

Unit 1. The Diary of a Young Girl

The Diary of a Young Girl is a book of writings by a young (1) Jewish girl named Anne Frank. It was written during the Holocaust. The Holocaust was a (2) terrible (3) period during (4) World War II when Nazi Germany killed anyone who was Jewish.

In 1933, Adolf Hitler, the (5) leader of the Nazis, (6) took over Germany. Anne and her family (7) ran away to Amsterdam for (8) safety. But the Nazis (9) invaded the Netherlands in 1940. They began to (10) deport Jewish people to (11) concentration camps, where they were (12) forced to work (13) until they were killed.

The family decided to (14) hide. With the help of their Dutch friends, they lived in a secret room. It is during this time that Anne wrote about her thoughts and feelings in a diary. She wrote about her fears and what she wanted to do after the war.

(15) Unfortunately, the family was found and sent to concentration camps in 1944. Anne got very sick and died one year later. Anne's father survived the Holocaust and decided to (16) publish Anne's diary. He was not sure if he should publish Anne's (17) private thoughts, but he knew that Anne had always (18) dreamed of becoming a writer.

Today, The Diary of a Young Girl is (19) available in over sixty different languages. Anne's story continues to (20) inspire people all around the world.

Unit 2. Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci was born on April 15th, 1452. He (1) grew up in a (2) town called Vinci, in Italy. (3) Interestingly, his name means “Leonardo from Vinci.” When he was a student, his teachers were often very happy with his work. People called him a (4) genius because he was (5) excellent at whatever he did.

He is most (6) famous for his paintings. Many people think da Vinci is one of the greatest (7) painters who (8) ever lived. Two of his paintings, the Mona Lisa and The Last (9) Supper, are (10) still famous today. The Mona Lisa is kept in the Louvre (11) Museum in Paris, France. Every day, thousands of visitors (12) line up to see it.

However, da Vinci’s (13) talent was not (14) limited to painting. He was also talented in (15) science. Da Vinci was an (16) engineer and liked to make things. (17) Surprisingly, he thought of many things that we use today. For example, in his (18) notebooks, he wrote about things like helicopters and army tanks. He also thought about solar power and (19) calculators. He imagined these things in the 1500s. This was a few hundred years before people actually used them.

Da Vinci died in France on May 2nd, 1519. Today, only a few of his paintings and notebooks (20) remain. They will always be treasures.

Unit 3. Pocahontas

Pocahontas is an important (1) figure in early American (2) history. She was the (3) daughter of one of the leaders of the Algonquian people. The Algonquians were a group of (4) Native Americans.

Pocahontas was born around 1595. She was named Matoaka. Pocahontas, the name people (5) remember, is a (6) nickname. It means “(7) playful little girl.” She grew up learning how to find food, farm, and build houses.

In 1607, Pocahontas met a group of Europeans. It is believed that she (8) saved the life of (9) Captain John Smith, an Englishman she became friends with. Many people now believe that this is not true. But people (10) agree that Pocahontas helped the English when they came to America.

Pocahontas met an Englishman named John Rolfe in 1612, and they (11) got married two years later. They had (12) different (13) religions, so she changed hers to Christianity and gave herself the new name Rebecca. Their marriage was known to have helped (14) bring (15) peace between the Native Americans and the Europeans.

However, after a few years, the (16) relationship (17) between the Native Americans and the Europeans became (18) worse. They did not understand each other, and this caused

(19) conflicts. So in 1616, Pocahontas went to England to meet and (20) speak with King James I.

Pocahontas helped teach the English people about Native Americans. And this helped bring peace between the two groups.

Unit 4. Walt Disney

When people (1) think of Walt Disney, they think of Mickey Mouse or Disneyland, but Walt Disney was a man who had to (2) overcome (3) difficulties to become (4) successful.

From a young age, Walt loved to (5) draw (6) cartoons. He (7) delivered newspapers every morning so that he could take art (8) classes. He was known to fall asleep at school, but he continued to work hard.

When he was eighteen, he started a (9) company with other (10) artists. The company did not do well, so Walt decided to study (11) animation. With his new skills, he started his second company. The company was (12) successful at first, but then (13) failed because of (14) poor management.

However, Walt did not give up. He started a cartoon studio in Hollywood in 1923. This is where the idea of Mickey Mouse was born. As his studio grew, he started making animated films. His first film was Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs.

Walt's (15) creativity did not stop there. He wanted to create a park for children. In 1955, Disneyland was opened. Sixteen years later, Walt Disney World was opened.

