronavirus. Sugiura called his service "Delivery Macho". Customers need to order a (8) **minimum** of 7,000 yen (\$66) of sushi to get their food delivered by a bodybuilder.

The Delivery Macho service is (9) **proving** to be popular with customers. Even though the restaurant is in central Japan, Mr Sugiura says he has delivered sushi to places as (10) **far** away as Tokyo and Osaka. Tokyo is around 350km from the restaurant. The service has also been (11) **trending** on Twitter. Satisfied customers have (12) **posed** for photos with the bodybuilding delivery men, who take their shirt off and pose for photos at the (13) **doorstep**. The delivery men stay socially distanced. This has helped to increase (14) **orders** for the restaurant. Mr Sugiura said the service has also helped to (15) **employ** people out of work. He recruited his friends from fitness (16) **gyms** to work as sushi delivery staff.

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POLAR BEARS

KEY

Polar bears are animals we love to see at zoos. They attract humans with their white **(1) fur** and black noses. However, we often forget that polar bears are **(2) hunters**, which mainly get their food by other animals. Sometimes they even attack humans.

Recent **(3) studies** show that the aggression polar bears show towards human beings is increasing. One of the reasons may be climate **(4) change**. As it gets warmer in the Arctic regions, polar bears are **(5) forced** to move from the coastline inland, where they may **(6) encounter** more humans. They are starting to spend more time on land than on Arctic sea ice. Another reason may be that people often come too close to the bears, which see them as a dangerous **(7) enemy**.

Polar bears live all across the Arctic region, in Russia, Scandinavia, Alaska and Canada. But their **(8) numbers** are falling quickly. Polar bears do most of their hunting on sea ice. As more and more ice is melting, experts fear that fewer polar bears will be able to **(9) survive**. They can go on for a longer time without food, but they do get **(10) aggressive** when they cannot find anything to eat.

Another study suggests that polar bears are in danger of becoming **(11) extinct** because of increasing pollution in the Arctic region. Chemicals and other waste may have an **(12) effect** on the body and bones of polar bears.

When polar bears **(13) attack** humans, it is mostly because they are very hungry, **(14) desperately** in need of food. As more and more polar bears and humans are starting to **(15) share** the same living areas, encounters are will probably be more frequent and more people may die from polar bear attacks.

Name _____
 Date _____

• Reading Comprehension Assessment

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

Busy as a Bee

We often use the old cliché “busy as a bee” to say that we have a great deal of work to do. But in reality, it is impossible for a human to be as busy as an actual bee. Bees are probably the most industrious creatures on Earth. A worker bee (which is any female bee that is not a queen) never rests in its very brief life.

A bee’s life is **regulated** by the hive’s queen. Every second of a bee’s life is marked with a different task that it absolutely must perform. This sounds terrible to those of us who complain about not having enough free time for leisure. However, remember that bees also are incapable of free thought. The bee simply cannot understand that it lacks downtime. As such, bees are far less prone to whining than are humans, even though bees actually do have a lot to complain about.



A Life of Labor

After all, bees only live about a month as adults, and that entire month is spent doing labor. After the bees develop into adults, they spend two days cleaning cells in the hive. Then, over the next week, they feed the next set of worker bee larvae (bees, like all insects, start as larvae) a jelly that the adult bees make. After they are done nursing these larvae, the worker bees then spend about five days making wax to build new cells and repair old cells in the hive.

In the next phase of the bees’ lives, their tasks separate. Some are responsible for feeding other bees. Others groom and feed the queen. Some create honeycombs, and others seal honey. Some of the bees remove dead bees and larvae from the hive. However, the majority of worker bees turn into **foragers**. They will travel up to 1.5 miles away to find nectar or pollen to bring back to the hive.

Some bees will change tasks during the final weeks of their lives too. For example, some will forage for a while before switching to dead bee removal. In any case, there is no such thing as bee retirement. They spend their entire lives working in or away from the hive.

- 1) It can be understood from the passage that the author feels that
 - A. most humans whine too much
 - B. **no human is as busy as a worker bee**
 - C. all bees are happy with their lives
 - D. some worker bees do more work than do others

- 2) As used in paragraph 2, the word **regulated** most nearly means
 - A. changed
 - B. released
 - C. worked
 - D. **controlled**

- 3) The author’s main purpose in writing this passage is to
 - A. **describe the life cycle of worker bees**
 - B. explain why bees are important to the world

- C. provide information about why worker bees do the work they do
 - D. argue that humans have no right to complain
- 4) Which of the following provides a possible proper sequence of tasks in a worker bee's life?
- A. foraging, removing dead bodies, building cells
 - B. maturing, nursing larvae, cleaning cells
 - C. cleaning cells, nursing larvae, foraging
 - D. nursing larvae, cleaning cells, grooming the queen
- 5) As used in paragraph 4, the word **foragers** most nearly means
- A. searchers
 - B. cleaners
 - C. nurses
 - D. adults
- 6) In the beginning of the passage, we learn that "Bees are probably the most industrious creatures on Earth." Can you think of any other animals that, like the bee, are very busy? List them below and describe what keeps each one so busy.

Animal:

Job:

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- 7) In paragraph 2, we are encouraged to "remember that bees also are incapable of free thought. The bee simply cannot understand that it lacks downtime. As such, bees are far less prone to whining than are humans, even though bees actually do have a lot to complain about." Bees are incapable of free thought. This makes them able to do lots of work without complaint. But, according to the author, this is different from humans, who are prone to whining. So which is better? Is it better to be incapable of free thought and do lots of work without complaint? Or is it better to be able to think freely but complain about having to do work? Should humans be more like bees? Explain.

