4000 Essential English Words 5 Unit 20: Microchips

1.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

Where would you find a microchip?

A) In a salad
B) In a laptop
C) In a chair
D) In your dog

2.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

What is found at a quantum level?

A) A comet
B) Atomic particles
C) A scale
D) Biological theories

3.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

What does a magnet attract?

A) Metal
B) Trees
C) Water
D) Plastic

4.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

What is an example of a ratio?

A) Rough to smooth
B) Cat to dog
C) Two to one
D) Black and white

5.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

What is the equivalent of 60 minutes?

A) One hour
B) 30 minutes
C) One day
D) One century

6.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

The doctors just found out that the infection is _____.

A) spiral
B) database
C) prevalent
D) antibiotic
E) immune
F) input
G) ratio
H) viral
I) phase
J) magnet

7.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Since a virus is not a bacteria, it cannot be treated with a(n) _____.

A) spiral
B) database
C) prevalent
D) antibiotic
E) immune
F) input
G) ratio
H) viral
I) phase
J) magnet

4000 Essential English Words 5 Unit 20: Microchips

8. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

He looked at the information that was stored in the _____.

A) spiral
B) database
C) prevalent
D) antibiotic
E) immune
F) input
G) ratio
H) viral
I) phase
J) magnet

9. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

After comparing the data, he expressed the results in a _____.

A) spiral
B) database
C) prevalent
D) antibiotic
E) immune
F) input
G) ratio
H) viral
I) phase
J) magnet

10. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

The process of building the house is in the final _____.

A) spiral
B) database
C) prevalent
D) antibiotic
E) immune
F) input
G) ratio
H) viral
I) phase
J) magnet

11. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

The last step is putting in a staircase in the shape of a _____.

A) spiral
B) database
C) prevalent
D) antibiotic
E) immune
F) input
G) ratio
H) viral
I) phase
J) magnet

12. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

We learned what metals are attracted to a _____.

A) spiral
B) database
C) prevalent
D) antibiotic
E) immune
F) input
G) ratio
H) viral
I) phase
J) magnet

13. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

We fed our results into the computer as _____.

A) spiral
B) database
C) prevalent
D) antibiotic
E) immune
F) input
G) ratio
H) viral
I) phase
J) magnet

4000 Essential English Words 5 Unit 20: Microchips

14. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

In this country, polio is not _____.

A) spiral
B) database
C) prevalent
D) antibiotic
E) immune
F) input
G) ratio
H) viral
I) phase
J) magnet

15. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

It is highly uncommon because most people are _____ thanks to vaccines.

A) spiral
B) database
C) prevalent
D) antibiotic
E) immune
F) input
G) ratio
H) viral
I) phase
J) magnet

16. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The *microchip* was damaged when she spilled water on the computer.

A) C
B) I

17. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Quantum mechanics deals with planets and stars.

A) C
B) I

18. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

People with fast *metabolisms* are usually thin and in good shape.

A) C
B) I

19. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

I *compressed* the sponge into a little ball.

A) C
B) I

20. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

You should *pinch* your homework if you want to get it turned in on time.

A) C
B) I

21. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

I was amazed by the *aggregate* total of donated gifts and money.

A) C
B) I

22. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

The children played all day on the *circuit*.

A) C
B) I

23. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Dressing and pepper *complemented* the tasty salad.

A) C
B) I

4000 Essential English Words 5 Unit 20: Microchips

24. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

Intimate friends should not tell lies about each other.

A) C
B) I

25. Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

This tuba is the *equivalent* of a set of drums.

A) C
B) I

26. MICROCHIPS

The bond between humans and computers is becoming more **intimate** than ever before. Scientists are now putting **microchips** inside people's bodies. They are made up of **compressed** electrical **circuits** that can detect and record data about the body. They are tiny, but they hold the **equivalent** amount of data as most computers.

