

Class

Name

Unit 1. Heritage Sites and Satellites



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 03

(1) _____ are objects that are made and put into space by people. They collect, (2) _____, and send (3) _____, (4) _____ pictures. Satellite images of (5) _____ are used by (6) _____ to find important (7) _____ sites. These images make finding and (8) _____ these sites much easier.

Archaeologists study the (9) _____ of humans. They look for (10) _____ left in the ground by people in the past. These are often (11) _____, tools, and works of art. Researchers often find these things at heritage sites. Heritage sites are places that were very important to a (12) _____ of the past. Over time, the weather (13) _____ these areas, and people build over them. They are covered up and (14) _____, so they are hard to find. Satellites images help archaeologists to find heritage sites. They look for changes in the land that don't seem (15) _____. Once they find those (16) _____, they can study them.

Satellite images also help experts protect sites from robbers. From 2002 to 2013, archaeologist Sara Parcak and her team looked at satellite images of (17) _____. They found more than 250,000 (18) _____ in the ground. People had dug the holes looking for (19) _____ things

to steal. Satellite images help show when and where the holes were made, so
(20) _____ know which sites to protect.

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Unit 2. Mysteries of the Past



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 05

Experts on (1) _____ cultures have learned many things about the past. However, they have not been able to (2) _____ some ancient (3) _____.

The Nazca Lines are (4) _____ (5) _____ of (6) _____, animals, and other shapes. They are (7) _____ on the (8) _____ of a high (9) _____ in Peru. Someone made them long before airplanes were (10) _____. However, they are so big that they are best seen from high in the air. In fact, (11) _____ people first (12) _____ them in the 1920s when airplanes began flying over the area. Today, we still are not sure who made the Nazca Lines and why.

Puma Punku is a (13) _____ in Bolivia made of cut (14) _____. It was built no later than about 600 CE. The very large stones fit perfectly together like a (15) _____. Some have right (16) _____ and are as (17) _____ as glass. They look like they were cut by modern machines or lasers. This is quite an (18) _____ for the time. The monument shows a deep understanding of stone-cutting and geometry. It is still (19) _____ how the stones

were cut and moved.

Many researchers have (20) _____ to answer the questions that remain about these sites. However, none have been able to prove that their ideas are right. Maybe one day, we will know the truth.

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Unit 3. The Oldest Game



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 07

Archaeologists have found (1) _____ and writings that tell us about many ancient games. A few of these are similar to games people still play.

(2) _____ include (3) _____ and chess. But there is one old game that is (4) _____ (5) _____. It is called Go.

Go comes from the Japanese. Two players (6) _____

(7) _____ on a (8) _____. They try to

(9) _____ the other player's stones. The Chinese call this game Weiqi.

The history of Weiqi in China goes back over 2,000 years.

Some (10) _____ (11) _____ it is 4,000 years old. Over time, the game (12) _____ to Korea, and then it

(13) _____ Japan around 700 CE. However, Go really became

(14) _____ in Japan only in the 1600s. At that time, four Go schools were built. Students from these schools (15) _____ in

(16) _____ competitions. The Japanese leader at the time, the

(17) _____, named the winner the Go (18) _____ for a year!

Today, Go is still played all over the world. Two astronauts, one American and one Japanese, even played it in space. Go's long history is why it is so special. It is

thought to be the oldest board game that people have (19) _____
played up to the (20) _____ day.

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Unit 4. The Dead Sea Scrolls



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 09

Around 1947, some boys were (1) _____
 _____ their (2) _____ in the desert near the
 (3) _____ Sea, which is between Israel and Jordan. One of the boys
 (4) _____ up a (5) _____ to look for a
 (6) _____ goat. He saw a (7) _____ and thought the
 goat was inside, so he (8) _____ a (9) _____ into the
 cave to make it come out. The rock made a (10) _____ sound inside
 the cave. It (11) _____ like something breaking, so the boys went into
 the cave to look. They thought they might find something (12) _____,
 and they were right.

The boys saw that the rock hit one of (13) _____ large
 (14) _____. Inside the jars, they found seven very old
 (15) _____ * with writing on them. Archaeologists
 (16) _____ that the scrolls had been written about
 2,000 years before. People looked in many other caves (17) _____,
 and they found more scrolls in eleven different caves.

Over time, more than 600 scrolls were found. Researchers think the scrolls were
 written between 200 BCE and 200 CE. Many scholars from all over the world study
 these ancient (18) _____ even today. The Dead Sea Scrolls, as they

are called, help us understand (19) _____ that happened

(20) _____.

