

Unit 1 A Bug with a Big Mouth

■ Listening

W: Spiders and scorpions belong to the same family. But how is this possible? They don't _____ or _____. _____ have _____ and _____, but spiders _____. Spiders make _____, but scorpions don't. However, spiders and _____ are _____ similar in _____. Both spiders and scorpions have _____ and _____. They also _____. have _____. And they both _____ other _____. So, it's no wonder they are part of the same family!

■ Integrated Practice

M: Some people think that spiders are bad, but I disagree. _____ like spiders. _____ they look scary, _____ spiders _____ not dangerous _____ all. _____ can't even _____ people—their _____ are too _____. And spiders _____ be very helpful to _____. Think about the _____ spider. This spider lives in _____ gardens and eats _____ and grasshoppers. Without _____ goldenrod spider, grasshoppers _____ eat our plants. _____ I would have more _____ bites! Mosquitoes are much worse than spiders!

Unit 2 Visiting Eden

■ Listening

M: When you imagine a greenhouse, you probably think of a building with many glass windows. _____, Eden's big dome _____ don't have any glass _____ them. The _____ on Eden's domes are _____ of a special _____ of plastic. It's stronger than _____ plastic, and light _____ easily come through _____ special plastic. Another _____ thing about the _____ on Eden's _____ is that each _____ is like a _____. Try to picture _____. There are three _____ of special plastic _____ up. The edges _____ all glued _____. Then air is _____ into these stacked-up _____, which _____ them _____ like a little pillow. _____ air kept in _____ pillows helps _____ the cold _____ of the dome _____ keeping the warmth in _____ dome. And light _____ still get through _____ layers of _____.! These pillows are great for keeping the domes warm while letting in plenty of light.

■ Integrated Practice

W: Orchids survive in places where there is a lot of water in the air, _____ their roots _____ not sit in _____. Just spray _____ with water. Orchids _____ need a medium _____ of light. Put _____ by a window _____ that they _____ at least four _____ of light a _____.

M: A _____ seems to grow _____ if you don't _____ it much attention. _____ course, a cactus _____ a lot of light. _____ only need a _____ water once a _____. Don't put the _____ on the plant. _____ it into the _____ around the cactus. _____ when the weather _____ cold, give the _____ less water.

W: Bamboo plants _____ a lot of clean _____. In fact, their _____ need to _____ in water all the _____. But the water _____ to be _____ once a week. _____ keep a bamboo _____ in strong light, _____ don't give it _____ plant food. _____ light and plant _____ are both _____ for bamboo plants.

Unit 3 The Real Robin Hood?

■ Listening

W: I saw a movie about Robin Hood on television last night, but I didn't like it.

M: _____, I saw that _____, too. The _____ was very different _____ the original _____ and poems about _____ Hood.

W: Really? How _____ it different?

M: In the movie, _____ Hood was too _____. He helped _____ and always did _____ things. But in the _____ stories about _____ Hood, he wasn't _____ a nice guy.

W: You _____ in the original _____ Robin Hood _____ a hero?

M: Well, I _____ he was a _____. But heroes in _____ old stories aren't _____ heroes in the _____ of today. _____ in Robin Hood's _____, he took _____ and kept it for _____. And he _____ people, sometimes _____ a good reason.

W: So, in the _____ poems and _____, he didn't take _____ the rich and _____ to the poor.

M: Not _____. He and his robber friends were more like real robbers.

■ Integrated Practice

W: The story of George Washington and _____ cherry tree is just that, a story. This famous _____ in Washington's _____ never actually _____. Where did the _____ come from? _____ story was made up by a _____ in the 1700s _____ Mason Weems. _____ Weems was a _____ pastor who wrote several _____ biographies. His most famous _____ was The _____ of Washington. It is _____ that many _____ children today still _____ this story about _____ and the cherry _____. It is a "fact" _____ most schoolchildren can _____ about Washington. Too bad the story is not really true.

Unit 4 Looks Good Enough to Eat!

