# 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.

**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. _____

### 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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

Many new technologies [1]*is make / are made* to save time. For example, the first webcam [2]*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 [3]*can be viewed / can viewed* online.

Now webcams [4]*is used / are used* all over the world for video calls, and many different video calling apps [5]*have been invented / have invented*. In the future, experts think that webcams [6]*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** 12.1 Listen and complete the table with these words.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| apps | challenges | cameras |
| devices | smartwatches | students |
| tapes | technologies | webcams |

| /s/ | /z/ | /ɪz/ |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

# 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) |

1 _____: to move files from the internet to your computer or device

2 _____, _____: space on a computer to store files and information

3 _____, _____: program used on computers and devices

4 _____: needs a silicon chip to work

5 _____: a machine that stores information and can be used for various tasks

6 _____: put a new program, software, or app onto a computer

7 _____: give a computer a set of instructions so it can do a task

LIVEWORKSHEETS

**2** Complete the text with these words.

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

**Technology talk**

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

# Listening

**1** 12.2 Listen to the talk. Circle the best summary.

a a talk about nature in the city

b a talk about the countryside

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

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

1 and _____

2 technology _____

3 for example _____

4 favorite _____

5 difficult _____

**3** 12.2 Listen again. Complete the notes. Use the abbreviations and symbols from Exercise 2.

***Talk topic:*** [1]_____ *tech for enjoying nature*

*1 Speaker lives in city, so it's* [2]_____ *to visit countryside. But there are still places to see animals + plants,* [3]_____ *parks, gardens, balconies, and windows*

*2* ***How to learn the names of plants and trees:*** *You can use* [4]_____ *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* [5]_____ *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 [1]*will / won't* be 100% online in the future?

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

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

B: I suppose that [6]*will / could* happen, but I think people like learning languages.

# Writing

**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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS