Miguel: Well, you know, I can speak English easily, but writing is really hard for me.

Counselor: Do you go to the writing center for tutoring?

Miguel: I've been once.

Counselor: That's not enough, Miguel.

Miguel: I know, but I didn't like the tutor.

Counselor: Now, Miguel, there must have been another tutor who could have helped you.

Miguel: Yeah, I guess I'll go back and try again. By the way, I got the part-time job at the bookstore. Thanks for telling me about it. My parents are really happy about it, too.

Counselor: Oh, congratulations! How's the job?

Miguel: Great! I work two nights a week and all day on Saturday. I get discounts on everything. It's an easy job.

Counselor: That's wonderful, Miguel.

Miguel: Thanks, Mr. D. I couldn't have gotten the job without your recommendation.

Counselor: That's my job, Miguel. Now, go to the writing center during your study period this afternoon.

Track 65

Language and Cultural Programs

What can immigrant parents do to help their children learn about or maintain their native language and culture? Children who grow up speaking one language outside the home and a different language inside the home learn to speak two languages. However, it is often hard for these children to read and write their parents' native language at an advanced level. Therefore, many parents send their children to special programs for at least a few hours a week. The mission of these programs is to help children with immigrant parents and/or grandparents to learn the native language and culture. There are Polish, Chinese, and Russian schools, to name a few.

One Korean school in New York City offers instruction every Saturday. The school teaches reading and conversation, Korean history, and Korean fine arts, including art and music. Students include Korean, American, and Korean-American children.

A Greek Orthodox Church in Chicago runs a school that teaches children to read, write, and speak Greek. Classes are about three hours every Saturday. One parent explained why she sent her child to the Greek school. She said, "I studied Greek in an after-school program when I was a child, and I wanted my daughter to learn it, too. While learning the culture of my parents, she also learned another language. The more languages she learns, the better off she'll be in the future." She added, "Sometimes it was a struggle to get her to classes, in terms of convenience and other school activities, but I kept her in them." When the girl was older, she even took a trip to Greece with her classmates from the school.

UNIT 11

Track 66

1. Where are electronics manufactured?
2. What is grown in China?
3. Where are cars manufactured?
4. Where is footwear made?
5. What is grown in Vietnam?
6. Where is copper mined?

Track 67

1. pasteurize, pasteurized, pasteurization
2. sterilize, sterilized, sterilization
3. immunize, immunized, immunization
4. separate, separated, separation
5. refrigerate, refrigerated, refrigeration
6. evaporate, evaporated, evaporation
7. ferment, fermented, fermentation

Track 68

1. The top three cotton producers in the world are China, the United States, and India. India is the top cotton producer of the three.
2. In China and India, a lot of cotton is still picked by hand. However, cotton-picking machines are becoming more and more common. After it is picked, the cotton is sent to a ginner, where it is cleaned. The cleaned cotton is put into bales.
3. The bales are sold to large factories called cotton or textile mills. At these factories, the cotton is made into yarn. The yarn is put into knitting machines and made into cotton fabric.
4. The cotton fabric is sent to a dye house. Dye houses use a large amount of water to dye fabric different colors. They also create a lot of waste water, so many companies are looking for ways to use less water in this process.
5. The fabric is sent to a sewing plant. At the plant, patterns are cut. Then, the pieces are sewn by workers on a line. Usually, each worker sews a different part of the shirt, so one shirt is sewn by many different people.
6. The T-shirts are sent to printers, where a logo is transferred or embroidered onto the T-shirts. At this point, the T-shirts only costs about $3 each.
7. The finished T-shirts are shipped to warehouses. Because of many costs, including shipping, warehouse space, and inventory, the T-shirt price is increased.
8. The T-shirts are sold to a department store at a 200-percent increase to $9. The store also has many costs, such as paying for salespeople, insurance, and advertising, so the price of the T-shirt is doubled, and it is sold for $18.

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9. After two or three weeks, store customers have bought many of the shirts. Now, not all colors and sizes are available. The store advertises a 15- to 25-percent sale. After two more weeks, the price will be decreased again. Finally, after around six weeks, any leftover T-shirts will be sent to discount stores. There, the price may be reduced to $9 or less.

