

**Class**

**Name**

**Unit 1. New Media Art**



**Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.**



Track 03

Art is becoming more and more interesting. (1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ just looking at a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of art, you can do

much more. You can (3) \_\_\_\_\_ it. In other

(4) \_\_\_\_\_, you become part of the art.

New technology (5) \_\_\_\_\_ people together with the artists' art. One

artist uses computers to control his art. His art is a wall (6) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ robot faces. The robots' eyes open when you

(7) \_\_\_\_\_ close to it. Then the eyes follow your

(8) \_\_\_\_\_.

New media art is unique for (9) \_\_\_\_\_. Every

(10) \_\_\_\_\_ will be different. Like the pieces

of art, each one is special.

**Class**

**Name**

**Unit 2. Music in the City**

**Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.**



Track 05



Luke Jerram is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ . He makes art with  
(2) \_\_\_\_\_ .

First, he finds a city that (3) \_\_\_\_\_ work with  
him. A city that wants his art will (4) \_\_\_\_\_ him put pianos on the  
streets. He puts them in parks, at bus stops, and other places  
(5) \_\_\_\_\_ people often go.

Each piano has a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ on it. The sign says, "Play me,  
(7) \_\_\_\_\_." Any person can play. Many  
people can become (8) \_\_\_\_\_. They don't  
play for money. They just play for (9) \_\_\_\_\_.

Since 2008, Jerram has put pianos in (10) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ sixty cities. People in London, New York, and Paris have  
enjoyed Jerram's art. Maybe street pianos will be in your city soon!

**Class**

**Name**

**Unit 3. Online Guitar Lessons**



**Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.**



Track 07

Take guitar lessons online! There are many (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to do this.

You can take online lessons any time. Online lessons can start in the morning or

(2) \_\_\_\_\_, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ you

want. You can easily (4) \_\_\_\_\_ or change the time of your lesson if

you (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

Online lessons can also save money. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ -

\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ lessons can cost from \$25 to \$50 for

each hour. Online classes often cost \$50 for a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ course. A

course (8) \_\_\_\_\_ ten or more lessons. And

some online lessons are free!

You can also (9) \_\_\_\_\_ through online

lessons. No one will be watching you practice. Many students feel less

(10) \_\_\_\_\_ when there is no one watching them.

**Class**

**Name**

**Unit 4. Twyla Tharp**



**Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.**



Track 09

In the 1960s, Twyla Tharp studied (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and modern dance in New York. In 1965, Tharp decided to open her (2) \_\_\_\_\_ dance school. Dancers in her school (3) \_\_\_\_\_ ballet and natural movement. For example, the dancers ran, walked, and skipped (4) \_\_\_\_\_ they danced.

Tharp worked very hard. Many people liked her new (5) \_\_\_\_\_ dancing. Tharp became famous because of it. A lot of dancers wanted to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ from her.

(7) \_\_\_\_\_ 70s, Tharp

(8) \_\_\_\_\_ works with dancers. She has created dances for

(9) \_\_\_\_\_, movies, and television. Some of her most famous dances

(10) \_\_\_\_\_ by ballet schools around the world.

**Class**

**Name**

**Unit 5. DNA from Extinct Animals**



**Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.**  **Track 11**

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ you like to see extinct animals (2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Earth again? Some (3) \_\_\_\_\_ want to bring

some extinct animals back to life. One of the animals is the woolly mammoth, a

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ of today's elephants.

(5) \_\_\_\_\_, a woolly mammoth's body

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ in Siberia.

Scientists are studying the animal's DNA. They want to use the DNA to make a

(7) \_\_\_\_\_ of the animal.

First, they would (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the DNA from the woolly mammoth. Then

they would put it into an egg. After that, they would put the egg in an elephant.

(9) \_\_\_\_\_ 22 months, a woolly mammoth would be born.

If it works, other (10) \_\_\_\_\_ animals could be brought back to life, too.

**Class**

**Name**

**Unit 6. The Clever Octopus**



**Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.**



Track 13

The octopus is a very (1) \_\_\_\_\_ creature. (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ similar-sized animals, the octopus has a very big brain. It  
uses its big brain to do clever things.

