

Vocabulary

A

Computing

I can talk about computers and communication technology.

1 Complete the crossword.

Across

- 3 If you need information for your project, ___ online.
- 4 They've got Wi-Fi at the café in town, but I can never ___ to the network.
- 6 How many YouTube channels do you ___ to?
- 8 Can you show me how to ___ a video to YouTube?
- 10 Please ___ Joe's email to me as soon as you get it.
- 12 Please don't ___ on my status unless you have something nice to say!
- 13 I need to ___ my email account on my new computer.

Down

- 1 Can you ___ my contribution to the blog? Please give it five stars!
- 2 Can you help me ___ this new app on my phone?
- 5 In IT, we are learning how to create and ___ our own video games.
- 7 Why don't you ___ your Facebook profile? It's really old.
- 9 I can't ___ this document because we've run out of ink.
- 11 I'm going to ___ this photo on Facebook.

2 Complete the collocations with the nouns below.

a link a new window the trash
your username your work

- 1 empty _____
- 2 follow _____
- 3 save _____, a document, a file, a photo
- 4 enter your password, _____, your address, etc.
- 5 open / close an app, _____, a folder, a file, a document

an account a box a button a page text

- 6 check / uncheck _____
- 7 copy and paste _____, a photo, a file, a link, a folder
- 8 click / double click on _____, an icon, a link, a menu
- 9 scroll up / down _____, a menu, a document
- 10 create _____, a new document, a file, a link, a folder

3 1.22 Listen. What is the boy trying to do? Choose the correct answer.

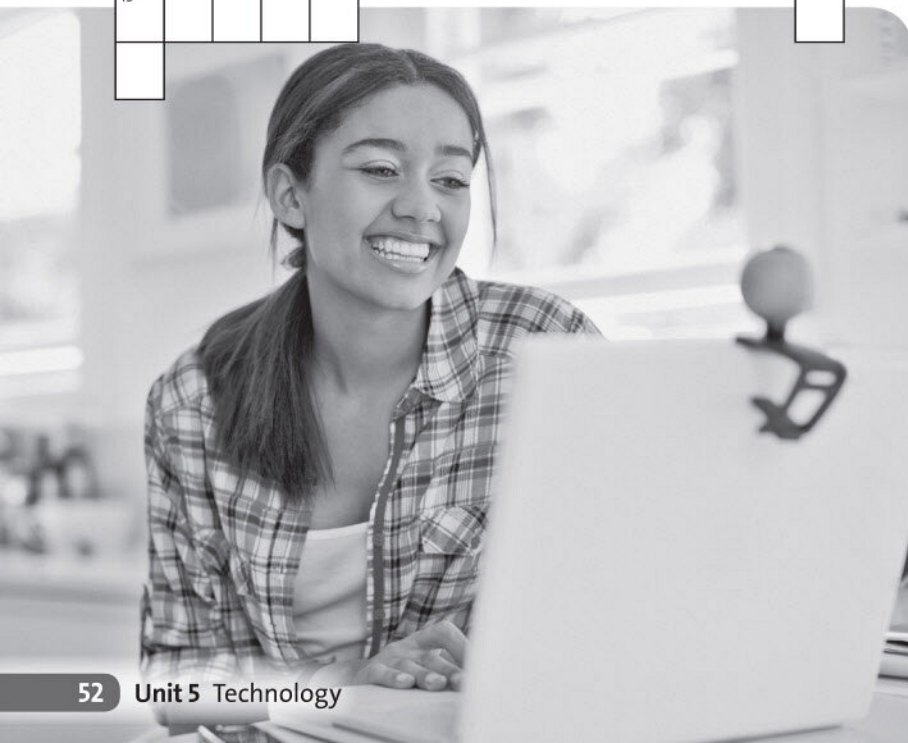
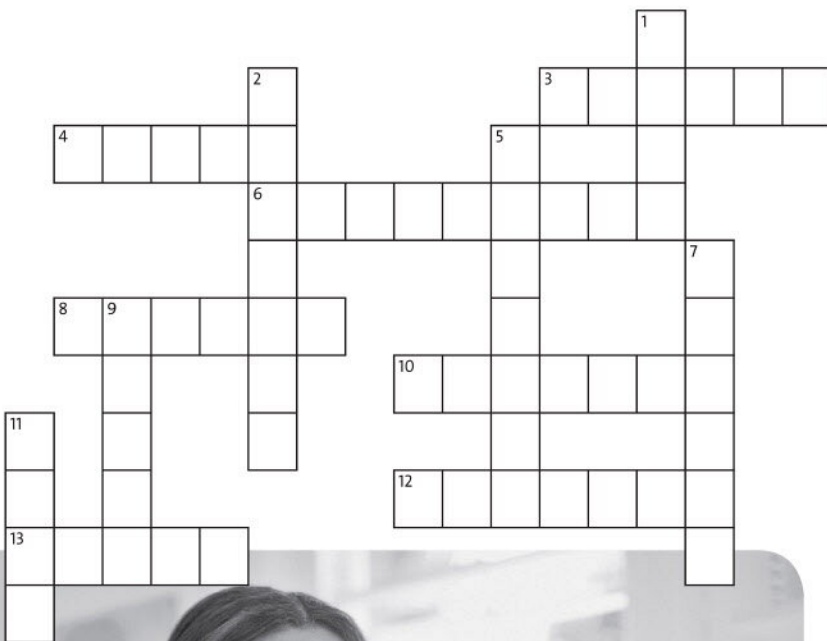
- 1 update a Facebook account ☐
- 2 create a Facebook account ☐
- 3 delete a Facebook account ☐

