

## **Reading Future Connect 2**

### **Unit 1. New Media Art**

Media art refers to the art of using these new technologies after the invention of photography, telephone, and film. Among them, the art of using and exploring digital technologies, such as the Internet and computers, is called New Media Art. People often use a combination of terms such as "New Media Art," "Multimedia Art," and "Interactive Art."

If there is a difference with the existing art, it is in the interaction between the writer and the audience. In the traditional art we know, painting or sculpture is often a static work that produces psychological interaction, while media art also uses the interface to generate physical interaction.

Since Media Art started with the advent of computers, it has a short history, and the language in which it reviews media art has not yet matured. Media artists put a lot of energy into being fully and mechanically operated. Most of them move when they touch a certain part or respond to an audience's movement. As media art does not seem to present a new look at the world or stimulate aesthetic sensibility, critics in the traditional art field still view it as a low art genre.

Let's take a look at some of the work that was performed in Siggraph, one of the most popular media art exhibitions. The first piece was to make the fish move under the audience when they crushed the sand. Most people will remember playing all day long on the beach with sand as a child. It is a digitally created experience in which the actual fish move with the movement of their hands. Media Art is made up of media such as a computer, so many of its cold work is based on the warm sand as an interface, making it recall the memory of playing with sand.

Media Art can interact with the audience, but it can also interact with the writer. Many media artists first consider interacting with their work. In the middle of the work, if you throw a ball to the screen, it breaks into pieces. It gives children a strong sense of immersion and feels like they are playing a game.

## Unit 2. Music in the City

There is a piano in the middle of the city. "Play me. I'm yours." The piano at home attracted the neighborhood's attention, as it became the first time the children ran, and banged the keys. After some time, the town musicians began to play. Young people carry guitars, they sing ensembles, and some of the people passing by have no qualms about improvisation. It is quite impressive to be able to stop walking at the sound of the piano and enjoy the company altogether. A street piano tore down the walls of people living in the city and helped them share their hearts.

It was the British artist Luke Jaram who created the project. The project, which started in Birmingham, England in 2008, installed more than 60 pianos in public spaces, including Times Square in New York, and so far, it has hosted street piano projects in more than 46 cities. He moves the world with interesting and amazing works of art, not with every moment of the same work.

As he stayed in Tunisia, he was moved by the bells that rang out from dozens of church towers, sending a hot-air balloon with a gigantic surround speaker up in the air at dawn. Music was played all over the city. He also used the city's uphill space to create a water park for the public to enjoy. It has made super-water slides on Bristol's Main Street for people of all ages to enjoy.

He is constantly working on inspiring projects that will move people's minds and is making the world look at him.

## Unit 3. Online Guitar Lessons

Recently, there have been many opportunities to take classes online. Having to take classes online makes it easier for many people to use it because they can take classes at a lower cost at their preferred time.

Other classes had other music programs called guitar programs, so it was no longer necessary to copy them as hard as it used to be, and they were also easily accessible to the performance of their favorite performers through the YouTube Media. Also, if you attend classes online, you'll be able to practice on your own, so you'll feel free to be wrong.

The three sites below are among the best online guitar lesson sites, with the Guitar Tricks coming in first in terms of the number and size of users.

1. Guitar Tricks [https://www.guitartricks.com/?a\\_aid=55e95c88477f9](https://www.guitartricks.com/?a_aid=55e95c88477f9)
2. Jam Play [http://www.jamplay.com/?idev\\_id=3774&cvosrc=affiliate.idev.3774](http://www.jamplay.com/?idev_id=3774&cvosrc=affiliate.idev.3774)
3. Jamorama <http://www.jamorama.com/>

Guy Tricks spends only about \$ 14.25 a month on full service.

However, it is true that online learning is slower and less effective than it is for a person to teach himself. If you want to see faster results, you are recommended to take your own lessons.

In addition to other classes, you can also take a variety of musical instrument classes, language classes, and even college courses online, so if you have interests, you might want to look for and listen to them.

