

2.1 Vocabulary

Technology • Compound nouns • Collocations • Phrasal verbs

WORD STORE 2A

Compound nouns – computers

1 Complete the compound nouns in the texts. Some letters are given.

@ **COMPUCLEAN**,
we clean all kinds of
computers, including
⁰**d**esk**t**op **c**om**p**ut**e**r**s**
and ¹**l**____**s**.
Call us now at
555-123-4567
for more information.

Thank you for joining
www.english4U2learn.com,
the number one ²**w**____**e** for
language learners. We have sent
you an email with your ³**u**____**e**
and other log-in details. Follow
the link in the email and choose
a ⁴**p**____**d** of nine characters or
more (use numbers and letters).

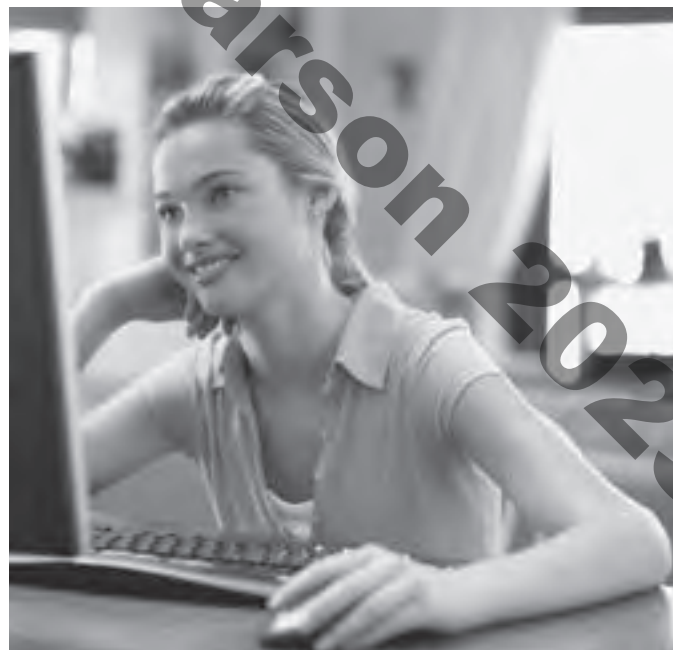
howitworks.com - internet searches

When you use the touch screen on your phone or
the ⁵**k**____**d** on your computer to put a word
or phrase into a ⁶**s**____**h** **e**____**e** such as
Google, your device connects to an ⁷**l**____**t**
s____**r** that sends back the information you
asked for. If you have ⁸**b**____**d**, this happens
very quickly.

our comments on the topic of **teenage communication**

will328 says:

Emails are only for business people. Most young people
use ⁹**s**____**l** **n**____**g** sites like Facebook or we just
use our phones to send ¹⁰**t**____**t** **m**____**s**.



WORD STORE 2B

Collocations – computers

2 Complete the instructions with the verbs in the box. There are two extra verbs.

[click do download follow go open speak visit]

Quick start guide

Touch this icon to connect to the Internet and ¹ go online.

To ² visit your favorite websites, touch the website icons, e.g. Twitter.

You can ³ download music and listen to it with the media player here.

To add music from your computer, plug in the USB cable here, ⁴ click on the phone icon on your laptop or desktop, and follow the instructions on the screen.

Touch this icon to ⁵ open a text document.

⁶ Follow us on Twitter to get more tips for your new smartphone.



WORD STORE 2C

Phrasal verbs – technology

3 Match the verbs with the prepositions to make phrasal verbs about technology.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 click | a up/down |
| 2 switch | b on/off |
| 3 scroll | c up |
| 4 log | d on |
| 5 hang | e on/off |

2.2 Grammar

Past Continuous and Past Simple

1 ★ Complete the conversation with the Past Continuous form of the verbs in parentheses.

At the police station ...

A: What ⁰ were you doing (you/do) at six o'clock on October 23?

B: Um ... I don't remember. I think I was at home. Yes, I ¹ _____ (watch) TV.

A: Was anyone at home with you?

B: No, nobody. It was just me. I ² _____ (not work) that day.

A: I see. So nobody saw you at home at 6 p.m. that day?

B: Oh ... um ... yes, of course. Silly me! My wife was there too. She ³ _____ (make) dinner in the kitchen. She ⁴ _____ (cook) my favorite pizza.

A: And what about your children?

B: Oh yeah, the kids! They ⁵ _____ (do) their homework upstairs in their bedrooms.

A: And your mother-in-law?

