Smartphones at school

Some of the schools in my home town are really strict and students are not (1)..... (ALLOW) to use their smartphones at school. Mine is different – there's a much more (2)..... (RELAX) policy. In break times, it's (3)..... (ACCEPT) to use our smartphones. But in lessons, it's the individual teacher's (4) (**DECIDE**) whether we can use them or not. For some pieces of work, like a timed writing task, they're completely (5) (FORBID). Of course it's our (6)..... (RESPONSIBLE) to follow the rules, which we do. In some lessons, the teachers actively encourage us to use our phones when they think it'll be (7) (BENEFIT) to us. There are lots of really good ways to use smartphones in class, and I'm in favour of these. One example is games, where we choose multiple-choice answers on our phones. I'm really (8)..... (COMPETE), so love doing those. Although it can be a bit (9)..... (social), when everyone just uses their phone instead of talking.

Tetris: the most popular video game ever

There is an almost (1) (LIMITED) number of video games
on the market today and you could be forgiven for being under
the (2) (IMPRESS) that the best ones are those packed
with special effects, requiring great techniques. Nothing could be
further from the (3) (TRUE). The favourite game of all time
is also one of the oldest and most basic: Tetris. The player has to fit
a (4) (VARY) of shapes together on the screen. When a
whole row is made without gaps between the blocks, the line
vanishes. Should a line remain (5) (COMPLETE), however,
new blocks will build up on top of it. Once the screen's full, the
game's over.
Part of the (6) (APPEALING) is that anyone can play Tetris.
Scientists also believe that the game's (7) (POPULAR) is
due to the fact that it makes our brains work with greater (8)
(EFFICIENT). The more we play, the easier it becomes, so
we carry on, (9) (continue) trying to beat our last high
score.

Peanut butter is good for you!

With 'peanuts' and 'butter' in its game, peanut butter doesn't (1)
(EXACT) sound good for us. Common sense tells us that
neither food is a particularly healthy (2) (снооѕе) given
their high fat content. The product's (3) (POPULAR),
however, has led to research, and it's good news to learn that many
food science (4) (SPECIAL) say it isn't as bad for us as we
might have thought.
Peanut butter is (5) (роивт) versatile – it can be eaten
with everything from raw vegetable sticks to toast – but the fat it
contains is also monounsaturated (the 'right' kind of fat), which is
believed to be good for the heart. Peanut butter also contains a (6)
(substance) amount of protein, which contains
important nutrients for growing kids. (7) (ADD), it contains
iron, B vitamins and fibre, all of which are necessary for the (8)
(MAINTAIN) of a healthy body. So, next time you're told to
put the top back on the jar, you'll be able to offer an (9)
(EXPLAIN) as to why just one more spoonful is good for you!

My 16th birthday

I turned 16 last week. And I have to say that (1) (INITIAL),
l didn't enjoy my birthday much. I usually get some birthday (2)
(GREET) from my friends on social media. But nobody
wished me a happy birthday, which was a bit (3)
(DEPRESS).
After school, I noticed that the friends I usually walk home with had
all (4) (APPEAR), so I walked back alone. But then when I
got back to my house, there were lots of (5) (DECORATE)
and balloons on the outside. 'OK,' I thought, 'this looks more (6)
(ркомізе).' So I went inside, and there, waiting in the
sitting room, were all of my school friends! Seeing them there was
so (7) (ехрест)! Together with my parents, they'd
arranged this surprise party. And they'd done it all without my (8)
(κνοw)! In fact, it was probably the most special and (9)
(MEMORY) party ever!

The future of food

With the world population rising and (1) (available) of
food sources decreasing, what will we be eating in the future? Food
science (2) (SPECIAL) say that by 2050, we will be
consuming less meat and more fish. And with food prices rising,
another likely result is that more of us will reach the (3)
(CONCLUDE) that becoming vegetarian is a good idea. Then there is
the (4) (POSSIBLE) that we will eat more seaweed and
insects, and perhaps even 'superfood' bars, which would be (5)
(SAME) to the kinds of things astronauts eat in space.
Today's technology could (6) (ABLE) manufacturers to
produce what may become known as 'functional' foods. These are
foods that are (⁊) (เทบเบบนน) designed for different
sectors of (8) (social) This means that there will be
foods adapted not only for babies, which we already see in
supermarkets, but for teens, women, men and elderly people, too.
Because the food will be (9) (SCIENCE) engineered, we
will also be healthier!

