

Class

Name

Unit 1. Robot Helpers



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 03

Robots are already a part of (1) _____ life. (2) _____ use robots to make (3) _____. Robot (4) _____ can take food (5) _____ in (6) _____. Future robots will be able to do even more. (7) _____ are working on a (8) _____ of helper robots for people to use in hospitals and in their homes.

Some robots can move and talk a little like people. These provide fun (9) _____. But robots can teach valuable lessons, too. They can guide a person's movements to help them (10) _____ (11) _____ (12) _____. They can help that person learn important body motions. Some people have (13) _____ with (14) _____ skills and (15) _____. Robots can help them practice.

People need special care as they get older. Fewer people are having children, and humans are living longer. So the number of (16) _____ people who need help is growing. Robots are (17) _____ good for the elderly. They can help a person get out of bed, make food, and clean the house. They can even keep an elderly person (18) _____.

These helper robots are not very common yet. But they will be someday. Exciting (19) _____ (20) _____ are happening quickly. In the

future, these helper robots might make our lives easier.

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Unit 2. Confidence Through Volunteering



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 05

Many of us try to be (1) _____ to the people we see every day. We help our (2) _____ and family, and we usually feel good (3) _____. However, helping (4) _____ is important as well. (5) _____ isn't just a nice thing to do. It can even make us more confident.

A (6) _____ studied kids between the ages of 11 and 14. Every year for four years, she asked them to (7) _____ how they helped others. She also asked them how they (8) _____ about themselves. Teens who helped both loved ones and strangers had higher (9) _____ one year later. Teens who only helped friends and family did not.

Volunteering is more (10) _____ for teens because it is more (11) _____. You must meet and talk with people you don't know. You may also learn new skills. This builds (12) _____. Volunteering can also make you feel (13) _____. You have to work hard, but you are doing very good things.

It only takes a few (14) _____ hours a week to volunteer. Reading to elderly people, putting away food in a (15) _____ center, and (16) _____ books in the (17) _____ are just a (18) _____ ideas. You will feel (19) _____ about helping

others. You will also feel (20) _____ about yourself.

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Unit 3. A National Hero



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 07

Terry Fox was (1) _____ in Canada in 1958. (2) _____ growing up, Terry loved to play (3) _____. When he was 18, Terry (4) _____ (5) _____ in his right (6) _____. He went to a doctor and got some (7) _____ news. He had (8) _____. The doctors had to cut off Terry's right leg.

Terry didn't let that stop him. He learned how to use an (9) _____ leg. He (10) _____ to play sports. But now, Terry wanted to do more. While in the hospital, Terry met other young cancer (11) _____. He (12) _____ to run (13) _____ Canada to raise money for cancer (14) _____. He called this the (15) _____ of Hope.

Terry started his Marathon of Hope on April 12th, 1980. (16) _____, after 143 days and 5,373 kilometers, Terry had to (17) _____. His cancer had come back. Terry Fox died a few months later at the age of 22.

(18) _____ Terry never finished his Marathon of Hope, he (19) _____ many people. Now, once a year, people around the world do the Terry Fox Run. They run in memory of this Canadian (20) _____ hero and continue to raise money for cancer research. So

far, more than \$400 million has been raised thanks to Terry Fox.

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Unit 4. The Boy Who Grew His Hair



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 09

Vinny Desautels has always been a (1) _____ boy. When he was five, he (2) _____ that some (3) _____ get cancer. Often, they lose their hair because of their (4) _____. They need wigs. Vinny wanted to help, so he (5) _____ to (6) _____ his hair. But first, he had to (7) _____ it grow long.

Vinny stopped getting (8) _____. His hair grew (9) _____ his (10) _____. Some other kids thought he looked (11) _____. They even (12) _____ at him. But Vinny didn't (13) _____ the (14) _____. He knew it was for a good cause.

After two years, Vinny finally got a haircut. He (15) _____ sent 33 centimeters of his hair to a charity called Wigs for Kids. A few weeks later, Vinny's eye became (16) _____. He also had a painful bump on his hip. Doctors discovered that Vinny had a (17) _____ bone cancer. Now he had to fight his own (18) _____ against the (19) _____. Vinny took medicine that made his hair fall out. It was difficult, but Vinny was brave and never stopped smiling.

