

**Class**

**Name**

## Unit 1. Artificial Limbs



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



Track 03

Artificial limbs are fake arms and legs. Humans and machines make artificial limbs to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ missing limbs. Over the years, the design and the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of artificial limbs have (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.

In the past, artificial limbs were heavy and ugly. Artificial hands were (4) \_\_\_\_\_ hooks. Artificial legs were large (5) \_\_\_\_\_ made of wood. They didn't bend or move easily and were (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to use.

Today, artificial limbs are more like (7) \_\_\_\_\_ limbs. They are light and have moving parts. Some electronic artificial hands (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in the muscles. The fingers can open and close. Artificial legs have (10) \_\_\_\_\_ knees that (11) \_\_\_\_\_ and (12) \_\_\_\_\_. They allow users to (13) \_\_\_\_\_ stairs and ride bikes.

In the future, thoughts will (14) \_\_\_\_\_ artificial limbs. Scientists are already making computer chips that will work with the human brain. These chips will allow users to use their brain to move their artificial limbs. They will also allow users to feel (15) \_\_\_\_\_ through their artificial limbs.

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## Unit 2. Winners Wear Red



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 05

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ can choose a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of any color. Some  
(3) \_\_\_\_\_ choose their (4) \_\_\_\_\_ color. They don't think about it  
(5) \_\_\_\_\_.

But if you're an athlete, you should try to wear red (6) \_\_\_\_\_ possible. In a  
(7) \_\_\_\_\_ study, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ researchers found that wearing red can  
help athletes. In fact, athletes who wear red are more likely to win.

The researchers went to some of the largest sports (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.  
They wanted to know if changing the uniform color would change the  
(10) \_\_\_\_\_ of a match. They studied many athletes in (11) \_\_\_\_\_  
different sports. The results showed that wearing red gives an (12) \_\_\_\_\_.  
Athletes who wore red won more matches. They beat their (13) \_\_\_\_\_ who  
wore other colors.

Of course, you cannot simply put on a red shirt and expect that you will  
(14) \_\_\_\_\_ win every match. There are other things that  
(15) \_\_\_\_\_ the outcome of a match, too. But the color of the uniform seems  
to be important.

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## Unit 3. Noise Pollution



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



Track 07

Most people think their home is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ when everyone is sleeping. But (2) \_\_\_\_\_ there is a little noise from the (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Or maybe there is the sound of cars from a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ road. You may not (5) \_\_\_\_\_ it, but this noise is a form of pollution.

If you ask people about the problem of pollution, many people respond by talking about air or water pollution. But one of the most (6) \_\_\_\_\_ forms of pollution is noise pollution. This is human- or (7) \_\_\_\_\_ -made sound that has a bad (8) \_\_\_\_\_ on human health. Most noise pollution comes from (9) \_\_\_\_\_. However, planes, (10) \_\_\_\_\_, or even (11) \_\_\_\_\_ TVs add to the problem.

Noise pollution affects our health. It can (12) \_\_\_\_\_ hearing problems and (13) \_\_\_\_\_. Over time, stress can cause other (14) \_\_\_\_\_ problems in our bodies. People should try to (15) \_\_\_\_\_ the noise they make. For example, lower the volume on your TV. By reducing our own noise, we can improve our own health and those we live with.

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## Unit 4. Understanding the Heart



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



Track 09

The heart is one of the five (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in the human body. These organs are (3) \_\_\_\_\_ for humans to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_. So it's important to understand how the heart works.

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ the heart, there are four parts called (7) \_\_\_\_\_. The heart beats and fills the chambers with (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Then the heart (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the chambers. It pumps blood from the chambers through the body.

Blood is carried through the body in tubes called vessels. Vessels that carry blood away from the heart are arteries. Vessels that carry blood back to the heart are veins. Blood carries many important things through the body. It carries (10) \_\_\_\_\_, (11) \_\_\_\_\_, and other important things. It's like a (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_ in the body. If your blood vessels were (14) \_\_\_\_\_ end to end, they would (15) \_\_\_\_\_ around the Earth twice!

The human heart beats about seventy times per minute. That's 4,200 times per hour! It pumps 7,500 liters of blood through your body every day. It works amazingly hard. So keep your heart healthy!

