

Class

Name

Read the article and answer the below questions.

In the early decades of the twentieth century, [1] “player pianos.” Now, because of progress in robotics, we can enjoy music played by robot pianists.

Robot pianists come in many more shapes and sizes than human pianists. [2] When he puts his fingers on a piano, [3]. His 88 rectangular metal fingers mean that no note is ever out of reach.

Arpeggio reproduces the piano performances of great performers. If you couldn’t see who was performing, [4] Another robot pianist, Teotronica, has a face that makes him more humanoid. [5], and he can make facial expressions. He can even talk and sing in any language!

[6] The first Teotronica had 19 fingers. Now he has 53! Not surprisingly, he can play faster than any human pianist.

A. Unscramble and correctly rewrite the phrases or sentences. Write the correct number next to each answer.

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(it was a human / be able to / or a robot playing./ you wouldn’t / pick out whether)

(with the / audience / camera eyes allow / His video / him to interact)

(and / There is between Teotronica’s / hands / one big difference)

(heard self-playing / music lovers / pianos called / they saw and / marveled when)

(high-tech piano / named Arpeggio / bench. / A robot pianist / resembles a)

(length / the entire / of the / he spans / keyboard)

Unscramble Sheets

(Unit 2. A Sandwich From Germany)

Class

Name

Read the article and answer the below questions.

The hamburger began life as a popular dish in the German city of Hamburg. [1] The dish was then called a hamburger because it came from Hamburg, not because it contained ham. A hamburger is actually ground meat, usually beef. [2] It was called White Castle.

To make a hamburger, mix chopped raw onion with some ground beef and add pepper and salt. With your hands or a wooden spoon, shape the mixture into round patties, place the patties on a grill or on a barbecue, and cook until they're done.

[3] Rare meat is almost raw. When the meat is cooked the way you like it, place the patty of meat between two halves of a bun. Add lettuce, tomato, and any sauce you wish. Now, you have made a hamburger.

[4] They are greasy and full of fat. A healthy hamburger is made from lean ground beef, which is the best quality of meat. [5] It is eaten with fresh toppings, such as lettuce and tomato, and the bun should be wholegrain bread not white bread. [6]

A. Unscramble and correctly rewrite the phrases or sentences. Write the correct number next to each answer.

(the 1920s that / It wasn't until / in the US / popular / this sandwich became)

(cooked well, / medium, or rare. / Different people / like their meat)

(It / is / not fried. / grilled and)

(people buy / the hamburgers that / are unhealthy. / Most of)

(the first chain of / began. / hamburger restaurants / In 1921)

(With these ingredients, / healthy. / can be / delicious and / a hamburger)

Unscramble Sheets

(Unit 3. The Kingdom of Great Britain)

Class

Name

Read the article and answer the below questions.

Many people say "the United Kingdom" (the UK) to mean Great Britain. It is called "united" because it is really four countries joined together: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. [1]

The UK is called a "kingdom" because it has a king or a queen. Sometimes it has both. [2] In some ways, however, the UK is like China. It has many different kinds of people living in it who all speak the same language but also have their own languages. [3] However, nearly everyone in the UK can speak English. [4]

Whereas China is divided into provinces, the UK is divided into counties. [5] When people are asked where they come from, they will often give the name of their county, for example, Sussex or Yorkshire. Unlike China, [6]

A. Unscramble and correctly rewrite the phrases or sentences. Write the correct number next to each answer.

(speak Gaelic, / many people speak / and in Wales / Many Scots and Irish / Welsh.)

(like provinces, / and many / local government. / have / their own / These are)

(It / a president / have / China or the US. / like / does not)

(The southern part / the Republic of Eire, / of Ireland / part of the UK. / and it is not / is)

(There are also / are spoken / many dialects of English, / which / in different parts / of the country.)

(however, the UK / live / a very small island / in towns and cities. / is / and most people)

Class

Name

Read the article and answer the below questions.

Barcelona, Spain, is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Helping to shape it is the city's most famous architect, Antoni Gaudí (1852–1926). [1] The Sagrada Familia, a large church that is still being built, is his most famous work.

[2] You can see this in the shape of his buildings. Most buildings are in the form of a square and have many straight lines. But as Gaudí once said, "There are no straight lines or sharp corners in nature."