B: Oh, yes, of course. Um ... she ⁶ _____ (stand) in the kitchen with my wife. They ⁷ _____ (talk).

A: I see. So, can you explain why we have pictures of you waiting in your car outside the bank at 6 p.m.?

B: Er ... pictures?

2 ★ Complete the sentences with the Past Continuous form of the verbs in parentheses.

0 Alexander Graham Bell was experimenting (experiment) in his laboratory when he made the first successful telephone call.

1 _____ (Archimedes/taking) a bath when he shouted 'Eureka!'?

2 Mark Zuckerberg _____ (study) at Harvard University when he created Facebook.

3 _____ (Isaac Newton/sit) under an apple tree when he thought of his theory of gravity?

4 Marie Curie _____ (not live) in Poland when she won her first Nobel prize in 1903.

5 Art Fry created Post-it-notes when he _____ (work) for 3M.

6 George and Diane _____ (visit) a school when terrorists attacked the World Trade Center.

3 ★★ Choose the correct options.

1 Sorry, I took / was taking a shower when you called / were calling.

2 Did Lola stand / Was Lola standing outside when it started / was starting to rain?

3 When the car crashed / was crashing into us, we waited / were waiting at the traffic lights.

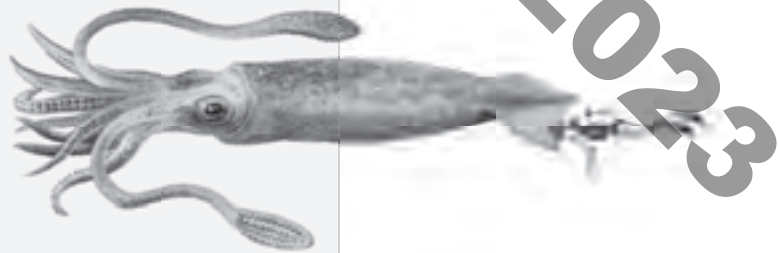
4 Fortunately, we didn't ski / weren't skiing when the bad weather came / was coming.

4 ★★★ Complete the story with the Past Simple or Past Continuous form of the verbs in parentheses.

What ⁰ were you doing (you/do) the last time you ¹ _____ (see) something truly amazing? Well, fisherman and journalist Al McGlashan ² _____ (fish) with friends in his private boat when he ³ _____ (find) something very, very strange. At first, the group of fishermen ⁴ _____ (not know) what it was, but when they ⁵ _____ (look) closely, they saw the body of a giant squid; almost thirteen feet long!

Al took out his video camera and then another amazing thing ⁶ _____ (happen). He ⁷ _____ (film) the squid when a large blue shark ⁸ _____ (arrive) and began eating the dead squid for lunch!

Al ⁹ _____ (tell) an Australian newspaper that in all his years of fishing, he'd never seen anything like it.



2.3 Listening language practice

Collocations • Word families

- 1 Read what three speakers said about their jobs and complete blanks a–c with the jobs in the box. There are two extra jobs.

[archaeologist chemist ecologist marine biologist physicist]

Extract from Students' Book recording CD•1.36 MP3•36

S1: Everybody's surprised that I'm a scientist – my father's an English teacher and my mother's a translator. But in high school my Chemistry teacher gave me the idea to be a scientist. He gave me books to read ¹about / with / in science and I saw that people were ²making / doing / collecting new discoveries that were useful to society. When I read that they were ³protecting / finding / doing new cures for serious illnesses, I decided I wanted to be a(n) ^a_____.

S3: Science is not just my job. It's the way I see the world. I always want to understand how things work – ⁴what / which / why are they like that? How did we get here? ⁵How / When / Who old is the universe? You know, the really big questions. I love ⁶collecting / protecting / doing experiments, analysing data, and finding logical explanations. I don't think I became a(n) ^b_____ – I was born that way.

S5: The first time I went scuba diving, I saw a little fish swimming away ⁷to / into / at the distance, and ⁸in / to / at that moment I thought, 'Oh, yes, that's what I want to do – I want to explore oceans, ⁹collect / protect / make evidence about global warming, and help ¹⁰find / protect / make marine life.' I love my job – I can't understand why everybody isn't a(n) ^c_____.

- 2 Read the extracts in Exercise 1 again and choose the correct options.

- 3 Listen and check your answers to Exercises 1 and 2.

- 4 Cross out the word that cannot be used with the verb.

