

Class

Name

Unit 1 How Sounds Move

Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.

Track 03



We can hear sounds all around us. How do the sounds (1)_____ our ears?

They (2)_____ through things around us.

The sound of a (3)_____ siren moves through the air.

The sound from a (4)_____ moves through the water.

Sounds can move through (5)_____ or metal, too.

Sounds move through solids, (6)_____, and gases.

Let's watch sound move through one of these types of (7)_____.

Step 1. Add blue (8)_____ to a large bowl of water.

Step 2. Put a (9)_____ speaker in the water and turn on some music.

Step 3. Put a (10)_____ pipe to your ear and try to find the speaker.

Step 4. The music gets louder as the pipe gets closer to the

(11)_____. You can find the speaker at the spot with the

(12)_____ sound.

The music came from the speaker. It moved (13)_____ the water.

It moved through the plastic (14)_____. Then it

(15)_____ in your ears!

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Unit 2 Water Music

Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.

Track 06



Every (1)_____, Julia's sister Sally goes to her synchronized
(2)_____ class.

There, Sally (3)_____ to music in the water.

Today, Julia went to see Sally's (4)_____. She loved her
(5)_____ 's dancing in the water.

"Mom, how can she dance to music? Can she (6)_____ the music
in the water? Doesn't the water (7)_____ her ears?"

Mom (8)_____, "Sound can move through water. She can hear
the (9)_____ in the water."

"Does it only (10)_____ with special (11)_____?"

"No. Any sound can (12)_____ through water. (13)_____

Sally's name out loud. She will hear you and (14)_____ out of the
water."

"Umm... no thank you! I (15)_____ you!"

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Unit 3 Mirror Vision

Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.

Track 09



We use (1)_____ every day. We use them to check our
(2)_____. A dentist uses them to look at our (3)_____.
What do you look like in the mirror? Do you (4)_____ the same?
Let's (5)_____ a mirror and a penguin doll.

Step 1. Raise the left wing of the (6)_____ doll and look at the doll
in the mirror.

Step 2. (7)_____ the right wing of the penguin doll and look at the
(8)_____ in the mirror.

The (9)_____ of the doll in the mirror is the (10)_____ as
the real one.

The top and (11)_____ are the same, too. But the left and
(12)_____ sides are the wrong way around.

The writing on the front of an (13)_____ is backward.

When a (14)_____ sees it in the car mirror, it's the right way
(15)_____.

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Unit 4 Writing Backward

Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.

Track 12



Kelly and Eva were on their (1)_____ to school. They saw an (2)_____ on the road. Eva (3)_____ and spoke to Kelly. "Kelly, the (4)_____ and the word on the ambulance are backward! I think (5)_____ put them on it the wrong way!" Kelly said, "They're (6)_____ to be like that." "But it's the (7)_____ way around!" said Eva. Kelly said, "Mom told me it is meant to be (8)_____ in the mirror. Drivers see the ambulance in their car (9)_____. They see the number and the (10)_____ the right way around." "Oh! I didn't know that! That's so (11)_____!" "It is! Do you know anything (12)_____ like that?"

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Unit 5 Sedimentary Rocks

Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.

Track 15



Pick up some (1)_____. The sand falls through your (2)_____. But sand can become rocks. Sand (3)_____ to the bottom of the water. Over time, its (4)_____ stick together and become sedimentary rocks.

It takes a very long time to make real (5)_____ rocks. We can make a model instead.

Step 1. Put (6)_____ in a paper cup filled with sand. Mix them together with a stick to make a (7)_____.

Step 2. Push the mixture down with another paper cup. This will (8)_____ the space between the grains of sand.

Step 3. (9)_____ it for a day, then remove the cup and take out the sedimentary rock (10)_____.

Real sedimentary (11)_____ are not the same as the model.

Real sedimentary rocks aren't (12)_____ with glue. The grains of sand stick together until they become a solid (13)_____. They stick together because of (14)_____.

What are other (15)_____?

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Unit 6 Making Rocks From Rocks

Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.