4 1.22 Listen again. Choose the correct words.

- 1 Click on the 'Sign up' **icon** / **button** and **enter** / **save** the information.
- 2 You'll need to **confirm** / **create** your email address by **following** / **saving** the link in the email.
- 3 Let's create a **profile** / **password** for you.
- 4 You need to **copy and paste** / **upload** a photo.
- 5 **Open** / **Empty** the folder where your photos are stored.

5 Write instructions on how to do one of these things with a computer.

- download music
- update your status on a social networking site
- subscribe to a YouTube channel
- You choose!



Quantifiers

I can use quantifiers correctly.

1 Complete the rules with the headings below.

plural noun singular countable noun uncountable noun

- 1 every, each, either + _____
- 2 all, most, some, much, little, a little, any, no + _____
- 3 all, most, many, some, a few, few, no, both, any + _____

2 Circle the correct answers to complete the sentences.

- 1 I've only used ____ my pocket money.
a little b a little c a few d a little of
- 2 ____ of the computers is broken.
a Each b Both c Every one d Every
- 3 There isn't ____ time before the film starts.
a many b few c much d little
- 4 Nearly ____ this software is out of date.
a every b all of c each of d every one of
- 5 ____ of the information is correct.
a No b None c Any d Either
- 6 The computer is very heavy. Pick it up with ____ hands.
a each b all c either d both
- 7 ____ teenagers use social networking sites.
a Much b Most c Many of d Most of
- 8 Have you bought ____ apps recently?
a some b any c no d few
- 9 Joe spends ____ his free time playing games online.
a most b most of c much d the most

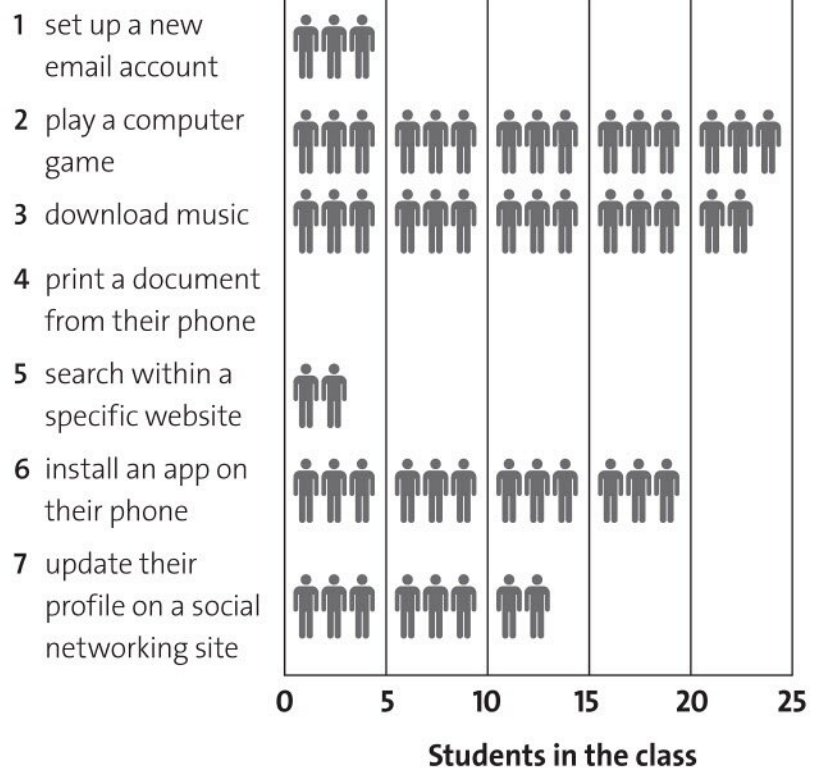
3 Some of the sentences are incorrect. Rewrite them correctly. Tick the correct sentences.