- 1 **make** research / discoveries / decisions / plans
2 **find** cures / answers / decisions / alternatives
3 **do** experiments / solutions / research / business
4 **collect** evidence / signatures / information / science
5 **protect** marine life / the environment / wildlife / biology

- 5 Complete the sentences with collocations from Exercise 4.

- 0 We have Thursday and Friday off school next week. Shall we make some plans? Let's go to the mountains.
1 Abi found the _____ to last year's Chemistry exam questions online. It was useful to read them.
2 Do you want a birthday party or not? Make a _____ so we can make plans and invite all your friends.
3 My dad is traveling for work again. His company is doing _____ with an American car company.
4 Emma has a summer job with a marketing company doing _____ in a shopping center. She has to stop shoppers and ask them questions.
5 Our class is collecting _____ for a petition against animal testing. Will you add your name?
6 The government should not build a new road here. We need to protect _____ and the natural environment.



WORD STORE 2D

Word families

- 6 Choose the correct options.

- 1 When the experiments are finished, we *analyze* / *analysis* the data and decide what to do.
2 The *discover* / *discovery* of penicillin in 1928 changed medicine forever.
3 Charles Darwin was the first person to explain the *evolved* / *evolution* of plants and animals.
4 The US wants to send people to *explore* / *exploration* Mars by 2030.
5 *Imagine* / *Imagination* what technology will be like when you and I are old.
6 The best way to learn about animal behavior is to *observe* / *observation* animals in the wild.
7 Green groups are working for the *preserve* / *preservation* of the environment.
8 Our research tells us that vitamin C gives *protect* / *protection* against cancer.
9 There are no simple *solves* / *solutions* to the problem of global warming.

2.4 Reading

All about passwords • Antonyms • Collocations

Glossary

crack (a code or a password) (v) = figure out, solve (a code or a password)

fingerprint (n) = a mark made by the pattern of the skin on the end of your fingers

century (n) = 100 years

memorable (adj) = easy to remember

1 Read the article quickly and choose the best title.

- 1 How to guess someone's password ☐
- 2 How to create a secure and easy-to-remember password ☐
- 3 How to remember all your passwords ☐

A
We all know the basic rules for choosing good passwords and keeping them secret. Rule number one: use numbers, symbols, and a good mix of letters – uppercase (A, B, C) and lowercase (a, b, c). Rule number two: use a different password for each of the devices you use or for each website you visit. Rule number three: change your passwords regularly. Rule number four: never write your passwords down. These rules sound easy to follow, right?

B
Well, not really. The rules say that a secure password should look something like this: *N0r@5%_fp0e+47d1nk*. Do you think you can remember that? Don't forget you should have several different ones, you shouldn't write them down, AND you have to change them every few weeks. Does this sound like an impossible task? Well, for most people, it is. So what do most of us do?

C
Recently, researchers had a chance to analyze secret information about passwords. They found that many of us totally ignore the experts' advice and choose simple, easy to remember, and extremely insecure passwords. Data shows that one out of every ten people uses 1234 as the PIN for their bank cards and that the passwords *welcome*, *123456*, *ninja*, and, of course, *password* are some of the most popular choices.

Even governments choose terrible passwords. It seems hard to believe, but in the 1980s, the American government actually used the 'secret code' 00000000 to unlock its nuclear missiles.

D
So how can we make our passwords secure and memorable? Well, first, the length of your password is important. For a hacker with a computer that can make 1,000 guesses per second, a lowercase, five-letter password like *ftmps* takes only around three hours and forty-five minutes to crack. A similar password with twenty letters takes a little longer – around 6.5 thousand trillion centuries!

E
Hackers are very good at guessing when we choose symbols and numbers instead of letters. For example, the password *M@nch3st3r* seems like a good one, but the code is actually very simple – first letter = upper case, @ = a, 3 = E. It is easy for

hackers to program their computers to look out for these kinds of codes. Because the length of the password is so important, a group of words written in lower case, e.g. *help_cheese_monkey_swimming* is much more secure than something like *M@nch3st3r*, and probably a little easier to remember (think of a monkey – it is shouting for help and swimming towards some cheese!).

F
One day, we probably won't have to worry about all this because we won't need passwords. Some laptop computers already have fingerprint readers. Recently, scientists in the US have designed a prototype ring for your finger that sends electricity through your skin to a touch screen to tell computers and phones who you are. For now, though, we still need passwords, and if you want one that is secure and memorable, the best advice is to make it loooooong.