Track 18



I am a (1)_____ rock. I am big and strong.

But I didn't use to be (2)_____. I used to be gravel.

I was a small (3)_____.

Rain (4)_____ me down from the top of a mountain. It washed me down into a (5)_____.

I fell to the (6)_____ of the river. My sediment friends, sand and (7)_____, piled on top of me.

We were there for a (8)_____ time. We pressed together. We got (9)_____. There was no space between us.

We became a (10)_____ mass. We became a sedimentary rock.

Sometimes plants or (11)_____ got pressed between us. They became (12)_____. Isn't it cool?

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Unit 7 Fun Fossils

Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.

Track 21



(1)_____ are made from animals and (2)_____.

These plants and animals (3)_____ long ago.

Most fossils are from animal (4)_____. Fossils are found in

(5)_____ rocks.

An animal dies. Its body falls into the water and gets (6)_____ in

mud. Sand and (7)_____ pile on top of it. Over time, the animal

bones become (8)_____.

Let's make fossils.

Step 1. Put a shell on a (9)_____ of clay. Press it with your hands.

Then (10)_____ it out.

Step 2. Pour alginate mixture into the shape of the (11)_____.

Step 3. Take the alginate out of the clay when the (12)_____ is firm.

We can look at fossils to (13)_____ more about our

(14)_____.

We can study what (15)_____ was like a long time ago.

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Unit 8 Tony and the Fossil

Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.

Track 24



Tony and his (1)_____ went on a field trip. They went to a (2)_____. The teacher told the class to (3)_____ fossils. They looked all over. Tony (4)_____, "I found a shellfish fossil!" His friends ran over. They said, "This is so (5)_____! There used to be a (6)_____ that looked like this!" Later on, their teacher talked to them. "This place is a (7)_____ now. But Tony found a shellfish (8)_____. So, this area used to be an (9)_____." Tony asked, "Do all plants and animals (10)_____ fossils?" "No, they don't. Fossils are very (11)_____. We can learn about the past (12)_____ them."

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Unit 9 Bouncing Sounds

Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.

Track 27



Do you like (1)_____? Do you sing in the shower?

Try it one time. What do you (2)_____?

Your voice sounds (3)_____!

Why is this? The bathroom walls are (4)_____. The sound bounces off.

Let's (5)_____ to some music. We can hear what happens when sound hits (6)_____ materials.

Step 1. Put a speaker in a (7)_____. Play some music and listen to the sound.

Step 2. Hold a (8)_____ board over the plastic bucket and listen to the sound.

Step 3. Hold a (9)_____ board over the bucket and listen to the sound (10)_____.

The volume of the (11)_____ was the same. But it sounded different to our (12)_____.

The music hit the soft Styrofoam board. It absorbed the sound.

It sounded (13)_____.

When the music (14)_____ the hard wooden board, the sound bounced off.

Sound changes when it hits different (15)_____.

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Unit 10 Mountain Echo

Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.

Track 30



Paul's family went (1)_____. Paul was excited as he reached the top of the (2)_____.

"The breeze feels so good on my (3)_____. Look at this amazing (4)_____!"

Dad said, "Wasn't it worth that difficult (5)_____?"

Let's come here more often."

Dad (6)_____, "Yoo-hoo!"

Soon after, his voice came back (7)_____,

"Yoo-hoo!"

Paul was (8)_____. "Wow, Dad, how did you do that?"

Dad answered, "The sound (9)_____ off a mountain on the other side and comes back. Do you want to (10)_____?"

"Yoo-hoo!" Paul shouted. Then his (11)_____ bounced back saying,

"Yoo-hoo!"

"This is fun!" Paul shouted. "This is fun!" said his (12)_____.

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Unit 11 Sort With Sieves

Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.

Track 33



There are two types of (1)_____. They are pure substances and mixtures.

Salt is a (2)_____ substance. Put some salt in a bowl with (3)_____. That is a mixture.

Let's look at (4)_____.

Put rice, (5)_____, and red beans in a bowl.

