AUDIO SCRIPTS

UNIT 1

Track 2

Sophie: Hi, I'm Sophie, and I'm a morning person. When the sun comes up, I feel great. I get a lot of things done in the morning, so I take courses early. I'm finished with my classes by noon. I like to keep everything neat and in order. If things are out of place, I go crazy. My favorite subjects are science and math. So, I think I'm going to major in chemistry or computer science. I really like computers. I do all of my work on my computer, so I prefer to study in my room at my own desk. I almost never write by hand. Oh, and I always hand in my classwork on time. But my roommate, Lizzy, is completely different from me. We get along well, though.

Lizzy: Hi, I'm Lizzy. Sophie and I are complete opposites. She's a morning person, but I'm a night owl. I rarely go to bed before 2 a.m., so I don't get up until noon. I take all afternoon classes. I don't care about keeping my things in order. I can always find my things, even if I have to look on the floor or under the bed. Sophie hates that. She's really neat. My favorite subjects are literature, writing, and art. I love to write, and I love to draw. I think I'll major in art history or English literature. I have a computer, but I almost never use it. I prefer to write everything by hand. I only use the computer to type my papers, which are sometimes late. I often have to talk to my professors about my late papers. Sophie is completely different from me, but she's a great roommate.

Track 3

1. What do you do?
2. Where do you work?
3. How do you get home?
4. Where do you live?
5. Why do you study here?
6. What do you do on weekends?

Track 4

The University of Texas is a large university with many campuses all over the state. This is a description of the University of Texas at San Antonio, which is located in southeastern Texas.

The University of Texas at San Antonio, or UTSA, is a four-year public university with a graduate school. UTSA has three campuses, and UTSA's main campus is located in a suburban area, 15 miles from downtown San Antonio. The university has a large undergraduate student population of over 26,000. Students come from more than 90 countries. In addition, over 4,000 students are in graduate programs. The university employs more than 1,000 faculty.

Students who want to attend UTSA must turn in the following: first, a completed application with a $60 application fee. If a student cannot afford to pay, the university may waive the fee. An online application is available. Second, they must have an official high school transcript and official ACT or SAT scores. UTSA admits all Texas residents who are in the top 10% of their high school classes. Like most other universities, UTSA offers many academic majors. Students can major in the liberal arts, sciences, or technical fields. Here are just a few of the possible majors: accounting, criminal justice, computer science, civil engineering, and social work.

UTSA offers many facilities and student services to help students be successful in their college studies. For students who need extra help with their college courses, there is academic help at the Learning Center. There's also a health clinic and personal counseling. When the students aren't studying, they can take advantage of many extracurricular activities. There are athletic teams for both men and women. There are also student organizations that cover many different interests, including music groups, international student organizations, and a television station.

To help prepare new students and transfer students for life at UTSA, the university offers an orientation program. An orientation fee is required. Family members are welcome to attend a separate orientation.

Track 5

1. Is the university a two-year university?
2. Does the university have a small undergraduate population?
3. Do all students come from the United States?
4. Does the university require all students to pay an application fee?
5. Is an online application available?
6. Is there a computer science program?
7. Are there opportunities for women to participate in sports?
8. Is there an orientation for new students?

Track 6

New Jersey Institute of Technology (NJIT)

New Jersey Institute of Technology (NJIT) is located in Newark, New Jersey, ten miles from New York City. It is a four-year public research university focused on the fields of science, technology, engineering, and math, as well as architecture, design, and management. NJIT offers both bachelor's and graduate degrees. More than 90 percent of its students come from New Jersey. The average age of entering students is 18.

In addition to an application, students who are interested in applying to NJIT need to prepare the following materials for admission:

- the application fee; in 2018, the fee was $75
- an official high school transcript of grades
- official SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test) or ACT (American College Testing) scores; The average SAT score is 1218 and average ACT score is 26.

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- 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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