

4

A new reality

VOCABULARY technology • digital skills

1) Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

- 1 If you **store** / **bookmark** this website, you will be able to find it easily in the future.
- 2 Some internet users can be very rude when they **post on** / **write** a forum.
- 3 My **technology** / **digital** skills are not as good as I'd like them to be.
- 4 Have you ever left negative **comment** / **feedback** on a shopping site?
- 5 I **store** / **create** all my essays on a memory stick, just in case my computer crashes.
- 6 Before you start, make sure you're using the right **searching** / **search** engine.

2) Complete the mini-dialogues with appropriate words.

- 1 A I'd like to learn how to _____ code.
B Why don't you try an online tutorial for a start?
- 2 A Which antivirus _____ do you recommend?
B The one I'm using at the moment seems OK.
- 3 A Did you find the address you were looking for?
B No! The website was difficult to _____ and I couldn't find it.
- 4 A Do you often _____ video calls?
B Yes, once a week. I call my friends in Canada.

3) Complete the text with the words below.

post digital share device store data

IT for Grandparents

Do you feel that your knowledge of IT needs brushing up?

Do you want to learn some new skills?

Are you tired of constantly asking
your grandchildren for help?
Why not join our IT Academy?

- We offer a basic course in ¹ _____ skills.
- Come and learn how to create text documents and ² _____ them on your PC or on a portable ³ _____.
- We will also teach you how to keep your ⁴ _____ safe.
- Last but not least, you will learn how to ⁵ _____ photos and ⁶ _____ on social sites.

Enrol immediately and keep up with your grandchildren!



4) Unscramble the words in capitals.

- 1 Your opinion matters to us. Please leave some _____ KAFEBDCE and help us improve our shop.
- 2 You can find lots of online guides which explain how to _____ TECREA your own website.
- 3 It is important to _____ PEDTUA your software regularly to make sure the application is better and more secure.
- 4 Fleur is excellent at _____ DOGICN. She knows three different programming languages.



Vocabulary challenge! ➞ Student's Book, page 110, UNIT 4, ex. 1 and 2

5) Find and correct a mistake in each sentence.

- 1 Make sure you shop on personal websites; otherwise somebody may steal your money. _____
- 2 If you don't want strangers to see your Facebook profile, use the malicious settings. _____
- 3 According to the law, companies have to protect the trolling data of their clients. _____
- 4 When you read a hateful post on social media, you need to report it as setting. _____
- 5 If you download malicious hardware, your computer may slow down. _____
- 6 Why don't you use social controls to manage the way your children use the Internet. _____

6) Answer the questions. Give reasons for your answers.

Which of your digital skills

a) would you like to improve?

b) do you consider the least useful?

c) should your parents learn?

d) is the most difficult for you to use?

e) do you need only for school?

LISTENING AND VOCABULARY

4

listening for gist, context and detail • inventions • collocations with *make / take / do*

1) Read the text and choose the correct answers.

As *invention* and *discovery* are terms which are often confused, it is worth explaining their exact meaning. The key difference between the two is down to the following: you discover something that has always existed, and you invent something that didn't exist beforehand. To give a couple of examples, this means that a physicist invented the radio transistor while a traveller discovered an island. In other words, while inventing involves creation, a discovery is more about making something known to a larger number of people.

1 The text is taken from

- a an encyclopaedia.
- b an article in a popular science magazine.
- c a dictionary.

2 The aim of the text is to

- a present two points of view.
- b give examples.
- c define terms.

2) MP3.07 Listen to three recordings and answer the questions.

Which text

- a mentions the difference between inventions and discoveries?
- b outlines a historical approach?
- c is an introduction to a radio show?
- d is part of a speech?

3) MP3.07 Listen to the texts once again and complete the student's notes.

Prezentacja pt. „Ważne wynalazki”:

- na pewno komputer! Wynaleziony... trudno powiedzieć kiedy, ponieważ są różne rodzaje komputerów, a co za tym idzie ¹_____.
- „Ojciec komputerów” to Charles Babbage, który żył w ²_____. Pracował nad maszyną do ³_____. W latach trzydziestych ubiegłego wieku pierwszy „prawdziwie nowoczesny” komputer został stworzony przez ⁴_____ lub ⁵_____ wynalazcę (znów odpowiedź nie jest oczywista).
- NIE brać pod uwagę penicyliny itp., bo to są ⁵_____.
- smartfon – ⁶_____ go choćby na parę dni jest bardzo trudne.

4) A Match the words with their definitions.

1 collapse	<input type="checkbox"/>	a describe something in such a way that it seems better / bigger / worse etc.
2 be an armchair critic	<input type="checkbox"/>	b find time to do
3 take the time to do	<input type="checkbox"/>	c crash, stop working
4 exaggerate	<input type="checkbox"/>	d depend on
5 rely on	<input type="checkbox"/>	e behave like an expert, although you have no experience

MP3.08 B Listen to the recording and check your answers. Then complete the sentence.

Prowadzący program mówi, że internet nie służy nam ¹_____. Gdyby go nagle zatrąknął, nie mielibyśmy ani ²_____ ani ³_____.

Revision ■ Student's Book, page 41

5) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words and phrases from exercise 4.