■ Listening

W: Almost everyone loves cream puffs, myself included. _____ dessert was _____ invented in the 1540s _____ has been _____ ever since. I love to eat the _____ outside pastry. _____ is the delicious _____ custard, or _____ filling. In order to _____ cream puffs, _____ first need the pastry _____ dough. Then roll _____ dough into little _____ and put _____ in the oven. You cook this _____ it is crisp _____ the outside _____ soft on the inside. _____ you take _____ pastry shell _____ of the oven, you _____ it in half. _____ each half _____ sweet cream, and _____ the shells _____ again. A _____ dessert! I am sure it will be popular for another 400 years.

■ Integrated Practice

B: My favorite dessert is my chocolate birthday cake. _____ is made _____ out of chocolate. _____ love _____. This dessert _____ special because _____ is just for _____!

G: I like _____ cream sundaes _____, especially ice cream with _____ and chocolate sauce _____ it. I like the sweet _____ of the caramel _____ the cold, rich taste _____ the ice cream. This _____ is perfect for summer!

W: I really _____ specialty chocolates. _____ are handmade by _____ baker. It _____ skill to make _____! I really _____ the caramel taste inside some of them.

Unit 5 An Ancient Game

■ Listening

M: A Go board game looks a little bit like chess or checkers. _____ are squares _____ the board and _____ the pieces are _____ two colors, black _____ white, or red _____ the case of checkers. _____ you play Go _____ chess or checkers?

W: Not _____. In chess _____ checkers, players move _____ pieces. And _____ pieces in those _____ have more _____ than other pieces. For _____, the queen piece _____ chess or crowned _____ in checkers are _____ than other pieces. But in _____, none of the _____ move and they _____ have the same _____.

M: Really? _____ don't move _____ pieces in Go?

W: Nope. You just _____ them on the _____. If you put _____ in the right _____, you can take _____ other player's pieces _____ the board. I _____ that's the same _____ all three games. _____ try to remove the other _____ pieces.

M: I think I'd _____ to learn _____ to play Go _____.

W: Come over _____ and I'll _____ you how to _____.

M: OK. I'd like that.

■ Integrated Practice

M: Anyone who learns how to play both Go and chess will notice that Go has fewer rules than chess. _____ chess, each _____ moves in a _____ way. In _____, the pieces _____ move at all! _____, first-time _____ can start playing _____ right away, _____ first-time learners of _____ have to study for _____ time before _____ can play their _____ game. Even _____ Go seems easy at _____, it is _____ harder than _____ in some ways. _____ games are _____ a war. But a _____ of chess is like _____ face-to-face _____ in the war. Go is more like a battle with troops all around, not just in front of you.

Unit 6 What's That Noise?

■ Listening

W: Many people don't realize that noise can be harmful to our health and the health of the environment. _____ course, anyone _____ or working in _____ place with a _____ of noise pollution _____ eventually lose _____ or all of their hearing. _____ losing your hearing, _____ pollution can _____ affect your heart. _____ just eight hours of _____—like hearing _____ all day at work—_____ make a person's _____ pressure go up. _____ time, high _____ pressure leads to _____ problems. This is _____ way that _____ pollution can _____ us. But it can _____ affect animals and the _____ around us. Noise _____ from human _____, like construction or _____, can affect _____ and where _____ eat. It can _____ have an _____ on when and if _____ have _____. In some _____, noise pollution has _____ animals! This is what _____ with a certain _____ of whale. These whales were so sensitive to the noise of certain equipment used by the navy that all of the whales died.

■ Integrated Practice

W: Around my house there is a lot of noise pollution. I _____ hear the _____ of traffic _____ my window, and my _____ talk very loudly _____. There is _____ a lot of _____ pollution inside my _____. My sister _____ to heavy metal _____ on her stereo _____ earphones. And _____ dad always _____ up the _____ very loud! I just wish my home could be silent.

Unit 7 Doctor Fish

■ Listening

M: Doctor fish are known to help treat skin disease. By _____ the diseased _____, these fish _____ people to have _____ skin. This is _____ the only use for _____ fish. Now, some _____ are using these _____ to help _____ have more beautiful _____ as well. Spas in _____ are buying these _____ for use in _____ clinics. Customers put their _____ or feet in the _____ with these _____. The fish eat the _____, dead skin on _____ hands and feet. _____ a result, the _____ have soft, clean _____. These spas _____ say that the _____ give customers a _____ massage as they _____ the dead skin. Can you believe that?

■ Integrated Practice

W: Hey, Mike. I heard your grandma got a new dog.