Track 69

A Renewable Energy Source

Hybrid and electric cars are becoming more and more popular. Hybrid cars use both gasoline and batteries to supply power to an electric motor. Electric cars use only electricity to power the engine. Because these cars are gaining in popularity, charging stations, places where drivers can recharge their hybrid and electric cars, are appearing in more cities. Consumers need clean energy to run these cars and to power electronics such as TVs, computers, and cellphones. What new power sources are being used to help protect our environment?

A significant source of green, or environmentally safe, energy is wind. For hundreds of years, windmills have been used by farmers to pump water. Today, millions of windmills and wind turbine engines are found throughout the world. Cities such as Rock Port, Missouri and Aspen, Colorado have been using significant amounts of wind energy to generate power for their communities. About 39 percent of California's power is generated by wind turbines. The top wind energy producers in the world are China, the United States, and Germany.

Wind has advantages over other energy sources, such as coal and gas. Wind energy does not generate harmful emissions, like carbon dioxide, so it is healthier for humans and the environment. It is also an energy source that doesn't run out, no matter how much energy households consume, or use. In addition, wind energy can create income for people who own groups of wind turbines, or wind farms, and smaller turbines can generate power for individual homes or businesses.

Although wind is a clean source of energy, not everyone is in favor of wind turbines. First, some opponents of wind energy say that large birds may fly into the moving parts and be killed. Some advocates, or supporters, of wind energy say that more birds are killed by cars than by wind turbines. Second, some opponents say that wind turbines are noisy and disturb neighborhoods. Some advocates say that wind turbines are no louder than refrigerators. Third, some residents complain that wind turbines are ugly and reduce the value of their properties. However, one wind advocacy group says that 99% of the turbines are in rural areas and that the turbines can generate tourism and well-paying jobs. In fact, wind turbine technicians can expect a strong job outlook. There are both pros and cons of wind energy, but it looks as though it is here to stay.

UNIT 12

Track 70

1. The insulin pump was invented by Dean Kamen in the 1970s. It was invented to give people with diabetes a better way to control their blood sugar. It wasn't approved for public use by the Federal Drug Administration until 1983.
2. The compact fluorescent light bulb was first invented in 1976 by an engineer named Ed Hammer. The bulb was created to save energy.
3. The first successful electric car in the US was made by William Morrison of Iowa in 1891. This car had a top speed of only 14 miles per hour, unlike some electric cars of today that have top speeds of over 200 miles per hour.
4. One of the first cellphone cameras was invented by Philippe Kahn. In June 1997, he connected his cellphone to a digital camera to send photos of his first child to his friends.
5. The artificial heart was designed by Robert Jarvik. It was developed as a replacement heart for patients with fatal heart problems. Jarvik's artificial heart was first used inside a patient in 1982.
6. The laptop computer was invented by William Moggridge in 1982. Today, laptop computers are more popular than desktop computers.
7. The first video games were invented by Ralph Baer in 1966. These early games were very simple, not like the colorful, realistic games of today. Baer is called the "Father of Video Games."
8. In 1980, a hepatitis B vaccine was developed by Baruch Blumberg. Hepatitis B is a disease that attacks the liver and is often fatal. Today, hepatitis B vaccines are required by most public schools and colleges.
9. The 3-D printer was invented by Charles Hull in the early 1980s. Some of the first 3-D printing machines took weeks to print something, but now 3-D printers can create new objects in hours or even minutes.

Track 71

1. toothpaste
2. air conditioner
3. lie detector
4. washing machine
5. copy machine
6. parking meter
7. contact lenses
8. seat belt
9. laser printer
10. cellphone

Track 72

1. Two engineers made the first call by cellphone.
2. One man called from New York City while the other answered the call in New Jersey.
3. Software applications for electronic devices are called *apps*.
4. In 1994, the first mobile apps were introduced to the public by IBM.
5. Clock, calendar, calculator, and contacts apps were installed on one of the first smartphones.

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