He was right to be (20) _____. Today, the generous boy who donated

his hair is healthy again. Now he helps raise money for research on children's cancers.

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Unit 5. How to Be a Writer



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 11

Before the internet, it was harder for young writers to (1) _____ their work. Today, all they need is a blog. Blogs are a good way for writers to (2) _____ their ideas, (3) _____ their skills, and build a (4) _____.

Blogs provide (5) _____ for writers. Bloggers can write about anything they (6) _____. Many write about their (7) _____ or travels. Some just write about their daily lives. Blogs let writers write about their (8) _____.

Also, blogs can help improve a writer's work. There are (9) _____ of blogs online. To (10) _____, the writing must be interesting and (11) _____. This will help a blogger (12) _____ readers.

Bloggers can get feedback from readers and other writers. That way, their writing gets better and better.

When a writer has a lot of readers, (13) _____ begin to notice. They want the (14) _____ to (15) _____ those readers.

Advertisers might ask the blogger to write about their products. Popular bloggers can (16) _____ to make money by working with advertisers.

If you dream of being a writer, (17) _____ starting a blog. It will help

you (18) _____ your (19) _____ in writing and decide
(20) _____ it is the right career for you.

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Unit 6. The Time Machine



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 13

One of the earliest and most famous (1) _____
(2) _____ books is *The Time Machine*. It was written by H. G. Wells in
1895. *The Time Machine* is about a (3) _____ man who
(4) _____ it is (5) _____ to travel through time. He builds
a time-travel machine. When he (6) _____
_____, it takes him 800,000 years into the future!

The future Earth is very different. The people he (7) _____ call
themselves the Eloi. The Eloi are a happy, simple, and (8) _____
people. They help him and give him food to eat. At first, he enjoys his visit to the
future very much. The future Earth seems like (9) _____.

But then he (10) _____ his time machine. He begins to
(11) _____ it because he wants to go back to his
(12) _____ time. While (13) _____, he
(14) _____ a (15) _____, less friendly people called the
Morlocks. They live (16) _____, and they have taken his time machine!
He has many (17) _____ trying to get the machine back, and some of
them are (18) _____ (19) _____.

Will he get the time machine back and return to the past? Read the book and find
out. This story has (20) _____ science fiction fans for more than 100

years.

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Unit 7. The Two Faces of Dr. Jekyll



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 15

One night in 1884, the (1) _____ writer Robert Louis Stevenson had a bad dream. It was about a good man who (2) _____ became (3) _____. Stevenson couldn't (4) _____ his dream. He turned it into a famous short (5) _____, *Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

In the story, Dr. Jekyll is a nice, (6) _____ - _____ scientist. He is always doing research in his (7) _____. He has a (8) _____ friend named Mr. Hyde. Hyde is dangerous and (9) _____. He even kills someone. But the story has a big surprise: Jekyll and Hyde are the same person! Dr. Jekyll has (10) _____ a special (11) _____. When he drinks it, he becomes the dangerous Mr. Hyde. For a while, he enjoys (12) _____ two different people. But then something goes wrong. He cannot change back into Dr. Jekyll. Now what should he do? Can he live as Mr. Hyde (13) _____?

This story is about (14) _____ (15) _____. It shows how people can be (16) _____ good and evil. This (17) _____ is (18) _____ interesting to readers, because the novel is (19) _____ to this day. It has even become part of the English language. When someone's (20) _____ changes suddenly, people say

that he or she is “like Jekyll and Hyde.”

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Unit 8. The Real Robin Hood?



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 17

For hundreds of years, English people have told stories about a

(1) _____ named Robin Hood. He lived in the (2) _____, taking things from rich people and giving them to poor people.

(3) _____ to the stories, he did this because he was an

(4) _____ of the king.

We know that in the (5) _____ 1300s, a man named Robert Hood lived in England. He (6) _____ a group to fight (7) _____ the king, but the group lost. They then had to (8) _____ in the (9) _____. For years, he was part of a group of robbers living in the forest. Maybe he was the hero that people now call Robin Hood.

But not everything about Robert Hood's life (10) _____ the stories.

One (11) _____ is Maid Marian. In the stories, Robin Hood fell in love with a woman named Maid Marian. (12) _____,

Robert was (13) _____ long before he became a

(14) _____. His wife's name was Matilda.