Hope is a Ballet Show – a dancer's life story

Hope in a Ballet Shoe is the (1) (POWER) autobiography of
ballet dancer Michaela DePrince.
Michaela had a strict (2) (вкімс) in Sierra Leone. There
are several (3) (резсківе) of her early days there which
are particularly well-written. A turning point in her life was her (4)
(ADOPT) by an American couple at the age of four, and
her move with them to the USA. At first, she found that all the
cultural (5) (different) were hard to get used to. But she
grew to love her new home, and the book shows how love and (6)
(PATIENT) can overcome these difficulties – and help
people to achieve their goals. Michaela was absolutely (7)
(DETERMINE) to become a ballet dancer and practised for
hours on end. Her family were there for her all the time, supporting
her and eventually (8) (ABLE) her to succeed. Michaela is
now a world-famous ballerina with the Dutch National Ballet.
I would certainly recommend Hope in a Ballet Shoe to anyone from the
age of eleven upwards. It truly is a (9) (MOVE) story.

The oldest house in Britain

It was warm, round, had a (1)..... (FANTASY) view of a lake and appears to have been occupied for several hundred years. Welcome to the oldest house in the UK, which was found with other fascinating relics (2)..... (NEAR) at a site in North Yorkshire. These remains are transforming our (3)..... (KNOW) of how Britain's earliest inhabitants lived. The structure was 3.5 metres in (4)..... (wide) and was supported by a circle of wooden posts. Dark, decayed matter at the centre of the ruin suggests the possibility of a roof entirely made of grasses. (5)..... (INVESTIGATE) of the remains by scientists revealed that the building stood in 8,500 BC. It was (6)..... (ORIGIN) thought that people living in Britain at this time were nomadic with no fixed homes. But the (7)..... (DISCOVER) of the oldest known house provides clear (8)..... (EVIDENT) that of these people built large permanent structures. some Researchers of the site, however, are (9)...... (SURE) about how long the house will remain the 'oldest' in the UK, because new finds are being made all the time.

A man happy in his work

Flying has always had a (1) (FASCINATE) for me. During
my childhood I was often taken to air shows, where I could see
planes close up and even go inside them. However, it was not until
I was twenty that I made the (2) (DECIDE) to apply for an
eighteen-month training course to become a pilot. There was no
funding available for students on this course so (3)
(FORTUNATE) I had to wait six months for a suitable job (4)
(VACANT), but then the (5) (COMMIT) I had shown was
rewarded when I got a job with a large airline.
I've been a pilot for three years now, and I remain just as (6)
(ENTHUSIASM) about flying. I love the modern jet aircraft
with all their sophisticated equipment as well as the (7)
(VARY) of challenges that occur on a (8) (DAY) basis. And,
of course, it's wonderful to visit places all over the world, not to
mention the (9) (SPECTACLE) views I get when I'm flying.