There is one (3) \_\_\_\_\_ octopus named Inky. Inky lived in the  
National Aquarium (4) \_\_\_\_\_ New Zealand. But it found a way  
(5) \_\_\_\_\_. First, it (6) \_\_\_\_\_  
out of a small gap at the top of its tank. Then it went down a pipe. Finally, it escaped  
(7) \_\_\_\_\_ the ocean.

A group of octopuses at the Seattle Aquarium wanted to (8) \_\_\_\_\_  
some fun. They created (9) \_\_\_\_\_ game with  
a small bottle. They (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and passed the bottle around.

These examples show us that the octopus is a clever animal.

**Class**

**Name**

**Unit 7. How a Frog Grows**



**Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.**  **Track 15**

The (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of a frog has four

(2) \_\_\_\_\_. It (3) \_\_\_\_\_ with an egg.

In the spring, a mother frog (4) \_\_\_\_\_ eggs

in a pond. She lays (5) \_\_\_\_\_ 4,000 eggs.

After (6) \_\_\_\_\_ ten days, a tadpole comes out of each egg. Tadpoles

have long tails and look a little like small fish. They have (7) \_\_\_\_\_ so

that they can (8) \_\_\_\_\_. They swim around and

eat plants in the pond. But tadpoles don't look like fish for long.

After about six weeks, they start growing back legs. Then, their front legs grow. Their

(9) \_\_\_\_\_ get smaller and their legs get bigger.

This cycle (10) \_\_\_\_\_ after about fourteen weeks, when the tadpole

finally becomes a young frog.

**Class**

**Name**

**Unit 8. Snake Skin**



**Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.**  **Track 17**

When an animal (1) \_\_\_\_\_ their old skin or hair, it is called

(2) \_\_\_\_\_. The way snakes shed their skin is unique.

Snakes (3) \_\_\_\_\_ all their lives. Their skin does not

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ other animals'. So they need to

shed their skin to keep growing. Snakes shed their skin in one piece. It

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ like a sock.

The old skin comes off when a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of new skin grows

(7) \_\_\_\_\_. To shed its skin, the snake (8) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ a rock or a tree to make a (9) \_\_\_\_\_. Then it

uses water to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ get out of the old skin. Sometimes, you

can see snakes swim in water.

This is one of many reasons snakes are interesting creatures.

**Class**

**Name**

**Unit 9. Smart Glasses for the Blind**



**Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.**



Track 19

Smart glasses have small computers in them. They tell people about what is

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ them. Soon, blind people will be (2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ buy special smart glasses that help them see.

Engineers have made smart glasses for people who are (3) \_\_\_\_\_

blind. A camera is put on the smart glasses. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ appear

brighter and bigger so that partly blind people can see (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

In some smart glasses, a computer voice tells the person what is in front of them.

They (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the feelings of the people they see. They say what

color (7) \_\_\_\_\_ people are wearing. They can also

(8) \_\_\_\_\_. They can also read signs, menus, and

(9) \_\_\_\_\_.

Engineers are working on smart glasses for people who are fully

(10) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Class**

**Name**

**Unit 10. Reading with Your Fingers**



**Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.**  **Track 21**

(1) \_\_\_\_\_, we read (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

However, not everybody reads this way.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ letters, some people read

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ dots. This is called (5) \_\_\_\_\_. These are

letters that blind people can read with their fingers.

Braille was developed (6) \_\_\_\_\_ 1825 by Louis Braille. He became

blind when he was a child (7) \_\_\_\_\_ an accident.

(8) \_\_\_\_\_ he was blind, he was a good student.

He learned about how French (9) \_\_\_\_\_ used “night writing.” This was

how soldiers (10) \_\_\_\_\_ quietly in the dark. Using this idea, Louis

created a way for blind people to read and write.

Today, braille is used around the world.

**Class**

**Name**

**Unit 11. Stevie Wonder**



**Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.**



**Track 23**

Stevie Wonder is a famous (1) \_\_\_\_\_. He sings, writes music, and plays the piano and many other (2) \_\_\_\_\_. He said that (3) \_\_\_\_\_ blind is not a problem. He learns using other (4) \_\_\_\_\_. His hearing is amazing.