The Robin Hood stories are (15) _____. This (16) _____ they are very old, and they may or may not be about (17) _____ people. It is hard to be (18) _____ about (19) _____ so far in the past. But people will continue to enjoy sharing these exciting stories

(20) _____ way.

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Unit 9. Living Longer



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 19

Humans have a (1) _____ (2) _____ to
(3) _____. They want to live for (4) _____
_____. (5) _____. This is why
scientists study health and aging. They want to know how people can live
(6) _____, longer lives.

(7) _____ (8) _____ means how long the average person
will live. A hundred years ago, the average lifespan (9) _____ was only
about 34 years! This does not mean that people (10) _____ died in
their 30s. Sadly, because of (11) _____, almost half of children did not
survive to age 10. Most other people lived into their 50s or 60s. This is why the
average lifespan was low.

Over the past (12) _____, (13) _____
(14) _____ have improved children's health. People of all ages get
better medical care as well. Now the average lifespan for (15) _____ is
just over 72 years. For men, it is just over 68. Of course, some people live much
longer than average. The oldest person in (16) _____ lived to 123.

Lifespans in most (17) _____ are (18) _____ going up.
But they (19) _____ cannot keep rising forever. Most scientists say

that 123 is close to the (20) _____ lifespan for humans.

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Unit 10. People with Super Taste



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 21

Some people love (1) _____ foods. Others can't
(2) _____ them. Scientists now think they know why. Studies have
found that people can be (3) _____ into three groups: nontasters,
(4) _____ -tasters, and super-tasters.

The (5) _____ (6) _____ these groups is the number of
(7) _____ that they have. Taste buds are the parts
of your (8) _____ that taste food. They are in the
(9) _____ (10) _____ that you can see on your tongue.

Some people have a lot more of these bumps than others do. That means they have
more taste buds. (11) _____ how many bumps you have in one
(12) _____ centimeter. Non-tasters have about 96, while super-tasters
have about 425! (13) _____, studies show that there are many more
super-taster women than men. About 35 percent of all women are super-tasters,
while only 10 percent of men are.

Super-tasters (14) _____ (15) _____ more
(16) _____ than other people. They are also more (17)
_____ to a (18) _____ (19) _____
(20) _____. Foods such as grapefruit, chocolate, and coffee have a lot
of this chemical. These foods are hard for super-tasters to eat. Medium-tasters do

not mind eating such bitter foods, and non-tasters may not notice any bitter taste at all.

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Unit 11. Children's Heights



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 23

If you have a younger brother or sister, you may (1) _____ how fast he or she grew as a baby. If not, look back at your own baby (2) _____. (3) _____ the first year of life, a baby usually grows between 18 and 25 centimeters. That is a lot, (4) _____ most babies are about 50 centimeters at (5) _____. Growth (6) _____ during the (7) _____ year of life, when most babies grow only 10 to 12 centimeters more.

After the first year, growth becomes more (8) _____. (9) _____ the ages of 2 and 9, most children grow about 6 centimeters (10) _____ (11) _____. This growth may be faster during some months. These are called "(12) _____ (13) _____." (14) _____, growth spurts (15) _____ more often in (16) _____ and (17) _____ than at other times of the year.

When children reach middle-school age, they start growing faster again. Most girls start this (18) _____ (19) _____ before boys. It starts between the ages of 8 and 13 in girls and between 10 and 15 in boys. On average, this stage of life lasts two years. Most girls add 18 centimeters to their height. (20) _____, most boys add about 20 centimeters

to theirs.

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Unit 12. Your Powerful Lungs



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 25

Many people think of the heart as the most important (1) _____ in the human body. (2) _____, your (3) _____ are (4) _____. They are (5) _____ for (6) _____ (7) _____ into your (8) _____.

Without your lungs, your heart would not have any healthy blood to (9) _____.

Your lungs are in your (10) _____ (11) _____. They are not equal in (12) _____, as the left lung is a little smaller to make (13) _____ for your heart. (14) _____ lungs are pink and look like (15) _____. When you (16) _____, your chest gets bigger because (17) _____ in your lungs (18) _____ air. Air has oxygen, and the lungs send the oxygen into your blood. Your blood then carries this oxygen to the (19) _____ You breathe around fifteen times every minute, so your lungs never stop working.