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Unit 5. Rising Sea Levels



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 11

(1) _____ change is (2) _____ (3) _____ to
(4) _____. As the Earth warms, ice (5) _____ and
(6) _____ into the sea. Sea (7) _____
(8) _____. This is a huge (9) _____ for island
(10) _____ because they are close to sea level. Some islands are
already (11) _____ in size. They are beginning to
(12) _____ (13) _____ the water.

Scientists say the seas have risen by about six centimeters since 2000. This may
not seem like a large amount. However, if a big hurricane happens, waves rise even
higher. This (14) _____ lands near sea level by causing
(15) _____.

In the western (16) _____, at least eight
(17) _____ islands have already disappeared. Rising sea levels, along
with land being worn away by water and wind, are now (18) _____
other nearby islands. The Maldives, in the Indian Ocean, is also at risk
(19) _____ sea level rise. Around 1,200 coral
islands make up the Maldives. If the water rises just one meter, these tropical
islands will disappear.

When islands sink, people are forced to move to other, higher islands. Some nations are even buying land in different countries where their people can move. This threat caused by sea level rise is (20) _____. Only time will tell what the future will hold for these island nations.

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Unit 6. A “Must-See” of India



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 13

The BBC, a news (1) _____ in England, asked its
(2) _____ to (3) _____ places around the world that
people (4) _____ before they die. From the
suggestions, the BBC (5) _____
_____ of the top fifty places. Of course, the Taj Mahal is on the list. It is
(6) _____ ten. There is a different place in India that was higher on the
list. It is the (7) _____ Temple in the city of Amritsar. It was number six.

The Golden Temple sits in the middle of a small lake, which is a
(8) _____ place to Sikh Indians. The city's name, Amritsar, means
“(9) _____.” A Sikh
(10) _____ says that during a great (11) _____ near the
pool, a (12) _____ of honey was sent down from the
(13) _____. The (14) _____ drank this
(15) _____, and it gave them the (16) _____ to keep
fighting.

Seeing the Golden Temple is an amazing (17) _____. For one thing, it
is truly golden. The walls of the temple are made of marble covered with thin
(18) _____ and gold. There
are also many (19) _____ covering various parts of the temple.

Tourists are welcome to go inside and enjoy its beauty. They only need to show respect for the temple and the people who (20) _____ there.

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Unit 7. The Amazon



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 15

The Amazon is a (1) _____ that (2) _____ a large part of
(3) _____ America. No other place in the world has such a
(4) _____ of plants and animals. (5) _____
_____, most living things on Earth (6) _____
_____ the Amazon in some way.

This rainforest has the largest number of plant species in the world. In just three
(7) _____ of rainforest, you can find over 750 kinds of trees and 1,500
other kinds of plants. Because of all this plant life, the Amazon rainforest has been
called the “(8) _____ of our (9) _____.” It makes more
than 20 percent of the (10) _____ the Earth needs.
(11) _____, 25 percent of all
(12) _____ are made from rainforest plants.

The Amazon River makes it (13) _____ for so much life to
(14) _____. It is the second longest in the world and flows from the
Andes (15) _____ to the Atlantic (16) _____. The mouth
of the Amazon River is over 320 kilometers (17) _____! With all this
water, it is not (18) _____ that the river also has a large number of
water (19) _____. There are more than 5,600 species of fish in the
river, which means the Amazon is home to the biggest variety of

(20) _____ fish in the world.

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Unit 8. The Kingdom of Bhutan



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 17

Bhutan is a tiny but very special (1) _____ in the Himalayan Mountains. It has a (2) _____ of around 820,000 people. Its name means “high land.” However, many people in Bhutan call it “Druk Yul,” meaning “land of the (3) _____ (4) _____.”

Bhutan has a king. The King of Bhutan is very (5) _____.

(6) _____, the (7) _____

(8) _____ (9) _____ from other nations so it can keep its

(10) _____ way of life. Very few people can visit Bhutan. Other

(11) _____ are about what people wear. Those who work for the

country or in schools must wear the national clothing. Women wear an

(12) _____ - _____ dress. The traditional dress for men

is a knee-length (13) _____, tied at the waist. Traditional

(14) _____ are also worn by men. You can usually tell a man's

(15) _____ by the color of his scarf. For example,

(16) _____ wear green ones.

For a long time, people in Bhutan were not (17) _____ to watch

television or use the internet. Bhutan was one of the last countries in the world to get

television. In 1999, the King said that having television was needed to help make

Bhutan more modern. He also said it was important for the country's

(18) _____. Bhutan (19) _____ is a

(20) _____ place.