M: That's _____. She now _____ a golden retriever.

W: _____ are beautiful dogs. _____ are very _____, too. Isn't _____ grandma too _____ to have a _____?

M: Actually, _____ say seniors, _____ my grandma, should _____ pets, like _____.

W: Really?

M: Yes, _____ make seniors _____ active, since they have _____ take their _____ out for walks. _____ is very good _____ older people.

W: That's _____. I heard _____ can add _____ to your life.

M: Dogs _____ also make _____ feel needed. _____ they have _____ take care of _____ pets, seniors _____ better _____ of themselves, too.

W: Oh, _____. I guess your grandma will live to be a hundred!

Unit 8 The Height of Children

■ Listening

W: So we have read about how much children grow during different stages of their early lives. _____ is there a _____ for parents or _____ to predict or _____ exactly how _____ a child will _____? Actually, there is! _____ might guess _____ a good way _____ be to look _____ the child's _____. But boys don't _____ grow like _____ fathers, and girls don't _____ grow like their _____. Also, kids don't _____ grow to the _____ of their fathers' _____ mothers' heights. _____ is a better _____ to predict a _____ height. All a _____ has to _____ is to _____ at the _____ height when _____ or she is 2 _____ old. It seems _____ that a child's _____ at 2 can be _____ to his or _____ height at 18 or _____, but this method _____ to work the _____. You just double a child's height at 2, and that will be very close to the child's height as an adult.

■ Integrated Practice

M: The tallest person in my family is my older brother, Thomas. _____ is taller _____ my father and my _____. His height is _____ centimeters! Everyone _____ he should _____ a basketball _____, but my _____ doesn't like to _____ basketball. _____ likes to study. _____ is a student in _____ now.

W: The _____ person in our _____ is Cynthia. We had a _____ during sports day, _____ she won. She _____ all the _____ boys and _____ in our class. _____ is not the _____ person in our _____, but she is the _____ soccer player. _____ she is fast, _____ can play soccer _____ well.

M: The nicest _____ I know is _____ Aunt Martha. _____ always remembers _____ birthday. She also _____ a lot and _____ sends me _____ from the _____ she visits. _____ Martha is a _____. She usually _____ on kids' _____. I think most kids know that she is nice, so they like to have her as their dentist.

Unit 9 The First Animal in Orbit

■ Listening

W: I think it's cool that people sent a dog into space.

M: I _____ it's terrible.

W: Why?

M: That _____ dog went _____ a lot of _____. To train _____ to sit in the _____, scientists put her _____ smaller and _____ cages.

W: Oh. _____ she have to _____ a lot of _____ in those cages?

M: Yes. _____ she was _____ a really _____ cage for almost _____ weeks! And _____ was just _____ of the terrible _____ she had to _____. She was also _____ near a lot of _____ machines for _____ days.

W: Well, it _____ be loud _____ a rocket. They _____ probably _____ to get her _____ to the noise.

M: Right, but _____ sure she _____ sleep properly with the _____ noises.

W: I guess it _____ hard for her. _____ through these _____ of her, people _____ what to _____ to make rockets _____ for people.

M: I _____ think it was _____ it. There are other ways to learn things like that.

■ Integrated Practice

W: In the past, scientists used animals in lab tests. _____ don't need _____ do _____ anymore. _____ days, scientists can _____ cells in the _____. These cells can _____ used to test _____ and products. Now _____ don't have _____ hurt rabbits by _____ chemicals in their _____ or ears. _____ also don't have to _____ rats by making _____ eat poisonous things. _____, scientists can _____ chemicals or poisonous _____ into cells and _____ what happens to the _____. Actually, scientists can _____ more information _____ tests with _____. Before, results _____ lab tests on _____ were not always _____ to understand. Now, lab tests with cells can give scientists very specific information.

Unit 10 Computers

■ Listening

M: What do you know about the first computer?

W: The _____ computing machine, you _____?

M: Right, not the _____ ones. The _____ machine computer, I _____.

W: Well, I _____ that Charles _____ was the first person to _____ only think _____ it but also _____ a programmable computer.

M: Charles _____, really? I've _____ heard of him.

W: Well, he _____ have enough _____, so he never _____ built his _____ . His computer was _____ too expensive to _____.

M: What _____ it so expensive?

