

# 12 Technology

## Reading

**1** Read the article on page 81. What do the three different types of technology have in common? Circle the two correct answers.

- a They weren't popular products.
- b They were used by a lot of people.
- c They can be used for communication.
- d Some later technology was similar to them.

**2** Sentences 1–3 below are paraphrases of three sentences in the article. Read the article again. Find and underline the part(s) of the article that sentences (1–3) paraphrase.

- 1 Text 1: There are electric cars and motorcycles today that are like the Sinclair C5.
- 2 Text 2: If the callers moved, the person at the end of the line couldn't see them.
- 3 Text 3: The company wanted information and ideas to make a future product.

**3** Read the article again. Answer the questions in the chart at the bottom of the page.

**4** Read the article again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 All the technologies in the article were unpopular. T F
- 2 The Sinclair C5 was good for the environment. T F
- 3 The 2019 version of Google Glass was very popular. T F

**5** Read the article again. Match the technology from the article with the conclusions (1–3). Write *Sinclair C5*, *AT&T Picturephone*, or *Google Glass*.

- 1 You can send messages with this technology. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 If you used this technology when it rained, you got wet. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 There were easier ways to contact people than using this technology. \_\_\_\_\_

	Sinclair C5	AT&T Picturephone	Google Glass
1 When was it released?			
2 What type of product was it?			
3 What problems did it have? (Write two for each product.)			

# Technology fail or the future of technology?

## The Sinclair C5

The Sinclair C5 was a battery-powered, one-person car with three wheels. When it was first available in 1985, people thought it would change the world. Ads said it was cheap, environmentally friendly, and perfect for local journeys, but it failed. Why? The C5 only had a maximum distance of 15 km to 30 km, a top speed of 24 kph, and some were worried about its safety. In addition, it had no roof to protect drivers from bad weather. However, some of the electric vehicles available today have similarities to the C5. Perhaps the C5 was developed thirty years too soon.



## The AT&T Picturephone

These days, video calls are a popular way to communicate, but in the 1960s, people thought the AT&T Picturephone was a failure. The early video phone showed a slow black-and-white video of its callers on a small screen. Users had to stay very still so that the person on the other side could see them. To make a video call, people had to travel to a special room and pay a lot of money. For many years, different companies tried to make and sell video phones. However, video calling didn't become popular until most people had webcams on their electronic devices.



## Google Glass

Google Glass is a smartphone that you can wear as a pair of glasses. It allows you to search the internet, take photos, and use maps and other apps using just your voice. Many people believe that Google knew the world wasn't ready for Google Glass. They think that Google just wanted to get feedback from customers and create a better product for the future. The main problems with the glasses were that they were difficult to look through, unfashionable, and expensive. Google first released the glasses in 2014. In 2019, they released a newer version, but it was also unpopular.



# Grammar

## Passives

### 1 Rewrite the sentences from active to passive.

- 1 People generally download music at home.  
Generally, music \_\_\_\_\_ at home.
- 2 A Portuguese company made this jacket.  
The jacket \_\_\_\_\_ by a Portuguese company.
- 3 Most people aren't using cassettes anymore.  
Cassettes \_\_\_\_\_ anymore.
- 4 Millions of people have watched the video.  
The video \_\_\_\_\_ by millions of people.
- 5 Computers will drive buses in the future.  
Buses \_\_\_\_\_ by computers in the future.
- 6 Cellphones can take great photos.  
Great photos \_\_\_\_\_ by cellphones.

### 2 Circle the best options to complete the text.

Many new technologies <sup>1</sup>is make / are made to save time. For example, the first webcam <sup>2</sup>was invented / is invented by students at Cambridge University who loved coffee. They thought that they wasted time by walking to the coffee pot only to find it was empty. So, Dr. Paul Jardetzky pointed a camera at the coffee pot and connected it to a computer. This allowed everyone to see if it was full or empty. Pictures of this famous coffee pot <sup>3</sup>can be viewed / can viewed online.

Now webcams <sup>4</sup>is used / are used all over the world for video calls, and many different video calling apps <sup>5</sup>have been invented / have invented. In the future, experts think that webcams <sup>6</sup>will be used / will used to find information about our age, gender, and emotions to help companies sell products.

# Pronunciation

## Saying final -s sounds

### 1 121 Listen and complete the table with these words.

apps	challenges	cameras
devices	smartwatches	students
tapes	technologies	webcams

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/

### 2 121 Listen again and repeat.

Look at the Learning to Learn box. Then do the task.

#### LEARNING TO LEARN: PRONUNCIATION

##### Beginning at the end

Sometimes, it can be hard to say a word clearly if it is new or long. One way to practice is by saying the last sound first, then saying the last two sounds, and so on until you have said the whole word. For example, with the word *smartwatches* /'smartwɒtʃɪz/:

- first, say the last part of the word: *-ches* or /tʃɪz/
- then say the last two parts of the word: *watches* or /wɒtʃɪz/
- finally, say the whole word: *smartwatches* or /'smartwɒtʃɪz/

Use the technique in the box to practice saying the words in Exercise 1.