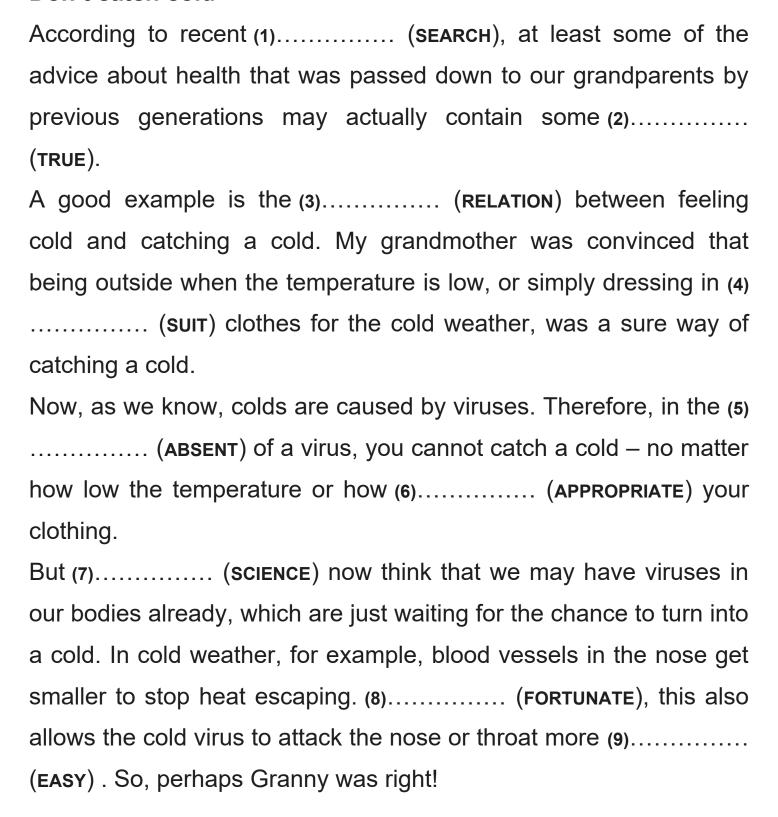
The price of meals

When a meal is (1) (EXPENSE), do people say they enjoy it
simply because it costs a lot of money? There is some (2)
(EVIDENT) from an experiment in a New York restaurant
which suggests that this might be so.
The restaurant served diners a meal but charged some (3)
(Two) as much as others, even though the meals were
identical and taken in the same (4) (SURROUND) with the
same level of service. After the meal everyone was asked what
they thought of the meal. One might think that the people who had
paid least would be the most impressed with the meal. (5)
(surprise) though, it was those who had paid most who
gave it the highest (6) (RATE).
According to a well-known (7) (PSYCHOLOGY) the reason
for this finding is that a high price for a meal is very (8)
(SIGNIFY) in convincing people that a meal is good. One wonders if
this might (9) (courage) restaurant owners to keep their
prices high.

Enjoying travel

I always enjoy travelling, (1) (PARTICULAR) when it means
visiting other countries. One of the clearest memories from my
childhood is of going to Disneyworld. Some people disapprove of
the place but I loved it as a child and found it just as (2)
(ENJOY) when I returned years later as an adult.
I am (3) (FORTUNE) that my work involves a lot of travel.
The two places I visit most often are Barcelona and New York. I like
both, but there is a tremendous (4) (different) between
them. Barcelona is relaxed and overflowing with culture. New York,
though, is bustling and full of (5)(EXCITE). When I'm there
I'm constantly looking upwards, overwhelmed by the (6)
(нісн) of the buildings. It is quite (⁊) (LIKE) anywhere else
I've ever been.
I went to Tokyo last year and found it absolutely fascinating.
However, my top (8) (снооѕе) for a city break has to be
Toronto; it is visually (9) (SPECTACLE) and I've had some
of the best meals I've ever eaten there.

Don't catch cold



Travel posters

I ravel posters were an important form of advertising in the first part
of the (1) (TWENTY) century. The classic travel poster was
designed to make people believe that they could (2)
(JOY) a more luxurious lifestyle. They aimed to tempt people away
from their ordinary working lives by presenting them with images
of (3) (RELAX) and glamour.
As travel became less (4) (SPEND), posters were
produced to advertise railways, cruise liners, motoring and airlines,
as well as individual tourist destinations. The golden age of posters,
however, was the period from 1910-1950, before television made
other ways of advertising more (5) (EFFECT).
The value of a poster is often linked to the (6) (ART) who
created the original. Some of the leading poster designers,
influenced by (7) (MOVE) such as cubism and surrealism,
created their own style and use of colours, which is (8)
(INSTANT) recognisable. Posters designed by these people are often
the most striking and can command (9) (surprise) high
prices.

Rafting on the Zambezi river

Victoria Falls on the Zambezi river in Africa is one of the most (1)
(SPECTACLE) sights in the world. It is also an (2)
(CREDIBLE) place for water sports. The translation of the
local Zambian name for the falls is 'the smoke that thunders' and
it's a pretty good (3) (DESCRIBE). On arrival, it's the noise
that makes the greatest (4) (IMPRESS) on you as the water
drops 108 metres in a waterfall that is nearly two kilometres wide.
The (5) (SURROUND) landscape is also awesome, and well
worth a visit.
You can't go white-water rafting over the falls themselves, but the
rapids (6) (FAR) down the Zambezi river provide a very
exciting location. Although the rapids are given grades five and six
on the sports (7) (DIFFICULT) scale, there are places
where relative (8) (BEGIN) can have a go, as long as they
are accompanied by experienced operators. These people guide
you through the rapids and ensure that you don't stray into the
more (9) (DANGER) sections by mistake.

Review of The Porsche Book

Many of the world's biggest brand names had very humble (1)
(BEGIN). The car manufacturer Porsche is no (2)
(ехсерт). Whether you are a fan of fast sports cars or
not, reading about the (3) (GROW) of a small business into
a large internationally renowned company makes for interesting
reading.
This is the story of the company's rise to fame and covers eight
decades and the book includes a wonderful (4) (collect)
of two hundred glossy photographs, including what is (5)
(SURE) one of the most famous cars ever: the shiny Porsche 718
that will be forever associated with the (6) (LEGEND) actor
James Dean, who famously crashed one in 1955.
This is a very classy coffee table book that is both (7)
(ENJOY) and informative. It isn't cheap at £85, but if you are a fan
of (8) (GLAMOUR) sports cars, you may well find it (9)
(POSSIBLE) to resist.

