

**Class**

**Name**

## Unit 1. New Media Art

1. Art is becoming much more exciting because now it is starting to include the viewer.

⇒

2. Instead of just looking at a piece of art, you can interact with it.

⇒

3. Then you become part of the art.

⇒

4. New technology brings artists together with viewers.

⇒

5. One artist used computers to control a wall of robot faces.

⇒

6. The robots' eyes open when a viewer comes close.

⇒

7. Then the eyes follow the movements of the viewer.

⇒

8. The viewer gets to see and be seen by the art.

⇒

9. New media art is unique for each viewer.

⇒

10. Every viewer's experience will be different.

⇒

11. Like the pieces of art, each one is special.

⇒

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## Unit 2. Music in the City

1. Luke Jerram is an artist. ⇒
2. He makes art with pianos. ⇒
3. First, he finds a city that wants to work with him. ⇒
4. A city that wants his art will let him put pianos on the streets. ⇒
5. He puts them in parks, at bus stops, and other places where people often go. ⇒
6. Each piano has a sign on it. ⇒
7. The signs says, "Play me, I'm yours." ⇒
8. Any person can play that piano. ⇒
9. Many people can become street musicians. ⇒
10. They don't play for money. ⇒

11. They just play for fun.

⇒

12. Since 2008, Jerram has put pianos in more than twenty cities.

⇒

13. People in London, New York, and Paris have enjoyed Jerram's art.

⇒

14. Maybe street pianos will be in your city soon!

⇒

**Class****Name****Unit 3. Online Guitar Lessons**

1. Take guitar lessons online!

⇒

2. There are many reasons to do this.

⇒

3. You can take lessons any time.

⇒

4. Tutors only work certain hours each day.

⇒

5. Online lessons can start in the morning or at night, whenever you want.

⇒

6. Then you can study the guitar before or after other things you do.

⇒

7. Online lessons can also save money.

⇒

8. Tutors can cost \$25 to \$50 for each hour.

⇒

9. Online classes often cost \$50 for a whole course.

⇒

10. A course might be ten or more lessons.

⇒

11. And some online lessons are free!

⇒

12. You can also learn alone through online lessons.

⇒

13. No one will be watching you practice.

⇒

14. That makes many students feel less nervous.

⇒

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## Unit 4. Twyla Tharp

1. When she was a young woman in the 1960s, Twyla Tharp studied both ballet and modern dance in New York.

⇒

2. In 1965, Tharp decided to create her own dance school.

⇒

3. Dancers in her school mixed ballet and natural movement.

⇒

4. For example, during a dance, the dancers might run, walk, or skip as part of the dance.

⇒

5. Tharp worked very hard for the dance school she started.

⇒

6. Many people liked her new way of dancing.

⇒

7. Tharp became famous because of it.

⇒

8. Since the 1980s, Tharp has created dances for stage, movies, and television.

⇒

9. Now in her 70s, she still works with dancers and shows.

⇒

10. Some of her most famous dances are done regularly by ballet schools around  
⇒ the world even today.



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## Unit 5. DNA from Extinct Animals

1.	Would you like to see extinct animals living on earth again?
⇒	
2.	It could happen.
⇒	
3.	Scientists want to bring some extinct animals back to life.
⇒	
4.	One of those animals is the woolly mammoth.
⇒	
5.	In 2013, a woolly mammoth's body was found in Siberia.
⇒	
6.	Scientists are now studying the animal's DNA.
⇒	
7.	Scientists want to use the DNA to make a copy of the animal.
⇒	
8.	First, they would take the DNA from a cell of the woolly mammoth and put it into an egg.
⇒	
9.	Then they would put the egg in an elephant.
⇒	