One day when he was young, there was a mouse in his classroom. Stevie said that he would (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the mouse. The teacher told everyone (6) \_\_\_\_\_, so Stevie could (7) \_\_\_\_\_ carefully. Stevie caught the mouse using only his ears.

This taught him that his (8) \_\_\_\_\_ was fantastic. He started to learn how to play music by listening. Later, he became an (9) \_\_\_\_\_ - winning musician. Stevie may be blind, but (10) \_\_\_\_\_ is not difficult for him.

**Class**

**Name**

**Unit 12. Helen Keller**



**Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.**  **Track 25**

Helen Keller was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1880. When she was a baby, Helen got very (2) \_\_\_\_\_. She became both (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and blind.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_, life was not easy

for Helen. She didn't know how to (5) \_\_\_\_\_

people. A tutor, Anne Sullivan, started working with Helen. Anne taught Helen how to

read and communicate by using her (6) \_\_\_\_\_. This changed Helen's

life.

Using these new (7) \_\_\_\_\_, Helen studied hard. She went to Radcliffe

College, a famous women's school. She also wrote twelve books,

(8) \_\_\_\_\_ *The Story of My Life*, a book about her life and

(9) \_\_\_\_\_. Helen Keller taught people to (10) \_\_\_\_\_

blind and deaf people.

**Class**

**Name**

**Unit 13. 3D Food Printing**



**Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.**



**Track 27**

3D food printing is a new way to make food. It is fast and easy.

Cooking can (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of time and (2) \_\_\_\_\_. 3D

food printers can (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that problem. First, you put

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ into the printer. Next, you (5) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. Then, the 3D printer prints out

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ of food that you can eat.

You can already find 3D food printers in some (7) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ restaurants. People use them to make (8) \_\_\_\_\_

designs for candy, pancakes, and chocolate. There is a 3D printer that uses fresh

ingredients. It can make (9) \_\_\_\_\_ foods like

pizza, (10) \_\_\_\_\_, and brownies.

This new and interesting way of making food can help people save time and effort.

**Class**

**Name**

**Unit 14. Microwave Popcorn**

**Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.**



**Track 29**



(1) \_\_\_\_\_ you need to make microwave popcorn (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

You need a paper bag. It (3) \_\_\_\_\_ not need to be a special bag. A

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ brown paper bag is (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Then you need popcorn kernels. Popcorn kernels are pieces of dried (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

Put the kernels in the bag with (7) \_\_\_\_\_ oil and salt. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the top of the bag a few times. Then put the bag in the microwave for two minutes. You will hear the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ start to pop.

When the popping sounds stop, the popcorn is ready.

The next time you want to eat popcorn at home, try this. It is easy and you can

(10) \_\_\_\_\_ this way.

**Class**

**Name**

**Unit 15. How a Factory Makes Food**

**Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.**



Track 31



People all (1) \_\_\_\_\_ world love potato chips. Let's learn about how a plain potato (2) \_\_\_\_\_ into crunchy chips.

After farmers (3) \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes, they (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the best ones to a factory. Here are the steps that (5) \_\_\_\_\_ factory.

(6) \_\_\_\_\_

Step 1. Machines (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the skins off the potatoes.

Step 2. Blades cut the potatoes into very (8) \_\_\_\_\_ slices.

Step 3. Machines wash and dry the chips.

**Cooking**

Step 4. Robots put the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in 350-degree oil and cook them for four minutes.

Step 5. The chips go to a different machine in the factory. It adds salt.

(10) \_\_\_\_\_

Step 6. Machines put the potato chips in bags.

**Class**

**Name**

**Unit 16. Number Cakes**



**Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.**



Track 33

Old cookbooks show us when different foods were (1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. This is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ know that

the first cupcakes were (3) \_\_\_\_\_ 1800.

Some cookbooks called these first (4) \_\_\_\_\_ “number cakes.” The

name came from the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to remember the

recipe. A person just (6) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, and 1 to make these cupcakes.

What do the numbers (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in this recipe? First, the numbers in

this recipe mean use one cup of (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and two cups of sugar.

Then, put in three cups of (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and four eggs. Last, add one cup

of milk and one spoon of baking soda.

This was one of the first and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ cupcake recipes.