

You look stressed!

Yes, I have too much work and not enough time!

G quantifiers V electronic devices P linking, ough and augh

1 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION

electronic devices; linking

a How many devices do you have with screens? Which one do you use the most?

b Match the words and photos.

an adaptor /ə'dæptər/

a charger /'tʃɑːdʒər/

1 a flash drive /flæʃ draɪv/

a keyboard /'kɪbɔːrd/

a mouse /maʊs/

an outlet /'aʊtlet/

a plug /plʌɡ/

a printer /'prɪntər/

a remote control /rɪ'məʊt kən'trəʊl/

a router /'raʊtər/

a speaker /'spɪkər/

a switch /swɪtʃ/

a USB cable /yu ɛs 'bi keɪbl/

c 9.9 Listen and check. Then cover the words and test each other.

d Match the sentences to phrasal verbs A–J.

1 I changed the heat from 70° to 62°.

2 I disconnected my printer from the computer.

3 I made the volume on the TV louder.

4 I pressed the "off" button on the TV.

5 I programmed the alarm on my phone for 7:30.

6 I put my phone charger into an outlet.

7 I pressed the "on" button on my laptop.

8 I got the latest version of an app.

9 I put antivirus software on my computer.

10 I removed a photo I didn't like.

A I switched it off.

B I deleted it.

C I updated it.

D I turned it up.

E I installed it.

F I unplugged it.

G I set it.

H I turned it down.

I I plugged it in.

J I switched it on.

e 9.10 Listen and check.

f 9.11 Listen and repeat A–J. Try to link the words. Now cover A–J and look at sentences 1–10. Say A–J from memory.

Separable phrasal verbs

Remember that many phrasal verbs are separable, i.e., the object can go between the verb and particle, e.g., **switch the TV on**, or after the particle, e.g., **switch on the TV**. However, if the object is a pronoun, it must go between the verb and particle, e.g., **switch it on** **NOT** switch-on it.

g Answer the questions with a partner. Give reasons.

1 Do you prefer to use a keyboard with or without a mouse? Do you prefer a wireless mouse?

2 Do you usually listen to music with headphones or with a speaker?

3 How many remote controls do you have? Do you think you have too many?

4 How many prongs do plugs in your country have? Do you need a travel adaptor if you go abroad?

5 In your house, do you usually agree about what the temperature should be, or is someone always turning the heat or air conditioning up and down?

2 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a Do you think you're addicted to your phone? How many times an hour do you look at it? What for?
- b Read the article about digital detox. Then answer the questions with a partner.
- 1 What does *digital detox* mean?
 - 2 Do you think phone stacking is a good idea? Do you and your friends ever do it?
 - 3 What does *unplug* mean in the third paragraph? Do you have periods in the day or during the week when you "unplug"? Do you enjoy life more when you're "unplugged"?

Less time online: millions disconnect by taking a digital detox

**Taking a break from technology is on the rise.
According to a recent study by Ofcom:**

- More and more young people are "phone stacking" when they go out for a coffee or a meal, putting their phones in the middle of the table and agreeing not to look at them. The first person who looks at their phone pays the bill!



- 34% of internet users have taken a break from their devices in the last 12 months. This break was usually for no more than a day, though some people took a break of a week, or even a month.
- The under-25s are most likely to "unplug." Feedback from these "digital detoxers" is very positive – 33% said they got more done in their lives when they weren't online, and 21% said they enjoyed life more. Only 8% found the experience "stressful."

- c 9.12 Australian journalist Anna Magee went on a three-day digital detox retreat run by the organization Time to Log Off. Listen to five things she said about the retreat. Are they positive or negative?



- d 9.13 Now listen to her talking about it on a radio show. On the whole, did she feel it was a positive or negative experience?
- e Listen again and mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false). Correct the **F** sentences.
- 1 Half of Americans feel they are addicted to their digital devices.
 - 2 When Anna arrived at the retreat, she felt very nervous.
 - 3 The activities were not exactly what she was expecting.
 - 4 The second day of the detox was easier than the first.
 - 5 By the third day, her ability to concentrate had improved.
 - 6 On her train trip home, she spent the time checking her phone.
 - 7 Since the detox, her weekends and evenings are technology-free.
 - 8 She enjoys her friends' company more than she used to.
- f Discuss the questions with a partner.
- 1 If you went on a digital detox retreat, what do you think you would miss the most? How would you feel?
 - 2 Do you think digital detoxes are a good idea or a stupid idea? Do you think it's really necessary to take a break from technology?
 - 3 Have you been without the internet (or phone coverage) recently? Why? Did you miss it?