How can you separate them? You can (6)_____ them by color.

Rice is white, soybeans are (7)_____, and red beans are red.

But it will (8)_____ to do this!

Is there an easier way to (9)_____ them?

Step 1. Use a sieve with large (10)_____ to separate the mixture of soybeans, red beans, and rice.

Step 2. Use a (11)_____ with smaller holes to separate the mixture again.

Because (12)_____ and rice are different sizes, they are (13)_____ to sort with sieves. The big soybeans stay in the first sieve. The red beans (14)_____ in the second sieve. It is important to (15)_____ the right sieve!

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Unit 12 The Incredible Beach-Cleaning Machine

Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.

Track 36



Brian and Jenny were at the (1)_____. They wanted to help clean it up.

"Look at all this (2)_____!" said Brian. "How can we

(3)_____ it all up?"

Just then, a strange (4)_____ came onto the beach. It started picking up sand and (5)_____.

Brian said, "That machine is (6)_____! But it's picking up everything on the beach. It will take away all the (7)_____!"

"Wait," said Jenny. "Look. The sand is coming out of the (8)_____."

"Oh, I see. The waste is (9)_____. The grains of sand are

(10)_____. The grains of sand fall (11)_____ onto the beach. That's (12)_____!"

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Unit 13 Drops of Water

Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.

Track 39



Pour cold (1)_____ into a glass. Watch what happens.

Water drops (2)_____ on the outside of the glass.

Why does this happen? There is water in the (3)_____ in gas form.

It's called water (4)_____. It touches the cold glass. The gas

becomes (5)_____. We call this (6)_____.

Let's watch it happen.

Step 1. Pour juice and (7)_____ in a plastic cup. Put the cup on a
(8)_____ plate and weigh it.

Step 2. Watch the change on the (9)_____ of the cup over time.

Step 3. Later, weigh the cup on the foil (10)_____ and compare it
with the (11)_____ of the cup before.

Water drops formed on the outside of the cup. They (12)_____
onto the foil plate.

What (13)_____ when we weighed the plate again? It was heavier
than before. There was more (14)_____ than before.

Can we see condensation (15)_____ else?

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Unit 14 Hot Water, Cold Lid

Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.

Track 42



"Mom, I'm (1)_____!" said Tony. "Can I cook this ramen? I can do it all by (2)_____."

Mom said, "Be careful. Let me (3)_____ you do it."

Tony took the (4)_____ and put some water into it.

Then, he started to (5)_____ the water. He was about to put the (6)_____ into the pot when he suddenly (7)_____.

"Mom, look at this! There are water (8)_____ on the inside of the pot lid."

She said, "That's (9)_____. Boiling water becomes water (10)_____. When the water vapor meets the cold (11)_____, it becomes liquid water again."

Tony asked, "Then, can I (12)_____ this water as well?"

"Of course, it's safe to drink."

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Unit 15 Protecting the Environment

Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.

Track 45



We only have one (1)_____. We need to protect it.

But (2)_____ create lots of pollution. This is bad for

(3)_____.

How can we look after Earth?

(4)_____ scientists can help us. They take care of our environment.

They study air, (5)_____, and water. They see where there is

(6)_____.

They study animals. They see how they are (7)_____.

They look at how pollution (8)_____ our planet.

They suggest how to (9)_____ it, too.

How can we fix it? We can use (10)_____ energy. We can plant

more (11)_____.

Environmental scientists want to (12)_____ our planet. They want

to help us all.

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Unit 16 Geologists Study Earth

Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.

Track 48



The (1)_____ around us is full of secrets. Geologists are very

(2)_____ people. They look at our world.

They study it. They try to (3)_____ it.

Geologists study rocks. They look at (4)_____.

They study fossils as well. By looking at these things, they can

(5)_____ about the past.

What else do they look at?

They (6)_____ soil. They see if it is good for (7)_____.

They look for (8)_____ and oil.

Geologists don't just look at the (9)_____.

They can predict the (10)_____ as well! They know when

(11)_____ might happen.

They (12)_____ all about our world.