10. After 22 months, a woolly mammoth would be born!

⇒

11. If it works, other extinct animals could be brought back to life, too.

⇒

12. But don't worry, dinosaurs are not on the list!

⇒

**Class****Name****Unit 6. The Clever Octopus**

1. Do you know how smart the octopus is?

⇒

2. This sea animal can use its big brain to do clever things.

⇒

3. One octopus is famous for being an escape artist.

⇒

4. Inky lived in the National Aquarium of New Zealand.

⇒

5. But it found a way to escape.

⇒

6. First, it pushed out of a gap at the top of its tank.

⇒

7. Then it went down a pipe.

⇒

8. It made its great escape back to the ocean.

⇒

9. Another octopus flooded its aquarium.

⇒

10. It became curious about a tube in its tank.

⇒

11. It used its arms to pull on the tube.

⇒

12. The tube popped out, and it spilled water out of the tank for hours.

⇒

13. These octopuses would get a high score on an IQ test!

⇒

**Class****Name****Unit 7. How a Frog Grows**

1. The life cycle of a frog begins with an egg.

⇒

2. In the spring, a mother frog lays her eggs.

⇒

3. She lays these eggs, sometimes up to 4,000, in ponds.

⇒

4. After about ten days, a tadpole comes out of each egg.

⇒

5. Tadpoles have long tails and look a little like small fish.

⇒

6. They swim around in the water and eat plants in the pond.

⇒

7. But tadpoles don't look like fish for long.

⇒

8. After about six weeks, they start growing back legs.

⇒

9. Their tails get smaller and their legs get bigger.

⇒

10. Then, front legs grow.

⇒

11. The tadpoles slowly turn into adult frogs.

⇒

12. This cycle finishes after about fourteen weeks when the tadpole finally

⇒ becomes a young frog.

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## Unit 8. Snake Charmers

1. Imagine there is a dangerous snake in front of you.
⇒
2. It has big fangs and wants to bite you.
⇒
3. However, you don't run away.
⇒
4. You start playing a flute!
⇒
5. Does this sound strange?
⇒
6. That is what a snake charmer's job is.
⇒
7. When a snake pops out of a basket, the charmer starts to play a flute.
⇒
8. This looks like it stops the snake.
⇒
9. The snake does not bite but only moves from side to side.
⇒
10. What's happening?
⇒

11. Does music really charm snakes?

⇒

12. Actually, snakes do not have ears.

⇒

13. They cannot hear music well.

⇒

14. The snake charmer sways while playing, and the snake just follows the movement.

⇒

15. Most snakes do not like to attack.

⇒

16. Still, it is exciting to watch!

⇒



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## Unit 9. Smart Glasses for the Blind

1. Soon, blind people will be able to buy smart glasses that see what they cannot.

⇒

2. Smart glasses look like sunglasses.

⇒

3. There is a computer in them, and it is pocket-sized.

⇒

4. Some have earphones.

⇒

5. Engineers are already making glasses for people who are partly blind.

⇒

6. A video camera is put on the glasses.

⇒

7. Objects appear brighter and as line drawings.

⇒

8. In some models, a computer voice says what is in front of the camera.

⇒

9. It guesses the feelings of people it sees.

⇒

10. It says what color clothing they are wearing.

⇒

11. Some glasses give directions.

⇒

12. They can also read signs, menus, and documents.

⇒

13. Engineers are working on glasses for totally blind people.

⇒

14. Smart glasses will help them go to work and stores safely.

⇒

**Class****Name****Unit 10. Reading with Your Fingers**

1. Usually, we read by sight.

⇒

2. We use our eyes to read letters on a page.

⇒

3. However, not everybody does.

⇒

4. Have you ever seen a page with raised dots?

⇒

5. This is called braille.

⇒

6. These are letters that can be read by touch!

⇒

7. Blind people can read braille with their fingers.

⇒

8. Braille was developed in 1825 by Louis Braille.

⇒

9. He wanted to help blind children.

⇒

10. The original idea, though, came from Napoleon.

⇒

11. He wanted “night writing,” for the French army.

⇒

12. With this, his army could get information at night.

⇒

13. They wouldn’t require sound or light.

⇒

14. In the end, the French army did not use this idea.

⇒

15. Luckily, Louis Braille did!

⇒

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## Unit 11. Stevie Wonder

1.	Stevie Wonder is a famous blind singer.	⇒
2.	He writes music and plays the piano and the drums, too.	⇒
3.	He said that being blind is not a problem.	⇒
4.	He learns through hearing, touching, and smelling.	⇒
5.	His sense of hearing is amazing.	⇒
6.	One day, there was a mouse in his classroom.	⇒
7.	Stevie said that he would catch the mouse.	⇒
8.	The teacher told everyone to be quiet so Stevie could listen carefully.	⇒
9.	And Stevie caught the mouse!	⇒
10.	He could do this using only his ears.	⇒