[3] The most famous example of this is the Casa Mila. No part of the front of the building is flat. It looks like someone molded it from clay. [4]

[5] The Park Güell is filled with natural objects such as statues of animals, columns resembling tree trunks, and mosaics with flower and plant shapes on them. [6] That ensures they match their surroundings. It is easy to pick out a Gaudí building because you can see the influence of nature very clearly.

A. Unscramble and correctly rewrite the phrases or sentences. Write the correct number next to each answer.

(Any Gaudí / from nature. / are also / decorated / buildings / with designs)

(in the city. / some of / He / the best-known / and most unusual buildings / designed)

(influenced / nature. / was / by / Gaudí)

(the shape of the building / from above / viewed / And / is / a figure eight, / not a square.)

(Instead, / he / used / such as / curves. / organic forms)

(Gaudí / found naturally / used / materials / also / near his buildings.)

Unscramble Sheets

(Unit 5. Around the World on Two Wheels)

Class

Name

Read the article and answer the below questions.

The bicycle is still one of the most important kinds of transportation. [1] In the Netherlands, the Dutch use them partly because of their low cost but mainly because they prefer this form of transportation to any other.

[2], but no clear information supports this. However, we do know that German inventor Karl von Drais created the first practical form of the bicycle in 1816. [3] This vehicle was improved in 1839 by a Scottish blacksmith, Kirkpatrick Macmillan, who invented pedals.

The modern bicycle was invented in the last twenty years of the nineteenth century. [4] Eventually, bicycles were also made especially for women. [5] Nowadays, women's bicycles have changed again to become more useful to those involved in sports. [6]

A. Unscramble and correctly rewrite the phrases or sentences. Write the correct number next to each answer.

(a popular form / bicycles / Always changing and improving, / remain / of transportation.)

(because they are / people / use bicycles / In China, / the cheapest way / to get around.)

(in 1790 / is said / It / was invented / in France / that the bicycle)

(wheels of equal size, / It / had / and gears. / pedals that drove a chain,)

(than the front, / could sit / They had / and riders / a bigger rear wheel / more upright.)

(upon the ground. / two-wheeled / It was / by the push of the rider's feet / and moved along)

Unscramble Sheets

(Unit 6. A Brief History of Chocolate)

Class

Name

Read the article and answer the below questions.

Chocolate is one of the most popular treats in the world. People drink it, eat it as candy, or use it as an ingredient in puddings and cakes. It is a custom in many Western countries for men to give their wives or girlfriends boxes of chocolates as presents. Also, on special occasions, chocolate treats are usually shared among family and friends.

Europeans first tasted chocolate in the early 1500s when the Spanish invaded Mexico. [1] At first, the Aztec emperor, Montezuma, welcomed the Spanish general, Cortez, with a chocolate drink. [2] Cortez and his men took some of the beans used to make this drink back to Spain with them. [3], and it is from this that chocolate is made.

Chocolate comes from the cocoa bean, which grows on the tropical cocoa tree. [4] The beans are dried and roasted, and the shells are cracked. [5] Other ingredients usually added to chocolate are sugar and sometimes vanilla or milk. [6]

A. Unscramble and correctly rewrite the phrases or sentences. Write the correct number next to each answer.

(He called / bitter water / xocolatl, / which means / the drink)

(Mexico / part of / was / At this time, / the Aztec Empire.)

(the shell / is / separated / from / The nib—or center of the bean—)

(It / was not / long before / the drink / became popular / throughout Europe.)

(of chocolate / a long process. / from the cocoa bean / is / The manufacturing)

(what makes / less bitter. / it sweeter / and / This is)

Unscramble Sheets

(Unit 7. Literature as a Reflection of Life)

Class

Name

Read the article and answer the below questions.

Don Quixote is a novel that features the adventures of an elderly man. This man, *Don Quixote*, thinks that he is a knight and sets out on ridiculous adventures. [1] Cervantes was born in 1547. His father worked as a surgeon, which at the time provided only meager support for the family. [2] He was taught to read by a family member and spent his childhood immersed in books.

Later in life, Cervantes served as a soldier in the Spanish army. [3] Cervantes was captured by pirates when he was sailing home to Spain. [4] When he finally returned home, he led a quiet life. It is easy to see how Cervantes could identify with a character like *Don Quixote*. [5]

Although a great success, the novel provided little wealth or fame for Cervantes. [6] However, Cervantes's work has paid dividends for the literary world by inspiring many authors, musicians, and artists.