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## Unit 5. Hypertext Literature



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



Track 11

Hypertext literature is a fun way to enjoy stories and books. Using

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_, readers can (3) \_\_\_\_\_ with  
hyperlinks in a story. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of reading a story from start to finish,  
readers (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the story. After reading a few pages,  
readers are (7) \_\_\_\_\_ some choices. They need to choose what the  
characters should do in the story. Readers (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and then  
(9) \_\_\_\_\_ on a (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

Stories can be put together in different formats using hypertext literature. One type  
has a (11) \_\_\_\_\_ storyline. Links allow the story to go different ways.

Readers (12) \_\_\_\_\_ return to the main storyline. Another format has links  
that can change big parts of the story. There is more than one ending. Hypertext  
literature can also be a mix of formats.

*Pottermore* is J. K. Rowling's hypertext novel. It is part of the *Harry Potter*

(13) \_\_\_\_\_. Readers can link to information about the characters. The links  
help readers understand more about the other *Harry Potter* books. Hypertext can be  
an (14) \_\_\_\_\_ way to (15) \_\_\_\_\_ literature.

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## Unit 6. Types of Writing



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



Track 13

There are many ways to write, called (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Different formats are used for different (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of writing. They look different and make the readers think and feel different things.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ is one format. It mixes (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

Poems are created when words are formed into lines. Then a group of lines become a stanza. Lines sometimes (6) \_\_\_\_\_ at the end. This means that they have the same sound. For example: *It's a beautiful summer day. All of the children can play.* The “-ay” sound rhymes at the end of both of these lines.

A (7) \_\_\_\_\_ is a book that usually (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_.

Novels have a (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and a (11) \_\_\_\_\_ of

(12) \_\_\_\_\_, and these come together to make the storyline. The setting is the place where the story happens.

An (13) \_\_\_\_\_ is another format. It gives information and is often found in a newspaper or a (14) \_\_\_\_\_. It contains facts about a topic.

Take the time to read different formats of (15) \_\_\_\_\_. You can enjoy different things with different formats.

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## Unit 7. The Power of Poetry



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



Track 15

Poems help people think and feel different things. By reading poems, people can think and feel (1) \_\_\_\_\_ than (2) \_\_\_\_\_. This is good because it helps people (3) \_\_\_\_\_ themselves and others better. A good example of this is a poem by Shel Silverstein called “Early Bird.” It’s about a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_: “The early bird catches the (6) \_\_\_\_\_.” This proverb tells us that it is good to be early for things because we’ll get good things before others who are late.

By the end of “Early Bird,” the poem makes us (7) \_\_\_\_\_ what (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to the worm in the proverb. The poet makes us (9) \_\_\_\_\_ on this with his writing. Worms live (10) \_\_\_\_\_. A worm that is living under the ground and comes up to the (11) \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning is in danger. It will (12) \_\_\_\_\_ get picked up by a bird for (13) \_\_\_\_\_. But another worm sleeps late and remains under the (14) \_\_\_\_\_. It continues living safely and happily.

The poem is a good example of how to (15) \_\_\_\_\_ poetry.

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## Unit 8. A Positive Thinker: *Anne of Green Gables*



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



Track 17

*Anne of Green Gables* was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ by L. M. Montgomery in Canada. It was first published in 1908. It is a story about an (2) \_\_\_\_\_ girl who helps change the lives of people around her.

The story (3) \_\_\_\_\_ with an (4) \_\_\_\_\_ man, Matthew, and woman, Marilla. They live together on their (5) \_\_\_\_\_ which is called Green Gables. They want to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a boy to help them on the farm. They are (7) \_\_\_\_\_ when a girl (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_. At first, they want to send Anne back to the orphanage. However, Anne is interesting, so Matthew and Marilla decide to wait.

Anne has a (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_\_. She can find good in any situation. Anne says, "You can always enjoy things if you make up your (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_ that you will." After (14) \_\_\_\_\_ just one day with Anne, Matthew and Marilla decide to have Anne stay at Green Gables. That (15) \_\_\_\_\_ changes all three of their lives for the better. They are filled with love, happiness, and appreciation.



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## Unit 9. Digital Money



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



Track 19

People usually carry around (1) \_\_\_\_\_, (2) \_\_\_\_\_,  
(3) \_\_\_\_\_, and cards to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ for things. They have used  
these (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to pay for things for a very long time. But recently, people  
carry less cash, checks, and coins than before.