2 Match paragraph headings 1–8 with paragraphs A–F of the article. There are two extra headings.

- 1 NuM83rs @nd sYmB0ls
- 2 How to stop hackers
- 3 No more passwords!
- 4 Passwords for beginners
- 5 Bad choices
- 6 How they do it in the US
- 7 How good is your memory?
- 8 Short = bad, long = good

3 Read the article again and choose the correct answer, A, B, C, or D.

- 1 Which basic rule for passwords is *not* mentioned?
 - A Use a mix of letters, numbers, and symbols for passwords.
 - B Use different passwords for different websites.
 - C Never tell your passwords to another person.
 - D Change your passwords often.
- 2 The article says that most people
 - A don't know how to choose a secure password.
 - B use the same password for everything.
 - C don't follow experts' advice when they choose a password.
 - D forget passwords easily.
- 3 The most popular password is
 - A not mentioned.
 - B *password*.
 - C 1234.
 - D 00000000.
- 4 In the 1980s, the US government
 - A had a secure password for unlocking its nuclear missiles.
 - B didn't have a password for unlocking its nuclear missiles.
 - C lost the password for unlocking its nuclear missiles.
 - D didn't have a secure password for unlocking its nuclear missiles.
- 5 The article says that hackers
 - A choose passwords with symbols and numbers.
 - B program their computers to look for symbols and numbers in passwords.
 - C choose lower case passwords.
 - D program their computers to look for long passwords.
- 6 According to the article, scientists in the US recently designed
 - A fingerprint readers for phones.
 - B a prototype keyboard.
 - C something people can wear to identify them.
 - D a touch screen laptop.

4 Match the underlined words in the article with their opposites.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|
| 0 fantastic | ≠ <u>terrible</u> | 3 forget | ≠ _____ |
| 1 advanced | ≠ _____ | 4 possible | ≠ _____ |
| 2 similar | ≠ _____ | 5 complicated | ≠ _____ |

WORD STORE 2E

Collocations

5 Complete the conversation with the phrases in the box. Change the form of the verbs if necessary. There are two extra phrases.

find a solution	fix the problem	follow events
get home	go crazy	raise your hand

In the year 2073 ...

A: Good afternoon. This is Robocorp. How can I help you?

B: Hello? Robocorp? Oh, thank goodness you answered. Help!

A: What is the problem, ma'am?

B: My home-help robot has ⁰gone crazy ! I ¹ _____ from work today and all the food from the fridge was all over the kitchen floor and there were broken plates and mugs everywhere, and the poor cat was ...

A: OK, ma'am, please try to calm down. I'm sure we can ² _____ to the problem.

B: Calm down? Do you realize I am calling you from the bathroom?

A: The bathroom?

B: Yes! It's the only room with a lock on the door. I'm scared he's going to attack me.

A: Ma'am, our robots are programmed never to hurt their owners.

B: And are they programmed to go crazy in the kitchen too?

A: Um, no ... Stay in the bathroom, ma'am. I'm sending someone over to ³ _____ .

B: Aargh! Quickly! I can hear him ... he's coming!

2.5 Grammar

used to

- 1 ★ When they went to college, two friends, Carl and Oscar, moved into an apartment together. Write sentences about them with *used to* or *didn't use to* and the verbs in parentheses.

When they lived with their parents:

- 0 They didn't use to eat (eat) unhealthy food. Now they only eat burgers and pizzas.
 1 They _____ (do) any cleaning at home. They still don't do much, and their apartment is a mess.
 2 Their parents _____ (pay) the bills. Now they pay their own bills.
 3 Carl _____ (use) his dad's computer. Now he uses Oscar's.
 4 Carl and Oscar _____ (argue). Now they argue about the computer.

- 2 ★★ Write affirmative sentences, negative sentences, and questions about cell phones in 1983. Use the correct form of *used to* and the prompts.

0 cell phones / have cameras (?)
Did cell phones use to have cameras?

1 cell phones / cost a lot of money (+)

2 most people / own a cell phone (-)

3 people / make fewer phone calls (+)

4 cell phones / be bigger (?)

5 cell phones / have touch screens (-)

6 cell phones / send text messages (?)

- 3 ★★★ Check the correct sentence in each pair. Sometimes both sentences are correct.