## Unit 4. Twyla Tharp

Twyla Tharp is a contemporary American dancer and choreographer. It has made unique and diverse attempts, such as mixing dance and musical, interacting with other genres, and combining ballet and jazz technologies.

She was born in Indiana and at the age of two she learned about modern ballet, tap dance, and gypsy dance. He then joined the Paul Taylor Dance Company and started choreography for famous ballet companies such as the New York City Ballet and the London Royal Ballet in 1965, and created his own dance company to produce numerous pieces. He is a pioneer who incorporated modern dance and ballet into popular music by freely melting various types of music into works.

He also directed a variety of movies, including "White Night," starring Barishnal Jalnikov, and put on the Broadway version of "Love Isn't Riding the Rain, " the title of the play's title.

Her latest work, "The Rabbit and the Log," is about moving only without any props. This is how the critics judged her work.

"Body language is the work of answering something in the Twyla Tharp way."

"The experimental spirit of her recent interest in the task of dismantling movement is striking, and it marks the climax of the dancers' technique."

As for this piece, there is no structure for winning matches, and the simple costumes and stages are also used to make the audience more focused on the movement. It was also praised for its beauty and wonder, although it is a story of expressing good and evil in an abstract way rather than having a clear plot.

## Unit 5. DNA from Extinct Animals

The giant mammoth, covered in long hair, became extinct on Earth about 4,000 years ago. Today, dinosaurs and extinct animals can only be seen in fossils and models at the museum. But what if we could see these extinct animals again? Maybe in 10 years, mammoths may be back in Siberia. This is because scientists are using high-tech to restore mammoths.

With the power of science, attempts are being made to restore animals that have become extinct due to reckless overfishing and environmental changes. Harvard University's research team said it will create a mammoth embryo that combines the genes of an Asian elephant with a mammoth within two years, and recreate the extinct mammoth within 10 years.

There was no tangible result until the early 2000s. The restoration of an extinct animal uses surrogate mother to extract somatic cells from the remains of an extinct animal, then extract the nucleus from an egg from an animal similar to an extinct animal, and then insert the somatic cell into an embryo. The embryo is then implanted into the womb of the animal that provided the egg. Then, more than 99 percent of animals that are similar to extinct animals are born. The surrogate mother uses Asian elephants with similar genetic characteristics to mammoths.

However, the problem is that it is difficult to get the cells from mammoths. They say they can create intact mammoth cells by analyzing the damaged genes on the body to create a map of the entire gene, and then correcting the Asian elephant genes with the help of genetic scissors. That's right. It's not easy. At least 70 million genes must be fertilized to make mammoth cells from elephant cells.

Besides mammoths, other studies are being done on the restoration of extinct animals. For instance, it is also trying to restore passenger pigeons that lived in North America and endangered frogs in Australia.

## Unit 6. The Clever Octopus

The octopus is a mollusk with two eyes and eight legs with a red plate around its mouth. It is about 4.3 meters long, weighs up to 15 kilograms, and has a lifespan of three to five years. If you feel threatened by the presence of ink pockets, you can throw ink and run away. He is also known to avoid volcanic eruptions as he is so intelligent that he knows about it before he presents it, recognizes himself when he shows the mirror, and puts the lid on the jar to eat its food.

An octopus recently published its genome research, and the results are surprising. It said that the genome is as large as a human being, and the number of genes governing the development and coordination of nerve cells is twice as large as that of mammals, and the protein coding gene is larger than that of humans. It is a study that suggests that the octopus may be a high school creature as genetically developed as humans.

Surprisingly, even people knew in the old days that the octopus was smart because its Chinese name means "fish that knows how to write." The real octopus changes its color immediately if it feels that it has a threatening factor as a fake genius. It takes less than a second.

Octopuses are mollusks without bones that can squeeze large bodies into small spaces to breathe. In the case of coconut octopus, if they are forced to hide in their bare skin, they can also enter the shell and hide. It knows how to use tools.