A. Unscramble and correctly rewrite the phrases or sentences. Write the correct number next to each answer.

(It / Miguel de Cervantes. / Spanish writer / by / in the early 1600s / was written)

(more wanted / excitement / They both / in their lives.)

(became / known for / and was eager / his bravery / in battle. / to prove himself / He)

(Cervantes / was rich in, / was his love / however, / One thing / for stories.)

(He / a prisoner / for / remained / five years.)

(Authors were / royalties for / their books / not paid / at that time.)

Class

Name

Read the article and answer the below questions.

We all have dreams, even if we remember only a few of them. Some people train themselves to remember their dreams. As soon as they wake up, [1]

Scientists believe that we have different kinds of sleep. [2] REM stands for Rapid Eye Movement. During this kind of sleep, our eyes move quickly, even though they are closed. [3], and we probably have strong dreams at this time.

Sometimes, people talk in their sleep. In these dreams, [4] The worst of these dreams are so horrifying that we call them nightmares. In a nightmare, we often dream that we are being chased or that something bad is happening.

[5] The most famous of these scientists was Sigmund Freud, whose well-known book is called The Interpretation of Dreams. [6] It is possible, however, that every dream has a special meaning only for the person who dreams it and that this meaning is specific to that person.

A. Unscramble and correctly rewrite the phrases or sentences. Write the correct number next to each answer.

(have written / dreams. / books about / the meanings of / Scientists and others)

(what their dream / about. / they write / was / down)

(called / One kind / is / of sleep / REM sleep.)

(there / we are / of brain activity / Although / is a lot / asleep,)

(the dreamer is / something. / unhappy or / worried about / usually)

(dreams have / certain meanings / be interpreted. / that can / Freud suggested)

Unscramble Sheets

(Unit 9. Healthy Food, Healthy Life)

Class

Name

Read the article and answer the below questions.

In many countries, thousands of young people are overweight because of the unhealthy food they eat. Apart from fast food, [1] such as potato chips and candy. These foods are often called junk food because they have low nutritional value.

A healthy diet should consist mainly of grains, fruits, and vegetables, plenty of fish, and some meat. [2] Until recently, [3] It was a low-fat diet that included plenty of fish, seafood, and chicken. Beef and lamb have more fat, [4] Rice, fruit, and fresh green vegetables—all healthy foods—were always a staple in most Japanese diets.

In recent years, [5] These are much less healthy than traditional Japanese food. In particular, fast food contains too much fat, too much sugar, and too much salt. [6] These foods also contain a great deal of fat.

A. Unscramble and correctly rewrite the phrases or sentences. Write the correct number next to each answer.

(Dairy foods / are also becoming popular / milk, cheese, and butter / such as / in Japan.)

(young people / eat / snack foods, / of / a great deal)

(most Japanese people / the food that / ate / was very / healthy.)

(It / should / low in fat, salt, / also be / and sugar, / and high in fiber.)

(were not / they / but / part of / an important / the Japanese diet.)

(American foods / however, / become popular / have / in Japan.)

Unscramble Sheets

(Unit 10. Raising Awareness: Endangered Species)

Class

Name

Read the article and answer the below questions.

An endangered species is one whose numbers are so small it is at risk of becoming extinct, or dying out. There are many reasons [1] Some species have been hunted and killed for food or for parts of their bodies, such as elephant tusks for ivory. [2] because humans have built things where those species live. Pollution has also cost a variety of species their lives.

A few species are also in danger because of diseases. The koala bear ([3]) is one of these. [4] because the plants they like to eat cannot grow due to changes in the weather.

Two of the most famous endangered species are the giant panda from China and the African elephant. There are also some kinds of whales, such as the blue whale, that are now endangered. [5] In fact, there are hundreds of mammals, birds, fish, and insects that will one day disappear from the planet [6]

A. Unscramble and correctly rewrite the phrases or sentences. Write the correct number next to each answer.

(It is / we / famous species / not only / are losing.)

(the numbers / why / have become / of some species / so small.)

(is not / which / a marsupial / but / an actual bear,)

(animals / Other / are / danger / in)

(Other / habitat / have lost / their / species)

(if we / do not take / to protect / more actions / them.)

Unscramble Sheets

(Unit 11. An Ever-Changing World)

Class

Name

Read the article and answer the below questions.

A hundred years ago, the big cities of the world were very different from one another. [1] Travelers enjoyed the way each city looked. [2] but their lifestyles were different, too.

