

Answer Key: Unit 1 New Media Art

Art is (1) becoming much more (2) exciting because now it is starting to (3) include the (4) viewer.

(5) Instead of just looking at a (6) piece of art, you can (7) interact with it.

Then you (8) become part of the (9) art.

New (10) technology brings artists together with viewers.

One artist used (11) computers to (12) control a wall of robot faces.

The robots' (13) eyes open when a (14) viewer comes close.

Then the eyes (15) follow the (16) movements of the viewer.

The viewer gets to (17) see and be seen by the (18) art.

New (19) media art is (20) unique for (21) each viewer.

Every viewer's (22) experience will be (23) different.

(24) Like the (25) pieces of art, (26) each one is special.

Answer Key: Unit 2 Music in the City

Luke Jerram is an (1) artist.

He (2) makes art with (3) pianos.

(4) First, he (5) finds a city that wants to (6) work with him.

A (7) city that wants his art will (8) let him (9) put pianos on the (10) streets.

He (11) puts them in parks, at bus stops, and other (12) places where people often go.

(13) Each piano has a (14) sign on it.

The signs says, "(15) Play me, I'm (16) yours."

(17) Any person can play that piano.

Many people can (18) become street musicians.

They don't play (19) for money.

They just play (20) for fun.

Since 2008, Jerram has put pianos in (21) more than twenty cities.

(22) People in London, New York, and Paris have (23) enjoyed Jerram's art.

(24) Maybe street pianos will be in your city (25) soon!

Answer Key: Unit 3 Online Guitar Lessons

(1) Take guitar lessons (2) online!

There are many (3) reasons to do this.

You can take (4) lessons any time.

(5) Tutors only work (6) certain hours each day.

Online lessons can (7) start in the (8) morning or at (9) night, (10) whenever you want.

Then you can study the guitar (10) before or (11) after other things you do.

(12) Online lessons can (13) also save money.

Tutors can (14) cost \$25 to \$50 for each (15) hour.

Online classes (16) often cost \$50 for a (17) whole course.

A (18) course might be ten or more (19) lessons.

And (20) some online lessons are (21) free!

You can also learn alone (22) through online (23) lessons.

No one will be (24) watching you (25) practice.

That makes many students feel (26) less nervous.

Answer Key: Unit 4 Twyla Tharp

When she was a (1) young woman in the 1960s, Twyla Tharp studied (2) both ballet and (3) modern dance in New York.

In 1965, Tharp (4) decided to (5) create her (6) own dance school.

(7) Dancers in her school (8) mixed ballet and natural (9) movement.

For example, (10) during a dance, the dancers (11) might run, walk, or (12) skip as (13) part of the dance.

Tharp (14) worked very hard for the (15) dance school she started.

Many people liked her (16) new way of dancing.

Tharp became (17) famous because of it.

Since the 1980s, Tharp has (18) created dances for (19) stage, (20) movies, and television.

Now in her 70s, she still works with dancers and (21) shows.

(22) Some of her (23) most famous dances are done (24) regularly by ballet schools around the world even today.

Answer Key: Unit 5 DNA from Extinct Animals

Would you like to (1) see extinct animals (2) living on (3) earth again?

It could (4) happen.

(5) Scientists want to (6) bring some extinct animals (7) back to life.

One of (8) those animals is the (9) woolly mammoth.

In 2013, a woolly (10) mammoth's body was found in Siberia.

Scientists are (11) now studying the animal's DNA.

Scientists want to use the DNA to (12) make a (13) copy of the animal.

First, they would (14) take the DNA (15) from a cell of the woolly mammoth and (16) put it into an (17) egg.

Then they (18) would put the egg in an (19) elephant.

(20) After 22 months, a woolly mammoth would be (21) born!

If it (22) works, other extinct animals could be (23) brought back to life, too.

But don't worry, (24) dinosaurs are not on the (25) list!

Answer Key: Unit 6 The Clever Octopus

Do you know how (1) smart the (2) octopus is?

This (3) sea animal can use its big brain to (4) do clever things.

