Chopsticks: A Chinese Invention 507
Sopris West Six Minute Solutions Passage

Chopsticks were invented in China more than 5,000 years ago. Long ago, food was chopped into (little) pieces so it would cook faster. (The) faster food cooked, the more fuel (it) would save. Since food was eaten (in) small pieces, there was no need (for) knives. Rather, chopsticks were used to (move) food from the plate to the (mouth). Confucius was a Chinese philosopher. He (was) a vegetarian. It is believed that (Confucius) did not like knives. Knives reminded (him) of the slaughterhouse. He favored chopsticks. (By) A.D.500, the use of chopsticks (had) spread to other countries. The people (in) present day Vietnam, Korea, and Japan, (as) well as China, use chopsticks today. (Chinese) chopsticks are about 9 or 10 inches long. (They) are square at the top, have (a) blunt end, and are thinner on (the) bottom. The Chinese call them kuai-ai. (This) means "quick little fellows." Chopsticks have (been) made of many materials. Bamboo is (a) popular choice since it is available, (and) inexpensive. Bamboo is also heat resistant. (Other) types of wood such as sandalwood, (cedar), and teak have also been used. (Long) ago, rich people had chopsticks made (from) jade, gold, or silver. In the (days) of the Chinese dynasty, silver chopsticks (were) used. People believed that silver would (turn) black if it touched poisoned food. (We) know now that silver will not (react) to poison. It sometimes changes color (if) it touches rotten eggs, garlic, or (onions).
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Chopsticks were invented in China more than 5,000 years ago. Long ago, food was chopped into (confuse, little, gun) pieces so it would cook faster. (Unusual, Reach, The) faster food cooked, the more fuel (it, change, fetch) would save. Since food was eaten (drank, in, deep) small pieces, there was no need (nerve, for, circle) knives. Rather, chopsticks were used to (move, release, monkey) food from the plate to the (concerned, needle, mouth). Confucius was a Chinese philosopher. He (she, present, was) a vegetarian. It is believed that (upon, Confucius, correctly) did not like knives. Knives reminded (advertisement, lip, him) of the slaughterhouse. He favored chopsticks. (By, Wonderful, Add) A.D.500, the use of chopsticks (growth, awake, had) spread to other countries. The people (in, smoothly, curious) present day Vietnam, Korea, and Japan, (rubbery, side, as) well as China, use chopsticks today.

(Chinese, Amongst, Respect) chopsticks are about 9 or 10 inches long. (They, A, Morning) are square at the top, have (a, badly, under) blunt end, and are thinner on (the, knife, sense) bottom. The Chinese call them kuai-ai. (This, Curious, Mad) means "quick little fellows."

Chopsticks have (rat, been, sock) made of many materials. Bamboo is (communicate, summer, a) popular choice since it is available, (expand, observation, and) inexpensive. Bamboo is also heat resistant. (Carelessly, Other, Warmly) types of wood such as sandalwood, (fiction, cedar, invite), and teak have also been used. (Protect, Entertain, Long) ago, rich people had chopsticks made (from, station, bird) jade, gold, or silver. In the (politely, quietly, days) of the Chinese dynasty, silver chopsticks (were, line, dangerous) used. People believed that silver would (knee, calmly, turn) black if it touched poisoned food. (But, We, Justly) know now that silver will not (react, receive, eaten) to poison. It sometimes changes color (if, we, self) it touches rotten eggs, garlic, or (onions, even, develop).