In 1966, Walt discovered he had lung (16) cancer. He died one month after doctors removed one of his lungs. Decades later, his (17) legacy lives on through his famous

(18) quote: “All our dreams can come true, if we have the (19) courage to (20) pursue them.”

Unit 5. Foreign Exchange Rates

Every country has its own (1) currency. (2) Therefore, when people travel, they need to go to the bank to (3) exchange their money. This is called currency exchange. In order to do currency exchange, banks use (4) foreign exchange (5) rates, or FX rates.

The foreign exchange rate tells how much one currency is (6) equal to in another currency. For example, the euro to U.S. dollar exchange rate on January 1st, 2018 was 1.20. This means that 1 euro was equal to 1.20 U.S. dollars. But this number is (7) probably (8) different now. On another day, 1 euro could be equal to 1.10 U.S. dollars. This is because the foreign exchange rate (9) changes every day.

Foreign exchange rates used to be (10) determined by how much gold a country had. This was called a (11) fixed exchange rate. Now, countries use a (12) floating exchange range. This (13) depends on (14) numerous (15) factors, (16) including world events and the (17) economy. If there are problems happening in a (18) government, the (19) value of that country's currency may fall. Or if Americans want to import a large amount of products made in Europe, they need to buy euros. This makes the value of the euro higher. (20) In order to exchange different currencies, banks use foreign exchange rates that depend on what is happening in the world.

Unit 6. What Are Banks For?

Everyone knows that banks (1) deal with (2) finances. But people use banks for (3) different (4) purposes.

Most people put money into banks (5) to keep it safe. Most banks (6) offer (7) savings accounts to their (8) customers. Banks (9) pay money called (10) interest to their customers for keeping money in these accounts. There are different kinds of savings accounts, but all of them (11) allow customers to save and (12) earn money.

There are people who go to banks to (13) borrow money. This is called a (14) bank loan.

Banks (15) collect interest from these loans. Of course, this interest rate is higher than what banks pay to customers for having savings accounts. But these loans are important.

For example, most people could not buy a house without a (16) personal loan.

Banks also (17) lend money to businesses. They have to decide if the business will be able to (18) pay back the business loan. That means the bank must consider the business idea and (19) guess if it will make money or not. So, banks play a role in the (20) economy.

A bank is a place for keeping money safe. But it is also a place people visit to borrow money to help them pay for a place to live or for a business.

Unit 7. How to Set Prices

Businesses (1) set prices to (2) cover their (3) costs and to make a (4) profit. They must (5) make sure their price is not too (6) low or too (7) high. Customers must feel it is a (8) fair price.

Setting a low price can cause a problem. A price that is too low can make customers think the item is not (9) worth buying. If the boots sell for \$40, customers may think they are not well made. The customers may go to another (10) store to look for a (11) better-quality product.

A price that is too high is also a problem. Customers will believe it is a good product but will look for a lower price. Business owners need to know what other stores are (12) charging for the same or a (13) similar product. That way, they can make (14) competitive choices.

Business (15) owners consider their costs and prices (16) carefully. There are (17) employees and (18) rent to pay. They must know the profit they need. They must know what their customers want and how much they will pay for what they want. Business owners must (19) constantly look at their pricing and (20) adjust it.

The goal of any business is to make a profit. Therefore, knowing how to set a fair price for a product is very important.

Unit 8. Hyperinflation

Imagine (1) a pair of shoes costing \$40 this month but \$70 next month. This large (2) price (3) increase is called hyperinflation. Hyperinflation is when the prices of (4) goods and (5) services go up by over 50 percent within a month. This can (6) create many problems, so governments must be careful that hyperinflation does not (7) occur.

Governments always (8) print new money. As the money (9) supply goes up, so do the prices of (10) products. This is normal inflation. Governments control inflation by carefully choosing when to print and when not to print money. However, hyperinflation starts when a country's government doesn't stop printing money and the inflation goes (11) out of control.

When hyperinflation (12) happens, (13) consumers know that if they wait, they will pay higher prices. (14) Demand for goods becomes stronger. Since people are (15) scared, they keep buying. This creates (16) shortages and prices keep rising. At the same time, the value of money goes down. People (17) run out of money. They cannot pay (18) bills and have no money to (19) save in banks. Banks use people's money to make loans, so banks cannot make new ones.

Hyperinflation is dangerous. Governments have seen banks and companies go out of business and people lose jobs. They know that they must (20) avoid hyperinflation in order to control prices and keep jobs.

