

# 5

# Technology talks



## READING | 3-option multiple choice (short texts) | Notices and short messages

**1** In pairs or as a group, answer the questions.

- How do you communicate with your friends and family?
- Do you prefer to send a text message or call someone? Why?
- What signs and notices do you see on your way to school?

**2** Look at the texts (1–3) and match them to the text types (a–c).

**1**

From:	Jane
To:	Lucy

Do you have my maths book? It isn't in my bag and I have to do my homework!

**2**

**Photo Show:  
Ages 12–15**

Print your photos. Write your name and age on the back.

**3**

Hi Becky,  
I'm going shopping with Tanya tomorrow. We're meeting at the station at two. Do you want to come?  
Anna

- a) a notice \_\_\_\_    b) an email \_\_\_\_    c) a text message \_\_\_\_

**3** Read the texts (1–3) again and choose the sentence, a or b, that is correct.

- Jane gave Lucy her book.
  - Jane thinks she has lost her book.
- It says what to do to show your work.
  - It tells you how to take the photos.
- Anna is telling Becky to meet Tanya tomorrow.
  - Anna is inviting Becky to go shopping.

**4** Work in pairs. Say what the people in Exercise 2 should do.

### SAY IT RIGHT

Resource centre: Unit 5  
Missing vowel sounds in questions

### EXAM SKILL

#### Understanding text type

- If you know what type of text you are reading (a notice, a message, an email, etc.), it helps you to understand what the text says.
- Look at the design of the text. Does it look like something on a noticeboard or something on a phone, etc.?
- Different types of texts have different kinds of information. For example, a notice tells you what, where or when something is happening; an email from a friend may ask you a question about something, etc.

OPTIMISE YOUR EXAM

3-option multiple choice (short texts)

- Read the short messages carefully and decide where they are taken from and who they are for.
- Then decide what each message is doing, for example, is it giving information, asking for help, inviting, telling someone what to do?
- Understanding the purpose of the text will help you to answer the exam question *What should (X) do?*



5 2.01 For each question, choose the correct answer.

1

From: Liam  
To: Jenny

Call me tonight after 7 about football practice. Don't call my mobile – it's broken. My home number is 96507699.

- What should Jenny do?
- A Not use her mobile to call Liam.
  - B Call Liam on the number he has given her.
  - C Contact Liam before football practice at 7 o'clock.

2

**Kids' Store**  
New video games  
Lots of books for kids  
Half-price computers for school

- Shop here if you want to
- A buy a board game.
  - B find a book for a young adult.
  - C pay less for something.

3 Hi Carly,

The new football stadium is open! Let's go and watch the match this Sunday. Let me know before Friday.

Alan

- What should Carly do?
- A Tell Alan if she wants to see a match.
  - B Decide what to do at the weekend.
  - C Go to the stadium before Friday.

4

From: Sofia  
To: Luke

Hi from Spain! I'm spending every day at the beach. Here are a few photos I took.

See you next week!

- A Sofia is inviting Luke to Spain.
- B Sofia is telling Luke about the beach.
- C Sofia will see Luke soon.

5

Customers can now buy tickets online but must collect them at the cinema.

**www.Prices-Cinema.com**

- A You should only buy your film tickets at the cinema.
- B You need to buy tickets online to be able to get a discount.
- C You can pay for tickets on the website before getting them at the cinema.

6 Hi Tony,

I've got some ideas for our history project. Let's discuss them tonight. Do you have any free time for a video chat?

Bella

- A Bella wants to talk with Tony online.
- B The project needs to be done tonight.
- C Bella wants to do the project online.

6 Write a highlighted word or phrase from the text to match each definition.

- 1 go to get something from somewhere \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 another word for 'talk' \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 a way to say 'tell me' \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 the American word for a shop \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 doing something for a period of time \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 a number for a phone you can't take with you \_\_\_\_\_



THINK | RESEARCH | CULTURE | LEARN | ME

- Work in pairs or groups and answer the question.
- What are the good and bad things about owning a mobile phone?

## Grammar in context

Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentence. Then find them in the short messages on page 49 and check your answers.