An octopus living in an aquarium in New Zealand escapes through a narrow crack in the top of the aquarium's ceiling, comes to the bottom, and then exits the fish into a drainage hole with a gear lid open. The octopus is as tall as a rugby ball, but it can also pass through narrow holes in its mouth.

Various examples show that the octopus must be a smart animal.

## Unit 7. How a Frog Grows

The frog has big eyes and bulges, and its skin is moist and smooth. The front legs are shorter than the hind legs, have webbed feet between the toes, and roll up the food, such as flies and worms, into the mouth and put it into the mouth.

Frogs live in water when they are young, and are called amphibians because they grow up on land. When you are young, you breathe through the gills in water, and when you grow up, breathe through the lungs on the ground. Also, the skin is always moist and smooth as it breathes on the skin.

Frogs lay eggs in the water. When a tadpole wakes up from the egg, it grows into a frog in the water and rises onto the ground.

The frogs have the following flesh.

1. Frogs lay eggs that are transparent in the water. The water is shallow and lays eggs where there are leaves or grass. The frog's eggs are sleek because they are covered with round, transparent outer layer.
2. A tadpole comes out of the egg. Tadpoles swim in the water with their fin tails and breathe through their gills. Tadpole heads are round, have eyes and a mouth, and have outer layers of hair. The tail is like a fish fin.
3. The hind legs first come out, then the front legs are out.
4. As the tail becomes shorter, it breathes into the lungs.
5. The tail disappears, and breathe through the lungs and skin. It takes the form of a frog, and its eyes stick out over its head, and its mouth stretches its large sticky tongue to eat bugs. It has two short front legs and two long hind legs. They feed on land and water.
6. Adult frogs meet, mate, and lay eggs in the water.

## Unit 8. Snake Charmers

Have you ever seen someone playing a flute and making a cobra dance on the sidewalk streets? Do snakes listen to music and dance?

Not to conclude. In fact, they don't hear the sound of flutes because they don't have an outer ear that collects any sound from outside and conveys it to the inner ear, and they can only hear sounds that are a little higher than low frequencies. Instead, the wind comes out through the flute, which is a gesture that recognizes it as an enemy attack and sets boundaries around. They look as if they were dancing to the sound of a flute, but they weren't really.

Here's what the San Francisco researchers said,

"Cobras raise themselves to a defensive posture when they see threats. In other words, the Indian cobra's movement is entirely due to the movement of the person who plays the part of the master of public morals. When a person shakes his or her body, the snake shakes along with him."

The cobra that dances when it plays the flute in India is actually the most powerful dog on the list. Since it is a nerve poison rather than a blood clot, it has a deadly poison that paralyzes the nerves, paralyzes the sense organs and kills them. However, after catching the cobra, it is said to extract its venom for its safety.



## Unit 9. Smart Glasses for the Blind

"The girl is throwing a yellow disk in the park." "A tall man is riding a skateboard."

A blind person wearing artificial smart glasses, who looks like a normal pair of sunglasses, explains in a negative tone what is shown in front of the device when he touches the frame of the glasses.

Saqib Shaikh, a blind man, is responsible for the development of the device. He lost his eyesight at the age of seven, but he joined Microsoft and worked as a programmer for about 10 years.

AI is beginning to replace human ears and eyes. It not only helps the disabled, but also helps them to share their feelings.

Google has introduced its ' Google Lens ' service; a service that recognizes images caught on smart phone cameras and provides relevant information to users. For instance, if you walk across a street and find a good restaurant, you will see major menus and reviews from people.

If Google Lens replaces the human hand and eyes, the AI voice secretary, Google Assistant, plays the role of the mouth and ears. You can order food according to the user's instructions, and you can even determine your preferences as the conversation data with the user is accumulated.

The day will come soon when all our services and products will be combined with AI.

## Unit 10. Reading with Your Fingers

Braille is a blind letter that is easily found in subway maps and elevator buttons. Braille makes the shapes of Han-gul superimpose six small round dots as we generally think.