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Unit 9. The Water Cycle



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 19

Where does your water come from before it (1) _____ in your home?

Is your (2) _____ water (3) _____

_____ this morning or as old as the

(4) _____? Is it even older than the dinosaurs? Water on our

(5) _____ is (6) _____ moving around and around, like a

(7) _____. This is called the water

(8) _____, and it has no (9) _____

(10) _____ (11) _____.

The (12) _____ begins with the (13) _____, which are

the (14) _____ of water on Earth. In the first part

of the cycle, the sun (15) _____ the water on the ocean's

(16) _____, and then the warm water (17) _____ into the

air. The water in the air (18) _____ comes together to form very large

clouds, and wind then moves the clouds over land. When clouds finally meet cold

air, the water comes down (19) _____

_____ rain or snow. Some of this rainwater will

stay on the land, but most of the water goes down into rivers and

(20) _____. Finally, it goes back to the oceans, where the process

begins again.

The water cycle is billions of years old. So think again about the age of that water in your cup! It's much older than you many have thought.

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Unit 10. Weather Control



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 21

Bad weather can (1) _____ people's (2) _____ plans.

More importantly, too much or too little rain often causes huge

(3) _____ and (4) _____ of life. So

(5) _____ have long been testing ways of (6) _____ the

weather. The most common (7) _____ is called "cloud

(8) _____."

(9) _____ scientists want to create rain in a dry

(10) _____. First, they (11) _____ the place and time.

Then, using airplanes, they (12) _____ small (13) _____

_____ such as dry ice into clouds. If

(14) _____, this causes (15) _____ to form and rain to

fall. In 1947, U.S. scientists seeded clouds to help (16) _____

_____ a (17) _____ fire.

(18) _____, the technique has been tried around

the world. Sometimes the goal is to prevent rain from spoiling an event. Chinese

(19) _____ wanted the Beijing Olympics to be rain-free because the

Olympic stadium had no (20) _____. In 2016, Russian scientists

wanted to prevent rain on the May Day holiday. In both countries, they seeded

clouds before the big events, so the sun would shine at the right time.

Cloud seeding does not always work. Sometimes there are no clouds, or the clouds are too thin. But when it succeeds, it is an exciting way for people to save money and lives by taking control of the weather.

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Unit 11. Weird Weather



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 23

You may have heard the (1) _____ “raining cats and dogs.” This means that it is raining (2) _____. But have you ever heard the phrase “raining frogs?” The people in Odzaci, Serbia, are now very (3) _____ with this phrase.

On a Sunday (4) _____ in June 2005, the people of Odzaci knew a (5) _____ was coming. However, when the wind (6) _____ the storm clouds over their town, they didn’t get rain. (7) _____, (8) _____ (9) _____ fell from the sky!

The people were very surprised by this (10) _____ weather. However, (11) _____ weather scientists, this kind of weather is not so (12) _____. In fact, there have been stories of raining frogs for hundreds of years. Scientists think that this is caused by (13) _____. As a tornado (14) _____ water, it (15) _____ the frogs living there. Then, as it passes over land and starts to lose (16) _____, it lets go of the frogs. This does not only happen to frogs. There have been (17) _____ of everything from fish to ants, and even (18) _____ and ham

(19) _____.

So the next time someone says it's raining cats and dogs, you'd better

(20) _____ to see what they mean!

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Unit 12. The Blue Sky



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 25

On a (1) _____ day, the sky looks (2) _____ blue. But in the early (3) _____, it looks red and orange. The color of the sky (4) _____ the time of day, your (5) _____, and the weather.

Light comes to Earth from the Sun. The blue color you see on a clear day is (6) _____ blue light (7) _____ coming through the air. The air is a (8) _____ of small (9) _____ and other, bigger particles like (10) _____, _____, and salt from oceans. Particles (11) _____ and (12) _____ some light waves more than others. Blue light waves are shorter and smaller. (13) _____, when sunlight is more (14) _____, blue waves are absorbed by particles. Then they are (15) _____ reflected in all (16) _____. This (17) _____ us from seeing other colors, making the sky look blue.

In the evening, sunlight is less direct, so light waves have to (18) _____ through the (19) _____ to reach our eyes. The blue light waves have been reflected away before they reach us. This lets the longer yellow and red light waves through, making a yellowish-red

(20) _____. There are a lot of salt particles in the air over oceans. They absorb and reflect red and yellow light waves. That is why you can see beautiful sunsets at the beach.

