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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6. Throughout the '90s, more apps were released.
7. Today, thousands of new apps are introduced every month.
8. Americans ages 18 to 24 spend the most time using apps.
9. Many of the most popular apps are owned by only two companies.

Track 73

1. For many years, shopping was a simple process. A person went into a small, local store, bought an item, and paid for it with cash. Another popular way of shopping was to buy merchandise from a traveling salesman. Many people lived far from the cities, so salesmen had to travel around the country by horse and wagon to sell merchandise.
2. In 1872, a traveling salesman named Aaron Montgomery Ward wanted to help his customers see more of his merchandise. Ward decided to print a catalog with pictures of his items. The customers could look through the catalog and order what they wanted. The first mail order catalog was printed in 1872 and became an immediate success. Some companies still print and mail out catalogs today.
3. Throughout the 1800s, store clerks put money in a drawer or cash box. When a customer bought a product, the clerk wrote a receipt by hand. In 1884, the first cash register was invented by James Ritty. The machine recorded all sales so that the clerk could easily check whether the correct amount of money was in the drawer. A later version of the machine automatically printed receipts for customers.
4. In the 1900s, stores, especially grocery stores, were becoming larger. Customers were buying more items at a time. Sylvan Goldman, the owner of a large grocery store, had an idea. He put two baskets and wheels on a folding chair, and the first shopping cart was invented. Later, Goldman formed a company to design better and larger shopping carts.
5. Until 1950, people paid by cash or check. In 1950, the first credit cards were issued. At first, only business travelers used the cards for restaurants and hotels. In the 1960s, many companies offered these cards so people did not need to carry so much cash. They could pay later.
6. Another idea that was developing around that time was the barcode. Before barcodes were invented, stock clerks had to put a price on every item, and the cashiers had to enter the price of each item into the cash register. Store owners, especially the owners of large supermarkets, needed a way to read information more quickly. The Universal Product Code, or UPC, was invented in 1973. The UPC is also called a barcode. In 1974, the first UPC scanner was installed in a supermarket in Ohio. Now, supermarket clerks simply scan the barcode on each item, and the price appears on the register.
7. In the 1990s, online shopping became popular. The internet offers an inexpensive way for companies to advertise their products to people around the world. Customers look at pictures of products, check prices, and place their orders online. This has made shopping faster and more convenient. Customers can also save money by comparing prices from several companies.

Track 74

Cellphones in the Workplace

The Pew Research Center, an organization that surveys the public on many issues, has asked Americans about their cellphone use and found some interesting results. 75% of American adults agree that using a cellphone on the street or on public transportation is acceptable. However, most agree that meetings, churches, and movie theaters are not appropriate places to use cellphones. The majority of the people surveyed reported that they used their cellphones at social events. How about in the workplace? Are workers allowed to use their cellphones while they are at work?

A survey by another organization reported that the average worker uses a cellphone for non-work-related activities 56 minutes per day. That equals approximately five hours a week. Most of that time, workers are browsing the internet and using social media. They spend less time playing games, shopping, and watching sports. Another survey discovered that 82 percent of employees keep their phones on their desks so that they can check for messages and texts, and 66 percent of workers use their cellphones several times a day. Who wastes the most time at work because of cellphones? Younger workers do. Workers 18 to 34 years old spend the most time on their mobile devices. Time spent on cellphones often decreases productivity, causing problems for many companies.

To prevent this loss of productivity, some companies have decided to institute specific policies on cellphone use. These policies range from simple advice to strict enforcement of the rules. Employees may have their cellphone use restricted to break times or certain areas other than the employees' desks or work stations. Other policies may restrict the length of calls to two or three minutes and require cellphones to be in silent mode and in a desk drawer. If an employee has to work with customers, that employee may have to keep their cellphone in a locker away from the work area. Workplaces like hospitals and government offices may have strict policies because of problems with security. An employee could even be fired for using a cellphone to take photos of patients or confidential papers.

What do you think? Is a cellphone policy necessary at every workplace?

UNIT 13

Track 75

Grandmother: What are you doing?

Grandson: I'm listening to music.

Grandmother: You're listening to music? On your phone?

Grandson: Yeah, Grandma. Cellphones are like computers now. I can download music and listen to it anywhere. Or I can stream it.

Grandmother: How do you "stream" music?

Grandson: Streaming is a way of listening to music that uses the internet.

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