- 1 No of my classmates did their homework. ☒ *None of my classmates did their homework.*
- 2 Some of gadgets are difficult to use. ☐
- 3 We had no time to lose. ☐
- 4 Tom can write with every hand. ☐
- 5 Not much games are easy to program. ☐
- 6 There's a mistake in each sentence. ☐
- 7 Kate doesn't like any these apps. ☐
- 8 Jason spends few money on downloading music. ☐

4 Complete the sentences with *few*, *a few*, *little*, or *a little*.

- 1 _____ people went to see the film, so it was only on at the cinema for a couple of weeks.
- 2 I'm tired because I got very _____ sleep last night.
- 3 I'll only need _____ more minutes to finish my homework.
- 4 'Is there any milk left?' 'Yes, _____.'
- 5 I posted that comment _____ days ago.
- 6 I had _____ subscribers to my video blog, so I removed it from YouTube.
- 7 Unfortunately they have _____ money to spend on holidays.

5 Look at the bar chart. Write a sentence for each activity with the words below. Use the present perfect.

all almost all ~~a few~~ most none some very few

- 1 A few of the students have set up a new email account.

- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____

Navigation nightmare

I can distinguish fact from opinion.

Revision: Student's Book page 55

1 Complete the gadgets in the sentences.

- 1 He used a c_____r to record the school play.
- 2 I need a new M_____r so I can listen to music when I go running.
- 3 Without the s_____v, we would never have found the hotel.
- 4 She wears a B_____h_____t so she can speak to the office while she's in her car.
- 5 His s_____h doesn't just tell him what the time is but also how far he's walked every day.
- 6 If I had a g_____ c_____ in my bedroom, I probably wouldn't do much homework.
- 7 Now that I've bought this t_____t, I hardly ever use my laptop.
- 8 My new d_____ r_____ is also a B_____ s_____, so I can use it to stream music from my s_____.
- 9 I've saved all of my school work onto a m_____ s_____k.

Listening Strategy

You may have to distinguish fact from opinion in a listening task. Listen for clues to help you decide. An opinion might begin with a verb connected with thinking (e.g. *think, believe, expect, reckon*, etc.) or a phrase for introducing opinions (*in my view, as I see it*, etc.).

2 1.23 Read the Listening Strategy. Then listen to four short dialogues. Are the sentences below facts (F) or opinions (O)?

	F	O
1 The best place to keep a copy of photos is on a memory stick.		
2 Smartwatches will get cheaper over the next few years.		
3 Watching films on a tablet is more popular than going to the cinema.		
4 People buy fewer gadgets now than they bought in the past.		

3 1.23 Complete the phrases for expressing opinions with the words below. Then listen again and check.

as in opinion problem to

- 1 In my _____, ...
- 2 _____ I see it, ...
- 3 _____ my view, ...
- 4 The _____ is ...
- 5 It seems _____ me that ...

4 Express your own opinions about these topics using the phrases from exercise 3.

- 1 students using their phones in school

- 2 drivers using satnav to find their way

- 3 having hundreds of 'friends' on social media

5 1.24 Listen to four dialogues. Circle the correct answers.