When I was in the Science club at school:

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 a | We met every Thursday at 4 p.m. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b | We used to meet every Thursday at 4 p.m. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 a | We watched videos about great discoveries. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | We used to watch videos about great discoveries. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 a | One week, a physicist came to speak to us. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | One week, a physicist used to come to speak to us. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 a | Our group went on a trip to the Museum of Natural Sciences in Houston. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | Our group used to go on a trip to the Museum of Natural Sciences in Houston. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 a | My friend Emma once gave a talk about the sun. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | My friend Emma once used to give a talk about the sun. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

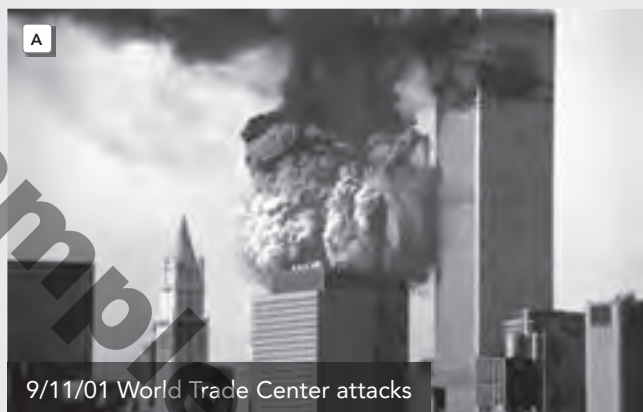


1983

2.6 Speaking language practice

Telling a story

1 Put the sentences in the correct order. Which photo are they about?



- a At first I thought it was a movie. ☐
- b Let me tell you about the day it happened. ☒
- c For weeks after that, everyone in the country was shocked and frightened. ☐
- d I was having breakfast with my family. ☐
- e The news was on the TV, but we weren't really watching. ☐
- f It was terrible, and I hope it will never happen again. ☐
- g In the end, both towers fell down and nearly 3,000 people died. ☐
- h Suddenly, it happened again; another plane hit the other tower. ☐
- i I looked up and saw the pictures of a plane. It had hit one of the two towers. ☐

2 Complete the conversation with the words/phrases in the box. There are two extra words/phrases.

except for excited happened luckily
next time nightmare relieved shocked
sounds suddenly to start with

- A: We had a fantastic time on our summer vacation, ⁰except for the day we went to the island.
- B: What ¹ _____ ?
- A: We were traveling by speedboat to visit a beautiful little island. The captain of the boat was going very fast and the waves were really big. ² _____, the boat hit a giant wave.
- B: Oh no!
- A: There was a loud bang, the front window broke, and lots and lots of water rushed in.
- B: Wow! That ³ _____ really frightening.
- A: Yeah, well, we were ⁴ _____ because it happened so quickly and the water hit us really hard. ⁵ _____, nobody was seriously hurt.
- B: What did you do?
- A: Well, in the end we got to the island – wet, but very ⁶ _____ to be back on dry land.
- B: What a ⁷ _____ !
- A: ⁸ _____ we'll take the slow boat.

3 Complete the conversations with one word in each blank.

Conversation 1

A: I once met someone famous.

B: Really? Who?

A: Well, I ⁰was sitting in Heathrow Airport, waiting for a flight to New York. I remember, I was reading *Harry Potter* ¹ _____ the time. Suddenly, the lady next to me said, 'Excuse me, ² _____ you enjoying that book?'

B: Who was it?

A: Well, I looked at her and I thought, 'I know you,' and then I realized it was J. K. Rowling.

B: What? The author of the book you ³ _____ reading? That's amazing! What did you say?

A: Well, to start ⁴ _____, I didn't know what to say, but fortunately, she was really friendly. ⁵ _____ the end, we chatted for about ten minutes and I told her how much I love her books.

B: What a great story!

A: I know, and she signed my book too. I'll never forget that day.

Conversation 2

A: I'm afraid ¹ _____ horses.

B: What? Why?

A: Well, when I was twelve years old, my neighbor took me riding on her horse.

B: ² _____ happened?

A: It was my first time on a horse. ³ _____ first everything was OK. We ⁴ _____ going very slowly. My neighbor was holding the horse and I was sitting ⁵ _____ its back. I was enjoying the ride, but then, all ⁶ _____ a sudden, there was a loud noise and the horse got scared and started running – really fast!

B: That sounds really frightening.

A: It was. Luckily, I didn't fall off. I stay away from horses these days.

2.7 Writing

An informal email telling a story

1 Where are these introductory words and phrases used in a story? Mark them as **B** (beginning), **M** (middle), or **E** (end).

