

3

Technology



Reading 1: vocabulary

1 Use a word or phrase from the box in each gap to complete the text.

apps • download • gadgets • mobile device • handy • notify

A smartphone is a (1) _____ that is much more than just a phone. It has a whole variety of functions, depending on what kind of (2) _____ you want to (3) _____ on to it. For instance, my smartphone is very (4) _____ when I want to find a location I'm looking for. I just use the GPS. Another thing it can do is (5) _____ me when I have a meeting or appointment coming up. It's definitely the most useful of all the (6) _____ I have.

2 For each word or phrase, write a word or phrase with a similar meaning. Some letters have been given to help you.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 a program that allows you to speak to it | v. _____ r. _____ t. _____ |
| 2 watch, check | mon _____ |
| 3 a program that helps you find pages on the internet | s _____ |
| 4 feel proud of | t _____ p _____ i _____ |
| 5 software that guesses the words you write | p _____ t _____ |
| 6 developing, happening now | unf _____ |



Grammar 1

1 If a sentence refers to the future, put a tick (✓).

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 My computer science class is in an hour. | _____ |
| 2 Industrial technology is really very exciting! | _____ |
| 3 Scientists are developing new technologies every day. | _____ |
| 4 Our school is hosting a technology fair next month. | _____ |
| 5 Do you think you might get an implant one day? | _____ |
| 6 That might be your mobile phone over there. | _____ |
| 7 Many machines will use sensors to recognise people. | _____ |
| 8 The cash is going to be transferred automatically from your bank account. | _____ |

2 Choose the correct phrase to complete the sentences.

- In the year 2010, _____ automatic payment systems instead of cash.
 - we'll be using
 - we're using
 - we use
- By this time next year, our school _____ iris sensors in the library!
 - will have installed
 - will have been installing
 - will install
- In fifty years' time, _____ with robots.
 - we are all living
 - we'll all have been living
 - we're all going to be living
- By the end of today, scientists _____ even more advances in technology.
 - will have been making
 - will have made
 - will make

3 Complete the sentences using *will, shall, be going to, present continuous or present simple*. If more than one choice is correct, write all choices.

- Pretty soon _____ (**all computers / be**) wireless.
- When I go to university, _____ (**I / study**) computer technology.
- _____ (**I / help**) you choose a new laptop? I know all about them.
- _____ (**Chris / really / go**) to the technology fair again this year?
- Why _____ (**you / talk**) to your science teacher tomorrow about your idea?
- One day, _____ (**people / communicate**) without using mobile phones.

4 Imagine it is Sunday evening. Read these pages from Francesca's diary.

Write five sentences about things Francesca *is doing* this week.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Write five sentences about things Francesca *will be doing* at particular times this week.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Write five sentences about things Francesca *will have done* by the end of this week.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

November

Monday 12

call computer shop

go to gym

8pm dinner with Adrian

Tuesday 13

11am meeting with Tim about the

office computers

shopping with Julie

Wednesday 14

9am work on website

12pm lunch with Adrian

go to gym

Thursday 15

2pm flight to Paris (Hotel Splendide)

6pm meeting at FranceTech

Friday 16

11am flight back to London

Saturday 17

go to gym

dinner with Adrian (book at Charlie's)

Sunday 18

E Reading: exam practice

You are going to read an article about social networking. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–H the one which fits each gap (1–7). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- A We can now be online any time and anywhere and it seems that's what many people want.
- B It's likely that social networking will grow in other areas of our lives too.
- C But this won't stop people from using the sites.
- D Not many sensible people use them.
- E It seems safe to say that they will continue to grow.
- F They started out being mainly a way for people to keep in touch with friends and socialise while sitting at their computers.
- G And they do have massive numbers of followers who hang onto their every word.
- H One intriguing trend is that people are instantly blogging about important events in the world.

A New Trend Unfolds

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Social networking and microblogging sites such as Facebook and Twitter might not have been around for very long but they've managed to have a huge impact on how we lead our lives. They've also become a major influence on the world of business, politics and journalism, too.

Why have these sites had such an impact? **1** But in recent years they have taken on a life of their own and it's now quite rare to find anyone who isn't involved in a networking site of some kind. The other strange thing is that people may have many thousands more friends and contacts in the virtual world than they do IRL (in real life).