- 1 In dialogue 1, which sentence is a fact, not an opinion?
 - a They are driving along a road called West Way.
 - b There can't be two hotels with the same name in the same part of town.
 - c The Adelphi Hotel has two buildings.
- 2 In dialogue 2, why do they decide to use the paper map, not the phone?
 - a There is no map app on their phone.
 - b Mobile phone reception is not reliable.
 - c The map on the phone is not big enough.
- 3 In dialogue 3, which sentence is an opinion, not a fact?
 - a They can't drive along the High Street.
 - b There's a market next to the park on Saturdays.
 - c The fastest route to the station is along Park Avenue.
- 4 In dialogue 4, why will the man's mistake not make him late?
 - a The train he is on is faster than the train he wanted.
 - b He can still catch the train he wanted.
 - c Both trains go to the same destination.

Modals in the past

I can use past modals correctly.

1 Circle the correct modals to complete the sentences.

- 1 She **can't have** / **might have** / **must have** left her phone at school. Or perhaps she left it on the bus.
- 2 There's no pizza left. They **can't have** / **could have** / **must have** eaten it all.
- 3 Juliet **can't have** / **may have** / **must have** gone on holiday. She was at school yesterday!
- 4 I didn't get your email. Do you think you **can't have** / **could have** / **must have** sent it to my old email address?
- 5 Your smartwatch probably isn't broken. It **can't have** / **could have** / **must have** run out of charge.
- 6 The school show is on YouTube. Our teacher **can't have** / **might have** / **must have** uploaded it.
- 7 You went 130 km in less than an hour? You **can't have** / **could have** / **must have** driven very fast!
- 8 Max isn't replying to my texts. He **can't have** / **might have** / **must have** taken his phone with him.

2 Complete the sentences with **must have** or **can't have** and the verb in brackets.

- 1 Jack is usually here by now. He _____ (miss) his bus.
- 2 Madison didn't know about the party. She _____ (get) your email.
- 3 Sam _____ (take) his phone with him; he isn't answering my text messages.
- 4 There's no bread. We _____ (eat) it all at breakfast.
- 5 They've left school already. Their lessons _____ (finish) early today.
- 6 He _____ (injure) his leg really badly. He cycled home!

3 Write the correct reply (a–f) after sentences 1–6. Use **should** / **shouldn't have** and the past participle form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 'My camcorder screen is damaged.'
'_____'
- 2 'I think we're driving in the wrong direction.'
'_____'
- 3 'I've spent a fortune on my phone this month!'
'_____'
- 4 'My email account has been hacked again.'
'_____'
- 5 'Mason is really angry with me.'
'_____'
- 6 'My tablet is completely dead.'
'_____'

- a We (bring) the satnav.
- b You (choose) a better password.
- c You (charge) it overnight.
- d You (drop) it on the pavement.
- e You (make) those comments on Twitter.
- f You (call) your friend when you were abroad.

4 Complete the dialogue with the modals below. You can use the same modal more than once.

can't have may / might / could have
might not have must have

Erica What's the matter, Jack? You look worried.

Jack I can't find my phone. I ¹ _____ left it somewhere.

Erica Did you have it on the bus?

Jack Yes, I did. But I ² _____ left it there because I used it just after I got off. I sent you a text.

Erica You ³ _____ dropped it when you were walking here from the bus stop.

Jack Yes, that's possible. I was listening to my MP3 player.

Erica Somebody ⁴ _____ found it by now and handed it in to the police.

Jack Or they ⁵ _____ handed it in. They ⁶ _____ kept it.

Erica Shall I phone the police station and ask?

Jack Yes, OK. But why don't you call my phone number first?

Erica OK, I will. I can hear your phone ringing.

Jack Me too. I ⁷ _____ dropped it in the street.

Erica No. You ⁸ _____ put it down somewhere in the house.

Jack That's a relief! But where is it?

5 Write replies for the sentences. Use the words in brackets.

- 1 'My back is really painful.' (might have)

- 2 'Ellie has got a really expensive new phone.' (must have)

- 3 'I failed my science exam.' (can't have)

- 4 'I've deleted all my photos by mistake.' (should have)

- 5 'Anna left a rude message on my Facebook page.' (might not have)

- 6 'I haven't got enough money for my bus ticket.' (shouldn't have)

- 7 'It took Ben two hours to get home from school.' (must have)

- 8 'I was hungry all morning at school.' (can't have)

- 9 'Molly seemed really disappointed with her exam result.' (might have)

Adjective + preposition

I can use the correct prepositions after adjectives.

