

Class

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Unit 1. The Diary of a Young Girl



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 03

The Diary of a Young Girl is a book of writings by a young (1) _____ girl named Anne Frank. It was written during the Holocaust. The Holocaust was a (2) _____ (3) _____ during (4) _____ II when Nazi Germany killed anyone who was Jewish.

In 1933, Adolf Hitler, the (5) _____ of the Nazis, (6) _____ Germany. Anne and her family (7) _____ to Amsterdam for (8) _____. But the Nazis (9) _____ the Netherlands in 1940. They began to (10) _____ Jewish people to (11) _____ camps, where they were (12) _____ to work (13) _____ they were killed.

The family decided to (14) _____. With the help of their Dutch friends, they lived in a secret room. It is during this time that Anne wrote about her thoughts and feelings in a diary. She wrote about her fears and what she wanted to do after the war.

(15) _____, the family was found and sent to concentration camps in 1944. Anne got very sick and died one year later. Anne's father survived the Holocaust and decided to (16) _____ Anne's diary. He was not sure if

he should publish Anne's (17) _____ thoughts, but he knew that Anne had always (18) _____ becoming a writer.

Today, The Diary of a Young Girl is (19) _____ in over sixty different languages. Anne's story continues to (20) _____ people all around the world.

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Unit 2. Leonardo da Vinci



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 05

Leonardo da Vinci was born on April 15th, 1452. He (1) _____

_____ in a (2) _____ called Vinci, in Italy.

(3) _____, his name means “Leonardo from Vinci.” When he was a student, his teachers were often very happy with his work. People called him a

(4) _____ because he was (5) _____ at whatever he did.

He is most (6) _____ his paintings. Many people think da Vinci is one of the greatest (7) _____ who

(8) _____. Two of his paintings, the Mona Lisa and The Last (9) _____, are (10) _____ famous today.

The Mona Lisa is kept in the Louvre (11) _____ in Paris, France. Every day, thousands of visitors (12) _____ to see it.

However, da Vinci’s (13) _____ was not (14) _____ to painting. He was also talented in (15) _____. Da Vinci was an

(16) _____ and liked to make things. (17) _____, he thought of many things that we use today. For example, in his

(18) _____, he wrote about things like helicopters and army tanks. He also thought about solar power and (19) _____. He imagined these things in the 1500s. This was a few hundred years before people actually used

them.

Da Vinci died in France on May 2nd, 1519. Today, only a few of his paintings and notebooks (20) _____. They will always be treasures.

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Unit 3. Pocahontas



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 07

Pocahontas is an important (1) _____ in early American
(2) _____. She was the (3) _____ of one of the leaders
of the Algonquian people. The Algonquians were a group of (4) _____
_____.

Pocahontas was born around 1595. She was named Matoaka. Pocahontas, the
name people (5) _____, is a (6) _____. It means
“(7) _____ little girl.” She grew up learning how to find food, farm, and
build houses.

In 1607, Pocahontas met a group of Europeans. It is believed that she
(8) _____ the life of (9) _____ John Smith, an
Englishman she became friends with. Many people now believe that this is not true.
But people (10) _____ that Pocahontas helped the English when they
came to America.

Pocahontas met an Englishman named John Rolfe in 1612, and they
(11) _____ two years later. They had
(12) _____ (13) _____, so she changed hers to
Christianity and gave herself the new name Rebecca. Their marriage was known to
have helped (14) _____ (15) _____ between the Native

Americans and the Europeans.

However, after a few years, the (16) _____ (17) _____
the Native Americans and the Europeans became (18) _____. They
did not understand each other, and this caused (19) _____. So in
1616, Pocahontas went to England to meet and (20) _____
_____ King James I.

Pocahontas helped teach the English people about Native Americans. And this
helped bring peace between the two groups.

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Unit 4. Walt Disney



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 09

When people (1) _____ Walt Disney, they think of Mickey Mouse or Disneyland, but Walt Disney was a man who had to (2) _____ (3) _____ to become (4) _____.

From a young age, Walt loved to (5) _____ (6) _____. He (7) _____ newspapers every morning so that he could take art (8) _____. He was known to fall asleep at school, but he continued to work hard.

When he was eighteen, he started a (9) _____ with other (10) _____. The company did not do well, so Walt decided to study (11) _____. With his new skills, he started his second company. The company was (12) _____ at first, but then (13) _____ because of (14) _____.

However, Walt did not give up. He started a cartoon studio in Hollywood in 1923. This is where the idea of Mickey Mouse was born. As his studio grew, he started making animated films. His first film was Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs.

Walt's (15) _____ did not stop there. He wanted to create a park for children. In 1955, Disneyland was opened. Sixteen years later, Walt Disney World was opened.