This all changed in the twentieth century. Nowadays, [3] Many buildings look similar. [4] Travelers also find the same chains of restaurants and hotels everywhere they go, such as McDonald's and Hilton Hotels.

The people in big cities are also increasingly looking the same. Teenagers in Tokyo wear the same kinds of clothes as teenagers in London. [5] National dress, which was common a long time ago, is now usually only seen in tourist areas and at weddings.

The world is becoming less traditional and more modern. [6] Travelers must explore as much of the world as they can before it completely changes.

A. Unscramble and correctly rewrite the phrases or sentences. Write the correct number next to each answer.

(find it / travelers often / differences between / hard to see / major cities.)

(did the people living / Not only / look / in each city / different,)

(Cars, / look similar, / buses, / and trains / too.)

(Each / its own / had / character / unique)

(everywhere, / Nearly / business men and women / the same kinds / wear / of suits.)

(As a result, / there are / that have / left / only a few places / not changed.)

Unscramble Sheets

(Unit 12. A Trip to London)

Class

Name

Read the article and answer the below questions.

London is the capital city of the United Kingdom and the largest city in England. London now refers to the City of London and the outlying areas that have grown up around it. Although the City of London is quite small, [1]

Greater London is comprised of many cities. [2] This is where the Houses of Parliament are located. Westminster Abbey is also here, [3] and famous people are buried. The home of the British royal family, Buckingham Palace, is also in the City of Westminster. [4] though she does not live there permanently.

London is a major tourist spot, with people all over the world traveling there to visit each year. [5] and the London Eye, which is a huge Ferris wheel. London was also the first city in the world to build an underground railway, known as the tube. [6]

A. Unscramble and correctly rewrite the phrases or sentences. Write the correct number next to each answer.

(The City of Westminster / is / the most / one of / famous.)

(Greater London / has / seven and eight million / a population / between / people.)

(where / which is / British kings and queens / are crowned)

(also boasts / London / as Tower Bridge, / such attractions / the Tower of London,)

(For these reasons, / visitors from / London / attracts / around the world.)

(This / is / official / home, / the Queen's)

Unscramble Sheets

(Unit 13. Tobacco Through History)

Class

Name

Read the article and answer the below questions.

People have always used plants for food and other reasons. [1] Tobacco has a long history, dating as far back as 6000 BCE, when it first began growing in the Americas. Tobacco also has a history of being used throughout the Americas for different purposes. It is now usually smoked, [2]

[3] Columbus took tobacco back to Spain, where it soon became popular. [4] and made it an important crop in their American colonies, especially in Virginia.

In the seventeenth century, tobacco use spread even more with the success of the first commercial crop in Virginia. [5] It provided the farmers with cash and the government with tax income.

Pipe and cigarette smoking—and tobacco chewing or snuff sniffing—are a part of many people's lives. [6] However, fewer people smoke now than in the last century. This is because there is so much evidence that smoking causes ill health and even death.

A. Unscramble and correctly rewrite the phrases or sentences. Write the correct number next to each answer.

(One / is / popular plants / of the most / tobacco.)

(but it is / sniffed / also sometimes chewed, / and even used / as medicine.)

(that tobacco / is said / It / was "discovered" / by Christopher Columbus / in 1492.)

(smoking / the British also / began / Before long, / tobacco)

(Tobacco / most important cash crop / became the colony's / soon / and largest export.)

(Many / are / to the nicotine / addicted / in the plant.)

Unscramble Sheets

(Unit 14. Performing on the World's Stage)

Class

Name

Read the article and answer the below questions.

Busking, or street performing, is the act of performing some type of entertainment to obtain donations from people walking by. [1] They entertain crowds with a variety of performances. Buskers rely on their natural talents, such as musical ability, comedic timing, or artistic skill, [2]

Busking can be loosely grouped into three main forms. Circle shows are carefully planned acts that a busker or group of buskers put on for a crowd. This crowd often grows and circles around the buskers as the show progresses. Circle shows feature a defined beginning, middle, and end. Walk-by acts, [3] Rather, these buskers perform to people who walk by. Stoplight performers, in contrast, face time constraints in their performance. [4] and then give their performances to people waiting in their cars. Their limited time influences the type of acts they perform.

Modern-day buskers use technology to help them reach audiences. [5] , which they then post online. [6].

A. Unscramble and correctly rewrite the phrases or sentences. Write the correct number next to each answer.

(named "cyber busking," performers / video recordings of / make / Aptly / their acts)

(These performers, / in cities / known as buskers, / can be found / both large and small.)

