

Vocabulary

1 Look and write.

1



laptop

2



printer

3



screen

4



speaker

5



headphones

6



mobile phone

7



camera

8



games console

9



smart watch

10



e-reader

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Remember!

What can you do with a tablet?



3 Look at Activity 1 and write.

1 Leo likes playing computer games. He's got a games console.

2 Bella likes talking to her friends. She's got .

3 Alex likes being on time. He's .

4 Nodia likes photography. and a laptop.

5 Sam likes listening to music. and .



Which technology items have you got at home?

1. NEVER USES



Los adverbios de frecuencia (always, usually) se usan para decir con **que frecuencia se realiza una acción.**

Always : siempre 100 %

Usually: generalmente 80%

Often: a menudo 70%

Sometimes: a veces 50%

Never: nunca 0 %

En este ejercicio debes escribir con qué frecuencia usan estos niños sus dispositivos. En las oraciones 2 a 4 se refieren a la 3ª persona del singular (he, she) debes poner una -s en el verbo "use" como en la primera oración. En las oraciones 5 y 6 se refiere a ellos "they" ya no tienes que poner las -s en el verbo.

1. Jack never uses a games console (never)
2. Karen _____ (usually)
3. David _____ (often)
4. Maya _____ (sometimes)
5. Max and Nur _____ (always)
6. Lucas and Emma _____ (never)



1 Matt prints

2 He turns on

3 He uploads

4 He posts an

5 He writes

6 He turns

a his laptop.

b a comment.

c photos.

d advertisement.

e off his laptop.

f the photo.

Values

Help people with technology.



Fíjate que los verbos en la columna 1 del ejercicio llevan una -s porque los sujetos son 3ª persona del singular (he): prints, turns, uploads, posts..... Matt también es 3ª del singular porque es él (he).

Traducción

Verbos:

Print: imprimir

Turn on: encender

Upload: subir, golgar

Post: publicar en internet

Write: escribir

Turn off: apagar

Sustantivos:

laptop: portatil

comment: comentario

photos: fotos

advertisement: anuncio

En este ejercicio tienes que escribir los que los niños hacen **regularmente** (**presente simple**) por eso las oraciones tienen adverbios de frecuencia **always, sometimes, often y usually**. Recuerda añadir la -s al verbo. También tienes que escribir los que está haciendo **hoy "today"** (presente continuo) Es lo mismo que hemos trabajado en clase en la unidad 1.

Fijate en el ejemplo hecho en las oraciones 1.

Al verbo "go" (ir) se le añade -es con la 3ª persona del singular **"goes"**

1 Read and write.

1 Danny always plays football after school. (play football)

Today he's playing basketball. (basketball)

2 Tara sometimes _____. (go to the park)

Today she _____. (cinema)

3 Zack often _____. (read an e-reader)

Today _____. (book)

4 Kay usually _____. (visit her friend)

Today _____. (grandma)

2 Read and write a-d. Then listen and check.

Megan: Look. This website asks for a photo of me.

Mark: 1 b

Megan: Yes, I know. And it asks me to write my address.

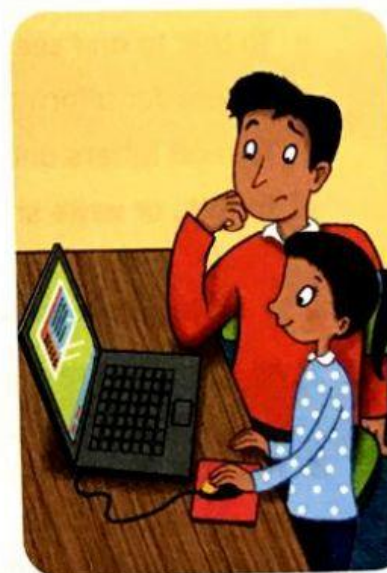
Mark: 2 _____

Megan: I know. Should I tell our teacher about this website?

Mark: 3 _____

Megan: OK.

Mark: 4 _____



- a Yes. You should tell Mrs Baker.
- b Oh dear. You shouldn't put photos of yourself online.
- c And you should ask her for a good website.
- d You shouldn't write your address. It isn't safe.

Review

Selecciona la palabra intrusa:

1 What can you do? Read and circle the odd one out.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Play games on: | a laptop / a games console / <u>headphones</u> |
| 2 Read stories on: | a games console / an e-reader / a laptop |
| 3 Take a photo with: | a camera / a printer / a mobile phone |
| 4 Save photos on:
Guardar fotos | an e-reader / a mobile phone / a laptop |

2  Order and write. Then listen and check.

1 Sam always plays on his games console.

plays / Sam / his / games / console / always / on

2

my / on / I'm / reading / e-reader / book / a

3

school / at / We / printer / a / use / sometimes

4

upload / laptop / photos / onto / often / I / my

5

they / Today / smart / watches / wearing / are

3 Complete with *You should* or *You shouldn't*.

Usamos **should** y **shouln't** para dar consejos: deberías o no deberías.

I want to learn more English. What should I do?



1 You should watch films in English.

Hablar tu propio idioma en clase de inglés.

2 _____ speak your own language in English class.

Buscar cada palabra en el diccionario.

3 _____ look up every word in a dictionary.

leer libros en inglés.

4 _____ read books in English.

18 Review Unit review



Tell your family about your favourite technology.