W: I _____ it was just _____ big. In his _____ design, his computer was _____-powered. It was _____ over thirty _____ long and ten _____ wide.

M: Thirty meters _____! That's the _____ of a blue _____. That's the biggest _____ on Earth!

W: Yes, his _____ certainly would _____ been very big. That's probably why it would have been too expensive to build.

■ Integrated Practice

1. M: My cell phone is like a small computer. _____ my cell phone, _____ can _____ many things _____ talking to _____. I can _____ TV on it _____ I'm on _____ bus. I can _____ my email and _____ the Net. I _____ even listen to _____ on it!

2. W: My car _____ a computer _____ in it. With _____ system, I _____ use GPS _____ look at maps. _____ can also _____ the temperature _____ my car. _____ I don't _____ have to _____ my car. I just _____ a button and it _____ on its own. _____ are a great _____!

3. M: My home _____ a small computer _____ for playing games. It's _____ a PlayStation. _____ my PlayStation, I _____ play all _____ of video games. My _____ is the RPG _____ games. But _____ not all. I _____ also watch movies and _____ to music on _____ PlayStation. It's a _____ smart machine.

Unit 11 The Benefits of Trees

■ Listening

W: You know, John, I'd really like to do something to help the environment. _____ I don't know _____

M: Why don't _____ plant some _____?

W: That's a _____ idea, but _____ not much of a _____.

M: You should _____ out the website [www. treebenefits.com](http://www.treebenefits.com). _____ that site, _____ list all sorts of _____ that you _____ do.

W: Like _____?

M: Well, they tell _____ the best _____ of trees to _____ and _____ to plant them.

W: What trees _____ where? That's _____ useful information!

M: Right. And _____ also tell you _____ to take care _____ the trees after _____—how much _____ to give them _____ how to cut the _____.

W: Wow!

M: And _____ best part is, _____ you join _____ website, they'll _____ you ten free _____.

W: Ten free _____? That's great! I'm definitely going to visit the website.

■ Integrated Practice

W: Although trees and plants are mostly thought of as helpful in cleaning up outdoor pollution, they _____ be useful in other _____ as well. _____ are actually _____ to help reduce _____ pollution. Unclean _____ can be a _____ in many big _____. Because _____ are a lot of _____ in the _____ place, the _____ in big buildings _____ unclean. And _____ air can't _____ in buildings easily. _____ can get sick. _____ what's a simple _____? Bring the _____ inside. Putting a _____ of plants in _____ gets _____ of the dirty air. _____ like outdoor _____, plants inside _____ CO2 out of the _____ and give _____ oxygen. But indoor _____ also remove _____ like smoke, _____, and bacteria _____ the air. With plants in big buildings, people don't get sick as often.

Unit 12 Ice in Africa

■ Listening

W: The glaciers in Africa are melting faster now than they were before! _____ me explain why. _____ weather in _____ places is changing. _____ Africa, there _____ not been as _____ cloudy or rainy _____ as in the _____. With too _____ sunlight and not _____ rain or snow, _____ and more _____ melts on _____ glaciers in _____. Well, over _____ years, the _____ have changed _____. Imagine the _____ right after it _____. The snow _____ very white, _____? Then, the _____ day, as _____ snow melts, it is _____ because it's _____. The snow gets _____ with rocks and _____. The same _____ is _____ in Africa. As the _____ melt, the clean _____ snow melts _____, and the _____, dirty, _____ snow can be _____. What happens _____ sunlight hits _____ dark? The _____ thing gets _____! So, today the darker snow of Africa's glaciers gets hotter in sunlight and melts faster!

■ Integrated Practice

W1: In French, this glacier's name is Mer de Glace. _____ English, _____ means “sea _____ ice.” It is the _____ glacier in _____, and it is _____ of the Alps mountain _____. The Mer de _____ is about 7 _____ long and _____ meters deep!

M: The Malaspina _____ in Alaska is _____ after an Italian _____. He explored _____ coast of _____ in the 1700s. _____ glacier is the _____ in the United _____. It is _____ than the _____ of Rhode Island. _____ it is _____ in the largest _____ park in the _____ States.