- 1 Lots / Lot of books for kids.
- 2 Here are a little / a few photos I took.
- 3 I've got some / much ideas for our history project.
- 4 Do you have many / any free time ...?



## REMEMBER

We use quantifiers to talk about quantities and amounts.

- We use *some* with countable and uncountable nouns, in positive sentences:  
*I have **some** photos from the trip.*
- We use *any* with countable and uncountable nouns, in negative sentences and questions:  
*There **isn't any** information on this site. Are there **any** apps you use every day?*
- We use *(not) much* with uncountable nouns and *(not) many* with countable nouns, in negative sentences and questions:  
*I **don't** listen to **much** music online. Are there **many** landlines in your country?*
- We use *a lot of / lots of* to talk about a large quantity:  
*I have **a lot of** apps on my phone.*
- We also use *a few* or *a little* to talk about a small number or quantity:  
*We have **a few** computers in our classroom. (= not many)*  
*She has **a little** free time later. (= not much)*

► See Grammar reference, Unit 5, page 148

## 1 Choose the correct words to complete each sentence.

- 1 I think I need **much** / **a little** help with my IT project.
- 2 I downloaded **a lot of** / **many** songs. I don't have time to listen to them all!
- 3 **A lot** / **few** people in my class don't write emails.
- 4 Do you need **any** / **many** help downloading the information?
- 5 There are **a little** / **a lot of** people here today.
- 6 I don't know how to use this app, and there's not **a few** / **much** information about it online.
- 7 **Some** / **A little** people prefer to stream movies, I prefer to download them.
- 8 **A few** / **Much** people in my class are into blogging but I don't like to post personal information online.
- 9 I don't make **a lot** / **many** phone calls, I prefer to text my friends.
- 10 I can't find **any** / **some** information online for my history project!

## 2 Complete the text about a school project. Choose the best answer (A, B or C).



(1) \_\_\_ of teachers think that speaking to students in different countries is important, so (2) \_\_\_ young people have pen friends in other countries. It's a great way to learn about how other people live. Our teacher wanted our class to speak online to children in Ghana. (3) \_\_\_ of students said 'yes' to the idea. We don't know (4) \_\_\_ children in Africa, so it's very interesting.

Now we regularly speak to students in Ghana online. Once every two weeks, we turn on the screen in our classroom and have a video chat with a school in Accra.

At first, it was a bit difficult because (5) \_\_\_ students were speaking at the same time. But after (6) \_\_\_ conversations, we decided to write down (7) \_\_\_ questions in class before chatting. Now different students ask (8) \_\_\_ questions every week and everyone can hear them. It's interesting talking to our friends in Accra, and it's (9) \_\_\_ fun too.

- |              |            |            |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1 A Many     | B Lots     | C Little   |
| 2 A some     | B few      | C any      |
| 3 A Lot      | B A lot    | C A little |
| 4 A much     | B many     | C few      |
| 5 A much     | B few      | C a lot of |
| 6 A a little | B a lot    | C a few    |
| 7 A few      | B some     | C much     |
| 8 A a little | B lot      | C a few    |
| 9 A a lot of | B a little | C many     |

## 3 Use the words in the box to write six sentences about modern technology. Use a quantifier in every sentence.

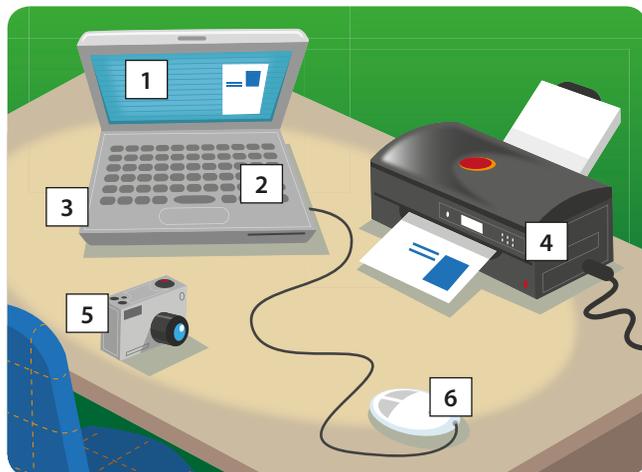
emails | mobile phone | music | photos  
social networking | video games