1 Save all the data in case your computer

2 In my job, I completely _____ on the Internet.

3 I hate people who behave like _____ and have an opinion on everything they watch.

4 I think you're _____ – the site isn't that difficult to navigate.

5 Please, _____ to check your software for viruses regularly.

6) Write the words below in the correct column. Some words match more than one category.

mistakes without research work a discovery
a comment an experiment notes a decision a look

make	do	take

7) Complete the sentences with the correct form of *make*, *do* or *take*.

1 Can you name three famous travellers who _____ important discoveries?

2 The one thing I couldn't _____ without in the kitchen is a microwave oven.

3 It's time to stop wasting our time. We've got loads of work to _____.

4 During the lecture, Jeff kept _____ comments, which disturbed the lecturer.

5 We _____ some interesting experiments in our chemistry classes last week.

6 Come and _____ a look at these signs. What might they mean?

7 I _____ a decision, but I'm not sure it's the right one.

8 The linguistic department _____ research on memory processes at the moment.

9 Helen _____ notes throughout the whole lecture yesterday.

10 I'm afraid you've _____ too many mistakes to get a better mark.

8) Write about two inventions you couldn't do without. Give reasons for your answers.

Future forms: *will*, *going to*, *present simple*, *present continuous*

Aby opisać plany na przyszłość, możemy stosować różne konstrukcje lub czasy gramatyczne.

- **Be going to** używamy, gdy mówimy o tym, co zamierzamy zrobić:
I'm going to buy a new car soon.
- Czasu **present continuous** używamy, jeżeli czynności zaplanowane zostały przez nas na niedaleką przyszłość, a ich szczegóły są już ustalone:
We're taking the train to Cracow.
- **Will** stosujemy, gdy w chwili mówienia podejmujemy decyzję o tym, co zaraz zrobimy:
OK, I'll go to the shops.
Don't worry about the washing-up, I'll do it in a moment.

Gdy mówimy o czynnościach i sytuacjach, które odbywają się zgodnie z ustalonym niezmiennym harmonogramem, stosujemy czas *present simple*: *Hurry up! The train leaves in a few minutes.*

Gdy coś przewidujemy, stosujemy:

- **will**, aby powiedzieć, co naszym zdaniem wydarzy się w przyszłości:
I'm sure you'll pass the exam.
People will live on Mars one day.
- **be going to**, gdy na podstawie teraźniejszych okoliczności wysuwamy wniosek na temat tego, co wkrótce się wydarzy:
Look at the clouds, it's going to rain soon.

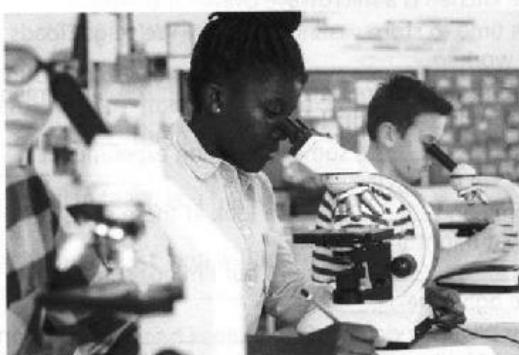
Uwaga! Aby coś komuś zaproponować, stosujemy *Shall I ...?*, *Shall we ...?*
Shall I make you some tea? Shall we dance?

1) Match sentences a-g with questions 1-7.

Which sentence contains

- 1 a future arrangement?
- 2 prediction based on an opinion?
- 3 a spontaneous decision?
- 4 a future event based on a fixed schedule?
- 5 prediction based on present evidence?
- 6 an intention for the future?
- 7 an offer?

- a Look at that man on the balcony – he's going to fall over!
- b There's somebody at the door. I'll go and open it.
- c Lucy is recording a new song next Friday.
- d Shall I open the window?
- e They're going to visit a few European cities during their next holiday.
- f I believe that in the next 15 years, doctors will develop a cure for cancer.
- g I have a science class on Thursday at 10.00.



2) Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

- 1 The computer is making funny noises – it *will explode* / *is going to explode* unless you turn it off.
- 2 It's freezing. It looks like it *will snow* / *is going to snow*.
- 3 The survey shows that Mark Drake *will become* / *is going to become* president.
- 4 Do you think scientists *are going to make* / *will make* any major discoveries in the next decade?
- 5 He's driving too fast! We *will crash* / *are going to crash*.
- 6 In the future, we *are going to store* / *will store* most data online.

3) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use *will*, *shall*, *going to* or the present continuous.

- 1 Karen can't see you tomorrow. She _____ (have) a dentist appointment.
- 2 Your computer is really slow. _____ (I / update) your software?
- 3 What _____ (you / do) about your failed physics test, Mark?
- 4 Tom has lost his Memory Stick and he _____ (buy) a new one.
- 5 'I've lost my keys.' 'I _____ (help) you look for them.'
- 6 We _____ (meet) for lunch tomorrow at 12.00. I can give her the message.

4) Complete the sentences, using the prompts. Add any extra words where necessary. Use the present simple or present continuous.

- 1 Jason, Pam phoned while you were out. She / come back / holiday / next Tuesday.
She's coming back from holiday next Tuesday.
- 2 I think Martha is busy packing. She / go / holiday / tomorrow.
- 3 They finished the construction of a new supermarket in town. It / open / next month.
- 4 You'll need to renew your licence to use this software. It / expire / next month.
- 5 We don't need to hurry. My bus / not leave / until / 6.00.
- 6 You can join us if you want. We / go / cinema / 8.00.