W2: The _____ of the Siachen _____ in English _____ be “the _____ of roses.” But _____ roses grow in _____ high, cold _____ of the _____ Mountains. Maybe the _____ got its _____ from the many _____ that grow on the _____ below it. The _____ Glacier is the _____ largest glacier _____ is not near _____ the North or _____ Pole.

Unit 13 The World's Worst Job?

■ Listening

M: What are you reading?

W: An _____ novel. All _____ this guy _____ finds old _____, shipwrecks and _____.

M: Is it _____? Who _____ it?

W: It's not _____. It was _____ by Clive Cussler.

M: Clive Cussler? _____ written quite a _____ adventure novels, right?

W: _____. He's pretty _____. But have _____ heard about his _____ prior to _____ a writer?

M: No, _____ did he do _____?

W: He was a _____ diver, actually. _____ worked at a _____ shop, selling _____ equipment and _____ people how to _____ dive.

M: Wow, _____ different from _____ novels! He is _____ of the _____ of Carlos Barrios.

W: How _____?

M: Well, Carlos _____ to have a _____ job as an _____, helping _____ with their _____. Now, he is a _____ diver who _____ sewers.

W: Clive _____ is pretty _____. Even though he's not a scuba diver anymore, he still funds divers to find shipwrecks and other old sites.

■ Integrated Practice

M: People often think of Gandhi as a fighter against the British and against the social system. _____ is how he _____ when he _____ older. Few _____ know or _____ that Gandhi _____ to school in _____. He _____ law at _____ College in London. _____ that time, _____ was not _____ the British. He _____ feel _____ life in _____ was unfair either. He _____ young. He _____ his opinions years _____ when he _____ in South Africa. _____, Gandhi _____ and saw a _____ of unfairness. This _____ him think _____ things in his own _____. While Gandhi was in South Africa, he realized how unfair life was in India.

Unit 14 A “Must See” of India

■ Listening

B: I have a question, Ms. Kaur. _____ said that _____ worship in the _____ Temple, but I don't know _____ a Sikh is. Are _____ like Muslims or _____ or something?

W: Well, _____ do not _____ they are _____ of the Muslim or _____ religion. But to _____ who are not _____, it may _____ like there are _____ similarities _____ those religions.

B: The _____ religion has _____ of different _____, right?

W: That is _____. But Sikhs _____ in only one _____. They have a _____ name for _____. The name _____ into English _____ “supreme teacher.”

B: That _____ a little _____ the Muslim _____. They _____ in one God. _____ are Sikhs like _____?

W: Sikhs _____ that people _____ being born _____ after they _____ until they _____ full understanding of _____. Hindus _____ something similar _____ that. However, _____ also believe _____ when a person _____, he or _____ can be born _____ as an animal or _____ not human. Sikhs believe people are always born again as people.

■ Integrated Practice

W1: This city is home to more than 8 million people. There _____ a giant _____ there called _____ Park. Many _____ visit this _____ to see the _____ of Liberty _____ the Empire _____ Building. Some people _____ this city “_____ Big Apple.” It's _____ York City!

M: About 4 _____ people _____ in or _____ this big city. _____ is a very _____ opera house _____. People _____ all over the _____ live in this _____. In fact, _____ can hear _____ speaking over _____ different _____ in this city. _____ people call it “the _____ City.” It's Sydney!

W2: This _____ by the sea is _____ to almost 7 _____ people. From _____ Peak, _____ can look down _____ the city. The _____ is wonderful _____ during the _____ and at _____. Many _____ also enjoy _____ the famous _____ markets in _____ city. Some _____ call this _____ “the Pearl of the _____.” It's Hong Kong!

Unit 15 Catching Men's Eyes

■ Listening

M: Young men don't watch that much TV. _____ because _____ shows are _____ to interest children or _____. Actually, people _____ make TV shows _____ what young _____ want to see. _____ want to _____ the same _____ of things _____ people can see _____ adult movies! _____ can't show _____ kinds of _____ on TV! Or, _____ least, you _____ show _____ on regular _____. The _____ won't _____ it. You _____ show them on _____ TV or pay-per-view _____ TV. So that is why cable and satellite stations have larger young male audiences than regular TV stations.