Example: *I don't send many emails.*

### Words connected with communication and technology

1 2.02 Complete the names for the things in the picture with the words in the box. Listen and check.

camera | keyboard | laptop  
mouse | printer | screen



- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 4 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 6 _____ |

2 2.03 Complete the text with the words in the box. Listen and check.

blogging | camera | download | graphics  
keyboard | laptop | mouse | online  
printer | screen | software | stream

**Hi** everyone! Sorry I've been quiet! I've just moved house. It's good to get (1) online again - I missed (2) \_\_\_\_\_! I have a lovely big desk for my (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in the new house. So, I can use that when I'm at home. It's got a really big (4) \_\_\_\_\_, which is perfect for watching videos. I decided to get a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ as well, so I can print the photos I like. The laptop is good for gaming too. The (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in the games look much better. The (7) \_\_\_\_\_ is a bit different from my last one, so sorry if I make any spelling mistakes! The wireless (8) \_\_\_\_\_ is great and isn't noisy when you click it. I still need to (9) \_\_\_\_\_ my files from the old computer. And I need some new (10) \_\_\_\_\_ so that I can (11) \_\_\_\_\_ music faster. Tomorrow, I'll use the (12) \_\_\_\_\_ and upload some photos of me at my new desk!

Share   
 Like   
 Comment

### Compound nouns

3 2.04 Write the words in the box on the correct line to make technology words. Listen and check.

computer | phone | player | web

- CD / DVD / MP3 (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
 camera / cell / mobile (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (3) \_\_\_\_\_ address / page / site  
 laptop / personal / (4) \_\_\_\_\_ /  
 (4) \_\_\_\_\_ file / software

4 Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

- Let's listen to music on the DVD / MP3 player.
- This **website** / **address** is full of adverts.
- The new information is on their web **address** / **page**.
- I bought some computer **files** / **software** to help me change the way photographs look.

### Collocations with verbs

5 2.05 Complete the phrases with the words in the box. Sometimes there may be more than one answer. Listen and check.

download | make | open  
send | start | take

- \_\_\_\_\_ a phone call
- \_\_\_\_\_ a piece of software
- \_\_\_\_\_ a file
- \_\_\_\_\_ a photograph
- \_\_\_\_\_ a text message
- \_\_\_\_\_ a conversation

6 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the collocations from Exercise 5.

- I met her on the train and she \_\_\_\_\_ with me. We talked about social networking sites.
- Lola can't come out because she's \_\_\_\_\_ to her brother in Canada. They talk every week.
- Can I use your laptop? I need to \_\_\_\_\_ that has my school project in it.
- You need to \_\_\_\_\_ so your computer works faster. It's getting old.
- Would you \_\_\_\_\_ of me and my cat, please? I want to post it on Instagram.
- If you can't come to the barbecue, \_\_\_\_\_ to Mum so she knows.

# 5

## LISTENING | 3-option multiple choice (pictures)

- 1** In pairs or as a group, look at the photo and answer the questions.
- 1 What is happening in the picture?
  - 2 Have you ever made anything like this? If so, where and when? If not, would you like to, and why?
  - 3 How do you think we will use robots in the future?



### EXAM SKILL

#### Understanding when things happen

- It is important to understand if someone is talking about the past, the present or the future.
- The tense and words like *first*, *next* and *later* can help you decide when different things happen.

**2** Read the conversation. Match the underlined phrases to the tenses.

**Boy:** Oh, no! My new printer doesn't work.  
**Girl:** Look at this information. There's a number to phone for help. Why not call it?  
**Boy:** No, I looked on their website. It says to send them an email, so I'm writing one now.  
**Girl:** It might be quicker to phone ...

- 1 past simple \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 present continuous \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 present simple \_\_\_\_\_

**3** Put the events (a–d) in the order they happened (1–4) in Exercise 2.

- a) The girl read the information. \_\_\_\_\_
- b) The boy wrote an email. \_\_\_\_\_
- c) The boy looked at the website. \_\_\_\_\_
- d) The boy tried the printer. \_\_\_\_\_

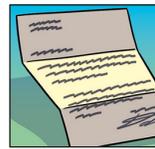
### OPTIMISE YOUR EXAM

#### 3-option multiple choice (pictures)

- In short conversations, you often hear someone asking for and giving opinions.
- Listen carefully to the questions. *What's it like?* and *Do you like it?*, don't mean the same thing.
- Listen carefully to the opinions. *I don't really like it.* and *It's not what I like.* both mean the speaker doesn't like something.

