- For non-US citizens, students must send photocopies of visas or permanent resident cards.

The university requires interested students to have a strong math and science background. Students normally have at least a 3.0 GPA (Grade Point Average), four years of high school English, and two years of science, including one of a laboratory science such as chemistry.

NJIT gives students the option of distance learning, allowing them to take some of their classes online. NJIT also offers many master's degree programs and graduate certificates fully online. Online courses are designed for students who need flexibility.

In addition, NJIT offers many evening and early morning classes. It also has summer and winter sessions. Students who need extra preparation get special instruction, English as a second language classes, or tutoring. Like many other colleges today, NJIT requires that each student have a computer. The university offers good deals for students who need to buy computers and necessary software.

There are dormitories for students who prefer to live on campus or who live too far away to commute. Students can participate in many clubs, sports teams, and organizations. For example, NJIT has a radio station and a video game club.

If you think you might be interested in NJIT, look at its website, njit.edu, for more information.

UNIT 2

Track 7

The colonial period in the United States lasted from 1607 to 1776. Most early colonists were men and women from England who decided to start a new life in North America. They settled along the eastern coast. Life at that time was very different from life today.

1. Most people lived on small farms. People grew their own food. They didn't go to supermarkets.
2. They didn't cook on stoves. They cooked their food over open fires.
3. When they needed milk, they milked their own cows. They didn't buy milk at the supermarket.
4. Houses functioned without electricity or modern conveniences. People read and worked by candlelight.
5. They didn't sleep on mattresses with box springs. They slept on beds filled with feathers.
6. In the evening, instead of watching TV, they read to each other and played games.
7. They didn't have phones or email. When people wanted to communicate with friends or relatives far away, they wrote letters.
8. For transportation, there were no cars. People used horses and wagons.

Track 8

1. In colonial times, people used to drive horses and wagons.
2. People used to cook over open fires.
3. People used to grow their own food.
4. They used to write letters.
5. They used to attend very small schools.

Track 9

A: Eric, where were you born?

B: I was born in Peru, on the coast. I used to live in Ica. It's a popular town for tourists.

A: How many brothers and sisters do you have?

B: There are four boys, and I'm the youngest.

A: Did your grandparents live in the same town?

B: Yes. My grandparents, my two aunts, and my five uncles. We all lived in the same town, and I had a lot of cousins.

A: How about school? Did you walk to school or take the bus?

B: We lived in the country, so there were no school buses. I used to ride my bike to school.

A: What did you do after school?

B: After school, I played soccer with my brothers and cousins, and we used to go to the desert and play on the sand.

A: How about the summer? What did you do then?

B: In the summer, we used to go to the lake. A few times each summer, we drove to the ocean.

A: Did you see your relatives a lot?

B: All the time. There was always something to celebrate: a birthday, a wedding, or a holiday. We all used to go to my grandmother's house. My grandmother always made desserts. They were wonderful—cakes, rice pudding, and mazamorra morada.

Track 10

Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston, Massachusetts on January 17, 1706. At that time, school was not required, and Franklin only attended school for two years. For the rest of his life, he continued to read and study on his own, and he even learned five foreign languages. When he was 12, he began to work at his brother's printing office and learned quickly. By the age of 17, he was an excellent printer. In 1728, at the young age of 22, Franklin moved to Philadelphia and opened his own printing shop there. He published a newspaper called the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. He knew that many people could not read well, so his publications had many cartoons and pictures.

Benjamin Franklin was respected in Philadelphia. He helped to improve everyday life for the people of the city. In 1732, he started the first public library in America so that people could borrow and read books. In 1736, he helped to organize the first fire department in Philadelphia, because most of the houses were wood, and there were many fires. He also served as postmaster in Philadelphia and helped to set up the routes for mail delivery. He spoke to the officials of the city and encouraged them to pave the city streets.

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Franklin was also an inventor. He was always asking questions to try to improve everyday life. As postmaster, he invented the odometer. The odometer measured distance, and Franklin used it to set up mail routes in the city. Franklin wore glasses and became tired of taking his glasses off to see far away, so he invented bifocals. Franklin also experimented with electricity and realized that lightning is a form of electricity. He invented the lightning rod to protect homes from lightning.

As the years passed, Franklin became a leader in the city and in the country. He signed the Declaration of Independence, which stated that the 13 colonies were a free and independent nation. He served as a minister to France during the war with England. When he returned, he signed the Constitution, which established a new government.

Benjamin Franklin died on April 17, 1790 and was buried in Philadelphia.

Track 11

Plimoth Plantation

On November 11th, 1620, a small ship of people arrived in Plymouth, Massachusetts and started the second colony in America. These settlers were looking for a better life and religious freedom. Today, Plymouth is a popular destination for people who want to know more about the history of the United States.

One of the most popular attractions in Plymouth is Plimoth Plantation. Plimoth Plantation was the dream of Henry Hornblower II. When he was a boy, Hornblower used to read stories about the Pilgrims who lived in Plymouth. When he was older, he worked with archaeologists in the historic town. The archaeologists found many artifacts from the original colony. At the same time, historians were learning about the lives of the early colonists by reading their journals. In 1945, Henry Hornblower's father gave $20,000 to the Pilgrim Society to begin the reconstruction of Plimoth Plantation. The Society made reproductions of the clothes, tools, furniture, and houses of the 1620s. The museum opened in 1947 with just two reproductions of colonial homes.

Today, Plimoth Plantation looks like the original settlement of 1627. It is a living museum of reconstructed homes, shops, and gardens. Visitors can walk through the colonial town where each house looks exactly like a house of the 1620s. The museum staff are the "colonists." They wear the same kinds of clothes as the Plymouth colonists used to wear. The women cook on open fireplaces and make colonial recipes. The men grow the same vegetables and raise the same animals as people used to do in colonial times. Everyone uses the same kinds of tools as the colonists used. The "colonists" talk to visitors using the same English language and accent of the original colonists. A trip to Plimoth Plantation is a trip back in history.

UNIT 3

Track 12

1. I'm going to have to file for unemployment.
2. We're going to save money for a house.
3. My company will give me two months of maternity leave.
4. I'll email my family every day.
5. I'm going to register for courses.
6. I'll ask someone if I can't find my classroom.
7. The children are going to live with you on weekends.
8. I'm going to vote in the next election.
9. I'm going to start working in two weeks.

Track 13

Ellie: Congratulations, Julie! We're high school graduates!

Julie: Finally! I'm so excited. How do you feel, Ellie?

Ellie: I feel great! So, what are you going to do? Are you going away to college?

Julie: No, I'm not. I'm going to live at home and go to community college.

Ellie: So am I. Your mother's a teacher. Are you going to study education, too?

Julie: Me? No. I'm going to study engineering and architecture. What about you?

Ellie: I'm not sure. I'm going to talk to a counselor on Monday. Are you going to study full time?

Julie: No, I'm going to keep my job at the department store. I'm going to take classes at night.

Ellie: Too bad. We're not going to have the same schedule. I'm going to take classes during the day and work in my father's restaurant at night.

Julie: Okay. Well, good luck! Maybe I'll see you on the weekend.

Ellie: Okay! See you around.

Track 14

1. The students are writing essays.
2. I'm doing laundry tonight.
3. She's taking her daughter to the doctor on Tuesday.
4. I'm listening to the radio.
5. I'm taking two classes next semester.
6. They're watching TV.
7. He's not going to class next week.
8. We're not taking a vacation this year.
9. I'm texting a friend.

Track 15

1. I'll do it.
2. I'll get it.
3. I'll call you.
4. I'll help him.

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