

Module

6

Vocabulary

▪ **Gadgets & Technology**

A Label the gadgets.

- 3D TV
- smartphone
- digital camera
- tablet PC
- digital music player
- games console



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B Match the words to the nouns.

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design	a online
connect	b a password
listen	c games
play	d pictures
send	e to friends
surf	f software
talk	g text messages
forget	h to music
install	i to the Internet
upload	j a website

Module

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C Fill in *check, communicate, control, display, convert, plug, record, scroll* in the correct form.

1 A: There's a phone application that speech to text.
B: Great! So we don't have to type messages any more. We just dictate them to the phone!

2 A: What's wrong with my screen? It everything upside down!
B: Someone's played a practical joke on you! Here, let me fix it.

3 A: Where is the site map?
B: down to the bottom of the page and you'll see it.

4 A: Could I borrow your laptop to my email?
B: Sure. Go ahead.

5 A: I can't get this computer to turn on.
B: Maybe you should it in first!

6 A: Does your new camera video too?
B: Yeah, but only for about three minutes.

7 A: This remote allows you to the robot from a great distance.
B: That is impressive.

8 A: How is the network linked up?
B: The computers with each other using Bluetooth.

D Complete the exchanges with the correct form of the verbs from the list.

- chat
- click
- print
- read
- search
- transfer

1 A: How can I see this photo?
B: Just on it twice and it will open.

2 A: I think this computer has had it.
B: Yeah, I'd all my files to a flash drive if I were you.

3 A: I'm afraid I've lost the file.
B: It's probably saved somewhere. I'll show you how to for it.

4 A: What are you doing?
B: I'm with a friend online.

5 A: Why can't I watch this video clip on my PC?
B: Because your media player can't this type of file.

6 A: Why didn't you your report?
B: I didn't have any paper.

E Choose the correct item.

- 1 This program is causing your computer to run very slowly; you should it.
A disconnect **B** unfold **C** uninstall
- 2 The developers basic principles of technology to build the machine.
A controlled **B** transferred **C** applied
- 3 The programmer will how the computerised design methods work.
A demonstrate **B** prove **C** probe
- 4 Our programmers are new software at the moment.
A formulating **B** developing **C** setting
- 5 You must caution when using this type of machine.
A exercise **B** combine **C** practise
- 6 It is said that travelling your mind.
A expands **B** broadens **C** grows

F Fill in: *format, browser, keyboard, processing, document, networking*.

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Which do you use to surf the Net?2 Tina reunited with her best friends from high school through a social site.3 What are your photographs in, JPEG or RAW?4 Make sure you save the in the right file.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">5 I need a new; the spacebar on this one doesn't work, and I can't type properly.6 I'm surprised there is no word software provided with this new laptop.
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▪ Word formation

G Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in bold.

1 The Internet has greatly improved among people.	COMMUNICATE
2 Patrick wants a laptop so that he can work in the of his own room.	PRIVATE
3 Can I use your computer to prepare a PowerPoint?	PRESENT
4 Anti-virus programs that your computer doesn't get infected with harmful viruses.	SURE
5 Computer are constantly coming up with new programs.	SCIENCE
6 There's a phone application that the size of the letters on the screen, making them up to 130% bigger.	LARGE
7 Leonard waited for the film to download.	PATIENT
8 Peter decided to spend a year abroad in order to his horizons.	WIDE
9 Smartphones people to go online without needing a computer.	ABLE
10 Hopefully, robots like the iCub will be able to the heavy workload of doctors and nurses.	LIGHT

▪ Phrasal verbs

H Choose the correct item.

1 I didn't know what I was for when I signed up to that website. A up B in C into	4 I can't call Jason to fix my computer; he's on holiday. A away B after C out
2 We can't use the printer because it's paper. A out from B off C out of	5 I'm afraid I must be I've got a train to catch. A out B off C away
3 Could you check if there is anything good TV tonight? A on B in C at	6 Rebecca had been a pink iPhone for ages so she must have been delighted when her brother got her one. A in for B after C for

▪ Prepositions

1 Fill in: *from, on, in, into, to.*

1 I hate it when ads appear my screen while I'm surfing the Net.	4 Lucy hasn't been touch with her old friends for a while.
2 You shouldn't keep your laptop plugged the mains all the time.	5 Do you know how to remove the battery this phone?
3 Do I need a password to connect the Internet?	

Grammar

▪ Conditionals

A Choose the correct item.

- 1 If you **will ask/ask** Jim, he will give you Samantha's email.
- 2 If I **had been/were** you, I would change my password.
- 3 Henry **will fix/would fix** your laptop if you ask him.
- 4 If we **would have/had** a digital camera, we'd be able to see the pictures we took straight away.
- 5 You wouldn't have known about the science exhibition if I **hadn't told/didn't tell** you about it.
- 6 If you **type/will type** in the wrong password the system locks you out.
- 7 If my computer was faster I **will be/would be** able to play some great games on it.
- 8 If you had made a backup copy you **wouldn't have lost/wouldn't lose** all this work.