One octopus is (5) famous for (6) being an (7) escape artist.

Inky (8) lived in the National Aquarium of New Zealand.

But it (9) found a way to (10) escape.

First, it (11) pushed out of a (12) gap at the top of its (13) tank.

Then it (14) went down a pipe.

It made its (15) great escape back to the (16) ocean.

Another octopus (17) flooded its (18) aquarium.

It became (19) curious about a (20) tube in its tank.

It used its (21) arms to (22) pull on the tube.

The tube (23) popped out, and it (24) spilled water out of the (25) tank for hours.

These (26) octopuses would get a (27) high score on an IQ test!

Answer Key: Unit 7 How a Frog Grows

The (1) life cycle of a (2) frog begins with an egg.

In the spring, a mother frog (3) lays her eggs.

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

(5) After about ten days, a (6) tadpole comes out of each egg.

Tadpoles have (7) long tails and look a little (8) like small fish.

They (9) swim around in the water and eat plants in the (10) pond.

But tadpoles don't (11) look like fish for long.

After about six weeks, they (12) start growing back legs.

Their tails get (13) smaller and their legs get (14) bigger.

Then, (15) front legs (16) grow.

The tadpoles (17) slowly turn into adult frogs.

This (18) cycle finishes after about fourteen weeks (19) when the tadpole finally
(20) becomes a young frog.

Answer Key: Unit 8 Snake Charmers

(1) Imagine there is a (2) dangerous snake in front of you.

It has big (3) fangs and wants to (4) bite you.

However, you don't (5) run away.

You (6) start playing a (7) flute!

Does this (8) sound strange?

(9) That is what a snake charmer's job is.

When a snake (10) pops out of a basket, the charmer (11) starts to play a flute.

This looks like it (12) stops the snake.

The snake does not bite (13) but only moves from side to side.

What's (14) happening?

Does music really (15) charm snakes?

(16) Actually, snakes do not (17) have ears.

They (18) cannot hear music well.

The snake charmer (19) sways while playing, and the snake (20) just follows the movement.

Most snakes do not like to (21) attack.

Still, it is (22) exciting to (23) watch!

Answer Key: Unit 9 Smart Glasses for the Blind

(1) Soon, blind people will (2) be able to buy smart glasses that see what they cannot.

(3) Smart glasses look like sunglasses.

There is a (4) computer in them, and it is (5) pocket-sized.

Some have (6) earphones.

(7) Engineers are already making glasses for people who are (8) partly blind.

A video camera is (9) put on the glasses.

(10) Objects appear brighter and as (11) line drawings.

In some models, a (12) computer voice says what is (13) in front of the camera.

It (14) guesses the feelings of people it sees.

It says what color (15) clothing they are (16) wearing.

Some glasses (17) give directions.

They can also read (18) signs, menus, and (19) documents.

Engineers are working on glasses for (20) totally blind people.

Smart glasses will help them go to (21) work and (22) stores safely.

Answer Key: Unit 10 Reading with Your Fingers

Usually, we (1) read by sight.

We use our (2) eyes to (3) read letters on a (4) page.

(5) However, not everybody does.

Have you (6) ever seen a page with (7) raised dots?

This is (8) called braille.

These are letters that can be (9) read by touch!

Blind people can read braille (10) with their fingers.

Braille (11) was developed in 1825 by Louis Braille.

He (12) wanted to (13) help blind children.

The (14) original idea, though, came from Napoleon.

He wanted “night writing,” for the (15) French army.

With this, his army could (16) get information at night.

They wouldn’t (17) require sound or light.

In the end, the French army did not (18) use this idea.

(19) Luckily, Louis Braille did!

Answer Key: Unit 11 Stevie Wonder

Stevie Wonder is a (1) famous blind singer.

He (2) writes music and (3) plays the piano and the drums, too.

He said that (4) being blind is not a problem.

He (5) learns through hearing, touching, and smelling.

His (6) sense of (7) hearing is (8) amazing.

One day, there was a (9) mouse in his classroom.

Stevie said that he (10) would catch the mouse.