Understanding time

Since the earliest times, civilisations have understood the (1)
(IMPORTANT) of time. If you want to plan your future, or
simply know how long things take to do, then the precise (2)
(MEASURE) of time is a necessity. That's why ancient
cultures put such a lot of effort into the development of (3)
(RELY) calendars and clocks.
At first, people used the (4) (OBSERVE) of movements in
the night sky as a way of predicting annual events. The Ancient
Egyptians realised that it would be (5) (use) to divide
days up into smaller units of time. They were responsible for the (6)
(інуент) of the system of twenty-four hours in a day that
we still use today.
The first clocks were sundials using the (7) (LONG) of the
Sun's shadow to mark the passing of the day. This worked well in
sunny countries but was (8) (APPROPRIATE) for places
where the sky was often cloudy. People living there had to wait for
the development of the mechanical clock before they could tell the
time with any degree of (a) (ACCURATE)

Games in space

For astronauts on long missions into space, (1) (BORE)
can be a real problem. In order to help the astronauts, (2)
(science) and doctors need to find out what this feels
like. As part of the (3) (searcн) programme, six
volunteers will be locked away for 520 days to see what effect this
has on their mind and body. During their time in (4)
(ISOLATE), the volunteers will be able to communicate with their
controllers, but only in a way that replicates the astronauts'
experience. For example, the further away from 'Earth' they get, the
longer the delay in the signal, so they will be (5) (ABLE) to
have a conversation in real time.
As part of the experiment, the volunteers will be allowed to play
computer games. There will be a (6) (MIX) of solo games
and competitive games available. Afterwards, they will be asked to
give (7) (FEED) on how hard they found the games to play
and what their (8) (емотіо м) state was at the time. As a
result of the (9) (INFORM) gathered, it may be possible to
create special software for crews on future missions

Brain games

According to experts, doing puzzles keeps our brains fit and (1)
(HEALTH). As well as gaining (2) (SATISFY)
from finding the correct answer to a difficult problem, we give our
brains a good workout in the process. To help us do this, all sorts of
handheld 'brain games' are now available in the shops, and the
most (3) (success) games have sold in their millions.
What's more, people (4) (cover) that the more they play
the games, the easier it is to find a (5) (SOLVE) to the
problems posed. They see this as proof that there has been an (6)
(IMPROVE) in the power of their brains. Unfortunately,
however, this may be a false impression.
Some (7) (science) argue that the brain gets better at
any task the more often it is repeated. In other words, the
improvement in the (8) (PERFORM) of the brain is
something that happens naturally.
So although these brain games are obviously fun to play, it
remains (9) (CERTAIN) whether they are actually helping
to boost brainpower or not.

In praise of plastic

Whenever you are, you're likely to be surrounded by objects made
of some kind of plastic material. There are many types of plastic,
each one (1) (suit) for a particular use. Thin, flexible
plastic is good for making objects such as bags, whereas thick,
hard plastic is a (2) (use) material for making functional
objects, and has been used to make very (3) (ATTRACT)
pieces of furniture.
Although plastic has a (4) (REPUTE) for being cheap and
disposable, in the hands of a good (5) (DESIGN), it can be
used to make objects of great beauty. As well as offering (6)
(EXTREME) high quality at a low price, plastic can take
almost any shape, colour or consistency.
Plastic can also be seen as an environmentally friendly (7)
(снооѕе) of material. It can be used in place of wood
and other materials that are in short supply in their (8)
(NATURE) state, and it is also very hard-wearing. A good plastic
chair, for example, could last you a lifetime and when you no longer
wanted it, then it would probably be possible to (9)
(CYCLE) the material.

Remembering people's names

Most of us have suffered the (1) (EMBARRASS) of
forgetting someone's name. Often we fail to pay attention when (2)
(INTRODUCE) are made, but later on in the conversation
we don't want to appear (3)(POLITE) by asking them what
they're called.
Fortunately, there are some simple ways you can (4)
(соме) this problem. One is to improve your powers of (5)
(овзекие). Practise studying faces in public places,
making a mental note of physical (6) (character) such
as high foreheads or narrow eyebrows. You'll be surprised what a
wide (7) (vary) of shapes and sizes people's features
have. Then, when you first meet someone, remember them as
'Laura with the small nose', for example.
With surnames, make (8) (vเรเดห) associations. For
instance, imagine people called Cook, Ford or King making a meal,
driving a car or wearing a crown, respectively. Finally, ending with
the person's name, as in 'See you later, Max.' is a good way of (9)
(sure) that you don't forget it.