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -ED AND -ING

KEY

1. Halloween was probably the most **frightening** film I have ever seen (**FRIGHTENED / FRIGHTENING**).
2. I always get so **embarrassed** when my dad starts speaking English (**EMBARRASSED / EMBARRASSING**).
3. I am **surprised** to see how well he gets along with his stepfather. (**SURPRISED /SURPRISING**)
4. The lesson was so **boring** that I fell asleep (**BORED / BORING**).
5. As the big day came closer, my sister became **increasingly** nervous (**INCREASED / INCREASINGLY**).
6. You've been walking for 5 hours. You must feel **exhausted** (**EXHAUSTED / EXHAUSTING**).
7. I was **frightened** when I saw him in that outfit for the first time. (**FRIGHTENED /FRIGHTENING**)
8. I didn't like the film. The plot was rather simple and **uninteresting** . (**UNINTERESTED / UNINTERESTING**)
9. It's **surprising** to see how many people didn't care to vote in the last election . (**SURPRISED / SURPRISING**)
10. You look a bit **confused** . Don't you know what you're supposed to do ? (**CONFUSED / CONFUSING**)
11. I saw that my boss was very **annoyed** with how I behaved . (**ANNOYED / ANNOYING**)
12. They were all very **impressed** by the performance of the actors. (**IMPRESSED / IMPRESSING**)
13. The school trip was really **exciting** . I learned a lot of things I hadn't known before . (**EXCITED / EXCITING**)
14. It was **thrilling** to have met such a great movie star. (**THRILLED / THRILLING**)
15. We were **worried** when we found out that his sister was on the plane that went missing. (**WORRIED / WORRYING**)

PREPOSITIONS

KEY

1. When we met **at** university it was love **at** first sight.
2. I went home **at** midnight because I was so tired.
3. They didn't give her any alcohol because she was **under** age.
4. I was so distracted that I put salt into my coffee **by** accident.
5. There is no solution **to** this problem.
6. John has a reputation **for** being late all the time.
7. She hasn't got any money left. **In** other words, she's broke.
8. Could you call tomorrow? I'm not **in** such a good mood today.
9. She took me **by** the hand, and we walked along the beach.
10. I washed his car **in** exchange **for** some pocket money.
11. This is my first visit **to** Singapore.
12. I had a lot of fun **at** the summer camp and improved my English **at** the same time.
13. I studied history and geography **at** university.
14. The bridge was closed **for/at** the weekend because it was **under** repair.
15. I always buy eggs **by** the dozen.
16. His talent **for** singing was impressive.
17. We had to learn all the poems **by** heart.
18. The decision that the officials made is still **under** review.
19. I left him **in** charge **of** all the network servers.
20. I'm sorry but the book is **out** of print at the moment.
21. We have to tidy up the house. It's **in** such a mess.
22. In general, I think that Americans are very friendly.
23. I couldn't hide my love **for** her any longer
24. I try to buy fruit and vegetables that are **in** season.
25. The question took him **by** surprise.

DESCRIBING PEOPLE

KEY

1. My girlfriend likes to do sports and eat fresh vegetables. She doesn't smoke so I guess she's a very **healthy** person.
2. **Greedy** people always want more and more. They are never satisfied with what they have.
3. Since she has gone on a diet and lost 10 kg she has become a **slim** young lady.
4. My sister is not very **outgoing**. She never goes to parties and doesn't like to meet people.
5. Nobody is more **careless** than my little brother. He never picks up anything and throws all his belongings around.
6. Dan and Benny are very **cautious** when they cross the street. They are afraid of being hit by passing cars.
7. He's so **ambitious**. He always wants to be the best in class.
8. Nothing seems to make grandfather sad. He is such a **cheerful** person and smiles all the time.
9. Jack is not **tall** enough to be a basketball player. He's only 6'1".
10. We taught our children to be **polite** and always say "please" and "thank you".
11. Her classmates think she's an **ordinary** girl, but she herself thinks she's something special.
12. My uncle likes to tell jokes and entertain people. He's very **amusing**.
13. You can never go out and have fun with him. He never laughs and is so **serious** all the time.
14. She has two cars, a large house and always wears the most expensive clothes. She seems to be very **wealthy**.

ADJECTIVE-ADVERB

KEY

1. We very **nearly** missed the chance of meeting the famous film star. (**NEAR**)
2. They were so **happy** to meet his new girlfriend. (**HAPPY**)
3. He doesn't look old but rather **young** for his age. (**YOUNG**)
4. The ship was able to reach the harbour **safely** (**SAFE**)
5. The **polite** boy **politely** gave me his hand (**POLITE, POLITE**)
6. Dad looked at me **angrily** because I had broken the window. (**ANGRY**)
7. It was getting **late** and the sky was turning **dark**. (**LATE, DARK**)
8. It feels **strange** to know that elephants are roaming **freely** outside our safari lodge. (**STRANGE, FREE**)
9. She smiled at me **sweetly**. (**SWEET**)
10. There haven't been any reality shows on TV **lately**. (**LATE**)
11. My girlfriend complained **bitterly** about the **nasty** way you treated her sister. (**BITTER, NASTY**)
12. He's a very **good** friend of ours. (**GOOD**)
13. I **hardly** ever meet him nowadays. (**HARD**)
14. She had all her flowers **neatly** arranged in the flower bed. (**NEAT**)
15. She dances rather **well**. (**GOOD**)
16. He played against the world's number one very **cleverly**. (**CLEVER**)
17. I'm sorry I'm late. I tried to get here as **fast** as I could. (**FAST**)
18. Jack made a **terrible** mistake and drove his car into the tree. (**TERRIBLE**)
19. We treated him **in a friendly way**. (**FRIENDLY**)
20. That smells **great**. – What are you cooking, Mom? (**GREAT**)