(to / open / to / persuade people / their wallets.)

(These / traffic light / for / wait / a red / buskers)

(viewers / encourage / to download or stream / They / their performances for a donation.)

(on the other hand, / that do not have / any defining points. / are performances)

Class

Name

Read the article and answer the below questions.

Abalone, a kind of sea snail, is a very popular dish among Chinese people. Unfortunately, it is not easy to find in the sea, [1] This situation is made worse by the fact that only a small part of the abalone can be eaten.

[2] In a number of countries where there are abalone farms, criminals steal farmers' abalone and smuggle it into places like Hong Kong. Abalone is delicious when it is properly prepared. [3] People call him the "abalone king." He has cooked for China's leaders in Beijing and has won prizes in many countries.

[4] He was brought up in an orphanage in Guangdong, and [5] He became a waiter, then a restaurant manager, and then a restaurant owner. Yeung's Forum Restaurant in Hong Kong became a popular place to eat for its abalone dishes. [6]

A. Unscramble and correctly rewrite the phrases or sentences. Write the correct number next to each answer.

(and there / is not / it / to meet / enough of / demand.)

(that criminals / are trying / Abalone / so expensive / is now / to take over / the supply.)

(One Chinese chef, / has become / Yeung Koon Yat, / at cooking / an expert / abalone.)

(in 1932. / born in / was / Shanghai / Yeung Koon Yat)

(his / in / dishes / was washing / first job / a restaurant.)

(signature dish, / the world. / His / Yat's Abalone, / all around / is famous)

Unscramble Sheets

(Unit 16. The Mystery at Loch Ness)

Class

Name

Read the article and answer the below questions.

Since the early 1930s when it was reported for the first time, [1], a deep lake in the Scottish highlands. People say that the monster is a big black animal with a long neck. They think it is some kind of prehistoric animal, such as a dinosaur, or some form of mammal.

Many people, including scientists, have tried to catch the animal or get good photographs of it. [2] However, they have not been able to prove that it exists. Scientists say that there is no monster in the lake. [3] but that the lake is so deep in certain parts that there are many places for the animal to hide.

Every year, [4], also known as Nessie. It has become an important tourist attraction, and the nearby town of Inverness earns a lot of money from the visitors. [5], but the photographs are never clear. Is the Loch Ness monster real? [6]

A. Unscramble and correctly rewrite the phrases or sentences. Write the correct number next to each answer.

(they / say / thousands of people / swimming in Loch Ness / have seen a monster)

(They have / and special / even used / submarines / scientific equipment.)

(that there / say / Other people / is a monster)

(still / The / mystery / remains.)

(the monster / photographs of / they have taken / say / Many tourists)

(see / visit / the monster / hoping to / thousands of tourists / Loch Ness)

Unscramble Sheets

(Unit 17. The Popular Guitar)

Class

Name

Read the article and answer the below questions.

Today, the leading instrument in most forms of music is the guitar. It can be heard in many types of music such as blues, country, flamenco, or rock music. [1]

Until about the mid-twentieth century, [2] Most bands before then relied on other stringed instruments that were played with a bow, not plucked like a guitar. When groups such as the Beatles became popular, [3]

The modern guitar comes from similar instruments that have been played worldwide for centuries. [4] The guitar is similar to the lute. The lute was the most popular English and European instrument for hundreds of years. [5], is also related to the guitar.

The popularity of the guitar is easy to see. The guitar makes a pleasant sound, and it can be easily carried from place to place. [6]

A. Unscramble and correctly rewrite the phrases or sentences. Write the correct number next to each answer.

(as a solo instrument / It is / popular both / and / to accompany singers.)

(was not / for / playing popular / the guitar / widely used / music.)

(the most widely / instrument. / as / took over / played / the guitar)

(part of Indian music / which / has always / been / Also, the sitar,)

(has / The guitar / distinctive / a very / musical sound.)

(It is also / not / how to play. / too difficult / to learn)

Unscramble Sheets

(Unit 18. Yes! We Have No Bananas)

Class

Name

Read the article and answer the below questions.

A popular 1920s song proclaimed, "Yes! We have no bananas!" Scientists today worry that these silly lyrics could become true for the delicious, healthy, and inexpensive banana. [1]

The Cavendish banana is typically the only banana a consumer can pick up at the local supermarket. [2] Bananas are shipped worldwide from the tropical and subtropical locations where they are grown. Also, the Cavendish is seedless and has a pleasing taste. [3] the Cavendish is unique because it's the only one known to have all three of these qualities.