■ Integrated Practice

M: What was so special about Burma-Shave's ads? _____ is what _____ did for each _____. They took 4 _____ 5 small _____ signs and _____ white letters _____ them. Each _____ had part _____ a short _____ on it. _____ put the _____ along a _____ with about _____ meters _____ each sign. For _____, a driver _____ first see: _____ YOU DON'T _____. Then, _____ a little further: _____ SIGNS THESE _____. A little _____ still: YOU _____ HAVE DRIVEN. _____ further: _____ FAR. Finally: _____-Shave. The _____ sign always _____ Burma-_____. Between 1925 and 1963, the company made more than 600 different little poems like this.

Unit 16 Seeing Red

■ Listening

W: How'd you do on the math test?

M: Not _____ well. I _____ it's because the _____ was _____ a red shirt.

W: What? _____ didn't _____ well _____ of your teacher's _____ color? Come on!

M: It's _____! Some researchers in _____ found that if _____ see _____ before taking a _____, they do _____.

W: Really? _____ athletes _____ wear red _____ an advantage!

M: I _____. Maybe because _____ opponents see _____? Anyway, _____ who saw _____ did worse on _____ tests _____ big exams.

W: Did _____ researchers _____ why red _____ lower _____ on tests?

M: They _____ it's _____ we connect _____ with mistakes. _____ know, the _____ always marks _____ exams with _____ ink, right?

W: Right. So, _____ red ink _____ us think of _____? Maybe that's _____ my English teacher _____ things on my _____ using blue ink.

M: Hm. _____ blue makes _____ think of _____ or helpful _____. But red _____ us _____ of failure. So, _____ can make _____ feel less _____ and do _____ on exams.

W: I see!

■ Integrated Practice

W1: I heard that the color red can make people feel hungrier. _____ with the _____ yellow, red _____ increases your _____. Maybe _____ why many _____ restaurants _____ the colors _____ and yellow. The _____, chairs, and _____ in some fast-food _____ are these _____. The idea _____ to make _____ hungry and _____ quickly.

M: People say _____ the color _____ relaxes you. _____ fact, one _____ team painted _____ visitors' changing _____ pink. They _____ that the _____ team would _____ energy _____ the match. And, _____, this would _____ the other _____ to lose. I _____ how the _____ felt when _____ walked _____ that pink _____ room.

W2: The color _____ makes people _____ calm. Most _____ also think _____ winter and _____ when they see this _____. No matter _____ hot or _____ it is, people feel _____ in blue rooms. If _____ live in a _____ place, this _____ be a good _____ to paint your _____. It would help you stay cool.

Unit 17 People with Super Taste

■ Listening

W: I wonder if I'm a super-taster.

M: I _____ an easy _____ you can find _____.

W: Really? _____?

M: I can _____ the taste _____ on a 1 cm _____ of your _____.

Or you _____ do it _____ by looking in a _____.

W: But it's _____ of hard to _____ each little _____ bud.

M: Yeah, they _____ hard to see _____ they're so small. _____ if you _____ your tongue _____, it'll be easier to _____ them.

W: Color _____ tongue blue!?!

M: Don't _____. It doesn't _____ bad or _____. Just take _____ blue food _____ and _____ a little on the _____ of your tongue. _____ rub your tongue _____ inside your _____. That will make your _____ tongue blue. _____ you can more _____ see your _____ buds when _____ try to count them.

W: But _____ my mouth _____ be all _____ for a while. I'm not sure I want to find out if I'm a super-taster that badly.

■ Integrated Practice

M: More than one scientist was involved in the chocolate and coffee studies. _____ fact, one of _____ men _____ two roles. _____ was both a _____ and a _____. The man _____ how coffee affects the _____, while his _____ was studied to _____ the effects of _____ chocolate. The _____ didn't enjoy _____. He didn't _____ the dark _____ at all. It was _____. Like most people, _____ prefers milk _____. But this _____ to say that _____ hates _____ bitter things. _____ same man loves _____. Actually, he _____ not very happy _____ the results of the _____. He was disappointed to learn that regular coffee is bad for people.

Unit 18 Faster than . . . ?