Unit 9. Virtual Reality and Art

(1) Virtual reality (VR) is an (2) artificial world (3) generated by a computer using (4) images and (5) sounds. Most people think VR is just for games. However, it is becoming very important in the art world.

Many people enjoy art and dream of seeing (6) masterpieces. But to visit a famous museum, such as the Louvre in Paris or the Metropolitan Museum of Modern Art in New York City, people have to travel there. Some people have to travel long (7) distances. This takes time and money. This can be (8) inconvenient for most people. Imagine not having to travel and just (9) putting on a VR headset. Users can (10) walk through and see the art in museums anywhere in the world anytime they want.

VR also (11) allows users (12) to interact with art in a new and (13) extraordinary way. For example, imagine (14) stepping inside a (15) painting and walking around. A

(16) developer in New York has created a VR (17) experience called “The Night Café.”

Users are (18) transported into Van Gogh’s paintings and can interact with each one. They can walk around inside the 3D presentations of these paintings. They can look at different things in the painting using 360 (19) degrees.

VR allows everyone to (20) explore art wherever they are in the world.

Unit 10. Banksy's Graffiti Art

Banksy is a (1) famous graffiti (2) artist. However, since graffiti is (3) illegal in most countries, Banksy could (4) get in trouble for (5) committing a crime. This is why no one knows who Banksy really is. (6) Although many people have tried to find his or her (7) identity, nothing has been (8) confirmed. What we do know is that Banksy's art has a unique style.

In the early 1990s, Banksy began drawing graffiti by hand. It was dangerous. It took a long time to (9) complete each piece. Banksy (10) risked being arrested before an art piece was complete. (11) For this reason, Banksy (12) switched to stencils. Stencils are pieces of (13) paper with (14) designs already cut out of them. They made it faster for Banksy to paint, so he would not get caught.

Banksy (15) teamed up with a (16) photographer named Steve Lazarides. Lazarides (17) documented the art. With Banksy's (18) permission, Lazarides began selling photographs of Banksy's art. Banksy's art began appearing in (19) exhibitions around the world. Several of Banksy's art pieces have sold for hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Clearly, many people feel that Banksy's work is truly art and not just vandalism that (20) destroys property. But Banksy has never forgotten the roots of his or her art.

Sometimes, Banksy's graffiti still appears on random walls around the world.

Unit 11. The Art of LEGO®

Nathan Sawaya's art sells for more than \$10,000. However, he doesn't work with paint, (1) metal, or (2) even wood. He works with LEGO®!

Sawaya (3) builds 3D (4) models using the small (5) bricks that most people think are children's toys. He has made things like a (6) giant pencil and a (7) portrait of his own face with LEGO bricks. One model that is very special for Sawaya is the one he made for the (8) victims of Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans. He got this (9) idea from (10) pictures and children's (11) drawings of the city after the (12) storm.

Sawaya has only been an artist for a few years. Up until 2004, he was a (13) lawyer in New York. That year, he (14) entered and won a LEGO-building (15) contest. Sawaya was doing well as a (16) lawyer, but he didn't love his job. After he won the contest, he (17) decided to (18) quit his job as a lawyer, and he started working as an artist.

Sawaya's art can be seen in The Art of the Brick, a special show for his art. The show travels to different (19) museums across America. People can see his finished art and watch him make new art, too. Sawaya loves making art with LEGO. He says that people always ask what his (20) favorite model is. His answer? "The next one."

Unit 12. Nail Art

The history of painting pictures on people's (1) fingernails goes back more than 2,500 years in Asia. Today, we can see this old (2) tradition in nail shops all around the world. Many people like to get their nails painted in different colors. Some people, however, really want to make their nails (3) stand out. These people get nail art.

Nail art is done by nail artists. Nail artists paint (4) beautiful designs and use (5) tools to (6) add (7) stickers and sometimes (8) even (9) jewels. Some artists are very (10) talented and can paint very small pictures on people's nails. Nail artists may work for 20 minutes or more per nail. They (11) often (12) charge \$15 to \$30 per nail for their work.

Nail art can be a (13) profitable business, but there is one artist who does it for free. Rick Mazzaferro is an American painter who designs nails as a (14) hobby. He paints (15) detailed pictures on his friends' nails. He has painted a (16) deer by a river and the (17) sun setting behind a (18) snowy mountain. He has also painted the Moon, the Golden Gate Bridge, and the sea. He sees nail art as a way to be creative.