1 Circle the correct prepositions.

- 1 His eyes are very sensitive **at** / **to** bright lights.
- 2 Are you excited **about** / **for** your holiday?
- 3 She wasn't very pleased **in** / **with** her present.
- 4 Don't worry, nobody is angry **about** / **with** you.
- 5 I want 90%, but I'd be satisfied **for** / **with** 75%.
- 6 Who is responsible **about** / **for** all this mess?
- 7 I'm not familiar **to** / **with** this part of town, so it's easy to get lost.
- 8 If you were dissatisfied **from** / **with** your hotel room, you should have complained.

2 Complete the text with *about, at, in, of, on, to, or with*.



Scientists have been aware ¹ _____ technology addictions for many years, but now there is a new kind: recently a man needed treatment after becoming addicted ² _____ Google Glass.

The 31-year-old American man visited a clinic in the USA because he was worried ³ _____ an alcohol addiction. He had to take off his Google Glass when he arrived – and doctors were shocked ⁴ _____ his reaction. He suffered withdrawal symptoms which were very similar ⁵ _____ drug or alcohol withdrawal.

Originally, the man had become keen ⁶ _____ Google Glass because it helped him to become better ⁷ _____ his job. He gradually became more and more obsessed ⁸ _____ the device. However, he also began to feel unhappy ⁹ _____ the effect that it was having on his mood: he became bad-tempered and forgetful when he was not wearing it. The device was helping him to be successful ¹⁰ _____ his job, but it was harmful ¹¹ _____ the rest of his life.

At first, the doctors at the clinic were curious ¹² _____ one symptom: the man kept tapping the right side of his head with his finger. The man later explained that this was how you changed the view on Google Glass.

3 Tick the best summary of the text in exercise 2.

- a A man in the USA developed an addiction to Google Glass while he was receiving treatment for another addiction. ☐
- b A man in the USA became addicted to Google Glass after using it at work. ☐
- c A man in the USA found it so difficult to break his addiction to Google Glass that he developed an alcohol addiction. ☐

4 Complete the questions with a preposition. Then write true answers about yourself.

- 1 Which friend or family member do you get angry _____ most often?

- 2 What kinds of thing do you get angry _____ ?

- 3 In what ways can social media be harmful _____ teenagers?

- 4 Which gadget are you most likely to become addicted _____, in your opinion? Why?

VOCAB BOOST!

Dictionaries often use abbreviations so that they can include a lot of information in a small space. Common abbreviations used in dictionaries include:

abbr (abbreviation)	etc. (and so on)
prep (preposition)	pron (pronoun)
sing (singular)	pl (plural)
pt (past tense)	pp (past participle)
C (countable noun)	U (uncountable noun)
BrE (British English)	AmE (American English)

5 Read the *Vocab boost!* box. Then study the dictionary entry and write the abbreviations below in full.

appropriate /ə'prəʊpriət/ *adj* **appropriate** (for/to sth/sb) suitable or right for a particular situation, person, use, etc.: *The matter will be dealt with by the appropriate authorities.* ♦ *I don't think this film is appropriate for young children.* **OPP inappropriate** > **appropriately** *adv*

- 1 adj _____
- 2 sth _____
- 3 sb _____
- 4 OPP _____
- 5 adv _____

Intelligent footballers

I can understand a text about robot footballers.

Revision: Student's Book page 58

- 1 Complete the verb–noun collocations in the sentences with the words below.
- an answer break competition conversation
exchanged pass website won
- Who can **come up with** _____ to this question?
 - Did you _____ **the test** or fail it?
 - Ed **entered** a singing _____ and _____ **first prize**.
 - Mathematicians tried to _____ **the enemy code**.
 - I **searched** the Amazon _____, but I couldn't find the book I was looking for.
 - My cousin and I _____ a few **text messages**, then **had** an interesting _____ on the phone.

2 Read the text. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- RoboCup takes place every year. ☐
- Twelve countries produce very strong teams. ☐

Reading Strategy

In a multiple-choice question, the correct option will match the meaning of the text but use different words. It is therefore important not to *automatically* assume that a multiple-choice option which contains words from the text is correct.

