Read each sentence. When you come to three words that are underlined and in dark print, you will circle the word that belongs in the sentence.

1. The snow was falling and the air was crisp. He put on his  
   trees / boots / houses and walked to school.

2. He was late, so he map / see / ran to catch the bus.

Do not turn this page until you are instructed to do so.
On an average day, few people can do as much to cure a child's suffering as neuro-surgeon Dr. Alexa Canady. And few people give up as soon as much were to do so. The average neurosurgeon spends little winked 12 to 14 hours a day catastrophe fashioned performing difficult surgery. How difficult is that freezer migrant surgery? Imagine using tweezers to thread a needle levels wander while at the bottom of the front ocean black surrounded by sharks. Neurosurgery on children is to as even more difficult.

In an average week mill teen, Canady might remove a tumor bake move from a child's brain or spine, end met tan a child's seizures, or relieve the flirt train build up of spinal fluid that can cause berth links death in young children.

"I think to as my patients] view life on a day-by-day molds chair basis," she says. "They're not worried tagging migrate about what's going to happen next soon blue week or next month. It's what's going to am be happen five minutes from now. That were frog lets them live in the moment."

Canady has the one been touching the lives of children and was fat their families for more than 30 blurs tacky years. Canady not only operates on children: she men him comforts, reassures, and nurtures them. Parents grabs bring clock their children hundreds of miles to borrow pantries receive Canady's expert care. The world-renowned middles doctor's finding achievements have also inspired numerous young people candle slimed to take up careers in medicine.

Canady's flail drive bring and discipline are the result of years boats clans of effort and commitment.

Born in 1950, Alexa Canady tire flip grew up in Lansing, Michigan. As a
manor / ticket / young girl, she wanted to be a encouragement / mathematician / participation.
Pursuing a college education was something her / did / got parents and grandmother had also done. Persons / Saintly / However, when Canady attended the University of Michigan, she / pig / car found out that she no longer felt / bell / mark any passion for mathematics. Canady started library / skipping / malaise classes. Her grades slipped.

"I had landing / trouble / founder because I didn't know what I wanted / taller / slumber to do," she says. "I had lost / tick / bend mathematics as a dream."

That summer, Canady's enough / brother / classic suggested she apply for a minority medical / ballets / frying school scholarship at the university. As true / very / soon as Canady began to study medicine, she / the / day discovered her true passion. She would consuming / eventually / lessening graduate with honors from the University of / it / to Michigan.

However, in the 1970s it was / led / boy difficult for an African-American woman at / me / to be successful in a medical field winded / mostly / lantern made up of white males. Canady needed / willing / lesson all of her love for medicine is / by / to survive the long journey toward her take / goal / mild. That journey included internships and residencies of / is / at Yale, Minnesota, and Pittsburgh universities. Without having / mallet / towers planned it, she found that she the / one / was always the first African American or first / moldy / slaps woman in such programs.

Of those days / pick / turn, Canady says, "I think you always than / were / have to remember when you go to train / print / soils from someone that what you want so / is / no the training and not a validation of / my / be your individual self. I'm not going to / by / me count on them for my sense it / of / at self-worth."
In 1989, Brian Lanker included lasting choices Canady in his book, I Dream A Packet / Blame / World: Portraits of Black Women Who Changed America. In / To / So the book, she described her decision to as be become a neurosurgeon: "[It] is not me / it / an intellectual one. It's really a visceral capital / decision / heading. Some places you feel at home, may / she / and I feel at home in neurosurgery."

Almonds / Replied / Happily for the Detroit Children's Hospital where Canady works / parks / blink, Canady also feels at home in / to / as Michigan. She returned to her home poses / state / charm in 1982 and has never left. Her / Did / Hat energy and skills have made the answered / ducklings / hospital's neurosurgery department one of the top pediatric / bottling / weathered units in the nation. Scarcely a mite / snow / year goes by that Alexa Canady is not / see / the recognized for her achievements. Recently, she has / mat / bye been featured in a touring exhibition of / is / so photographic portraits titled "Women of Hope, African Americans Who / Day / Eat Made a Difference."
DIAMONDS

Diamonds, perhaps the most desired of jewels, have several unique properties. They are the hardest substance in the world, one of the most beautiful, can also, one of the most expensive. Some even think they are the most walking / romantic / habitats.