Those who are critical of social networking say that people are becoming too involved in the internet. Some bosses have banned the sites on workplace computers because workers are spending too much time chatting or tweeting on line. **2** That's because most will just carry on on their own personal smartphones or tablet pcs instead. There's not a lot employers can do about that. In fact, it's the rise in the use of portable smartphones and tablets that is one of the driving forces behind the demand for social networking. **3**



Another criticism is that social networking is affecting our culture, making us more obsessed with celebrities and destroying any form of private life we once had. It's certainly true that a lot of celebrities use Twitter as a form of publicity and to keep up their public profile. There's also no doubt that some people using sites like Twitter give out too much information about their daily lives. Especially annoying are those people who can't seem to help tweeting every boring detail of everything they do.

But social networking sites are simply a tool and it's up to users to shape the way they are used. And quite a lot of what is happening on social networking and microblogging sites is both interesting and exciting. From pictures from war zones to posting election results, microbloggers often get there much faster than professional journalists. This is why many media and news sites now use a lot of content from so-called 'citizen journalists'.

So what does the future hold for networking and microblogging sites? But considering how much they have developed in such a short space of time, it isn't easy to predict exactly how they will develop in the future. One thing that seems sure is that they will spread even deeper into our culture. More and more businesses are using them to help promote their products and politicians to keep their face and ideas in voters' minds. Whether this will be a good or bad thing depends on how we use it.

Vocabulary

1 Match to make phrases.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------|------------------|
| 1 light | _____ | a oven |
| 2 alarm | _____ | b cooker |
| 3 electric | _____ | c bulb |
| 4 microwave | _____ | d cleaner |
| 5 vacuum | _____ | e clock |

2 Use a phrasal verb from the box in the correct form to complete the text.

break down • come up with • cut off
get through • look into • put in

3 Use a form of the word in brackets in each gap to complete the sentences.

- 1 What was Alfred Nobel's greatest _____ (achieve)?
- 2 I'd like to invent something that is _____ (benefit) to people in developing countries, like a water purification system perhaps.
- 3 You're very _____ (create). You should be an artist!
- 4 Recent _____ (develop) in medicine are helping people live longer and healthier lives.
- 5 Leonardo da Vinci was an artist and also a brilliant _____ (invent).
- 6 For every problem, there is usually a _____ (solve).

4 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 Who **discovered** / **invented** America, Christopher Columbus or Leif Ericson?
- 2 Thomas Edison **discovered** / **invented** the electric light bulb in 1879.
- 3 Claudia spends a lot of time in the library doing **investigation** / **research** for her school projects.
- 4 The police conducted a thorough **investigation** / **research** after the theft.
- 5 The great thing about laptops is that they are **mobile** / **portable**.
- 6 My father keeps all his gardening **tools** / **appliances** in the garage.

THE TROUBLE WITH COMPUTERS

I didn't think my brand new laptop could (1) _____ already, but it seemed like it had. The first time I tried to connect to the internet I got (2) _____. The second time I tried, I couldn't (3) _____ at all. The modem wasn't working. I called the technical support number and explained my situation. They told me they would (4) _____ the problem. Then I (5) _____ an idea. I checked to see if the phone line was properly plugged into the laptop, and once I (6) _____ the line, I had no problem at all.

Reading 2: vocabulary

1 Use a word or phrase from the box in each gap to complete the sentences.

figured out • gradually • brainwave • debt • sealed • emigrate

- 1 When you owe money to people or banks, you are in _____.
- 2 If you have a really wonderful new idea, it's called a _____.
- 3 When people leave their own country and move to another they _____.
- 4 If you have _____ the solution to a problem, you have found the solution.
- 5 When something is closed so tightly that no air gets in or out, it is _____.
- 6 If you do something slowly or step by step, you do it _____.

E Use of English: exam practice

Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

ALFRED NOBEL

When we hear the name Nobel, we immediately think of the Nobel Prizes. But Alfred Nobel, the (1) _____ of the awards, was also a great scientist and inventor.

Born in 1833 in Sweden, Nobel studied first in Russia and then (2) _____ to the US, where he studied mechanical (3) _____. Afterwards, he returned to Sweden to work with his father. Gradually, they made (4) _____ in explosives. Nobel (5) _____ out how to work safely with nitroglycerine, a very dangerous and explosive (6) _____. His invention later became known (7) _____ dynamite. Nobel continued throughout his life to (8) _____ improvements in the field of explosives.

He eventually owned (9) _____ explosives factories around the world and became very wealthy.