**4** 2.06 For each question, choose the correct picture.

1 How does Sarah contact her pen friends in other countries?



A



B



C

2 What are Kirsty and her brother doing later?



A



B



C

3 What is the man going to buy his son?



A



B



C

4 How many people were in the chat room?



A



B



C

5 Which app is Mum going to download?



A



B



C

**5** 2.06 Listen again and check your answers.

**Grammar in context**

Look at these sentences from the audio in the listening lesson. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

- 1 ... I hope it's **good** / **better** than the football game we played!
- 2 ... I think the phone's **nicer** / **nicest** than the camera.
- 3 It's **most** / **more** exciting than the football game.

**REMEMBER**

- We use the comparative form of adjectives + *than* to compare two people/things: *My laptop is **bigger than** yours. Maths is **more difficult than** English.*
- We use *the* + the superlative form of adjectives to compare more than two people/things: *Vicki is **the oldest** girl in the class. This is **the most interesting** website of all.*

► See Grammar reference, Unit 5, page 149

**1 Write sentences using the comparative form of the adjectives in the box + *than*.**

big | expensive | interesting | long  
modern | old | popular | strange

- 1 I bought the football game in 2018. I bought the adventure game in 2016.  
*The adventure game is older than the football game.*
- 2 The PC is £499 and the laptop is £359.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Lots of my friends like rock music, but more of my friends like rap.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Your blog has lots of good things to read. Her blog has more good things to read.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The video of the skateboarder is a bit unusual. The video of the surfer is very unusual!  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 There are 30 people in my computing class, and 10 in the photography class.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Her email was 150 words. His email was 250 words.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 The design of the PC is not new. The design of the laptop is very new.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2 Choose the correct comparative or superlative form to complete each sentence.**

- 1 My smartphone is **the newest** / **newer than** my laptop.
- 2 Her new laptop is **the biggest** / **bigger than** her old one.
- 3 Phones in this shop are **more expensive** / **most expensive** than ones anywhere else.
- 4 Ida's technology project was **the best** / **better than** in the class.
- 5 His idea is **more** / **the most** interesting than the one we heard yesterday.
- 6 This old phone is **the heaviest** / **heavier than** my new one.
- 7 Online gaming is **the most popular** / **more popular than** hobby for teenage boys.

**3 Complete the extract from a blog using the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.**



Last month, my class did a project on technology. It was a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**exciting**) project than the one we did last year. The teacher said it was for a competition. He told us, 'The group with (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**interesting**) idea will go to London!'

We had to think of a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**good**) idea. One group tried to build a 3-D printer, but it didn't work. Lots of students worked quickly, but we were (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**careful**) than them. We talked about it a lot and decided to make an electronic drum machine. It was (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**difficult**) than we thought, and the others finished before us. But we didn't care because we knew our project was (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (**good**) in the class!

We won a school prize for our project ... and we went to the competition in London. London is very big and it's (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (**busy**) than my town, but I loved it.

The judges really liked our drum machine and said it was (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (**unusual**) project. We didn't win first prize, but we had a great time in London.



THINK | RESEARCH | CULTURE | LEARN | **ME**

In your opinion, what's the most useful piece of technology? Why? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

## Flipped classroom

1 ▶ Watch the *Talk2Me* video and answer the questions.

- 1 Why does Evie like shopping online?
- 2 Name four things that they buy online.
- 3 What did the cat do?

2 ▶ Watch the video again. Underline the phrases in the *Phrase expert* box that you hear on the video.

## PHRASE EXPERT

I like ... more than anything else / the best.  
 ... is better than ... | It's better to (go) ...  
 It's better for (shopping) ... | It's my favourite way to (relax). | The best thing is ...  
 The most difficult thing is ...



3 In pairs or as a group, look at the photos and answer the questions.

- 1 Which way of communicating is the best? Why?
- 2 How do you usually talk to your family and friends?



