Read the article and select the best answer to each question.

After Michael Chorost went deaf in 2001, he received a cochlear implant. A cochlear implant is a device which has one part inside the patient's head and the other part on the outside of the patient's ear. The device picks up sounds and sends electric signals to the brain. The brain then recognizes the signals and puts together patterns for the person to understand as language, music, or other sounds. The cochlear implant did not completely restore Michael's hearing, but his hearing did improve significantly. Regarding his hearing abilities with the implant, Chorost says, "I can hear you more than well enough to have a phone conversation, but I'm still very much a person with hearing loss." But according to Chorost, having hearing loss isn't all that bad. "When I'm writing, I always take my processors [the outer part of the cochlear implant] off. I love to work deaf. Having normal ears would mean I couldn't shut off the world and concentrate." Chorost works as a biotechnical researcher. He looks for devices that partner with the natural, biological systems of the body to improve the way humans live. He has recently been developing a device that could help people communicate emotions through brain waves. The device would somehow pick up the emotions in one person's brain and send them to another person's brain. In a dangerous military situation, for example, this could help a soldier locate a fellow soldier in pain.
Through this research as well as through his personal experience, Chorost believes that biotechnology can improve human life.

11. What would a good title for this article be?

a. How to Communicate Emotions
b. Hearing Aids vs. Cochlear Implants
c. One Man's Experience in Biotechnology

12. What caused Chorost to get a cochlear implant?
a. He went deaf in 2001.
b. He researched biotechnology.
c. His hearing improved significantly.

13. Where is a cochlear implant placed?
a. inside the head
b. on top of the ear
c. both a and b

14. According to Paragraph 2, how does Chorost feel about having a hearing loss?
a. Sometimes he likes it.
b. He doesn't notice his hearing loss.
c. He wishes he had complete hearing.

15. Which paragraph is mainly about how Chorost views his hearing abilities?
a. Paragraph 1
b. Paragraph 2
c. Paragraph 3 ____

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16. What point is Chorost making when he says, “Having normal ears would mean I couldn’t shut off the world and concentrate”?
a. He doesn’t like being deaf.
b. People who can hear have a harder time concentrating.
c. The cochlear implant has helped him have normal hearing.

17. What is true about the device Michael has been developing recently?
a. It is being used by the military.
b. It will help improve people’s hearing.
c. It could help people understand each other’s emotions.

18. What is the best description of biotechnical from the article?
a. communicating emotions through brain waves
b. to pick up sounds and send electric signals to the brain
c. relating to devices that partner with the natural, biological systems of the body

Read the article. Complete the box chart with the correct words from the article.

After Michael Chorost went deaf in 2001, he received a cochlear implant. A cochlear implant is a device which has one part inside the patient’s head and the other part on the outside of the patient’s ear. The device picks up sounds and sends electric signals to the brain. The brain then recognizes the signals and puts together patterns for the person to understand as language, music, or other sounds. The cochlear implant did not completely restore Michael’s hearing, but his hearing did improve significantly. Regarding his hearing abilities with the implant, Chorost says, “I can hear you more than well enough to have a phone conversation, but I’m still very much a person with hearing loss.” But according to Chorost, having hearing loss isn’t all that bad. “When I’m writing, I always take my processors [the outer part of the cochlear implant] off. I love to work deaf. Having normal ears would mean I couldn’t shut off the world and concentrate.” Chorost works as a biotechnical researcher. He looks for devices that partner with the natural, biological systems of the body to improve the way humans live. He has recently been developing a device that could help people communicate emotions through brain waves. The device would somehow pick up the emotions in one person’s brain and send them to another person’s brain.
In a dangerous military situation, for example, this could help a soldier locate a fellow soldier in pain. Through this research as well as through his personal experience, Chorost believes that biotechnology can improve human life.

