7 What do you use this for?

- Describe uses and purposes of technology
- Give suggestions

1 SNAPSHOT



How long have the inventions above been around in your country?
How was life different before them?
Check (✓) three inventions you couldn't live without. Compare with a partner.

2 PERSPECTIVES Smartphone usage

A How do you use your smartphone? Listen and respond to the statements.

I use my smartphone . . .	Often	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never
to send messages	☐	☐	☐	☐
for watching videos	☐	☐	☐	☐
to take photos	☐	☐	☐	☐
to post on social media sites	☐	☐	☐	☐
for doing school assignments	☐	☐	☐	☐
to send emails	☐	☐	☐	☐
to shop online	☐	☐	☐	☐
to check the weather	☐	☐	☐	☐
to read e-books	☐	☐	☐	☐
for listening to music	☐	☐	☐	☐

B **PAIR WORK** Compare your answers. Are your answers similar or different?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Infinitives and gerunds for uses and purposes

Infinitives	Gerunds
I use my cell phone **to send** messages.	I use my cell phone **for sending** messages.
Some people use their phones **to watch** videos.	Some people use their phones **for watching** videos.
People often use their phones **to take** photos.	People often use their phones **for taking** photos.

GRAMMAR PLUS *see page 138*

A PAIR WORK What do you know about this technology? Complete the sentences in column A with information from column B. Use infinitives and gerunds. (More than one combination is possible.)

A	B
1. Many people use tablet computers . . .	look for criminals.
2. You can use your smartphone . . .	perform dangerous tasks.
3. Engineers use 3-D printers . . .	get directions.
4. People can use the Internet . . .	make car parts.
5. Companies sometimes use robots . . .	make video calls.
6. The police use drones . . .	learn languages.

Many people use tablet computers to make video calls.
Many people use tablet computers for making video calls.



B PAIR WORK Think of one other use for the items in column A.

"Paparazzi use drones to spy on celebrities."

C GROUP WORK List some unexpected uses for these new and old items. Compare your answers with the whole class. Who came up with the most uses?

a smartphone **a paper clip** **a webcam** **a pencil** **invisible tape** **an old CD**

"You can use your smartphone for driving your car."

4 PRONUNCIATION Syllable stress

A Listen and practice. Notice which syllable has the main stress.

● • •	• ● •	• • ●
Internet	invention	engineer
messages	assignment	DVD
digital	computer	recommend

B Where is the stress in these words? Add them to the columns in part A. Then listen and check.

directions driverless entertain equipment media understand

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5 WORD POWER Plugged in

A Complete the chart with words and phrases from the list. Add one more to each category. Then compare with a partner.

✓ computer whiz	hacker	check in for a flight	geek
computer crash	edit photos	download apps	software bugs
flash drive	identity theft	make international phone calls	frozen screen
smart devices	early adopter	solar-powered batteries	phone charger

Problems with technology	Gadgets and devices	People who are "into" technology	Things to do online
		computer whiz	

B **GROUP WORK** Discuss some of the positive and negative consequences of living in a connected world.

- Have you ever had any of the problems mentioned in part A? What happened? What did you do?
- Do you have any smart devices? Which ones? How do they help you? How much do you depend on them?
- Do you have any friends who never put their phone away? Is anyone in your family addicted to new technologies? Are you?
- What is one gadget you would really like to have? Why?
- Is identity theft a problem where you live? What about hackers? How do you protect against them?



6 LISTENING They've thought of everything!

A Listen to two people talk about the best apps for travel. Check (✓) the four app categories. (There are two extra categories.)

- ☐ safety
- ☐ packing
- ☐ music
- ☐ transportation
- ☐ attractions
- ☐ hotel



B Listen again. What can you use the apps for? Write the uses next to the categories you checked above.

C **PAIR WORK** What are your favorite apps? Discuss and share with the class.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

7 CONVERSATION What do I do now?

A Listen and practice.

Justin: I can't believe my phone's frozen again.
Allie: How long have you had it?
Justin: About a year. It's not that old.
Allie: Maybe someone hacked it.
Justin: Really? You think so?
Allie: No, I'm just kidding. It's probably just a virus.
Justin: Oh. So what do I do now?
Allie: First, you'd better install a good antivirus app. And be sure to update it.
Justin: OK, I'll download one now. What else should I do?
Allie: Well, don't forget to reset all your passwords.
Justin: That's a good idea. I never remember to change my passwords.
Allie: One more thing. Try not to use public Wi-Fi networks.
Justin: You're right. I have to learn to be more careful.