## EXAM SKILL

## Talking about preferences

- Often in a speaking exam, you will be asked to talk about your preferences.
- Make sure you know how to say what you prefer when you are comparing things. Use phrases like:  
*I prefer + noun + to + noun.* For example, *I prefer tennis to basketball.*  
*I prefer -ing to -ing.* For example, *I prefer online shopping to going to the supermarket.*  
*I like + noun + the best.* For example, *I like Mara's blog the best!*

4 ▶ 2.07 Listen to four students answering questions about their preferences. Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Do you prefer to **be with your friends** or to **chat with them online**?
- 2 Do you prefer to **watch a film** or to **go on your computer**?
- 3 Do you prefer **shopping with friends** or **shopping online**?
- 4 Do you prefer **blogging** or **playing games online**?

5 ▶ 2.07 Listen again and number the comparison phrases (A-D) in the order that you hear them.

- A more than anything else \_\_\_\_  
 B I think it's quicker \_\_\_\_  
 C It's my favourite way to relax \_\_\_\_  
 D I like ... the best. \_\_\_\_

## OPTIMISE YOUR EXAM

## Discussion

- When you say you prefer one thing to another, you should also explain why.
- Practise giving reasons for your preferences. For example, *I prefer tennis to basketball because ...* or *Tennis is ... That's why I prefer it.*

6 Work in pairs. Take turns asking and answering the questions from Exercise 4. Use phrases from the *Phrase expert* box in your answers.

1 2.08 Listen to the teenagers talking about technology. Match the ways of communicating (A–C) to the speakers.

- A instant messaging
- B video chat
- C video sharing

### It's good to talk

How do you keep in touch with people?

- 1 Peter      2 Chloe      3 Sam



2 In pairs or as a group, answer the questions.

- 1 Which ways of communicating in Exercise 1 do you use?
- 2 Which way do you think is best? Why?
- 3 Do you communicate with different people in different ways? Why? How?

### EXAM SKILL

#### Using determiners

- Determiners are words which come before a noun. They tell us if the noun is specific or general. For example, *Have you read **this** book?* (specific); *He bought **a** new car.* (general).
- The most common determiners are **articles** (*a, an, the*), **pronouns** (*this, that, these, those*), **possessives** (*my, your, mine, yours*) and **quantifiers** (*much, a few, a lot of*).

3 Choose the correct determiner to complete each conversation.

- 1 **A:** Whose new laptop is that?  
**B:** It's **my / mine**. I got it yesterday.
- 2 **A:** What are you reading?  
**B:** **This / The** really great book by Michael Morpurgo.
- 3 **A:** I haven't got any photos from the party.  
**B:** Don't worry, I took **a lot / much**. I'll send them to you.
- 4 **A:** Are you listening to Taylor Swift?  
**B:** Yes, I really like **a / the** songs on her last album.

### OPTIMISE YOUR EXAM

#### Open cloze

- Determiners are important words which help us understand which noun we are talking about, so they are often tested in this part of the exam.
- Read the sentence before the gapped sentence carefully. Try to identify the noun (sometimes the noun is the gapped word). Then decide if the noun is singular or plural and what kind of determiner you need.

4 For each question, write the correct answer. Write ONE word for each gap.

From: Bill@bill.com  
To: Jade@jade.com  
Subject: Games!

Hi Jade,

I want to tell you about a great new game I'm playing. It's (1) \_\_\_\_\_ online game so you can play it with your family or friends. I really like adventure games like this. You have (2) \_\_\_\_\_ go across (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of different countries and find special coins. When you have ten of (4) \_\_\_\_\_, you can go to the next level. It's really fun (5) \_\_\_\_\_ you can learn lots about the countries you travel through. I've got an idea! (6) \_\_\_\_\_ don't you come round tonight and we could play it together?

Billy



### THINK | RESEARCH | CULTURE | LEARN | ME

Work in groups and answer the questions.

- Why do you think it is important to communicate with people from other countries?
- What are the best ways to communicate with people?

