

8

TECHNOLOGY

HI-TECHNOLOGY

START

1 Describe the devices in the pictures. Use the words and phrases in the box.

take photos take videos make phone calls
 play games surf the internet listen to music
 send emails download music watch DVDs
 send text messages

A BlackBerry is a small device. You can use it to surf the internet, send emails and make phone calls.

a MP3 player



b mobile phone



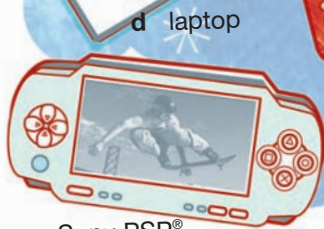
c PlayStation®



d laptop



f BlackBerry®



e Sony PSP®



g digital camera

2 Discuss the questions.

- Which of the devices in the pictures do you use? How often do you use them?
- Which device do you think is the most useful? Why?



READING

Multiple matching

1 Read the article quickly. What is the writer saying?

- A Robots will never be as good as humans.
- B Human beings can't live without robots.
- C Robots are a big part of our lives.

2 Read the text again and say which section A-C mentions

- robots that can fly A
- robots that help save people's lives 1 2
- an international robot event 3
- a robot that's controlled by the human brain 4
- robots that take photos 5
- robots that can travel into small spaces 6
- robots that compete with each other 7



THE RISE OF THE ROBOT

As technology develops, robots are programmed to do more and more amazing things. Here are some of the most important ways in which they help humans.

A Rescue

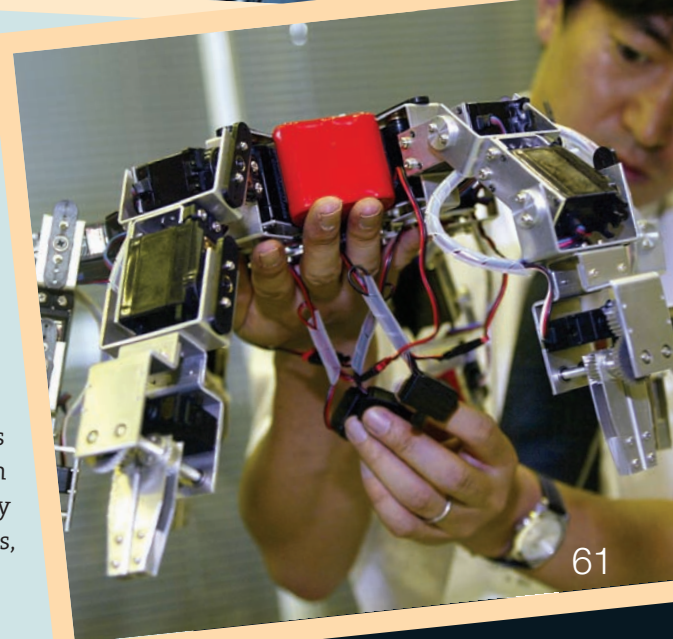
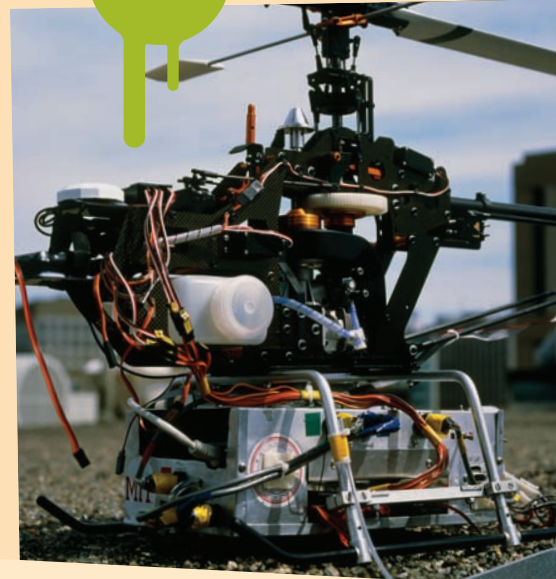
5 They look like hi-tech toys, but robotic aeroplanes, helicopters and search robots that move along the ground are being used in more and more rescue situations. This is because they can provide important information after natural disasters such as hurricanes, fires and earthquakes. Robotic aircraft can be built and launched in about 15 minutes. They have cameras and microphones and can help rescue workers understand how much
10 destruction there is and find out where the survivors are. The aeroplanes work best between 30 and 120 metres in the air and can give a 'big picture' of the area. For example, after a hurricane, they can scan rooftops for survivors and give information about the condition of roads. The
15 helicopters stay closer to the ground. They can search for victims in hidden places such as houses. They can identify damage to buildings and look for environmental problems such as dangerous materials in factories. Ground robots are also particularly helpful in earthquakes as they can look for victims in places that people can't
20 fit into or that are very dangerous.