3 GRAMMAR quantifiers

- a With a partner, read sentences 1–6 and think about what the missing words could be. Don't write them in yet.
- I used to have _____ of different gadgets, but now I use my phone for almost everything.
 - I'd like to have a better computer, but I don't have _____ to buy one right now.
 - I spend _____ time online. I think I need a digital detox.
 - I have a lot of friends on Facebook, but only _____ of them are close friends.
 - I never watch TV or movies on my phone because the screen isn't _____.
 - I like Apple products, but I can't afford them. I think they're _____.
- b 9.14 Now listen and complete the sentences in a. Did you guess correctly?
- c p.149 Grammar Bank 9B
- d Talk to a partner. Are the sentences in a true for you? Say why (not).

4 PRONUNCIATION ough and augh

ough and augh

Be careful with the letters *ough* and *ough*. There are several different pronunciations. Try to remember how to pronounce the most common words that have this combination of letters, e.g., *although*, *daughter*.

- a Write the words from the list in the correct column.

although bought brought caught cough daughter
enough laugh thought through tough

- b 9.19 Listen and check. Which is the most common sound? Which four words finish with the sound /f/?
- c 9.20 Listen to sentences 1–5. Practice saying them.
- I bought a new iPhone, although I thought it was very expensive.
 - My daughter caught a bad cold.
 - We've been through some tough times.
 - I didn't laugh! It was a cough.
 - I thought I'd brought enough money with me.

5 READING & SPEAKING

- a Work with a partner and answer the questions. Who has a more organized digital life?
- How many **photos** do you have on your phone? Are they organized into albums? How quickly could you find a photo you wanted to show someone?
 - Do you have any **apps** on your phone that you never use?
 - How many **email accounts** do you have? Approximately how many emails do you have in your inbox?
 - How many **songs** do you have on your phone or MP3 player? How many of them do you listen to regularly?
 - How many **friends** do you have on Facebook? How many of them are real friends?
 - How many people in your "**contacts**" have you not contacted in the last year?
 - How many different **passwords** do you have? How do you remember them?
 - What's the **wallpaper** on your phone or computer screen? Is it one of your photos, or did it come with the phone or device?
 - How many digital **devices** do you have that you never use, e.g., old phones / cameras / MP3 players, etc.?
- b Look at the title of the article and the 11 headings. Check (✓) the areas of your digital life that you think you need to clean up.



11 WAYS TO CLEAN UP YOUR DIGITAL LIFE

A clean, neat room makes you feel better about your home. In the same way, a neat phone, tablet, or computer makes you feel better about your digital life. So if your digital life is a mess, try these tips – the benefits are huge.

1 INBOX MESSAGES

Most people have too many emails in their inbox. You don't have hundreds of unopened or unanswered letters in your house, so why should you have hundreds of unopened or unanswered emails? If you can _____ an email in less than two minutes, do it right away. If it will take longer, don't leave it in your inbox – move it into a "work in progress" folder and reply later.

2 OLD SOFTWARE OR APPS

Uninstall software or apps that you don't use. This will _____ a lot more space on your hard drive or phone.

3 PHOTOS

You wouldn't put bad photos in a physical photo album, so don't keep bad photographs (or videos) on your phone – just delete them. Having poor-quality photos just makes it more difficult to _____ a good photo when you need one.

4 MUSIC AND MOVIES

One of the best things about digital media is that you have every song and movie at your fingertips. Unfortunately, one of the worst things about digital media is that you have every song and movie at your fingertips. _____ any music or movie files that you're never going to listen to or watch again.

5 FACEBOOK FRIENDS

Having too many friends on Facebook makes it more difficult to _____ in touch with the ones you really care about. You can "unfollow" Facebook friends without them knowing, so you won't hurt their feelings.

6 OLD CONTACT INFORMATION

_____ contact information regularly and delete contacts you no longer need. Most people don't do this often enough.

7 PASSWORDS

Use a password manager app, like 1password. This gives you as many different passwords as you need and remembers them for you. You'll never _____ a password again.