# 5

## WRITING | Picture story

**1** In pairs or groups, answer the questions.

1 How do you use technology at home?

2 How do you use technology at school?

**2** Look at the three pictures that tell a story. In pairs or groups, say what you think the story is.



**3** Complete the table about the story in Exercise 2. For each picture, write brief notes about who the people are, where they are and what they are doing.

	Who?	Where?	What?
Picture 1			
Picture 2			
Picture 3			

### EXAM SKILL

#### Using linking words

- When you write a story, the order of the events must be clear to the reader. Use linking words such as *next*, *then*, *after that*, *later*, etc. to connect the different parts of your story from start to finish.
- Remember to plan your story. Your story should have a beginning, a middle and an end, and these must be in a logical order. Use linking words to help you do this.

**4** Underline the linking words and phrases that we use to show the order of events.

after (that) | afterwards | again | as well  
before | both | finally | first | later  
nearly | next | next to | or | then  
when | while

**5** Circle the correct words to complete the paragraph.

Marie needed a new mobile phone.  
(1) **Afterwards** / **First**, she looked online to compare all the different phones and prices. Luckily, she found one that she liked and it wasn't expensive. (2) **Finally** / **Next**, she read reviews about it and they were all good. (3) **After** / **Before** that, she decided to buy it.

**6** Look at the picture story in Exercise 2 and answer the questions.

- 1 In picture 1, which two actions are happening at the same time? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 In picture 2, which two actions are happening at the same time? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Which tense should you use to describe these actions? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Which word can you use to show that two actions were happening at the same time? \_\_\_\_\_

**7** Use your notes from Exercise 3 to write the story in Exercise 2. Use the correct tense and linking words.

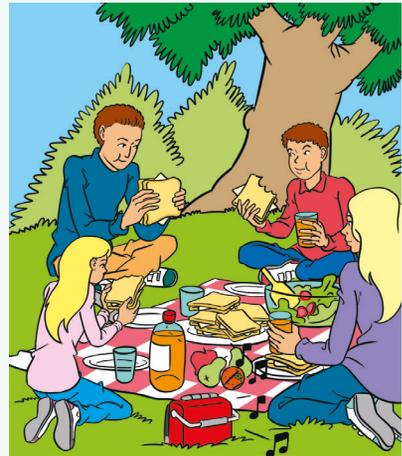
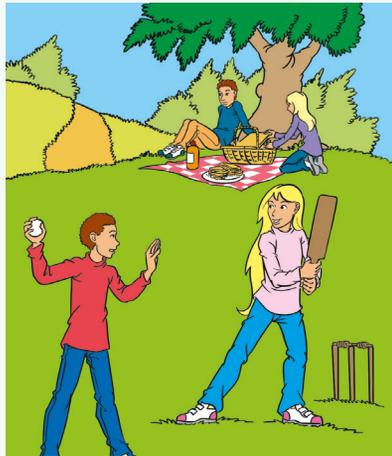
### OPTIMISE YOUR EXAM

#### Picture story

- Ask yourself if the characters in the story are friends, neighbours, family members, etc. and give them names. Make notes about where your characters are and what they are doing.
- Set the scene with an introductory sentence before you write about the first picture. For example, *It was Saturday afternoon and Max and Anna were at home.*
- We usually use different past tenses such as the past simple and the past continuous to tell a story.

**8** Look at this exam task and make notes to answer the questions.

Look at the three pictures.  
Write the story shown in the pictures.  
Write **35 words** or more.



- 1 How many scenes in the story must you write about? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 How many words do you need to write? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Which tenses should you use? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 How can you set the scene? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Which words or phrases from this unit could you use? \_\_\_\_\_

**9 Plan** Plan your story. Use the table to help you.

	Who?	Where?	What?
Picture 1			
Picture 2			
Picture 3			

**10 Write** Write your story in an appropriate style. Write 35 words or more.

**11 Check** Before you hand in your story, complete this checklist.

Checklist

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I've followed my writing plan.         | <input type="checkbox"/> I've used linking words.                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I've written an introductory sentence. | <input type="checkbox"/> I've used a good range of vocabulary.              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I've written about the three pictures. | <input type="checkbox"/> I've written 35+ words.                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I've used the correct tenses.          | <input type="checkbox"/> I've checked my spelling, grammar and punctuation. |