Alfred Nobel was a man of great (10) _____. When he died he left a wonderful gift to the world: the Nobel Prizes. Each year these prizes are (11) _____ to scientists, inventors and other creative people for their great (12) _____ to the world.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 A holder | B creator | C discoverer | D receiver |
| 2 A transferred | B visited | C joined | D emigrated |
| 3 A developing | B producing | C engineering | D creating |
| 4 A directions | B advances | C motions | D movements |
| 5 A figured | B solved | C granted | D introduced |
| 6 A shape | B form | C body | D substance |
| 7 A by | B with | C as | D for |
| 8 A do | B have | C make | D take |
| 9 A numerous | B numerate | C numerical | D numbered |
| 10 A advantage | B achievement | C situation | D incident |
| 11 A awarded | B designed | C suggested | D implanted |
| 12 A involvement | B contribution | C manufacturing | D development |

G Grammar 2

1 Use *a, an* or *the* in each gap to complete the text. If no article is required, use a dash (-).

Michael's father is (1) _____ president of (2) _____ large computer science research company. He started (3) _____ company twenty-five years ago when he had just finished (4) _____ college. His company develops (5) _____ technology for (6) _____ defence industry and even for (7) _____ government! They also investigate new ways to use new technology in everyday life. That sounds like (8) _____ perfect job for me! I'd be (9) _____ great researcher and I love to work with (10) _____ computers.

2 There are eight mistakes with articles in this text. Find the mistakes.

3 Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

- I'll repair my laptop as soon as I **will know / know** what's wrong with it!
- Can I have your old mobile phone after you **bought / buy** a new one?
- Be sure to turn off your computer before you **are leaving / leave**.
- I'll see you later tonight when the science club meeting **will end / ends**.
- I'll call you while **I'll go / I'm going** home on the bus.
- Sarah wants to be a computer programmer when she **will grow / grows up**.
- Molly's going to lend me her new CD after she **will listen / has listened** to it.

TEENAGE CLICKS

As the teenagers are particularly open to a new technology, companies that target this market are being advised to use the internet not only as a way to communicate their message to teens, but also to hear back from them. For an instance, a recent consumer survey of teenagers' online behaviour conducted by the global research firm Jupiter MMXI emphasises how the teenagers are 'spreading the word'. Almost a forty per cent said that they shared an information they had found on the net several times a week. Indeed, the primary reason most teenagers log on is to communicate with the people of their age group. Throughout the Europe, chat and email services feature among the most popular online destinations.

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E Use of English: exam practice

1 Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

FAMOUS ME!

I sometimes wish I were a great (1) _____ like Edison or Marconi. My name would go down in history for having (2) _____ something totally new. You can really change people's lives if you come up with something (3) _____. Perhaps I would also be famous for being extremely (4) _____ with technology. I would be the most famous and respected (5) _____ in the world! What a great brain I would have! I wouldn't just restrict myself to science, though. What about maths? I would find (6) _____ to the most difficult mathematical equations. I would be responsible for new (7) _____ that would change the way people work and play. Doing something important like that would be (8) _____ to people the whole world over, rich or poor. Everyone would know about my latest technological (9) _____ and would thank me for the many great (10) _____ of my life! Yes, that would suit me fine!

- INVENT
- DISCOVER
- REVOLUTION
- CREATE
- SCIENCE
- SOLVE
- PRODUCE
- BENEFIT
- DEVELOP
- ACHIEVE

2 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Write the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

- 1 If your computer stops working properly, you should call a technician.

down

If your computer _____, you should call a technician.

- 2 I don't understand this physics homework.

figure

I can't _____ do this physics homework.

- 3 We often don't think about how much technology helps us in our daily lives.

granted

We _____ how much technology helps our daily lives.

- 4 You shouldn't turn off your computer until you have closed all the programs.

before

Close all the programs _____ your computer.

- 5 She'll return on Monday and she'll contact you right away.

as

She'll contact you _____ back on Monday.

- 6 I'll be working in the laboratory until seven, so call me before then.

while

Call me _____ in the laboratory.

- 7 Have you discovered who invented safety pins?

found

Have you _____ of safety pins was?

- 8 It would be great if someone discovered a way to travel through time!

come

Someone should _____ a way to travel through time!

Listening: exam practice

 **CD Track 3** You will hear five different people talking about problems with technology. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–F) the problem each speaker had. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| A I didn't read the instructions. | Speaker 1 | _____ |
| B I bought one that was poor quality. | Speaker 2 | _____ |
| C I was embarrassed to use it. | Speaker 3 | _____ |
| D I lost an important part. | Speaker 4 | _____ |
| E I found it too complicated. | Speaker 5 | _____ |
| F I got the wrong advice. | | |