B Medical improvements

Robots are being installed in many hospitals around the world. They have already been used for a variety of operations including heart surgery. According to surgeons, the work robots can do is
25 more accurate than the work humans can do. Robots also help people with disabilities. For example, robotic arms have been used by people with missing limbs for many years. Now a new robotic arm has been developed which is controlled by thought. For the first time ever, somebody with a false robotic arm just
30 needs to think about a movement like picking up a book, and the Neuro-Controlled Bionic Arm will do it. The arm has already been successful but doctors are still developing it. They predict that a much faster and stronger version will be made in a few years' time.

C Entertainment

35 In South Korea, the robot Olympics takes place every year. It brings together groups from around the world who are fascinated by robots. At the event, children as young as six build and program robotic creations that can do all kinds of things such as run or kick a football.
40 Robot Wars is another form of entertainment for robot lovers. It's a TV show that involves remote-controlled robot vehicles taking part in games. The most popular game is when teams of people cause the vehicles to fight each other until only one robot survives. Other games include robot races and robot football. The first Robot Wars competition
45 was held in August, 1994 in San Francisco, California, but its popularity has grown. The TV show has been broadcast in over 45 different countries, including Britain, Sweden, Italy and China.



08 TECHNOLOGY

MOBILE PHONES

VOCABULARY

From the text

1 Match the words from the text to the definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 provide (line 7) | 4 accurate (line 25) |
| 2 launched (line 9) | 5 limbs (line 27) |
| 3 installed (line 22) | 6 creations (line 39) |

- a put in place ready to be used
- b give
- c new things that people make
- d sent into the air
- e exact and correct
- f arms and legs

2 Find the answers.

- 1 Find three nouns in paragraph A that refer to people.
- 2 Find a word for objects that record sound in paragraph A.
- 3 Find a word for doctors who do operations in paragraph B.
- 4 Find a verb in paragraph C that means *to send out programmes on TV or radio*.

Extend your vocabulary

Phrasal verbs with *take* (2)

3 Choose the correct definitions for the phrasal verbs in italics.

- 1 Mobile phones really *took off* in the 1990s.
 - a became really popular
 - b lost their popularity
- 2 My brother *took* my mobile phone *apart*, but he couldn't fix it.
 - a used it a lot
 - b opened it up and looked inside
- 3 When I *took* my broken mobile phone *back*, the shop returned my money.
 - a returned it to where it came from
 - b went away with
- 4 One day, mobile phones might *take over* from computers.
 - a become more important than
 - b become less important than
- 5 The international mobile phone exhibition *takes place* next Friday.
 - a is cancelled
 - b happens

Collocations

4 Choose the correct alternative to complete the phrases.

- 1 *make / give* a phone call
- 2 *dial / send* a text
- 3 *contact / dial* a friend
- 4 *dial / make* a number
- 5 *send / give* somebody a call
- 6 *make / use* your mobile phone



5 Read the situations and complete the sentences. Use the phrases in exercise 4.

You're at your aunt's house. You want to phone your friend about something.

You say, 'Can I *make a phone call*?'

- 1 You're in town. You left your phone at home. You're going to be late and need to tell your mum.