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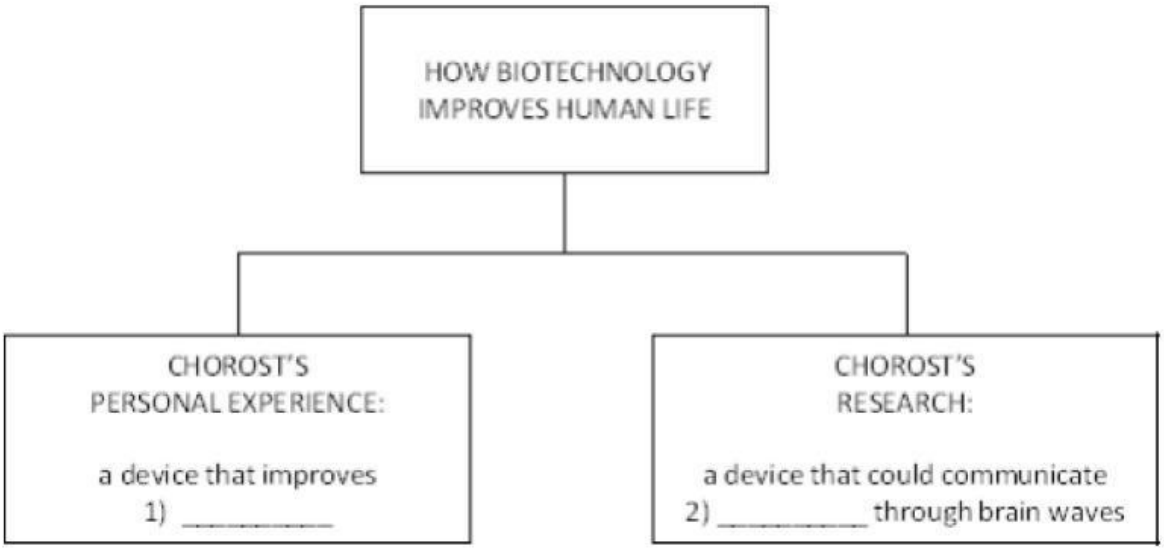

19. 1) _____
20. 2) _____

Select the correct option to complete each sentence

21. Who ____ penicillin? a. discovered b. extended c. assembled

22. I'm not sure which career to ____. a. coast b. evolve c. pursue

23. The device is ____-controlled, so you can control it from another location.

a. remote b. autonomous c. customized

24. The audience listened ____ to the man's story. They could sense the pain and sadness he felt.

a. cooperatively b. sympathetically c. with half an ear

25. Spending time in nature helps me feel ____.

a. asserted b. restored c. provoked ____

26. Could you please ____ that? I didn't understand.

a. clarify b. assess c. discredit

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Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box.

conflict/ function /innovations /leisurely /raise /reluctantly

27. If you have a(n) _____ with someone at work, don't be afraid to talk to someone about it and try to solve the problem.

28. The boy listened _____ as his mother told him what work he needed to do. He really wanted to be running around outside.

29. I think it would be fun to _____ children in a big city. You could take them to zoos, parks, the theater, and other fun places.

30. When is the last time you walked _____ down the road with nothing to rush home to and no real reason for walking?

31. The latest _____ in technology and health care will help people live better lives.

32. Some people have small robots in their homes. One _____ of these robots is to clean the floors. Select the correct option to complete each sentence. ____

33. People ____ live longer in the future. a. be should able to b. should be able to c. to be able should ____

34. When Clarice turns 40, she ____ here for twenty years. a. been working will have b. have working will been c. will have been working ____

35. If you push this button, the device ____. a. will fly b. is flying c. would fly ____

36. "When is the meeting?" She asked me when the meeting ____. a. is b. was c. had been ____

37. You shouldn't try to do ____ things at one time. a. every b. a lot of c. a little bit of ____

38. If the company had been more concerned about the employees' safety, they ____ the smoke alarms before the fire. a. would replace b. will have replaced c. would have replaced

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Complete the paragraph with the correct word or words in parentheses ( ).

According to Francis Collins, _____ (*a / the*) director of the National Institute of Health, researchers are making new discoveries about human genes at incredible speeds. Collins said he _____ (h*asn't / hadn't)* realized how quickly the research was moving. By this time next year, scientists _____ (*have / will have)* found the differences between human genes and other species. If scientists have this information, they _____ (*will / would*) know exactly which genes make humans unique. None of this research would be possible if researchers ____(*hadn't / haven't*) discovered the "map" of human genes over ten years ago. Thanks to their work, there _____ (*are / will be*) many more discoveries in the future. 39. According to Francis Collins, _____ (*a / the*) director of the National Institute of Health, researchers are making new discoveries about human genes at incredible speeds. 40. Collins said he _____ (*hasn't / hadn't*) realized how quickly the research was moving. 41. By this time next year, scientists ____ (*have / will have*) found the differences between human genes and other species. 42. If scientists have this information, they _____ (*will / would*) know exactly which genes make humans unique. 43. None of this research would be possible if researchers _____ (*hadn't / haven't*) discovered the "map" of human genes over ten years ago. 44. Thanks to their work, there _____ (*are / will be*) many more discoveries in the future. 45. Select one of the TED Talks you have seen. Write your answer to the three questions below.

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