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Unit 13. The Best Second Language



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 27

Today, there are (1) _____ seven thousand languages spoken. Being able to speak more than one language is certainly a useful skill. Choosing which (2) _____ language to learn depends on what you hope to gain.

If you want a larger (3) _____ with the world through travel, English may be the best choice. It is the top language for (4) _____. If you add (5) _____ and non-native speakers, English is spoken by 1.5 billion people (6) _____. However, English (7) _____ and (8) _____ can be (9) _____.

One-sixth of the world's people are native speakers of Chinese- and not just in China. Chinese speakers live all over the world, (10) _____ in Southeast Asia. Knowing this language is becoming more useful in (11) _____ and the sciences as China (12) _____ in (13) _____. Chinese has two main (14) _____: It has many different (15) _____, and it is (16) _____ to write.

Spanish has more native speakers than English. It is also one of the most popular choices for learners. One reason may be its (17) _____ simple grammar. Knowing Spanish also opens up parts of Europe as well as Mexico and (18) _____ and South America.

What do you want to do in the future? Which language will help you reach your goals? (19) _____ these questions, and make the best (20) _____ for you.

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Unit 14. Words from Greek Myths



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 29

Over time, different languages are used for communication between nations. Greek is not a (1) _____ (2) _____ today. But it once was, and it left a (3) _____ on European languages.

From about 120 BCE to 1450 CE, (4) _____ flowed along the (5) _____. This was the trade (6) _____ connecting Asia and (7) _____ to (8) _____. The gate into Europe was Greece. Knowing Greek became (9) _____ for traders. As goods traveled across Europe, so did the Greek language.

(10) _____ and (11) _____ from Greece spread as well. Stories such as The Odyssey, about a Greek man who went on a long and difficult (12) _____, and (13) _____ (14) _____ Hercules, a strong man who was (15) _____ god, became (16) _____. Words from Greek myths began (17) _____ in the (18) _____ of Europeans. We can still see some examples in English today. If you're starting a long journey, you're starting an "odyssey". A delicious drink is called "nectar," the drink Greek gods enjoyed. And a "Herculean task" is one that would be challenging

even for Hercules.

(19) _____, traders stopped traveling over land on the Silk Road and began using ships. Greek became less important. Local languages became more popular. But the words from Greek myths (20) _____.

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Unit 15. A New Language for the World



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 31

When people of different cultures can (1) _____ the same language, it leads to better understanding. It can mean a greater chance of (2) _____ (3) _____. However, trying to decide on a worldwide common language has (4) _____ caused a lot of (5) _____. Too many people (6) _____ their (7) _____ language.

Dr. L. L. Zamenhof thought the best (8) _____ would be for everyone to learn a new language. He decided to (9) _____ one himself. Dr. Zamenhof wanted the new language to be very (10) _____. This would make it very easy to learn. He also wanted it to (11) _____ the (12) _____ of (13) _____. He believed that this would allow people of different cultures to communicate with one another. (14) _____, they could keep their (15) _____ languages and their (16) _____. No one would feel that their native language was better than any other. The first book (17) _____ the new language, called Esperanto, was published on July 26th, 1887.

Esperanto has achieved limited success. It is spoken by about two million people

today. But many others are working toward Dr. Zamenhof's goal through computers and universal language programs. These (18) _____
_____ get better and better. (19) _____ the world will still
achieve the (20) _____ that Dr. Zamenhof
dreamed of.

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Unit 16. A Family of Words



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 33

You have (1) _____ noticed that Korean words like “kimchi” or Japanese words like “bonsai” are used in the English language. These are called (2) _____. A loanword is a word (3) _____ another language without (4) _____ much. Many languages have them. Words are often loaned because the thing or (5) _____ named by the word is new to the speakers of the (6) _____ language.

(7) _____, there is no English word for kimchi. This is because that food was not known in English-speaking countries (8) _____ fairly (9) _____. (10) _____, the word was borrowed from Korean. (11) _____, Korean borrowed “pizza” from English speakers, who had borrowed it from Italian.

Loanwords help (12) _____ why there are many words with different (13) _____ from their (14) _____ in English. The loanword “ballet” is an example. You cannot hear the “t” sound in “ballet.” This word comes from French. In French the final “t” in a word is not (15) _____ (16) _____.

Where do most loanwords in English come from? (17) _____

_____ one study, most come from French (29%), Latin (29%), and German (26%). The others come from Greek (6%), and then all other languages (10%). These other languages have (18) _____ given English a (19) _____ (20) _____.