8 EMAIL MARKETING

If you get too many emails from companies and organizations, don't just delete them – unsubscribe. It should only take a few seconds. Just _____ on the "unsubscribe" link at the bottom of the email.

9 EMAIL ACCOUNTS

Never _____ more than two email accounts (work and personal). For most people, one should be enough.

10 DESKTOP BACKGROUND OR WALLPAPER

_____ a simple background or wallpaper for your screens. This will improve your productivity and attention span more than you think.

11 OLD DIGITAL DEVICES

If you've been using technology for any length of time, you probably have a small collection of devices that you no longer use – cameras, flash drives, MP3 players, and cell phones. If you can't give them to somebody who would use them, _____ old devices properly.

- c Read the article and fill in the blanks with a verb from the list.

answer choose click delete
find forget keep make recycle
set up update

- d Search the text. Find five words with the prefix *un-* to complete the tips.

Tip 1 Why should you have hundreds of
un_____ or un_____ emails?

Tip 2 Un_____ software or apps that
you don't use.

Tip 5 You can "un_____" Facebook
friends without them knowing...

Tip 8 Click on the "un_____" link at the
bottom of the email.

- e Complete the sentences with *un-* and the words from the list.

clear comfortable do friend
helpful known lock read


- 1 Why do you have over 100 _____ emails?
- 2 If you want to _____ what you've done, press Ctrl+Z.
- 3 What's the difference between to *unfollow* and to _____ somebody on Facebook?
- 4 I can't _____ my phone. I've forgotten the password.
- 5 The IT Support person was very _____. I still can't print anything.
- 6 I didn't answer the phone, because it said "caller _____."
- 7 I can't set up the new router. The instructions are really _____.
- 8 I hate earphones. I find them really _____.

- f Which of the tips in the article would be most useful for you? Choose your top three. Then discuss your choices in small groups and say why.

6 WRITING

W p.123 Writing An article – advantages and disadvantages Write an article about the advantages and disadvantages of smartphones.

9 AN ARTICLE – ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES



Wikipedia, for and against

Wikipedia is ¹a online encyclopedia. It has become the main information source for ²millions of people every day. It is a wonderful resource, but it has both advantages and disadvantages.

The first advantage of Wikipedia is that it has information about more or less everything, and the information is easy to find. Second, Wikipedia ³usually gives a good basic introduction to a topic. Third, it gives links and references to other sources, so it's easy to find out more if you want to.


⁴In the other hand, there ⁵is also disadvantages. For example, the information on Wikipedia is sometimes inaccurate, which is a problem if ⁶its your only information source. Also, you don't know who has ⁷written the articles. It may be an expert, but it may be an amateur, and sometimes there is a personal or political bias.

⁸To conclusion, if ⁹your looking for information, Wikipedia is an excellent place to start. But it shouldn't be your only source – it's important ¹⁰get your information from other places too.

- a Read the article about the advantages and disadvantages of Wikipedia. Then cover it and answer the questions from memory.
- 1 What are the three advantages of Wikipedia?
 - 2 What are the two disadvantages?
 - 3 In general, is the writer for or against Wikipedia?
- b Read the article again. There are ten mistakes (grammar, vocabulary, punctuation, and spelling). Can you correct them?
- c You are going to write a similar article about smartphones. Make a list of the advantages and disadvantages.

Advantages	Disadvantages

- d Now decide which are the three biggest advantages and number them 1–3 (1 = the biggest). Do the same with the disadvantages.

 **Writing about advantages and disadvantages**

Listing advantages:
First / Firstly,... Second,... Third,...

Listing disadvantages:
On the other hand, there are also (some) disadvantages...
For instance, / For example,...
Also,...

Conclusion:
In conclusion, / To sum up, I think...

- e **Write** an article called “Smartphones – essential for modern life?” Start the article with this introduction.

Most people today have a smartphone. But are they really essential for modern life? I think there are both advantages and disadvantages.

Write three more paragraphs. **Plan** what you’re going to write using the paragraph notes below. Use the language in the **Writing about advantages and disadvantages** box to help you.

Paragraph 2	two or three advantages
Paragraph 3	two or three disadvantages
Paragraph 4	conclusion – say if you think smartphones are essential for modern life or not

- f **Check** your article for mistakes (grammar, vocabulary, punctuation, and spelling).