Your body needs oxygen to keep all your organs healthy. So you use your lungs to breathe and to survive. But you also use the air you breathe to do other things, like talk, (20) _____, _____, _____

_____. Your powerful lungs keep you alive, but they also help you
enjoy life!

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Unit 13. Big Data and Math



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 27

Big data is big (1) _____ today. (2) _____

(3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____

_____ (6) _____ from most online

(7) _____. Data becomes big (8) _____ because people spend so much time on computers.

(9) _____, think about a video game you like.

Data is collected (10) _____ you go online to play.

This data (11) _____ how long you played, (12) _____ you talked with online, even how many times you played that day.

Of course, just (13) _____ data is not enough. In order to be useful, the numbers must be studied. (14) _____ (15) _____

_____ look for (16) _____ and (17) _____.

By studying gaming data, they learn the average age of the players. They learn which cities have the most players. They (18) _____ what players like and don't like. This helps companies find new (19) _____ and improve their games.

Big data is also helpful in education. Teachers can find out how long students have worked online. They learn who may need more help. Data also helps teachers (20) _____ which techniques work better than

others.

Big data can be very useful, but only with the help of math experts. If you love math, you should think about working with big data as a career.

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Unit 14. The Origin of Measurement



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 29

If you visit the U.S., you will (1) _____ something about the road signs: They measure (2) _____ in miles, not kilometers. Miles, feet, and inches are (3) _____ (4) _____ in the Imperial system. It is called “Imperial” because it was used in the (5) _____ (6) _____. This system is (7) _____ old. An inch was originally (8) _____ (9) _____ of a (10) _____. A foot was the (11) _____ of a man's foot. A mile was (12) _____. (13) _____ units were used in other countries, but their (14) _____ lengths (15) _____ from (16) _____. This caused a lot of (17) _____.

In the 1790s, a team of French scientists decided to develop a common system of measurement. The result was the metric system. The meter is the basic unit. One meter is (18) _____ - _____ (1/10,000,000) of the distance between the (19) _____.

One hundred centimeters make up one meter. One thousand meters equals one kilometer. At first, the people of France did not accept the metric system. However,

they were required to use it (20) _____ in 1840. Today, it is used around the world.

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Unit 15. Balance in Nature



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 31

(1) _____ means something has parts of the same shape (2) _____ or around a (3) _____ line. Honeycombs, peacocks, and spider webs are all beautiful (4) _____ of symmetry.

Honeycombs have (5) _____ symmetry. The shapes in the (6) _____ are (7) _____ over a (8) _____.

Bees use (9) _____ to form the pattern of a honeycomb. They make shapes that have six equal sides. These shapes are called (10) _____. They fit together perfectly so that no space is (11) _____. This creates the maximum amount of room to (12) _____ honey.

Peacocks are an example of (13) _____ symmetry. That is when an (14) _____ can be (15) _____ two halves that are (16) _____ the same. Peacocks, which are male birds, have this symmetry in their body shape and on their tail feathers. It makes them very (17) _____ to female birds of their kind.

Spider webs have (18) _____ symmetry, or symmetry around a center point. Each web has lines that (19) _____ from the center. These lines are almost equally spaced apart. They are connected by

lines that circle around the web. This design (20) _____ the webs.

Nature is full of symmetrical objects. Look around you. What other examples of symmetry can you find?

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Unit 16. Probability



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 33

When we (1) _____ future (2) _____, we usually can't be
(3) _____ we're right. That is when (4) _____ is useful.
The probability of an event is (5) _____ it is, (6)
_____ as a number. (7) _____ (8) _____
the (9) _____ you are (10)
_____ by the number of (11) _____
_____.

A good example is the (12) _____
_____. (13) _____ you want to roll a
3. That is one possible outcome. But there are six (14) _____ possible
outcomes: a 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. (15) _____, there is a (16)
_____ - _____ - _____ (17)
_____ of rolling a 3.

You can use the same (18) _____ with a game of (19)
_____, _____, _____. With two players,
there are nine outcomes: three ways for you to win, three ways for the other player
to win, and three ways to tie. Therefore, there is a three-in-nine probability that you
will win.

How about getting hit by lightning? Experts say your probability of getting hit in your

lifetime is one in 12,000. This number is based on (20) _____ and the number of people who have reported getting hit by lightning. The chance is much higher than winning a big lottery, where your chances drop to one in 175 million!