Nail art is just one way to be creative. It is a way to (19) express oneself using fingernails as a (20) canvas.

Unit 13. New Homes for Animals

A lot of animals' homes are being (1) ruined by (2) people or (3) natural disasters. If animals (4) stay in those places, they may die or become (5) extinct. However, (6) wildlife (7) conservationists are working hard. They find new places for these animals to live and (8) figure out how to move them there.

Wildlife conservationists study animals that (9) migrate, or move from (10) place to place. They learn how and where the animals move and what they eat. They also learn about what kinds of (11) diseases (12) affect the animals. Then, they decide which animals need a new home. After that, they (13) search for a new (14) environment that is (15) suitable for the animals. One example of this is the plan to move tigers from India to Cambodia.

Wildlife conservationists hope that this will help increase the (16) population of tigers.

For (17) situations where another natural home cannot be found for the animals, a new home must be created. Once wildlife conservationists find and (18) prepare a new home, they develop a (19) strategy to move the animals. Finally, they put the plan into action and (20) assist the animals as they relocate to their new home.

Protecting and helping animals is important for the future and the health of the Earth.

Unit 14. Doctor Fish

For a long time, people have known that eating fish is healthy. It is (1) common (2) knowledge that eating fish is good for our skin. Now people are noticing that living fish, (3) in particular “doctor fish,” can also be good for our skin. Going to a “doctor fish” hot (4) spring is becoming a popular way to (5) treat (6) certain (7) forms of (8) skin (9) disease.

“Doctor fish” are an interesting (10) species of fish called garra rufa. They are found near two small towns in Turkey. In these (11) towns, there are hot springs. These little fish live in the warm waters of these hot springs. Because it is hard for (12) nutrients to survive in hot spring water, the fish are very hungry. (13) As a result, they like to eat dead skin.

Every year, (14) about 3,000 visitors come to these towns to sit in the hot springs with the fish. As they sit, the fish (15) surround them and eat the bad parts of their skin.

(16) Amazingly, the fish do not (17) harm the healthy skin. According to studies, “doctor fish” can help people with (18) severe skin problems get clear skin in 21 days.

Unfortunately, this is not a permanent cure. But luckily, the results can last for many months.

For people (19) suffering from certain skin diseases, “doctor fish” may be a good (20) option for treatment.

Unit 15. DNA Bank

An (1) endangered (2) species is a plant or animal that is in danger of becoming extinct.

Although many countries have created (3) laws to (4) protect endangered species, they are (5) disappearing (6) quickly. To solve this (7) serious (8) issue, a team of scientists is building a (9) global DNA bank.

These scientists are (10) freezing DNA (11) samples from endangered species and keeping them safe in a DNA bank. Scientists are not only saving samples but also studying them. Scientists can learn more about the species. They can understand how they have (12) evolved. They can learn about the animals' (13) behavior and what diseases they can get. With this (14) knowledge, scientists can help and (15) support endangered animals so they live in (16) ideal (17) conditions.

The DNA bank is important because endangered animals must be protected. This is because everything in (18) nature is (19) connected. If one species goes extinct, it will affect other species and the environment they live in. For example, bees have a (20) crucial role in keeping the Earth healthy. They are needed to help plants grow. If bees were to go extinct, many plant species would go extinct. And the animals that eat the plants will begin to die. As these animals die, other animals will lose their food source.

Scientists are working hard to build this DNA bank to protect endangered species and to

keep the Earth healthy.

Unit 16. Domestication

(1) Domestication is when humans take something from the (2) wild and keep them under their control for their own use. There are two main (3) types of domestication.

One type is the domestication of (4) plants. People started domesticating plants over 10,000 years ago. They (5) collected the (6) seeds of wild plants and grew them on their land. (7) Wheat, rice, and (8) potatoes were the first plants to be grown in (9) crops. People (10) harvested the crops for food. People also domesticated plants for (11) clothing, such as (12) cotton, and for (13) decoration, such as flowers.

The other type is the domestication of animals. When people started domesticating plants, they also started domesticating animals. They used animals for their (14) fur and food. Sheep were kept for their (15) wool, which people used to make warm clothing. (16) Goats, pigs, and chickens were kept on farms for food. People also domesticated animals for other (17) purposes. Larger animals such as (18) oxen and horses were used to (19) pull heavy things on the farm. Dogs are an example of a domesticated animal kept as a pet because they make good (20) companions. They were also used to help people hunt for food in the forest.

Domesticated plants and animals once lived in the wild, but now must be taken care of by humans.