

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.

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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!

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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

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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) _____.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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

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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.