# Vocabulary

## Technology

- 1 Match these technology words with the definitions.

app (n)	computer (n)	download (v)
drive (n)	electronic (adj)	install (v)
memory (n)	program (v)	software (n)

- \_\_\_\_\_ : to move files from the internet to your computer or device
- \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ : space on a computer to store files and information
- \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ : program used on computers and devices
- \_\_\_\_\_ : needs a silicon chip to work
- \_\_\_\_\_ : a machine that stores information and can be used for various tasks
- \_\_\_\_\_ : put a new program, software, or app onto a computer
- \_\_\_\_\_ : give a computer a set of instructions so it can do a task

- 2 Complete the text with these words.

apps (n)	download (v)	electronic (adj)
program (v)	software (n)	

### Technology talk

<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ are used to make our daily lives easier. They are computer programs, or <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, which people can install quickly. Most apps take just a minute to <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. They can be used on different <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ devices. You don't need to <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ your device, just download, install, and use.



# Listening

- 1 122 Listen to the talk. Circle the best summary.

- a talk about nature in the city
- a talk about the countryside

- 2 Match these abbreviations and symbols with the meanings (1–5).

diff	e.g.	fav	tech	& / +
------	------	-----	------	-------

- and \_\_\_\_\_
- technology \_\_\_\_\_
- for example \_\_\_\_\_
- favorite \_\_\_\_\_
- difficult \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 122 Listen again. Complete the notes. Use the abbreviations and symbols from Exercise 2.

**Talk topic:** <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ tech for enjoying nature

1 Speaker lives in city, so it's <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to visit countryside. But there are still places to see animals + plants, <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ parks, gardens, balconies, and windows

2 **How to learn the names of plants and trees:** You can use <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to learn about nature, e.g., apps—take photos to learn names of tree, flowers, animals, plants

**Remember!** Plants & trees look similar—take a few photos <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ check different websites / ask people to find out their names.

# Grammar

## Modals of prediction and possibility

### 1 Circle the best options to complete the dialogue.

A: Do you think all classes <sup>1</sup>will / won't be 100% online in the future?

B: I'm not sure. I think some classes <sup>2</sup>might / won't be 100% online. It's definitely possible.

A: I read an article that said that people <sup>3</sup>might / won't need to learn to speak other languages. People <sup>4</sup>won't / might need them because translation apps <sup>5</sup>will / could be so good.

B: I suppose that <sup>6</sup>will / could happen, but I think people like learning languages.

### 2 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1 By 2050, vacations into space will \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 In the next few years, we might have cars that

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Humans probably won't ever \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Pronunciation

## Saying final consonants: /g/ and /k/

### 1 Listen and notice the final consonants with /g/ and /k/. Then listen and repeat.

/g/ mug big plug jog

/k/ look shock speak break

# Writing

### 1 Read the online returns form. Underline two sentences that don't contain necessary information.

#### Order Number

PC765/B34

#### Item

Natural daylight alarm clock lamp

#### Reason for Return

I am very disappointed with this service. The website said that delivery would take two to three days, but it was delivered late. I also asked for a pink lamp, but I received a blue one. I had ordered it for my friend's birthday, but it didn't arrive on time. Please refund the item.

### 2 Match the beginnings of the sentences (1–3) with the endings (a–c).

1 I ordered an office chair, \_\_\_\_\_

2 I paid for ten mugs, \_\_\_\_\_

3 I asked for next day delivery, \_\_\_\_\_

a but it hasn't arrived yet.

b but they only sent one.

c but when it arrived, a wheel was missing.

### 3 Create a similar form to the one in Exercise 1 and complete it using information from one of the problems from Exercise 2. Write 50–80 words. Use Exercise 1 and the notes below to help you.

- Say what the item is.
- Include a clear description of the problem(s).
- Say what you want the company to do.
- Include only necessary information.
- Use a polite and factual tone.

### 4 Check your returns form. Use the checklist.

- ☐ Are the spelling and punctuation correct?
- ☐ Are the grammar and vocabulary correct?
- ☐ Does it include all the information from the notes in Exercise 3?

Look at the Learning to Learn box. Then do the task.

### LEARNING TO LEARN: GETTING READY FOR THE NEXT LEVEL

Graphic organizers are pictures or diagrams that can help organize your thoughts. The graphic organizer below will help you to prepare for the next level of this book.

Use the notes (1–3) below to help you complete each section of the organizer (A–C).

- 1 Section A: make notes about five things you need to review from this level. Think about grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, useful language, and skills.
- 2 Section B: check (✓) the things you plan to do to prepare for the next level.
- 3 Section C: write two predictions for your English at the end of the next level.

The graphic organizer is titled "The Next Level" and is divided into three main sections: A, B, and C.

**Section A:** A spiral-bound notebook with the heading "Before the next level, I need to...". It has five numbered lines for writing.

**Section B:** A clipboard with the heading "Before the next level, I will...". It contains five items, each with an icon and a checkbox:

- read English books. (book icon)
- watch videos, movies, and TV in English. (TV icon)
- ask my teacher how to prepare. (speech bubble with question mark icon)
- organize my notes and my study space. (desk and chair icon)
- practice English on my phone and with other people. (phone icon)

**Section C:** A box with the heading "At the end of the next level, I'll be able to...". It has two numbered lines for writing. A lightbulb icon is in the bottom right corner.

Arrows indicate a flow from Section A to Section B, and from Section B to Section C.