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quantifiers

large quantities

- 1 My daughter has **a lot of** apps on her phone.
Nina has **lots of** clothes.
- 2 James eats **a lot**.
- 3 There aren't **many** cafés near here.
Do you have **many** close friends?
Do you watch **much** TV?
I don't eat **much** chocolate.
- 4 Don't run. We have **plenty of** time.

9.15

- 1 We use *a lot of* or *lots of* in ☐ sentences.
- 2 We use *a lot* when there is no noun, e.g., *He talks a lot*.
NOT *He talks a lot of*.
- 3 *much* / *many* are usually used in ☐ sentences and ☐, but *a lot of* can also be used.
- 4 We use *plenty of* in ☐ sentences. (= more than enough)

small quantities

- 1 A Do you want some more ice cream?
B Just **a little**.
The town only has **a few movie theaters**.
- 2 I'm so busy that I have **very little time** for myself.
Sarah isn't popular and she has **very few friends**.
- 3 I have **less free time** than I used to have.
There are **fewer flights** in the winter than in the summer.

9.16

- 1 We use *little* + uncountable nouns, *few* + plural countable nouns.
• *a little* and *a few* = some, but not a lot.
- 2 *very little* and *very few* = *not much* / *many*.
- 3 The comparative of *little* is *less* and the comparative of *few* is *fewer*.

more or less than you need or want

- 1 I don't like this city. It's **too big** and it's **too noisy**.
You're speaking **too quietly** – I can't hear you.
- 2 There's **too much** traffic and **too much** noise.
There are **too many** tourists and **too many** cars.
- 3 There aren't **enough parks** and there aren't **enough trees**.
The buses aren't **frequent enough**.
The buses don't **run frequently enough**.

9.17

- 1 We use *too* + adjective or adverb.
- 2 We use *too much* + uncountable nouns and *too many* + plural countable nouns.
- 3 We use (not) *enough* before a noun, e.g., (not) *enough eggs* / *milk*, and after an adjective, e.g., *It isn't big enough*, or an adverb, e.g., *You aren't walking fast enough*.

zero quantity

- 1 There **isn't any** milk in the refrigerator. We **don't have any** eggs.
- 2 There's **no** milk in the refrigerator. We **have no** eggs.
- 3 A How many eggs do we have?
B **None**. I've used them all.

9.18

- 1 We use *any* + uncountable or plural noun for zero quantity with a ☐ verb.
- 2 We use *no* + uncountable or plural noun with a ☐ verb.
- 3 We use *none* (without a noun) in short answers.

- a Circle the correct word or phrase. Check (✓) if both are possible.

My husband has *too much* / *too many* electronic gadgets.

- 1 I just have to reply to *a few* / *a little* emails.
- 2 Do you spend *much* / *many* time on social media?
- 3 My bedroom is a nice size. There's *enough room* / *plenty of room* for a desk.
- 4 I know *very few* / *very little* people who speak two foreign languages.
- 5 My brother has downloaded *a lot of* / *lots of* apps onto his new phone.
- 6 I have some cash on me, but not *a lot* / *a lot of*.
- 7 Their new TV is *too* / *too much* big. It hardly fits in the living room.
- 8 *There aren't any* / *There are no* potatoes. I forgot to buy some.
- 9 My niece isn't *old enough* / *enough old* to play with a game console.
- 10 I don't have *a lot of* / *many* close friends.

- b Are the highlighted phrases right (✓) or wrong (X)? Correct the wrong ones.

My nephew got **lots of video games** for his birthday. ✓

I don't post **much photos** online. *many photos*

- 1 "How many presents did you get?" "**A lot of!**"
- 2 I buy **fewer ebooks** than I used to because I prefer physical books.
- 3 **There isn't no time** to walk there. We'll have to take a taxi.
- 4 Please turn that music down. It's **too much loud!**
- 5 **There aren't many good shows** on TV tonight.
- 6 My internet **isn't enough fast** for me to download movies easily.
- 7 I get **too much emails** at work. It takes me a long time to read them all!
- 8 A How much fruit do we have? B **Any**. Can you buy some?
- 9 There are **only a little people** that I can talk to about my problems.
- 10 Karen has **plenty of money**, so she always has the latest phone.

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