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What else does Justin want help with? What does Allie suggest?

8 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Imperatives and infinitives for giving suggestions

Be sure to update the app.
Make sure to charge your phone.
Remember to back up your files.
Don't forget to reset your passwords.
Try not to use public Wi-Fi networks.

GRAMMAR PLUS *see page 138*

A Look at the suggestions. Rewrite them using these phrases. Then compare with a partner.

Make sure to . . . Try to . . . Remember to . . .
Be sure not to . . . Try not to . . . Don't forget to . . .

1. **a.** Before using an electronic safe, you have to reset the passcode.
   b. You should check if it's locked after you close it.
2. **a.** Don't get your phone wet or it might not work anymore.
   b. It's important to back up your contacts and other important information.
3. **a.** You must set your alarm system each time you leave home.
   b. Don't use your birthday as a code.
4. **a.** You ought to keep the lenses of your digital camera clean.
   b. It's important to keep the lens cap on when you're not taking photos.

B **PAIR WORK** Take turns giving other suggestions for using the items in part A.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

9 LISTENING Smart suggestions

A Listen to people give suggestions for using three of these things. Number them 1, 2, and 3. (There are two extra things.)



portable speaker



GPS system



flash drive



smartphone



ATM card

B Listen again. Write two suggestions you hear for each thing. Then compare with a partner.

1. _____ _____
2. _____ _____
3. _____ _____

C **PAIR WORK** What do you know about the other two things in part A? Give suggestions about them.

"Be sure to buy one with lots of memory."

10 INTERCHANGE 7 Free advice

Give your classmates some advice. Go to Interchange 7 on page 121.

11 WRITING A message

A Imagine your brother is coming over for dinner, but you are going to be busy all day. Your roommate has agreed to help you. Think of three things you need help with. Then write a message with instructions.

B **GROUP WORK** Take turns reading your messages aloud. Did you ask for similar favors?



LIVEWORKSHEETS

12 READING

A Skim the article. What is the sharing economy? What three examples does the article give?

THE SHARING ECONOMY – GOOD FOR EVERYBODY?



Modern technology has made it easier for ordinary people to rent things or services to others. With the click of an app, we can find almost anything. It could be a new dress to wear on the weekend, or someone to clean your house. This is the sharing economy, and it is now a profitable $20 billion-a-year business. But some people are now asking: Just how good is it for society in general?

Not long ago, when people went on vacation, they usually stayed in a hotel. Today they have the choice of staying in someone's private house. They pay less, but what effect does this have on the hotel industry and the wider economy? Hotels receive fewer guests, but they still have to pay salaries to their employees and taxes to the government. Many people who rent out rooms do not. So the government gets less money, and some hotels might even close down.

Then there are car-sharing sites. Instead of using your own car for a long trip you can get a ride with someone for a small fee. Some people argue this is better for the environment, since fewer cars on the roads means less pollution. But how many people choose to use these sites rather than taking the bus or the train? Public transportation is, after all, much kinder to the environment than cars.

Many sites offer cooking services. Instead of going to a restaurant, you can use an app to order dishes from people in your neighborhood.

There is even a site where you can buy leftover food that people haven't eaten! This is sure to save you time and money. But is it risky? Can you trust the people cooking your food? Restaurants have to follow strict regulations to make sure their food is safe to eat.

There is no doubt that the sharing economy is growing. Some economists think it will be worth $335 billion by 2025. As new technology makes sharing food, accommodation, and transportation easier all the time, the question of "Is it fair?" will remain.

B Read the article. Find the words in *italics* below. Then circle the meaning of each word.

1. When a business is *profitable*, it **makes / loses** money.
2. *Taxes* are money that people **give to / receive from** the government.
3. If something is *risky*, it's **dangerous / safe**.
4. *Regulations* are **rules / people** that control how we do things.
5. When something is *fair*, everybody has **equal / different** opportunities.

C Answer the questions.

1. How much is the sharing economy worth nowadays?
2. What is the advantage of staying in a private house instead of a hotel?
3. Why is car sharing less damaging to the environment?
4. What is better for the environment than car sharing?
5. How can buying food from non-professionals be risky?

D Do you use any of these sharing-economy services? Are they ever risky? Do you think they are fair?

LIVEWORKSHEETS