A microchip is put to use inside a person with a simple procedure. First, a doctor must put data about the patient onto a chip. **Input** about the person's age, race, gender, and medical history is stored on the chip. The second **phase** of the process involves putting it in the person's skin. The doctor **pinches** a piece of skin and cuts a tiny hole with a tool shaped like a **spiral**. The chip is inserted, and the skin is allowed to heal. At last, it begins the task of putting data into its **database**.

Microchips scan the patient's body to record what is happening on the **quantum** level. They can find problems with the person's **metabolism** and organs. They can also detect **viral** infections. They can find the **aggregate** number of **immune** and infected cells and present the results in a **ratio**. They can even tell doctors what type of **antibiotic** to give to the patient!

To recover the chip's data, the doctor uses a special **magnet** that copies it. This way, the doctor can put the information from the chip onto a computer. Then they can find out exactly what is wrong with the person.

The idea of putting chips in humans is still very new. However, it is now becoming more **prevalent**. Scientists and doctors are hopeful about the future uses of microchips. Someday, all new babies might get a microchip soon after they are born. Doctors will be able to know about any problems from the very beginning. It is obvious that medicine and computers **complement** each other well.

Microchips are made up of compressed electrical circuits.

A) TRUE
B) FALSE

4000 Essential English Words 5 Unit 20: Microchips

27. MICROCHIPS

The bond between humans and computers is becoming more **intimate** than ever before. Scientists are now putting **microchips** inside people's bodies. They are made up of **compressed** electrical **circuits** that can detect and record data about the body. They are tiny, but they hold the **equivalent** amount of data as most computers.

A microchip is put to use inside a person with a simple procedure. First, a doctor must put data about the patient onto a chip. **Input** about the person's age, race, gender, and medical history is stored on the chip. The second **phase** of the process involves putting it in the person's skin. The doctor **pinches** a piece of skin and cuts a tiny hole with a tool shaped like a **spiral**. The chip is inserted, and the skin is allowed to heal. At last, it begins the task of putting data into its **database**.

Microchips scan the patient's body to record what is happening on the **quantum** level. They can find problems with the person's **metabolism** and organs. They can also detect **viral** infections. They can find the **aggregate** number of **immune** and infected cells and present the results in a **ratio**. They can even tell doctors what type of **antibiotic** to give to the patient!

To recover the chip's data, the doctor uses a special **magnet** that copies it. This way, the doctor can put the information from the chip onto a computer. Then they can find out exactly what is wrong with the person.

The idea of putting chips in humans is still very new. However, it is now becoming more **prevalent**. Scientists and doctors are hopeful about the future uses of microchips. Someday, all new babies might get a microchip soon after they are born. Doctors will be able to know about any problems from the very beginning. It is obvious that medicine and computers **complement** each other well.

Chips express the aggregate number of immune and intimate cells in a ratio.

A) TRUE
B) FALSE

28. MICROCHIPS

The bond between humans and computers is becoming more **intimate** than ever before. Scientists are now putting **microchips** inside people's bodies. They are made up of **compressed** electrical **circuits** that can detect and record data about the body. They are tiny, but they hold the **equivalent** amount of data as most computers.

A microchip is put to use inside a person with a simple procedure. First, a doctor must put data about the patient onto a chip. **Input** about the person's age, race, gender, and medical history is stored on the chip. The second **phase** of the process involves putting it in the person's skin. The doctor **pinches** a piece of skin and cuts a tiny hole with a tool shaped like a **spiral**. The chip is inserted, and the skin is allowed to heal. At last, it begins the task of putting data into its **database**.

Microchips scan the patient's body to record what is happening on the **quantum** level. They can find problems with the person's **metabolism** and organs. They can also detect **viral** infections. They can find the **aggregate** number of **immune** and infected cells and present the results in a **ratio**. They can even tell doctors what type of **antibiotic** to give to the patient!

To recover the chip's data, the doctor uses a special **magnet** that copies it. This way, the doctor can put the information from the chip onto a computer. Then they can find out exactly what is wrong with the person.