(6) \_\_\_\_\_, people are using only cards and online (7) \_\_\_\_\_. By  
using only cards, people carry less (8) \_\_\_\_\_ money and coins. But they  
still need to bring their cards with them.

(9) \_\_\_\_\_ type of (10) \_\_\_\_\_ money is through online payment  
companies. Of course, banks have (11) \_\_\_\_\_ and apps. But there are  
online payment companies, like PayPal, that are used to pay for things. People can  
get, save, and spend money without ever seeing or touching it. They also don't have  
to carry around anything but their smartphone.

Very recently, an even newer form of digital money has (12) \_\_\_\_\_. It is  
called crypto-currency. The number of people and businesses who  
(13) \_\_\_\_\_ digital money is (14) \_\_\_\_\_. But people are worried  
about (15) \_\_\_\_\_. They want to be sure that their digital money is safe.

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## Unit 10. The History of Money



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



Track 21

How we pay for things has changed a lot throughout history. Humans have tried to make paying for things easier and easier. This continues on today.

A long time ago, people (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to pay for things. They exchanged something (4) \_\_\_\_\_ they had for something (5) \_\_\_\_\_ they needed or wanted. However, this only worked if both people wanted what the other person had. So, (6) \_\_\_\_\_, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ became money. Commodities are things that most people need, such as cows, plants, (8) \_\_\_\_\_, and (9) \_\_\_\_\_.

Then, about 3,300 years ago, metal coins were (10) \_\_\_\_\_ as money. The value of each coin was (11) \_\_\_\_\_ on it. Coins made paying for things easier. Everyone easily understood the value of coins. Also, coins (12) \_\_\_\_\_ to (13) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot longer than many commodities.

Around 800 CE, paper money was made. Paper is lighter than coins and is very easy to (14) \_\_\_\_\_. Today, people still use paper money and coins. They also use cards and digital money now. Money continues to become more (15) \_\_\_\_\_.

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## Unit 11. The Stock Market



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



Track 23

The (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ is a place where people buy and sell stocks. Stocks are small (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of a company that people can (4) \_\_\_\_\_, (5) \_\_\_\_\_, and (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Businesses and people go to the stock market to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and try to make money together.

For many people, their (8) \_\_\_\_\_ is to buy a stock and wait for its value to (9) \_\_\_\_\_. Then they sell it later for (10) \_\_\_\_\_. These people are called (11) \_\_\_\_\_. In the stock market, the values of stocks go up and down every day. Investors can sell their stocks at any time. They try to choose the best time to sell for profits.

The stock market is good for businesses, too. (12) \_\_\_\_\_ who have many investors can do things like create newer and better goods and also (13) \_\_\_\_\_ more workers. This helps them to make profits. They use money from investors to (14) \_\_\_\_\_ their company and make it more (15) \_\_\_\_\_. This is how companies and investors work together to try to make profits in the stock market.

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## Unit 12. Credit Cards



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



Track 25

Credit cards are small (1) \_\_\_\_\_ cards that can be used to buy things. Only (2) \_\_\_\_\_ who earn money can get a credit card. It's important to understand how credit cards (3) \_\_\_\_\_. That way, people can be (4) \_\_\_\_\_ with their money.

Credit companies have money. When a person uses a credit card, they (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the credit company's money. The (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of money that the credit company borrows must be (7) \_\_\_\_\_ back by the person who owns the credit card. The amount that is (8) \_\_\_\_\_ usually has to be paid in about thirty days. They can pay the whole amount when it is due, or pay in small amounts over time with (9) \_\_\_\_\_.

There are two (10) \_\_\_\_\_ ways to use a credit card: (11) \_\_\_\_\_ and (12) \_\_\_\_\_. To pay offline, people put their card in a machine. When the card is used, the credit company pays the (13) \_\_\_\_\_. To (14) \_\_\_\_\_ things online, people type in their card number, password, and other information.

It's important to be (15) \_\_\_\_\_ when using a credit card.

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## Unit 13. The Math of Faces



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



Track 27

Almost everyone has different (1) \_\_\_\_\_. (2) \_\_\_\_\_. We see and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the space between a person's eyes, the shapes of their nose, and other different sizes and shapes on a person's face. Most people do this without really thinking about it. Computer programs can recognize these differences in people's faces, also. Actually, computers can do this much better than humans can. Facial (4) \_\_\_\_\_ programs are used in many places and they are very helpful.