You ask your friend, 'Can I use?'

- 2 Your grandmother wants to make a phone call. She hasn't got her glasses.

You pick up the phone and say, 'Shall I for you?'

- 3 Your friend wants to know if you can come to her party. She asks you to phone her tomorrow.

You say, 'I won't phone, but I'll'

- 4 Your uncle sent you some money. Your mum wants you to phone him to say thank you.

You say, 'OK. I'll this afternoon.'

The passive

Read the examples and the information. Which two rules a–d are true about the passive?

Rescue workers are using search robots more and more. (active)

Search robots are being used in more and more rescue situations. (passive)

We use the passive when:

- a we know who does the action.
- b we don't know who does the action.
- c the person who does the action is more important than the action.
- d the action is more important than the person who does the action.

We use *by* when we want to say who does the action.

Search robots are being used by rescue workers.

Read the examples and the information. Identify the tenses.

We form the passive with *be* + the past participle of the main verb.

Hi-tech toys are created in Korea. (*present simple*)

- 1 Robots are being installed in many hospitals around the world.
- 2 The first robotic arm was invented in the 1990s.
- 3 Robotic toys were being played with a long time ago.
- 4 Robots have already been used for many operations.
- 5 After the original robotic arm had been used successfully, doctors started planning a new one.
- 6 A faster, stronger version will be made in a few years' time.
- 7 New robots are going to be created in the future.

We can also use the passive with modals.

The robotic aircraft **can be built** and launched in about 15 minutes.

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the passive.

Mobile Phones

Frequently Asked Questions

How many mobile phones are there in the world today?

It *is estimated* (estimate) that there are 1.5 billion mobile phones in the world today.

How often do people change their phones?

Mobile phones _____¹ (improve) by companies all the time so people always want the latest models. On average, people change their phones every 18 months. That means that every year about 15 million phones _____² (replace) in Britain alone.

What do people do with their old phones?

Unfortunately, thousands and thousands of phones _____³ (already / throw) away, which isn't good for the environment. However, more and more phones _____⁴ (recycle) these days. The recycled phones _____⁵ (often / send) to developing countries.

Will mobiles become the most important device of the future?

You can already use mobile phones to download and play music and some companies predict that iPods and MP3 players _____⁶ (replace) by mobile phones in the future.

- 2 Complete the text. Use the verbs in the box and the correct form of the passive.

make sell display use improve

The rise in popularity of mobile phones has been quite slow. The first phone was made in 1977. In that year, phones the approximate shape and weight of a brick _____¹ to 2,000 customers in Chicago. Now, those phones _____² in museums and new phones are slim, colourful and much lighter! The technology _____³ too. Every day phones _____⁴ by ordinary people to browse the Web, take pictures, take videos and play games. In the future, phones _____⁵ that are smarter, smaller, faster and able to do more things.



8 TECHNOLOGY COMPUTER GAMES

LISTENING

Multiple choice

- 1 Listen to the discussion about computer games. How many titles of computer games are mentioned? Have you ever played any of them?
- 2 Listen again and choose the best answer A, B or C.
- Marianne currently works in
 - a hospital.
 - a studio.
 - a school.
 - The teenagers were tested to find out
 - the size of their brains.
 - how much of their brain they were using.
 - how good they were at maths.
 - Marianne thinks teenagers should
 - talk to each other more.
 - spend time alone doing other things.
 - spend time with people of all ages.
 - Thomas thinks games like *Sim City* encourage players to
 - plan well.
 - feel lonely.
 - become more caring.
 - The investigation showed that teenagers
 - prefer to play in pairs, not in groups.
 - are more sociable than Marianne thinks.
 - are often lonely whether they play games or not.



SPEAKING

- 1 Match the type of games in bold with the definitions. Which ones would you prefer to play? Why?