The teacher told everyone to be (11) quiet so Stevie could (12) listen carefully.

And Stevie (13) caught the mouse!

He could do this (14) using only his ears.

This taught him that (15) his hearing was (16) fantastic.

He started to (17) learn how to play music by listening.

Later, he (18) became an award-winning (19) musician.

He (20) may be blind, but life is not difficult for him.

Answer Key: Unit 12 Helen Keller

Helen Keller (1) was born in 1880.

At a (2) young age, Helen caught a (3) fever.

As a result, she (4) became both deaf and blind.

However, she went on to live an (5) amazing life.

(6) After her fever, life was (7) difficult for Helen.

She didn't know (8) how to communicate with people.

She could only use (9) smell and touch.

A tutor, Anne Sullivan, (10) started working with Helen.

She taught Helen (11) how to read and communicate using smell and touch.

This (12) changed Helen's life.

After that, there was (13) no stopping Helen.

She studied (14) hard.

She (15) went on to Radcliffe College, a famous women's school.

She even wrote The Story of My Life, a book about (16) her life and adventures.

Helen Keller taught people to (17) respect the (18) blind and (19) deaf.

Answer Key: Unit 13 3D Food Printing

Did you know there is a (1) new way to make food?

It is (2) fast and (3) easy.

It is (4) called 3D food (5) printing!

(6) Cooking can take a lot of (7) time and (8) effort.

3D food printers can (9) fix that (10) problem.

First, you (11) put ingredients into the printer.

Next, you (12) push a button.

Then, the 3D printer prints out (13) shapes of food that you can eat.

You can (14) already find 3D food printers in some (15) bakeries and (16) restaurants.

People use them to (17) make nice designs for candy, pancakes, and chocolate.

There is a 3D printer that uses (18) fresh ingredients.

It can make (19) more difficult foods like pizza, pasta, and brownies.

(20) Someday, 3D food printing may be used to (21) feed people around the world

Answer Key: Unit 14 Microwave Popcorn

Here is (1) what you need to (2) make microwave popcorn (3) by yourself.

You (4) need a paper bag.

It does not need to be (5) a special bag at all.

A (6) plain brown paper bag is fine.

Then you need (7) corn.

It does not need to (8) be special corn.

Plain corn (9) from any store is fine.

That's it!

(10) Put the (11) corn in the bag with a little oil.

(12) Fold the (13) top a few times.

Then (14) put the bag in the (15) microwave for two minutes.

You will (16) hear the corn start to (17) pop.

When the (18) popping sounds stop, the popcorn is (19) ready.

The next time you want to (20) eat popcorn, (21) try this.

They can (22) save a lot of (23) money this way!

Answer Key: Unit 15 How a Factory Makes Food

Potato chips!

People (1) all over the world love this crunchy snack.

How does a fat, brown potato (2) turn into a thin, yellow chip?

Do you ever (3) wonder how a potato gets from the (4) field to a bag?

After farmers (5) harvest potatoes, they ship the best ones to a (6) factory.

Preparation Step 1 (7) Peel the skins off the potatoes.

Step 2 Eight (8) blades cut the potatoes into very thin slices.

Step 3 Machines (9) wash and dry the chips.

Cooking Step 4 Robots (10) take the (11) chips out of the washing machines, put them in 350-degree oil, and (12) fry them for four minutes.

Step 5 The chips go to a different (13) machine in the (14) factory.

It (15) adds salt.

Packaging Step 6 Put potato (16) chips in bags.

(17) What an interesting (18) process for this popular snack!

Answer Key: Unit 16 Number Cakes

Old (1) cookbooks show us when different foods began.

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

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

The name came from (4) the easy way to remember the (5) recipe.

A person just (6) needed to remember the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, and 1.

The numbers in this recipe (7) mean first use one cup of (8) butter and two cups of
(9) sugar.

Then put in three cups of (10) flour and four (11) eggs.

Finally, add one cup of (12) milk and one spoon of (13) baking soda.

That was one of the (14) first and (15) easiest cupcake recipes.