3 Read the Reading Strategy. Then circle the correct answers.

- The movement of each robot is controlled by
 - the fans of each team.
 - itself.
 - the captain of the team.
 - the owner of the robot.
- During the match, the robots can communicate with
 - any other robot on the pitch.
 - the people who created them.
 - other robots in the same team.
 - no other robots or people.
- Before the robots can play against humans,
 - more countries need to get involved.
 - they need increased intelligence and better movement.
 - they simply need to become more clever.
 - the technologies need to be applied in areas other than football.
- The main goal of the organisers is to
 - have the robots play in the real World Cup.
 - develop technologies that can help in search and rescue.
 - make it more fun to watch than real footballers.
 - eventually build robots that can play better than humans.

RoboCup

RoboCup is a football competition that has taken place every year since 1997. But the players are not human; they are robots. The competition's full name is 'Robot Soccer World Cup', and the aim is to create, by the middle of the 21st century, a team of robot footballers that are able to play against and beat the winners of the real World Cup.

In order for robots to play football, robotics companies have had to develop special technologies. A robot can't just run onto the field and start kicking the ball. So each robot is fitted with a webcam which is connected to a computer inside the robot. The robot is able to see where the other players are, where the goal is and, most importantly, where the ball is. They are programmed to make their own decisions and during the match the robots' creators are not allowed to tell them what to do. The robots are, however, able to communicate with other members of their team, via a wireless network. They might, for example, communicate a message like this to a team-mate: 'I'm nearest the ball. I'm going to kick it. You go and defend the goal.' They know who to pass to and how best to get the ball past an opponent. Australian, German and American teams dominate the competition, though teams from twelve countries competed at the last tournament.

There is a long way to go before robots will be able to compete against humans. They need to become more intelligent and become able to react more quickly and anticipate the game. But the technologies that are being developed for scoring goals have other uses as well. It may be possible to develop robots that can be used in search and rescue, for example, finding people trapped in buildings after earthquakes.

They may not be as fun to watch as real footballers, but at least they don't demand enormous salaries!