The Cavendish became popular when Panama disease or tropical race 1 (TR1) devastated the world's most popular banana in the 1950s and 1960s. [4]

Then in the 1990s, another variety of Panama disease called TR4 began to attack Cavendish bananas in Malaysia, Taiwan, and Indonesia. [5] Scientists fear it has even reached South America. Currently, TR4 can't be stopped or controlled with pesticides.

A tasty, disease-resistant, and easy-to-ship replacement for the Cavendish hasn't been identified yet. If one can't be found, scientists will need to breed or genetically engineer something using some other varieties of bananas. [6] The clock is ticking.

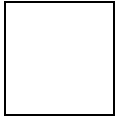
A. Unscramble and correctly rewrite the phrases or sentences. Write the correct number next to each answer.

(which / has / is important./ shelf life, / It / an unusually long)

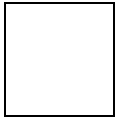
(They / extinct. / become / might / fear supermarket bananas)

(the Cavendish / to TR1. / is / resistant / Fortunately,)

(1,000 varieties / are / there / at least / Even though / of bananas,)



(Since then, / it's / spread / to China, / Africa, Australia, / and elsewhere.)



(They / to / need / hurry.)

Unscramble Sheets

(Unit 19. Zorba the Greek)

Class

Name

Read the article and answer the below questions.

[1] It was written by Nikos Kazantzakis. It is a story about two men, their friendship, and the importance of living life to the fullest.

The novel opens in a café near Athens, Greece. Here, the narrator meets Alexis Zorba. [2] He is modest and reserved, while Zorba is lively and spirited. Their unlikely friendship begins when Zorba asks the narrator for work. He is the first person to do so. [3] Zorba—who describes himself as a chef, a miner, and a musician—fascinates him. So he decides to hire Zorba as a foreman, and the two travel to Crete together. Over the course of their journey and their year spent on Crete, [4] Ultimately, Zorba helps him appreciate the joy of living.

The exaggerated tales Zorba tells [5] Whether it is his love affair with Madame Hortense or stories of his past adventures, Zorba is an impressive character. [6] Zorba is a unique figure in literature who invites readers to appreciate and enjoy their life.

A. Unscramble and correctly rewrite the phrases or sentences. Write the correct number next to each answer.

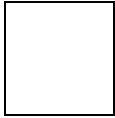
(becomes / Zorba / greatest friend / the narrator's / and inspiration.)

(The narrator, / very different / is / a Greek intellectual, / from Zorba.)

(The narrator / is / to reopen / to Crete / on his way / a disused coal mine.)

(is a classic novel / Zorba the Greek / in 1946. / first published / that was)

(Zorba the Greek / are / such an interesting story. / the narrator / what make)



(the narrator / inspires / not only / but also readers. / He)

Unscramble Sheets

(Unit 20. The Waxworks of Madame Tussaud)

Class

Name

Read the article and answer the below questions.

Marie Grosholtz was born in Strasbourg, France, in 1761. [1], who was the housekeeper to Philippe Curtius. He was a doctor and was also skilled in wax modeling. [2]

In 1770, Dr. Curtius opened a wax museum in Paris. [3] In 1794, Dr. Curtius died, and Marie inherited his waxworks collection. A year later, Marie married and became Marie Tussaud. In 1802, she decided to take the collection of wax figures to London. [4]

In 1835, when she was seventy-four years old, Madame Tussaud stopped traveling around the country and set up a permanent museum in London. Fifteen years later, she died.

The "waxworks," as many people call it, was world famous by the time of Marie's death. Over the next century, tens of thousands of people visited it. [5] Tussaud's wax museum was rebuilt and is still one of London's greatest tourist attractions. [6], including Hong Kong and New York City.

A. Unscramble and correctly rewrite the phrases or sentences. Write the correct number next to each answer.

(with her mother / later, / Six years / moved / to Paris / she)

(She / with her collection / for thirty-three years. / traveled around / Great Britain)

(models of / a lot of attention. / famous people / and attracted / It contained)

(all of / the museum's / almost destroyed / A fire / in 1925 / wax figures.)

(and he taught her / Dr. Curtius's assistant, / how to make wax models. / Marie became)

(in other cities / There are / similar wax museums / also now)