- You can be a superhero, a villain or a deadly monster in this exciting **role play** game!
- Have non-stop fun in this exciting **action** game set in the world of New York gangsters.
- Your decisions are important in this **strategy** game designed to control the armies of the Space Empire!
- A new and exciting **sports** game. The graphics are so real, you'll imagine you're on the pitch.
- Enter a fictional world and solve the puzzle of the missing city. A brilliant new **adventure** game!
- Use your imagination in this amazing **simulation** game. Organize the lives of a whole population.
 - games that are about speed and excitement
 - games where you solve a puzzle within a story
 - games about football, basketball, etc.
 - games that are about real life
 - games where you can become the characters
 - games where you have to make difficult choices to keep control

- 2 Discuss these questions with your partner. Use the useful words and phrases to help.

- How popular are computer games with your friends?
- What do you like / dislike about playing computer games?
- Some games are more educational than others. How far do you agree with this?
- Playing computer games can encourage young people to be violent. Do you think this is true?

GIVING OPINIONS

In my opinion ...

I think / don't think ...

In my view ...

I agree / don't agree that ...

Have something done

1 Tick the sentences that are correct. Rewrite the incorrect sentences.

We're have our computer fixed at the moment.

We're having our computer fixed at the moment.



- 1 My mum's having had her hair cut tomorrow.
- 2 I'll have my essay photocopied at school tomorrow.
- 3 We have the house painted last week.
- 4 We've just have a new printer delivered.
- 5 We're going to having satellite TV installed soon.

Multiple-choice cloze

3 Read the text about a computer game designer and choose the correct answer A, B or C to fit each space.

In any multiple choice task, always try out all the options even if you feel certain about the option you first chose.

TASK TIP

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 0 A was wanted | B was wanting | C wanted |
| 1 A had discovered | B was discovered | C discovered |
| 2 A on | B off | C up |
| 3 A wasn't | B hadn't been | C isn't |
| 4 A creates | B create | C was created |
| 5 A off | B in | C back |
| 6 A were sold | B were being sold | C have been sold |
| 7 A is given | B gives | C has been given |
| 8 A had had | B has had | C was having |

2 Rewrite the sentences using *have something done*.

Somebody is designing a new computer game for Games-4-U.

Games-4-U *is having a new computer game designed.*

- 1 Somebody has done a survey about the kind of games people like.
Games-4-U _____
- 2 Somebody is collecting the information now.
Games-4-U _____
- 3 Some people are going to test the game when it's finished.
Games-4-U _____
- 4 Somebody will make changes after the game has been tested.
Games-4-U _____
- 5 Somebody is going to deliver the finished games to the shops.
The shops _____

A Different Kind of Computer Game

As a boy, Will Wright c ⁰ to be an astronaut, but that all changed when he ¹ computers. At 22, he took ² game design and created his first game, *Commodore 64*. Then, in 1989, he created *The Sims*. Unlike other games at the time, *The Sims* ³ about violence and death, it was about everyday life. In the game, players ⁴ and furnish an average house while looking after a virtual family. After the game took ⁵ in the 1990s, Will made many more successful *Sims* games including *Nightlife*, and *Pets*. Today *The Sims* has become the most popular computer game ever and about 37 million copies ⁶. As a result, Will ⁷ many awards. He lives in a dream mansion in San Francisco and because he loves all technical things, he ⁸ it filled with robots. He has probably achieved everything he ever wanted, although he hasn't been up in space yet!

8 TECHNOLOGY

SURFING THE NET

WRITING

Listen for ideas

- 1 Listen to a discussion about the internet. Tick the subjects that are mentioned.

- emailing creating websites
 chat rooms downloading music
 doing research internet shopping

- 2 Listen again and complete the sentences.

- Louise uses the internet to find out about her _____.
- She isn't _____ in the advertising in 'spam' emails.
- David says that downloading music is _____ than buying CDs.
- David hasn't had any _____ with buying things on the internet.

Opinion composition

- 3 Read the task and the model text. In which paragraph does the writer

- a describe the disadvantages of the internet?
b describe the main use of the internet?

What is the most important function of the internet for young people today and what are its disadvantages? Write an essay discussing this topic and giving reasons for your point of view.