B Complete the sentences with the correct *conditional form of the verbs in bold*.

- 1 If I **(study)** computer science, I will be able to get a good job.
- 2 You wouldn't have broken it if you **(listen)** to me.
- 3 When you **(buy)** the camera, you get the lens free.
- 4 If this red light **(go)** on, it means that the printer is low on ink.
- 5 If he **(have)** his mobile with him, he could have called road assistance.

- 6 I wouldn't be asking you to install the program if I **(know)** how to do it myself.
- 7 Jason will take a look at your PC this afternoon unless he **(stay)** at work till late.
- 8 If I were you, I **(install)** a more reliable antivirus program.

C Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

1 Listen to me or you won't be able to do it by yourself later.

If you

2 My brother is bored because there is no Internet connection.

If there

3 You won't improve unless you practise more.

If you

4 I didn't know Fred wanted to come, so I didn't invite him.

If I

5 Cameron can't go online because his computer isn't working.

If Cameron's

6 George failed the test because he didn't study.

If George

7 Jenna doesn't make friends very easily because she's shy.

If Jenna

8 Pay your bill or they'll cut off your Internet connection.

Unless

▪ **Question tags**

D Fill in the correct *question tags*.

1 This is a new laptop,?

2 You have a fast connection,?

3 Jim hasn't returned your MP3 player yet,?

4 Turn off my PC,?

5 Let's watch a DVD tonight,?

6 I'm right about this,?

7 You didn't bring a camera,?

8 Claire works for a software company,?

- **Reading**

Read the text and choose the best answer, A, B, C or D.

Vacuum Travel

The idea of teleportation has been around for a long time but has so far remained the subject of science-fiction novels and films like *Star Trek*. However, that could all be about to change with the introduction of vacuum trains. These futuristic transporters, designed to be catapulted through tunnels that have had the air removed from them, could theoretically reach speeds of up to 4,000 km/h and cross the Atlantic from Europe to North America in just one hour. In this high-speed future train, passengers would actually arrive four hours before they left.

The history of vacuum trains stretches back at least 100 years, when American engineer Robert Goddard designed prototypes for rapid transport systems to connect American cities based on his own design of the world's first liquid-fuelled rocket. The idea behind the vacuum train is to pump all of the air out of a sealed tunnel and then propel trains through it. Today's trains push a wall of air ahead of them when moving through a tunnel. They also create an area of lower pressure behind them which acts to almost pull the train back. This uses energy and limits the speed of the train – the faster they go, the higher the air resistance and friction, so the more energy used. By removing the air from the tunnel, you remove the problem. Unfortunately, to do **this** you would have to have huge powerful pumps every 20 or 30 km to keep a near vacuum in the tube and the train would have to pass through a series of airlocks that progressively reduce the pressure before it could accelerate to top speed.

The high cost of a vacuum train system means that it has never been commercialised. Today, however, there is hope that by combining vacuum technology and the already existing magnetic levitation technology, a cost-effective system could be developed. Several systems that combine these two technologies have been proposed. One of the most feasible proposals is that of American engineer Daryl Oster who says that our train technology is over 100 years old and in need of upgrading. His futuristic design consists of a six-person capsule, roughly the size of a car, which is shot along a 1.5m diameter vacuum tube. He believes we could be using such trains in less than 10 years. But his theory is not just restricted to travel between cities or countries. Dr James Powell, the co-inventor of maglev technology, also proposes a system called Startram that uses a maglev vacuum train to launch objects into space. If this technology takes off, we could also be getting closer to cheap space travel.

- 1 Up until very recently, the concept of teleportation**
 - A** has only been a feature of science fiction.
 - B** had been a complete failure.
 - C** has never been applied fully.
 - D** has not been developed.

- 2 Vacuum trains would be faster because of**
 - A** better design.
 - B** less air resistance.
 - C** lower pressure.
 - D** rocket technology.

- 3 In the last sentence of the second paragraph, 'this' refers to**
 - A** air resistance.
 - B** using energy.
 - C** removing air.
 - D** the problem.

- 4 Daryl Oster based his design of a vacuum train on**
 - A** one of his earlier designs.
 - B** one featured in a science-fiction film.
 - C** a rocket.
 - D** a contemporary train.

- 5 The writer**
 - A** is hopeful this technology will work.
 - B** is doubtful this technology will ever work.
 - C** doesn't express his opinion.
 - D** is certain vacuum trains will be in service in 10 years.