In 1966, Walt discovered he had lung (16) _____. He died one month after doctors removed one of his lungs. Decades later, his (17) _____ lives on through his famous (18) _____. “All our dreams can come true, if we have the (19) _____ to (20) _____ them.”

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Unit 5. Foreign Exchange Rates



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 11

Every country has its own (1) _____. (2) _____, when people travel, they need to go to the bank to (3) _____ their money. This is called currency exchange. In order to do currency exchange, banks use (4) _____ exchange (5) _____, or FX rates.

The foreign exchange rate tells how much one currency is (6) _____ to in another currency. For example, the euro to U.S. dollar exchange rate on January 1st, 2018 was 1.20. This means that 1 euro was equal to 1.20 U.S. dollars. But this number is (7) _____ (8) _____ now. On another day, 1 euro could be equal to 1.10 U.S. dollars. This is because the foreign exchange rate (9) _____ every day.

Foreign exchange rates used to be (10) _____ by how much gold a country had. This was called a (11) _____.
_____. Now, countries use a (12) _____
_____. This (13) _____
(14) _____ (15) _____,
(16) _____ world events and the (17) _____. If there are problems happening in a (18) _____, the (19) _____ of that country's currency may fall. Or if Americans want to import a large amount of products made in Europe, they need to buy euros. This makes the value of the euro

higher.

(20) _____ exchange
different currencies, banks use foreign exchange rates that depend on what is
happening in the world.

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Unit 6. What Are Banks For?



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 13

Everyone knows that banks (1) _____

(2) _____. But people use banks for (3) _____

(4) _____.

Most people put money into banks (5) _____ it

safe. Most banks (6) _____ (7) _____

_____ to their (8) _____. Banks (9) _____

money called (10) _____ to their customers for keeping money in

these accounts. There are different kinds of savings accounts, but all of them

(11) _____ customers to save and (12) _____ money.

There are people who go to banks to (13) _____ money. This is called

a (14) _____. Banks (15) _____

interest from these loans. Of course, this interest rate is higher than what banks pay

to customers for having savings accounts. But these loans are important. For

example, most people could not buy a house without a (16) _____

loan.

Banks also (17) _____ money to businesses. They have to decide if

the business will be able to (18) _____ the

business loan. That means the bank must consider the business idea and

(19) _____ if it will make money or not. So, banks play a role in the

(20) _____.

A bank is a place for keeping money safe. But it is also a place people visit to borrow money to help them pay for a place to live or for a business.

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Unit 7. How to Set Prices



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 15

Businesses (1) _____ to (2) _____
their (3) _____ and to make a (4) _____. They must
(5) _____ their price is not too
(6) _____ or too (7) _____. Customers must feel it is a
(8) _____ price.

Setting a low price can cause a problem. A price that is too low can make customers
think the item is not (9) _____ buying. If the boots sell for \$40,
customers may think they are not well made. The customers may go to another
(10) _____ to look for a (11) _____ -
product.

A price that is too high is also a problem. Customers will believe it is a good product
but will look for a lower price. Business owners need to know what other stores are
(12) _____ for the same or a (13) _____ product. That
way, they can make (14) _____ choices.

Business (15) _____ consider their costs and prices
(16) _____. There are (17) _____ and
(18) _____ to pay. They must know the profit they need. They must
know what their customers want and how much they will pay for what they want.

Business owners must (19) _____ look at their pricing and
(20) _____ it.

The goal of any business is to make a profit. Therefore, knowing how to set a fair price for a product is very important.

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Unit 8. Hyperinflation



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 17

Imagine (1) _____ shoes costing \$40 this month but \$70 next month. This large (2) _____ (3) _____ is called hyperinflation. Hyperinflation is when the prices of (4) _____ and (5) _____ go up by over 50 percent within a month. This can (6) _____ many problems, so governments must be careful that hyperinflation does not (7) _____.

Governments always (8) _____ new money. As the money (9) _____ goes up, so do the prices of (10) _____. This is normal inflation. Governments control inflation by carefully choosing when to print and when not to print money. However, hyperinflation starts when a country's government doesn't stop printing money and the inflation goes (11) _____.

When hyperinflation (12) _____, (13) _____ know that if they wait, they will pay higher prices. (14) _____ for goods becomes stronger. Since people are (15) _____, they keep buying. This creates (16) _____ and prices keep rising. At the same time, the value of money goes down. People (17) _____ money. They cannot pay (18) _____ and have no money to (19) _____ in banks. Banks use people's money to make

loans, so banks cannot make new ones.