These computer programs (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the geometry of the human face. Geometry is the type of math that studies shapes and sizes. Facial geometry (6) \_\_\_\_\_ many things. For example, it measures the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ between the eyes, the size of the eyes, the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of the mouth and nose, and more. Many measurements are taken. Together these measurements make a person's (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_\_.

Facial recognition programs can (12) \_\_\_\_\_ people in a (13) \_\_\_\_\_. They are used for security at airports and in other important places. This (14) \_\_\_\_\_ also helps people to (15) \_\_\_\_\_ their phones and even buy things.

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## Unit 14. Cooking with Math



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 29

Using math can (1) \_\_\_\_\_ us in real life, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
(3) \_\_\_\_\_.

Let's say you want to make cookies for twenty people. The cookie

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ you have only makes ten cookies. If you know how to  
(5) \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_, you can follow this recipe and make twenty  
cookies.

The recipe says you need 1 cup of (7) \_\_\_\_\_, 1/2 cup of sugar, 1/2 cup of  
butter, 3/4 cup of chocolate chips, 1 spoon of vanilla, 1/2 spoon of baking  
(8) \_\_\_\_\_, and 1 egg. Add fractions to (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the recipe.

Start with the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ numbers:  $1 + 1 = 2$ . So you need 2 cups of flour, 2  
eggs, and 2 (11) \_\_\_\_\_ of vanilla.

Next are the 1/2 fractions:  $1/2 + 1/2 = 2/2$ , and  $2/2 = 1$ . So you need 1 cup of sugar,  
1 cup of butter, and 1 spoon of baking powder.

(12) \_\_\_\_\_, 3/4 cup of chocolate chips:  $3/4 + 3/4 = 6/4$ , and  $6/4 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$ .  $2/4$   
 $= 1/2$ , so you'd need 1 1/2 cups of chocolate chips.

Adding fractions can help with those (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (14) \_\_\_\_\_  
(15) \_\_\_\_\_.

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## Unit 15. Measurement Systems



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



Track 31

Today, there are two (1) \_\_\_\_\_ used systems of measurement around the world. They are the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ system and the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ system. The imperial system is older, and long ago it was the most widely used system. But later the metric system was (4) \_\_\_\_\_. (5) \_\_\_\_\_, most of the world uses that system. It uses measurements like (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and kilograms. However, some (7) \_\_\_\_\_ continue to use the imperial system. It uses measurements like (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and (9) \_\_\_\_\_. America is one of those countries.

(10) \_\_\_\_\_, this caused (11) \_\_\_\_\_ for the American space (12) \_\_\_\_\_, NASA. In 1998, NASA sent a (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to Mars on a mission. While building the spaceship, NASA used the metric system. This made working with other countries easier. But one of the American companies NASA worked with didn't (14) \_\_\_\_\_ this. That company made an important computer program for the spaceship. They used imperial measurements, but all of the other programs and calculations used metric measurements. As a result, the ship crashed on September 23rd, 1999, and the mission (15) \_\_\_\_\_.

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## Unit 16. Measuring Big Animals in the Wild



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



Track 33

Some things are easy to measure. Just use a simple (1) \_\_\_\_\_, and read the measurement. But a big animal, like a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in the (3) \_\_\_\_\_, can't be measured (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Scientists need to find (5) \_\_\_\_\_ ways to use math to measure these big animals.

To measure whales, scientists usually start by studying (6) \_\_\_\_\_ ones. Sometimes, the body of a dead whale (7) \_\_\_\_\_ up on a beach. Scientists do (8) \_\_\_\_\_ measurements of these animals. To do this, scientists use tools like a measuring tape or a (9) \_\_\_\_\_.

After measuring many dead whales, and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of information, scientists can (11) \_\_\_\_\_ out the (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_ of a whale. Scientists use this information to know about the size of living whales.

They also take pictures of animals they want to study. They take as many pictures as they can. They try to collect as much information as they can about the animal. Then they make an (14) \_\_\_\_\_ of the (15) \_\_\_\_\_ and weight of the animal.

Scientists use math creatively to measure big animals.