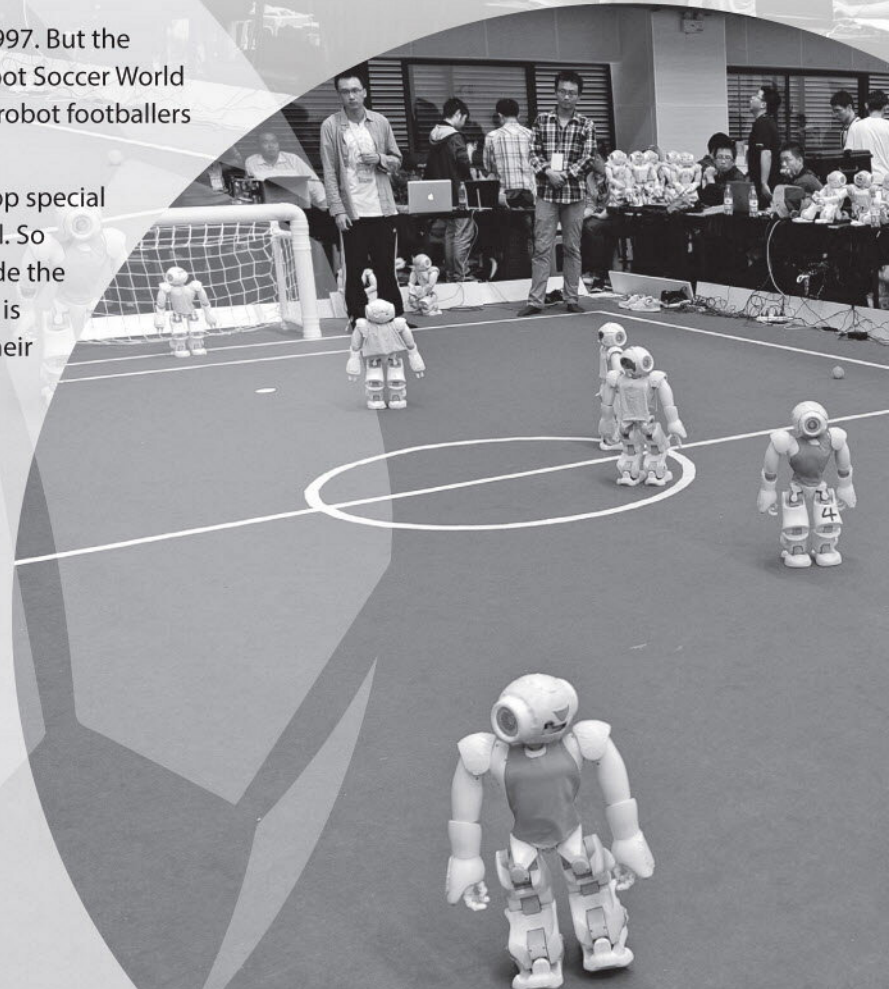


Photo comparison

I can compare photos and answer questions.

1 Label the icons with the school subjects below.

art drama geography I.C.T. maths music P.E. science



1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____



5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____

2 Look at the photo and the questions below. Complete the answers with your own ideas.



- Where are the students?
They might be _____.
- What is the boy with the headset doing?
He could be _____.

Speaking Strategy

When you have to compare and contrast photos, try to find at least two things the photos have in common and at least two differences. Learn some key phrases for expressing these similarities and differences.

3 Read the Speaking Strategy. Then complete the phrases with the words below.

kind rather theme unlike whereas

- The common _____ in the photos is ... ☐
- Both photos show a ... of some _____. ☐
- In the first photo, ..., _____ in the second photo ... ☐
- _____ the second photo, the first photo shows / does not show ... ☐
- In the second photo, they're ... (-ing) _____ than ... (-ing). ☐



- 1.25 Listen to a student comparing photos A and B. Tick the phrases in exercise 3 which he uses.



Photos C and D show students in lessons. Compare and contrast the photos. Include the following points:

- the differences between primary and secondary school lessons.
- how technology can help students learn.

5 Look at photos C and D above and read the task. Prepare your answer. Use the questions to help you.

- Which photo shows secondary students? Are they working alone or with a teacher?

- How are the students in each class using technology? How do you use it at your school?

6 Now do the speaking task comparing photos C and D. Use your notes from exercise 5.

An internet forum post

I can write an internet forum post about a new gadget.

Preparation

1 Circle the correct words to complete the concession clauses.

- 1 The image isn't very clear **in spite of** / **even though** the size of the screen.
- 2 **Despite** / **Although** I don't like video games, I bought the games console anyway.
- 3 It was quite expensive **even though** / **despite** it was in the sale.
- 4 I don't agree, **in spite of** / **although** it's obviously not a good idea to play for more than a few hours at a time.

2 Complete the internet forum post with three of the sentences in exercise 1.

← →



CoolLisa01

I bought a new games console last week from a website.

1 _____

It's a handheld console with a large screen and controls for your thumbs on each end. Fifty games are built into the console, and you can download more from the internet.

Overall, I'm very happy with it. The games are certainly fun.

I have one criticism: ² _____

Some people think that teenagers should spend less time playing computer games because it's bad for their health.

³ _____

Writing Strategy

Each point in the task will ask you to do a different thing, such as *describe*, *recommend*, *relate*, *express an opinion*, *suggest*, etc. Read the task carefully and make sure that you understand exactly what you are being asked to do.

3 Read the Writing Strategy. Then read the points a–f below. Number four points in the order they appear in the text in exercise 2. There are two extra points.

The writer:

- a compares it with another console. ☐
- b presents the opinions of people who think teenagers spend too much time playing video games. ☐
- c gives her opinion of the games console. ☐
- d describes some of its features. ☐
- e says when and where she bought the games console. ☐
- f asks other forum contributors to react to her forum post. ☐

Writing Guide

You recently bought a new phone. Write a forum post in which you:

- describe to other forum contributors what you use it for.
- compare it with another phone which you have used.
- present the opinions of people who think that mobile phones should be banned in school.
- ask other forum contributors to react to your forum post.

4 Read the task above. Underline the verb in each point that describes what you should do. The first one is already underlined.

5 Make notes for each of the four points in the task.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

6 Write your forum post using your notes.

CHECK YOUR WORK

Have you ...

- ☐ covered all four points?
- ☐ used one or two concession clauses?
- ☐ checked your spelling and grammar?