11. This taught him that his hearing was fantastic.

⇒

12. He started to learn how to play music by listening.

⇒

13. Later, he became an award-winning musician.

⇒

14. He may be blind, but life is not difficult for him.

⇒

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## Unit 12. Helen Keller

1.	Helen Keller was born in 1880.	⇒
2.	At a young age, Helen caught a fever.	⇒
3.	As a result, she became both deaf and blind.	⇒
4.	However, she went on to live an amazing life.	⇒
5.	After her fever, life was difficult for Helen.	⇒
6.	She didn't know how to communicate with people.	⇒
7.	She could only use smell and touch.	⇒
8.	A tutor, Anne Sullivan, started working with Helen.	⇒
9.	She taught Helen how to read and communicate using smell and touch.	⇒
10.	This changed Helen's life.	⇒

11. After that, there was no stopping Helen.

⇒

12. She studied hard.

⇒

13. She went on to Radcliffe College, a famous women's school.

⇒

14. She even wrote The Story of My Life, a book about her life and adventures.

⇒

15. Helen Keller taught people to respect the blind and deaf.

⇒



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## Unit 13. 3D Food Printing

1.	Did you know there is a new way to make food?
⇒	
2.	It is fast and easy.
⇒	
3.	It is called 3D food printing!
⇒	
4.	Cooking can take a lot of time and effort.
⇒	
5.	3D food printers can fix that problem.
⇒	
6.	First, you put ingredients into the printer.
⇒	
7.	Next, you push a button.
⇒	
8.	Then, the 3D printer prints out shapes of food that you can eat.
⇒	
9.	You can already find 3D food printers in some bakeries and restaurants.
⇒	
10.	People use them to make nice designs for candy, pancakes, and chocolate.
⇒	

11. There is a 3D printer that uses fresh ingredients.

⇒

12. It can make more difficult foods like pizza, pasta, and brownies.

⇒

13. Someday, 3D food printing may be used to feed people around the world!

⇒

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## Unit 14. Microwave Popcorn

1.	Here is what you need to make microwave popcorn by yourself.
⇒	
2.	You need a paper bag.
⇒	
3.	It does not need to be a special bag at all.
⇒	
4.	A plain brown paper bag is fine.
⇒	
5.	Then you need corn.
⇒	
6.	It does not need to be special corn.
⇒	
7.	Plain corn from any store is fine.
⇒	
8.	That's it!
⇒	
9.	Put the corn in the bag with a little oil.
⇒	
10.	Fold the top a few times.
⇒	

11. Then put the bag in the microwave for two minutes.

⇒

12. You will hear the corn start to pop.

⇒

13. When the popping sounds stop, the popcorn is ready.

⇒

14. The next time you want to eat popcorn, try this.

⇒

15. They can save a lot of money this way!

⇒

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## Unit 15. How a Factory Makes Food

1. Potato chips!	⇒
2. People all over the world love this crunchy snack.	⇒
3. How does a fat, brown potato turn into a thin, yellow chip?	⇒
4. Do you ever wonder how a potato gets from the field to a bag?	⇒
5. After farmers harvest potatoes, they ship the best ones to a factory.	⇒
6. Preparation Step 1 Peel the skins off the potatoes.	⇒
7. Step 2 Eight blades cut the potatoes into very thin slices.	⇒
8. Step 3 Machines wash and dry the chips.	⇒
9. Cooking Step 4 Robots take the chips out of the washing machines, put them in 350-degree oil, and fry them for four minutes.	⇒

10. Step 5 The chips go to a different machine in the factory.

⇒

11. It adds salt.

⇒

12. Packaging Step 6 Put potato chips in bags.

⇒

13. What an interesting process for this popular snack!

⇒

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## Unit 16. Number Cakes

1. Old cookbooks show us when different foods began.

⇒

2. This is how we know that the first cupcakes were made around 1800.

⇒

3. Some cookbooks called these first cupcakes “number cakes”.

⇒

4. The name came from the easy way to remember the recipe.

⇒

5. A person just needed to remember the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, and 1.

⇒

6. The numbers in this recipe mean first use one cup of butter and two cups of sugar.

⇒

7. Then put in three cups of flour and four eggs.

⇒

8. Finally, add one cup of milk and one spoon of baking soda.

⇒

9. That was one of the first and easiest cupcake recipes.

⇒