A. Complete the verbs using one of the reporting verbs.

1. A liquid in which a substance dissolves is called a solvent.
   The professor _____ the meaning of the term "solvent."
2. When you add instant coffee to a cup of hot water, it dissolves very quickly.
   But when you stir it into cold water, the coffee does not dissolve.
   The example _____ that hot water is a better solvent than cold water.
3. Oxygen is dissolved in water and heat can reduce the oxygen content of the water. By the way, this is why some species of fish die if the water is too warm.
   The professor _____ that some fish can die if the water is too warm.
4. Three main causes of water pollution are fertilizers, industrial chemicals, and sewage.
   The passage _____ three causes of water pollution.
5. Some people say that companies should be obliged to avoid pollution and remove waste, but in that case, extra costs will be passed on to the consumer.
   Some people say that pollution should be banned, but the professor _____ this view. He _____ that goods and products will become more expensive.
6. Everyone should do as much as possible to avoid pollution because we are all responsible for it.
   He _____ that everyone is responsible for preventing pollution.

B. Read the lecture and complete the sentences.

Nanotechnology is the science of using changing matter on a very small scale – the nanoscale. The field is expanding rapidly and has the potential to improve our daily lives. Let me give you two examples. One is something that you probably use every day – sunscreen. Many types of sunscreen use nanoparticles. These are tiny chemical compounds that scientists create by working with molecules. The size of these particles makes them easier to rub onto your skin and that means you have better protection from the sun. Another example is clothing. Recently scientists have started putting layers of nanoparticles on cloth in order to provide protection from the harmful rays of the sun.

Another development in the field has been advances in the use of nanotechnology to create microchips. Microchips have been getting smaller and smaller. In the future, however, microchips may be created by applying chemical compounds to a tiny silicon chip. For example, a tiny camera that can be injected into your body, or a tool that can travel through your veins and arteries to cure diseases. Now some think it is possible that this technology may not always be used for positive purposes, but at the moment there is great excitement about the future possibilities of this technology.

1. The professor defines
2. He claims that
3. He identifies
4. The two examples illustrate
5. He expands on
6. He makes the point that
7. Some people query
8. He asserts that

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