Too many emails

Some years ago, there were (1) (PREDICT) that email
would soon be replaced as the most common means of online
communication by social (2) (work) sites. Since then,
however, the number of emails sent has increased (3)
(STEADY), to the point that the volume received on a daily basis has
become (4) (stress) for many people.
For some users, the situation has become so (5) (BEAR)
that they regularly delete all the emails they receive without even
bothering to read them, which is rather (6) (κιςκ), to say
the least. A less extreme measure is to install software that sorts
incoming mail into different categories. By doing this, promotions
from (7) (commerce) organisations, for instance, go into a
separate folder from messages arriving from friends or
employers, (8) (ABLE) us to see which emails are more
important than others. Not all of us, though, may be so keen to let
software make such (9) (DECIDE) for us

Preparing for an interview

Before you go to an interview, think about your (1)
(APPEAR). When you make your (2) (CHOOSE) of clothes,
avoid anything too casual but don't go to the other extreme of
wearing items that are so formal you feel (3) (сомгокт) in
them.
Make sure you know the exact (4) (LOCATE) of the
building where the interview will take place. There's nothing worse
than (5) (DESPAIR) trying to find the right place as the time
for it to begin rapidly approaches.
Once you reach the f rm's offices, remember that the interview
starts there. You never know who you might meet in lifts, corridors
or waiting rooms, so try to make a good (6) (IMPRESS) on
everyone.
When you go into the interview room, show you have (7)
(CONFIDENT) in yourself, and strike an appropriate balance between
formality and (8) (FRIEND). Bear in mind that people tend
to make a (9) (JUDGE) about someone they have met
within a few minutes

Letting the sea in

The small (1) (coast) town of Medmerry has found an
unusual way to reduce the risk of flooding: let the sea in. The
scheme involved the (2) (DESTROY) of part of the existing
sea wall and the building of seven kilometres of new, higher (3)
(DEFEND) further inland, closer to local communities.
This has led to the (4) (CREATE) of a large area of
wetland, capable of absorbing the energy of the waves and
therefore bringing about a (5) (SUBSTANCE) reduction in
flooding at times of storm and high tides.
According to environmental scientists, this (6) (AMBITION)
project will also turn the whole area into a (7) (MASS)
nature reserve. It is already attracting large numbers of birds and
other wildlife and eventually it should provide a safe home for some
of the country's most (8) (DANGER) species. This is bound
to attract more visitors to the area, although it remains (9)
(CLEAR) whether numbers will have to be limited in order
to protect the reserve.

Jobs in the future

In twenty years' time, which jobs will people still be doing, and
which is it (1) (REASON) to assume will have gone
forever? Today's young people should give that question careful (2)
(consider) before choosing a career. Clearly there will
continue to be a need for staff in (3) (EXIST) professions
such as medicine that involve caring for others, and also for people
able to persuade, like (4) (роцтісь) and lawyers.
There will of course be no (5) (SHORT) of jobs in science
and technology, particularly for individuals able to (6)
(SPECIAL) in newer fields such as biotechnology and microbiology.
On the other hand, the already rapid (7) (LOSE) of jobs to
robots will speed up even further, as they replace workers not only
in manufacturing but also in the (8) (сонствист) industry.
And as robots learn how to stack shelves, take over at check-outs
or send us our online shopping, it won't be long before most
supermarket jobs have (9) (APPEAR), too.

Advertising in schools

In certain countries, there has been rapid (1) (GROW) in
the spending power of teenagers. Realising this, firms are aiming
even more of their (2) (PRODUCE) at young people, and (3)
(INCREASE) they are doing this by advertising directly in
schools. These companies see children as the (4)
(CONSUME) of the future, and hope that when they become adults
they will maintain their (5) (LOYAL) to brands they first
started buying in their youth.
As a result, many (6) (MANUFACTURE) are keen to supply
equipment to schools, sponsor sports activities or provide students
with kit that carries their logo. Other firms install machines selling
snacks and drinks, and these are often highly (7) (PROFIT)
for both the companies and the schools.
There is, however, considerable (8) (AGREE) about
whether this is a good idea. Some claim these firms provide a
useful service, but others argue that these machines encourage (9)
(неастн) eating habits at a time when many doctors are
concerned about the diet of the young