Braille is composed of six dots, which are composed of three vertical points and two horizontal dots. Each point is numbered from 1 to 6, and depending on which of these six points is projected, 63 different dotted shapes are given the meaning of this dot pattern. In the case of Han-gul, the initial consonants and vowels, and the sequence of dots are promised differently. For instance, to write the word "골" in Braille, write it in 'ㄱ"ㅏ"ㄹ'.

The most successful in early Braille was developed by William Moon, who used Roman capital letters only as a radix point border. It was used in the United States until the 1940s.

French officer Barbier developed a writing board with a 6-point by 2-point vertical field and used it as a night signal code in the army. When Barbier introduced it at the Paris School of Sciences, Louis Braille was impressed and developed Braille, a six-pointed Braille model with three vertical points and two horizontal dots. Braille was officially accepted two years after he died.

In the United States, Braille was used to create a unified Braille system, where two British types of Braille were adopted as the Standard English Braille system.

## Unit 11. Stevie Wonder

Stevie Wonder, who overcame his blindness to become a prominent figure, was born on May 13, 1950 in Michigan, the United States. He was born premature and lived in incubator, but he lost his eyesight due to excessive oxygen supply.

Instead of going blind, it is possible to make music with much better hearing. He started playing the piano, harmonica, drums, bass, and guitar from childhood, and also worked hard on the choir.

He was said to have spent a lonely, powerless childhood. One day, a rat appeared during a class and could not be found where it was hiding. The teacher then asked him to guess where the rat was. The boy listened and located the rat.

The teacher told him, "You have the ability to have no one in my class. You have a special ear." She encouraged him. The words of encouragement were said to have changed his life.

He soon displayed his talents, made his debut at the tender age of only 11, and made it to the top of the Billboard singles chart. Since then, he has released more than 30 top 10 hit songs and won a total of 25 Grammy Awards. He was awarded the Academy Award, the Polar Music Awards, the National Assembly Library of America Gershwin Prize, and the Montreal International Jazz Festival's Announcement Award.

## Unit 12. Helen Keller

Helen Keller was born in 1880 in a small village in Alabama, U.S. By the time he was born, he had no problem, but by the time he was 19 months old, he had lost both sight and hearing after suffering from a disease believed to be cerebrospinal meningitis.

By the time Helen was six years old, her parents asked the principal of the Perkins School, then leading the education for the handicapped, to send a tutor. It was Anne Sullivan who was chosen to do so.

Sullivan was born in 1866 in the family of Irish immigrants and was orphaned as a child, and after a difficult life he came to the Perkins School, where he studied Braille and Sign Language, and graduated at the top of his class. She also led a life of conjunctivitis as a blind person as a child, and after many surgeries, recovered her vision to a certain degree.

Helen, who was spoiled, wouldn't listen to anyone, so she ran into him all day. Teaching such a woman sign language was mentally and physically difficult. After a month like that, a miraculous event happens.

Helen finally understood the word water. He took his hand under the icy tap and quickly put the word "water" on the other hand. So Helen devoted her time to learning Sullivan and things from the world.

Sullivan stayed with Helen as her companion even after she finished teaching her. When Helen was 22 years old, she published her autobiography, "The Story of My Life," with Sullivan and her husband, Johnson-Maci. He tells a story about growing up to be 21. She also wrote the book "The World I Live in" in 1908, published a total of 12 books, and wrote many articles.

## Unit 13. 3D Food Printing

In London, England, a restaurant called "Food Ink" is making food with 3D printing machines rather than cooks. Instead of people, 3D processors make premium dishes. If 3D printing is used to cook super-perfect dishes, then humans transform them into wonderful foods. The evolution of the technology is presuming an era of high-tech customization that reflects the individuality and demands of each individual.

3D Food Printer is a 3D printer added with food manufacturing that is printed on a 3D printer rather than cooked by hand in the kitchen.

There are four major types of 3D printers.

- 1) With FDM, materials from nozzles are accumulated to form a 3D shape. Make chocolate, cream, and other batter as ingredients.
- 2) SLS is made by pouring fine powder and baking it. It is made of powder such as sugar.
- 3) The PBP should be sprayed with fine powder and stacked with glue and ink according to its design. This also makes sugar and other powder.
- 4) The SLA is made by firing lasers into liquid materials.