People have called them "splinters from fallen stars," and "tears from the gods." cannot deny that diamonds have a strong / chicks / lemons allure. However, we now know the Earth forms diamonds and even how to produce / blanket / marbles human-made diamonds. So why are zoom / they / blip still so expensive?

The Diamond Supply Will Run Out

Some experts believe the Earth no longer makes diamonds. I runs / once / then believed that diamonds were just compressed carbon, but it turns out that the diamond / hatchet / flowers making process is much more complicated.

Varies, carbon does not just have to be pressed under a few rocks. It must / lure / bait endure extreme pressure (50,000 times atmospheric liquids / pressure / murmurs) about 124 miles underground. The pressure and heat make the black, dusty carbon change / letter / basing into the bright, clear crystal we tams / dart / call diamond. After their formation, diamonds come to / is / me Earth's surface when volcanoes erupt.

All these / flats / blend steps require perfect timing and unusual installations / circumstances / repossession. A few experts think that these unusual / markets / rangers circumstances happened only three times in
Blared / Launch / Earth's history: 3.3 billion years ago, 2.9 billion / cellars / munches years ago, and 1.2 billion years man / her / ago. These same experts believe that the Earth / Larks / Dares no longer has the capability to make / sure / lean diamonds. Steve Shirley, a geologist, has loom / true / said, "Something was different then. Perhaps the barley / planet / breath was hotter on the inside, or she / let / the composition of rocks was subtly different. Whatever / Magical / Differs it was, it has changed now.

Diamond / Fabrics / Slicing formation was chiefly a feature of are / the / sap Earth's youth."

The Diamond Monopoly

A journalist and author, Edward Jay Epstein, sneaks / wonder / thinks that the price of diamonds does for / sea / not have much to do with their blinks / fuses / rarity. In his book The Rise and Fall / Too / May of Diamonds, he describes the hidden story / major / tribe of diamond prices. He believes that which / there / makes are lots of diamonds— so many went / flea / that diamonds should be much cheaper.

Epstein cords / where / notes that in the early 1800's diamonds were / take / hump extremely rare. People could only find fist / them/ wind in river beds in India and the / was / pen jungles in Brazil. But in 1870, everything / magnetize / interrupt changed. Miners discovered a huge amount it / of / so diamonds in the Orange River of South Africa. Before / Profit / Endows, people sifted through sand to find diamonds / manners / chocolate, but now they could drill in the ground for / out / and find tons of them. Now that brand / there / width were lots of diamonds—millions of darken / jacket / pounds instead of a few hundred pounds—

forgets / diamond / thought companies were afraid diamonds would become cheap / fleet / sharp.

In Epstein's theory, a single, very powerful / candidate / majesty company found a way to keep
son / the / bye price of diamonds high. First, they plaque / rabbit / bought all the sources of diamonds so there / flank / waned would not be any competition. Next, when / they / soap advertised diamonds to make people believe hope / can’t / that diamonds meant "rare" and "true love." Mix / The / Hue combination of ideas might have led people / chirps / mouthy to think "diamonds are as rare is / of / as true love."

Man-made Diamonds

A new invention threatens no / to / so lower the price of diamonds— a machine / helmets / dollars that can produce gems nearly identical to / as / is diamonds in a matter of days.

The / Now / Zap idea of human-made diamonds is heartens / certainly / invention not a new one. The financial were / font / gain possible from diamond production mixed with the / how / she mystique of forming a jewel made many / dear / flat scientists attempt to get the recipe turned / right / shorts. Most people's efforts failed, but in 2005, the / way / cry very first gem-quality fake diamonds may / are / the arrive at stores.