The idea of putting chips in humans is still very new. However, it is now becoming more **prevalent**. Scientists and doctors are hopeful about the future uses of microchips. Someday, all new babies might get a microchip soon after they are born. Doctors will be able to know about any problems from the very beginning. It is obvious that medicine and computers **complement** each other well.

Chips detect viral infections and problems with people's metabolism.

A) TRUE
B) FALSE

4000 Essential English Words 5 Unit 20: Microchips

29. MICROCHIPS

The bond between humans and computers is becoming more **intimate** than ever before. Scientists are now putting **microchips** inside people's bodies. They are made up of **compressed** electrical **circuits** that can detect and record data about the body. They are tiny, but they hold the **equivalent** amount of data as most computers.

A microchip is put to use inside a person with a simple procedure. First, a doctor must put data about the patient onto a chip. **Input** about the person's age, race, gender, and medical history is stored on the chip. The second **phase** of the process involves putting it in the person's skin. The doctor **pinches** a piece of skin and cuts a tiny hole with a tool shaped like a **spiral**. The chip is inserted, and the skin is allowed to heal. At last, it begins the task of putting data into its **database**.

Microchips scan the patient's body to record what is happening on the **quantum** level. They can find problems with the person's **metabolism** and organs. They can also detect **viral** infections. They can find the **aggregate** number of **immune** and infected cells and present the results in a **ratio**. They can even tell doctors what type of **antibiotic** to give to the patient!

To recover the chip's data, the doctor uses a special **magnet** that copies it. This way, the doctor can put the information from the chip onto a computer. Then they can find out exactly what is wrong with the person.

The idea of putting chips in humans is still very new. However, it is now becoming more **prevalent**. Scientists and doctors are hopeful about the future uses of microchips. Someday, all new babies might get a microchip soon after they are born. Doctors will be able to know about any problems from the very beginning. It is obvious that medicine and computers **complement** each other well.

A doctor pinches the skin and cuts a hole with a tool shaped like a spiral.

A) TRUE
B) FALSE

30. MICROCHIPS

The bond between humans and computers is becoming more **intimate** than ever before. Scientists are now putting **microchips** inside people's bodies. They are made up of **compressed** electrical **circuits** that can detect and record data about the body. They are tiny, but they hold the **equivalent** amount of data as most computers.

A microchip is put to use inside a person with a simple procedure. First, a doctor must put data about the patient onto a chip. **Input** about the person's age, race, gender, and medical history is stored on the chip. The second **phase** of the process involves putting it in the person's skin. The doctor **pinches** a piece of skin and cuts a tiny hole with a tool shaped like a **spiral**. The chip is inserted, and the skin is allowed to heal. At last, it begins the task of putting data into its **database**.

Microchips scan the patient's body to record what is happening on the **quantum** level. They can find problems with the person's **metabolism** and organs. They can also detect **viral** infections. They can find the **aggregate** number of **immune** and infected cells and present the results in a **ratio**. They can even tell doctors what type of **antibiotic** to give to the patient!

To recover the chip's data, the doctor uses a special **magnet** that copies it. This way, the doctor can put the information from the chip onto a computer. Then they can find out exactly what is wrong with the person.

The idea of putting chips in humans is still very new. However, it is now becoming more **prevalent**. Scientists and doctors are hopeful about the future uses of microchips. Someday, all new babies might get a microchip soon after they are born. Doctors will be able to know about any problems from the very beginning. It is obvious that medicine and computers **complement** each other well.

Putting antibiotics in humans is becoming more prevalent.

A) TRUE
B) FALSE

4000 Essential English Words 5 Unit 20: Microchips

Answer Key:

1: B
2: B
3: A
4: C
5: A
6: H
7: D
8: B
9: G
10: I
11: A
12: J
13: F
14: C
15: E
16: A
17: B
18: A
19: A
20: B
21: A
22: B
23: A
24: A
25: B
26: A
27: B
28: A
29: A
30: B