Hyperinflation is dangerous. Governments have seen banks and companies go out of business and people lose jobs. They know that they must

(20) _____ hyperinflation in order to control prices and keep jobs.

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Unit 9. Virtual Reality and Art



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 19

(1) _____ reality (VR) is an (2) _____ world
(3) _____ by a computer using (4) _____ and
(5) _____. Most people think VR is just for games. However, it is
becoming very important in the art world.

Many people enjoy art and dream of seeing (6) _____. But to visit a
famous museum, such as the Louvre in Paris or the Metropolitan Museum of
Modern Art in New York City, people have to travel there. Some people have to
travel long (7) _____. This takes time and money. This can be
(8) _____ for most people. Imagine not having to travel and just
(9) _____ a VR headset. Users can
(10) _____ and see the art in museums anywhere
in the world anytime they want.

VR also (11) _____ users (12) _____
_____ with art in a new and (13) _____ way. For
example, imagine (14) _____ a
(15) _____ and walking around. A (16) _____ in New
York has created a VR (17) _____ called "The Night Café." Users are
(18) _____ into Van Gogh's paintings and can interact with each one.
They can walk around inside the 3D presentations of these paintings. They can look

at different things in the painting using 360 (19) _____.

VR allows everyone to (20) _____ art wherever they are in the world.

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Unit 10. Banksy's Graffiti Art



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 21

Banksy is a (1) _____ graffiti (2) _____. However, since graffiti is (3) _____ in most countries, Banksy could (4) _____ for (5) _____. This is why no one knows who Banksy really is. (6) _____ many people have tried to find his or her (7) _____, nothing has been (8) _____. What we do know is that Banksy's art has a unique style.

In the early 1990s, Banksy began drawing graffiti by hand. It was dangerous. It took a long time to (9) _____. Banksy (10) _____ before an art piece was complete. (11) _____, Banksy (12) _____ to stencils. Stencils are pieces of (13) _____ with (14) _____ already cut out of them. They made it faster for Banksy to paint, so he would not get caught.

Banksy (15) _____ with a (16) _____ named Steve Lazarides. Lazarides (17) _____ the art. With Banksy's (18) _____, Lazarides began selling photographs of Banksy's art. Banksy's art began appearing in (19) _____ around the world. Several of Banksy's art pieces have sold

for hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Clearly, many people feel that Banksy's work is truly art and not just vandalism that (20) _____. But Banksy has never forgotten the roots of his or her art. Sometimes, Banksy's graffiti still appears on random walls around the world.

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Unit 11. The Art of LEGO®



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 23

Nathan Sawaya's art sells for more than \$10,000. However, he doesn't work with paint, (1) _____, or (2) _____. He works with LEGO®!

Sawaya (3) _____ 3D (4) _____ using the small (5) _____ that most people think are children's toys. He has made things like a (6) _____ and a (7) _____ of his own face with LEGO bricks. One model that is very special for Sawaya is the one he made for the (8) _____ of Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans. He got this (9) _____ from (10) _____ and children's (11) _____ of the city after the (12) _____.

Sawaya has only been an artist for a few years. Up until 2004, he was a (13) _____ in New York. That year, he (14) _____ and won a LEGO-building (15) _____. Sawaya was doing well as a (16) _____, but he didn't love his job. After he won the contest, he (17) _____ to (18) _____ his job as a lawyer, and he started working as an artist.

Sawaya's art can be seen in The Art of the Brick, a special show for his art. The

show travels to different (19) _____ across America. People can see his finished art and watch him make new art, too. Sawaya loves making art with LEGO. He says that people always ask what his (20) _____ model is. His answer? "The next one."

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Unit 12. Nail Art



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 25

The history of painting pictures on people's (1) _____ goes back more than 2,500 years in Asia. Today, we can see this old (2) _____ in nail shops all around the world. Many people like to get their nails painted in different colors. Some people, however, really want to make their nails (3) _____ . These people get nail art.

Nail art is done by nail artists. Nail artists paint (4) _____ and use (5) _____ to (6) _____ (7) _____ and sometimes (8) _____ (9) _____. Some artists are very (10) _____ and can paint very small pictures on people's nails. Nail artists may work for 20 minutes or more per nail. They (11) _____ (12) _____ \$15 to \$30 per nail for their work.

Nail art can be a (13) _____ , but there is one artist who does it for free. Rick Mazzaferro is an American painter who designs nails as a (14) _____. He paints (15) _____ pictures on his friends' nails. He has painted a (16) _____ by a river and the (17) _____ behind a (18) _____ mountain. He has also painted the Moon, the Golden Gate Bridge, and the sea. He

sees nail art as a way to be creative.