It's clear that using the internet is an important part of young people's lives. One of the main reasons young people use the internet is for communication. They stay in touch with their friends by using email. Emails are quick and easy and it's great to send them when you don't feel like talking.

Personally, I think there are disadvantages to using the internet for communication. Firstly, sending emails means people talk to each other less. Secondly, you can receive a lot of 'spam', which is very annoying. Thirdly, you could be sent a virus. Of course, to stop this happening, it's important to have good software.

In my opinion, emailing is the most important function of the internet, but it's important to be careful how you use it.

- 4 Read the useful expressions in the box. Which ones can you find in the text?

PRESENTING AN ARGUMENT

- It's obvious that ... In my opinion ...
It's clear that ... Personally, I think ...

Checking your punctuation

- 5 Match 1-3 to a-c.

- We use commas
 - We use colons
 - We use exclamation marks
- a at the end of a sentence to show strong feelings.
Your computer is amazing!
- b to separate words in a list or clauses.
*My dad collects CDs, DVDs and videos.
I like texting, but I prefer emailing.*
- c to introduce lists.
This is what I use my phone for: sending texts, phoning my friends and taking photos.

- 6 Rewrite the sentences using the punctuation marks in exercise 5.

- I'd like the following items for my birthday an iPod, a DVD and a computer game.
- This computer game is fantastic.
- I like PlayStations but I don't like Game Boys.
- He's got a TV a computer and a DVD player.

Writing task

- 7 Do the task in exercise 3 but write about a different subject from emailing. Use the writing guide to help you. Remember to check your punctuation and use some of the useful expressions above.

- Paragraph one explain which internet function is most important and why
Paragraph two describe some of the disadvantages
Paragraph three give your overall opinion



REVIEW

1 Complete the names of the technological devices in the sentences.

- 1 You can take photos with a d_g_t_l c_m_r_.
- 2 You can make phone calls, take videos and send text messages on a m_b_l_ ph_n_.
- 3 You can surf the internet on a B_l_ckB_rry.
- 4 You can play games on a P_l_ySt_t_n.
- 5 You can send emails on a l_pt_p computer.
- 6 You can listen to music on an MP3 pl_y_r.

2 Complete the phrasal verbs.

- 1 My dad took his computer _____ to the shop because it was broken.
- 2 I like taking machines _____ and looking at how they work inside.
- 3 MP3 players have taken _____ in the last few years. Lots of my friends have got one.
- 4 An exhibition about the history of computers is taking _____ at the museum.
- 5 I saw a film about some robots that took _____ the world.

3 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 When I don't feel like talking to my friend, I *make / send / do* a text.
- 2 My mobile isn't working. Can I *use / make / dial* yours, please?
- 3 Grandad's not well. Why don't you *contact / send / give* him a call?
- 4 My teacher's going to *send / contact / dial* my mum about my schoolwork.
- 5 Can you *dial / make / send* the number for me? I've left my glasses at home.
- 6 Please be quiet. I need to *make / do / contact* an important phone call.

4 Rewrite the sentences using the passive. Use *by* only when necessary.

- 1 Gunpei Yokoi invented the Nintendo Game Boy.
The _____
- 2 They are installing new software in our computers at school.
New _____
- 3 People create about six hundred computer viruses each month.
Each month, about _____

- 4 In the future, they will make more and more technically advanced robots.
In the future, more and more _____

- 5 They have just opened a new internet café in my town.
A _____

- 6 Soon, companies won't make CDs because downloading music is so popular.
Soon, CDs _____

- 7 Millions of people were playing Tomb Raider in the 1990s.
In the 1990s, Tomb Raider _____

5 Rewrite the sentences using *have something done*.



- 1 Somebody's cutting my sister's hair.
My sister _____
- 2 Somebody has fixed my PlayStation.
I _____
- 3 Somebody's going to paint our house.
We _____
- 4 Somebody's going to deliver my dad's new computer.
My dad _____
- 5 Somebody printed my essay yesterday.
I _____