■ Listening

M: When they studied the power of martial arts experts, researchers found interesting results regarding different kinds of punches. _____ compared the _____ of various _____ arts. First, they _____ at the _____ of the _____. They _____ that, _____ all the _____, the boxing _____ had the _____ punch. In _____, the boxer's _____ had a _____ of about 1,000 _____ or around _____ kilograms. That's _____ same as _____ someone in the _____ with a _____! However, _____ the researchers _____ at the _____ of the punches, _____ found that the _____ fu expert _____ the fastest. _____ kung fu _____ was four _____ faster than any _____ attack! The _____ think this _____ that no type of _____ sport is _____ than any other. Each type has its own strength.

■ Integrated Practice

M1: Thai boxers have amazingly powerful knee kicks. _____ are not so _____ kicks as _____ are ways to _____ a target _____ your knee. The _____ of the _____ kick is _____ to the _____ of a car _____ at 55 kilometers an _____. Or, in _____ per hour, that _____ be 35 miles an _____.

W: _____ also has a _____ of powerful _____. The kung fu _____ double kick is _____ powerful. It _____ about _____ pounds or _____ than 450 _____ of force. That's _____ the same force as _____ hit by a _____.

M2: Taekwondo is _____ martial _____ that has _____ kicks. One _____ of kick is the _____ back kick. With _____ kick, you _____ a target _____ the heel of _____ foot. This kick _____ more _____ 1,500 pounds or 680 _____ of force. That's _____ being hit by a fully grown charging bull!

Unit 19 Thanks to . . .

■ Listening

W: Materials can change the way people live. _____ can do _____ make different _____ depending on the _____ available. _____ are very _____ in this. _____ allow us to _____ metals with _____ qualities. _____ example, one _____ alloy mixes _____ and copper. By _____ only 4% _____, the aluminum _____ becomes 50 to _____ times stronger. _____ use this alloy to _____ our teeth. _____ is also _____ famous alloy that _____ copper. This _____ is bronze. Bronze is a _____ of copper _____ tin. Bronze was _____ used _____ ago. In ancient Rome, soldiers used this alloy to protect themselves.

■ Integrated Practice

W: Hey, Mark. What are you looking at?

M: _____ information _____ the university. I _____ I want to _____ a biologist.

W: A _____? Why?

M: Well, _____ do important _____, like helping to _____ environmental problems.

W: _____ don't you _____ a materials _____ instead? They do _____ important stuff.

M: What? _____ boring! I don't _____ to make soft _____ cans or airplane _____. I want to _____ make the world _____.

W: They do _____ the world _____. They make _____ materials to _____ global warming. _____ new materials use _____ energy and so _____ the environment.

M: Really?

W: _____. And some _____ scientists take _____ in medical _____. They make _____-fighting materials.

M: I _____ realize materials _____ do those things. That sounds exactly like what I want to do.

Unit 20 Free Programs?

■ Listening

M: Hey, where did you get that new game on your computer?

W: _____ got it _____ for free. It's _____ of those shareware _____.

M: Oh. I _____ download any of _____ freeware or shareware _____ on my computer.

W: Why not? _____ a good _____ to see if a _____ is too easy or _____ hard before _____ buy it. And _____ good _____ about _____ is that _____ can play _____ as much as _____ want for _____ days. So if _____ get _____ with a _____ after a _____ of days, _____ didn't waste your _____ buying it.

M: Yeah, _____ are good _____, but lots of _____ shareware _____ have _____ in them.

W: _____ is adware?

M: _____ is a program _____ makes those _____ pop-up ads _____ up on your _____.

W: Oh! _____, I hate _____ pop-ups. _____ come up on _____ computer a lot.

M: See! _____ of your _____ games must _____ had adware in it.

■ Integrated Practice

W1: When I download music, I use a website called iSinger. Each _____ costs one _____. I know there _____ cheaper websites, _____ not all of _____ cheaper _____ are legal. _____ is why I _____ to _____ songs from _____, even if it is a _____ more expensive.

M: I _____ a great _____ where _____ can download _____. At the _____, I just _____ a membership _____ once. Then I _____ download _____ the games that I _____. There is no _____, and I _____ have to _____ again! The _____ fee was \$_____. I think that's a great deal!

W2: I _____ this great _____ called _____. com. There is _____ fee to _____ the website, _____ you can _____ the latest _____ from there. New _____ cost about \$_____ each. It _____ the same cost _____ a DVD, _____ I like downloading _____ rather than _____ DVDs. I _____ take my _____ anywhere and _____ a movie _____. You can't do that with a DVD player.