Nail art is just one way to be creative. It is a way to (19) _____ oneself
using fingernails as a (20) _____.

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Unit 13. New Homes for Animals



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 27

A lot of animals' homes are being (1) _____ by (2) _____ or (3) _____. If animals (4) _____ in those places, they may die or become (5) _____. However, (6) _____ (7) _____ are working hard. They find new places for these animals to live and (8) _____ how to move them there.

Wildlife conservationists study animals that (9) _____, or move from (10) _____. They learn how and where the animals move and what they eat. They also learn about what kinds of (11) _____ (12) _____ the animals. Then, they decide which animals need a new home. After that, they (13) _____ for a new (14) _____ that is (15) _____ for the animals. One example of this is the plan to move tigers from India to Cambodia. Wildlife conservationists hope that this will help increase the (16) _____ of tigers.

For (17) _____ where another natural home cannot be found for the animals, a new home must be created. Once wildlife conservationists find and (18) _____ a new home, they develop a (19) _____ to move the animals. Finally, they put the plan into action and (20) _____

the animals as they relocate to their new home.

Protecting and helping animals is important for the future and the health of the Earth.

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Unit 14. Doctor Fish



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 29

For a long time, people have known that eating fish is healthy. It is

(1) _____ (2) _____ that eating fish is good for our skin.

Now people are noticing that living fish, (3) _____

“doctor fish,” can also be good for our skin. Going to a “doctor fish” hot

(4) _____ is becoming a popular way to (5) _____

(6) _____ (7) _____ of (8) _____

(9) _____.

“Doctor fish” are an interesting (10) _____ of fish called garra rufa.

They are found near two small (11) _____ in Turkey. In these towns,

there are hot springs. These little fish live in the warm waters of these hot springs.

Because it is hard for (12) _____ to survive in hot spring water, the fish

are very hungry. (13) _____,

they like to eat dead skin.

Every year, (14) _____ 3,000 visitors come to these towns to sit in the

hot springs with the fish. As they sit, the fish (15) _____ them and eat

the bad parts of their skin. (16) _____, the fish do not

(17) _____ the healthy skin. According to studies, “doctor fish” can

help people with (18) _____ skin problems get clear skin in 21 days.

Unfortunately, this is not a permanent cure. But luckily, the results can last for many

months.

For people (19) _____ from certain skin diseases, “doctor fish” may be
a good (20) _____ for treatment.

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Unit 15. DNA Bank



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 31

An (1) _____ (2) _____ is a plant or animal that is in danger of becoming extinct. Although many countries have created (3) _____ to (4) _____ endangered species, they are (5) _____ (6) _____. To solve this (7) _____ (8) _____, a team of scientists is building a (9) _____ DNA bank.

These scientists are (10) _____ DNA (11) _____ from endangered species and keeping them safe in a DNA bank. Scientists are not only saving samples but also studying them. Scientists can learn more about the species. They can understand how they have (12) _____. They can learn about the animals' (13) _____ and what diseases they can get. With this (14) _____, scientists can help and (15) _____ endangered animals so they live in (16) _____ (17) _____.

The DNA bank is important because endangered animals must be protected. This is because everything in (18) _____ is (19) _____. If one species goes extinct, it will affect other species and the environment they live in. For example, bees have a (20) _____ role in keeping the Earth healthy. They are needed to help plants grow. If bees were to go extinct, many plant species

would go extinct. And the animals that eat the plants will begin to die. As these animals die, other animals will lose their food source.

Scientists are working hard to build this DNA bank to protect endangered species and to keep the Earth healthy.

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Unit 16. Domestication



Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.



Track 33

(1) _____ is when humans take something from the
(2) _____ and keep them under their control for their own use. There
are two main (3) _____ of domestication.

One type is the domestication of (4) _____. People started
domesticating plants over 10,000 years ago. They (5) _____ the
(6) _____ of wild plants and grew them on their land.
(7) _____, rice, and (8) _____ were the first plants to be
grown in (9) _____. People (10) _____ the crops for
food. People also domesticated plants for (11) _____, such as
(12) _____, and for (13) _____, such as flowers.

The other type is the domestication of animals. When people started domesticating
plants, they also started domesticating animals. They used animals for their
(14) _____ and food. Sheep were kept for their
(15) _____, which people used to make warm clothing.
(16) _____, pigs, and chickens were kept on farms for food. People
also domesticated animals for other (17) _____. Larger animals such
as (18) _____ and horses were used to (19) _____
heavy things on the farm. Dogs are an example of a domesticated animal kept as a
pet because they make good (20) _____. They were also used to help

people hunt for food in the forest.

Domesticated plants and animals once lived in the wild, but now must be taken care of by humans.