One of the most popular 3D food printers is chefjet, which can be printed in a variety of designs and colored. It is made of various flavors and colors with materials such as chocolate and sugar. The regular model costs about \$ 1,000.

In the future, 3D food printers can design food products that were difficult to implement, and they can also cook foods that are customized to suit the individual preferences.

## Unit 14. Microwave Popcorn

When it comes to movies, popcorn is what comes to mind. You can make and eat this popcorn at home.

The way is simple. You can put kernels of corn in a pressure reliever, seal it, and heat it up. Or you can melt butter in a pan and boil it on medium heat. Wait until all of the pellets are blown up.

If you want to eat sweet caramel popcorn, the way to make it is the same as above. At the end, you can make caramel sauce, which includes sugar, dairy cream, and oligo sugar.

Bring the sugar to a boil and add the butter when it starts to boil. If it is too thick, add more whipped cream. When the sugar has melted and the sauce is complete, coat it with popcorn.

If you want to eat cheese popcorn, you can either sprinkle parmesan on it or melt three slices of cheese on a low heat and eat it with popcorn.

Popcorn grows 30 to 40 times its original size when it is fried as a result of seasoning with corn, and it is eaten lightly as a snack. Some people are afraid of Trans fats and don't eat them. However, popcorn is actually more like a healthy food. It is very healthy to fry corn purely. The problem is popcorn with lots of salt and butter. If you eat a can of popcorn, you'll eat half of the saturated fat for a day, so be careful.

Aside from salt and butter, don't forget to add herbs to make healthy popcorn.

## Unit 15. How a Factory Makes Food

A potato chip is a piece of cooked or fried potato that is cut into thin slices. Every country has a slightly different name. It is called Potato Chip in North America, such as the United States and Canada, and Crisp in countries like Britain, New Zealand, South Africa, and Jamaica.

The background for potato chips started in 1853 in a restaurant in New York. George Crum wasn't the only chef worrying about the picky customer's order. The customer ordered a potato to be cut into thin slices. He chopped potatoes into the thinnest thickness he could use, fried them in oil, and served them with salt. The customer was very satisfied with the food, and later became known as the "potato chip."

It was not until 1910 that bag potato chips, which are now sold at the market, first appeared. The micro-cell chip company initially sold its potato chips in paper bags. Since then, potato chips have become popular as they are delivered into World War II military supplies.

The potato chips are made in the following steps.

1. First, choose the proper size of potato chips.
2. Slice the potatoes thinly and remove impurities.
3. Fry potatoes brown.
4. Add salt, onion, and barbecue taste and mix to finish.

## Unit 16. Number Cakes

Cupcake originally originated in muffin, which was also called Fairy Cake in Britain at the time. It was said to have moved to the United States and developed into a "cake muffin" and a "bread muffin," when it was said to have gone bad taste and shape, so its name was "cupcakes."

Today, cupcakes eat icing (frosting) made with sugar, milk, and butter on top of it. Cupcakes are usually made from the same ingredients as a large cake: butter, sugar, eggs, and flour.

Cupcakes date back to 1796. Amelia Simmons was first quoted as saying "cakes baked in small cups" in 1796, and then the word "cupcakes" was first published in 1828 by Eliza Leslie. Just looking at these two facts, cupcakes have already had more than 200 years of history.

The cupcakes are decorated with the current frosting that goes back about 100 years. Andrew Smith, who wrote a lot on food, described the first commercial cupcakes as "The Hostess Cupcake." It is very similar to what it is today. Later in the 1920s, putting vanilla or chocolate frosting on the cupcakes became popular. Recently, 'gluten free' cupcakes have been introduced for people who don't eat flour, or 'bean' cupcakes for vegetarians who don't eat dairy products or eggs like butter.

Among the recipes, white frosting on red bread and red velvet decorated with red powder.