

TECHNOLOGY

Listening 1



a) Listen to Judy interviewing Paul. Mark the sentences True or False.

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. Judy thinks it's very small for a computer. | True | False |
| 2. This computer has got a big screen. | True | False |
| 3. The computer is expensive and difficult to use. | True | False |
| 4. Pupils in the UK are using this computer in their lessons. | True | False |
| 5. "Code" is what people use to program computers. | True | False |
| 6. Paul made a music program yesterday with the computer. | True | False |

b) Listen again and complete the examples from the interview with the words from the box.

put	use	'll	will	turn
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Action/situation	result
If we _____ it on here,	you'll see it's a computer
If you _____ it in like this,	you won't.

result	Action/situation
I _____ show you how the computer works	if you've got the time.

Questions	
How _____ I _____	if it hasn't got a mouse?

Grammar: First conditional

c) Choose the correct option in bold according to the sentences on point B.

- We use the first conditional to talk about the **present / future result** of an action or situation.
There are two clauses/parts in conditional sentences.
- We use the **present simple / will + infinitive** for the action or situation clause (*If clause*),
and **present simple / will + infinitive** for the result clause (main clause).

d) Choose the best option:

1. If my brother **learns / will learn** to write code, he **gets / will get** a job as a computer programmer.
2. I **don't / won't** buy a tablet if my parents **get / will get** a new computer.
3. **Will we watch / do we watch** a film if we finish / will finish early?

Listening 2

a) Listen to the audio and mark the sentences True or False.

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. Some of the client's orders are done online. | True | False |
| 2. Judy misses communicating with her costumers in person. | True | False |
| 3. There's an art school in front of the Café. | True | False |
| 4. For Wesley, it's an advantage students don't talk to each other. | True | False |
| 5. Frank likes to be outdoor while working. | True | False |

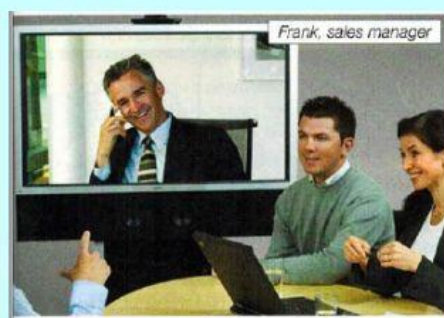
b) Listen again and match the next sentences with the people in the picture.



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3

Write only the number in the box. 1, 2 or 3. Example:

1

1. If I lost my laptop, I'd probably lose my job!
2. If the internet didn't exist, I wouldn't have a business.
3. If we didn't have WiFi, this place would be empty.
4. We'd lose a lot of costumers if our website crashed.
5. If they turned off their computers, they might make some new friends.
6. If we didn't have so many online meetings, I could get out of the office more often.

Grammar: Second conditional

c) Choose the correct option to complete the rules according to the sentences on point B.

1. We use the *second conditional* to talk about **real / imaginary** situations.
2. The *second conditional* talks about the **present or future / the past**.
3. In the **if clause / main clause** we use the *past simple*.
4. In the **if clause / main clause** we use *'d, would or wouldn't + infinitive*

d) Look at the next sentences. Then answer the questions.

A. *If I have enough money, I'll buy a new laptop.*

B. *If I had enough money, I'd buy a new laptop.*

Write the letter in the box.

1. Which sentence is a real possibility (the person might buy a new laptop)?

2. Which sentence is an imaginary situation (the person can't buy a new laptop)?

TIP 1: We can say if I/he/she/it **was** ... or if I/he/she/it **were** ... in the second conditional.

Example: If I **were** you, I'd buy this cellphone.

If I **was** you, I'd buy this cellphone.

e) Choose the best option:

1. If I **had / would have** a new laptop, I **had / would give** the old one to my sister.
2. I **didn't attend / wouldn't attend** online classes if I **didn't have / wouldn't have** WiFi.
3. What cellphone **did / would** you choose if money **wouldn't be / weren't** important?

TIP 2:

- We can use **might + infinitive** in the main clause of the second conditional to mean "would perhaps":

Example: If they turned off their computers, they **might** make some new friends.

- We can use **could + infinitive** in the main clause of the second conditional to mean "would be able to":

Example: If we didn't have so many online meetings, I **could** get out of the office more often.