0 to start with

☒

4 after that

☐

1 eventually

☐

5 finally

☐

2 first

☐

6 in the end

☐

3 later

☐

7 then

☐

2 Read the email and choose the correct options.

Subject: Don't go to that club

Attachment: jpeg picture – in line outside the club ☹️

Hi Ollie,

Just a quick message to say don't go to that new club. We went there last night and we had a terrible time! ¹Later / First / After that, we missed the bus, so we took a very expensive taxi downtown. ²Then / In the end / First, when we arrived, the line for the club was really long. We started waiting at 7:30 p.m. and ³after that / eventually / later got to the front at 8:30 p.m. – an hour later. ☹️ ⁴Then / Finally / First we paid \$20 each to get in. \$20! For under-eighteens night – crazy! ⁵After that / Eventually / First, we put our coats in the cloakroom – another \$2 each. ⁶In the end / First / Suddenly, we didn't have any money for something to drink or for a taxi home, so we walked back, thirsty and in the rain! Don't ever try to walk back from downtown, Ollie. It's a long way!

Next time we'll ask Mom and Dad to go out and we'll have a party at home.

CU Monday,

Pete



3 Write suggestions with imperatives. Use the underlined verbs.

0 We went to the club and it was great.

Go to the club.

00 We didn't enjoy eating in the restaurant.

Don't eat in the restaurant.

1 Kelly took the bus and she said it was fine.

2 Mom visited the museum. She said it was boring.

3 We ordered the double cheese pizza – delicious!

4 They enjoyed swimming in the ocean.

5 Fiona's been to Texas four times. She loves it.

6 I hated sitting at the front. It was too close.

4 Put the words in the correct order to form sentences.

0 this / email / sorry / is / short / a Sorry this is a short email.

1 you / to / hear / great / from _____

2 sure / like / you'll / I'm / it _____

3 a / message / just / quick / say hi / to _____

4 need / help / your / I _____

5 this / useful / is / hope _____

2.8 Use of English

Four-option multiple choice

1 Read the text below and choose the correct word (A, B, C, or D) for each space.

DNA testing

Today, police all over the world use DNA tests to ⁰ ___ crimes. Every person has their own special biological code. This is ¹ ___ DNA, and it can show the police ² ___ was in a place and touched different things when a crime happened.

Scientists knew about DNA a long ³ ___ ago. However, using DNA tests to help the police only began in 1986. Alec Jeffreys was an English scientist, and he was ⁴ ___ with DNA! He ⁵ ___ a lot of research and discovered a way to show and compare different people's DNA. At that time, someone killed two girls in Narborough and the police couldn't find the killer. They knew about Jeffrey's research, so they ⁶ ___ a big risk: they decided ⁷ ___ test all the men who lived near where the girls had lived. It took a lot of time and money, but they didn't ⁸ ___ up. In the end, they found the man who was responsible ⁹ ___ the killings.

After this success, police in many other countries started to ¹⁰ ___ people's DNA to find criminals. It is now one of the most important methods they use.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| 0 A answer | B solve | C find | D discover |
| 1 A name | B said | C called | D titled |
| 2 A why | B where | C who | D when |
| 3 A period | B years | C date | D time |
| 4 A enthusiastic | B obsessed | C passionate | D optimistic |
| 5 A did | B made | C experimented | D had |
| 6 A followed | B took | C allowed | D carried |
| 7 A to | B for | C on | D with |
| 8 A stop | B make | C do | D give |
| 9 A of | B at | C for | D on |
| 10 A ask | B analyze | C experiment | D observe |

TIPS:

Question 5: Only one of these verbs collocates with *research*.

Question 7: What verb form follows *decide*?

Question 9: What preposition follows the word *responsible*?

Sentence transformations

2 Here are some sentences about Harry and his sister. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

- 0 Harry is older than his sister Ruth.
Harry's sister Ruth is younger than Harry.
- 1 Ruth loves playing video games.
Ruth is crazy _____ playing video games.
- 2 She doesn't watch so much TV these days.
She _____ watch more TV than she does now.
- 3 She bought a very expensive new game last weekend.
She spent a lot of _____ a new game last weekend.
- 4 Now she hasn't got enough money to go to London with her friends.
Now she can't _____ to London with her friends.
- 5 Harry said he couldn't lend her \$100.
Harry refused _____ her \$100.

TIPS:

Question 1: You need a preposition here.

Question 2: Which two words can you use to talk about a past habit?

Question 4: What word completes this phrase meaning 'not have enough money to do something'?

2.9 Self-assessment

For each learning objective, check the box that best matches your ability.

😊😊 = I understand and I can help a friend.
 😊 = I understand and I can do it by myself.

😞 = I understand some, but I have some questions.
 😞😞 = I do not understand.

			😊😊	😊	😞	😞😞	Need help?
2.1	Vocabulary	I can talk about technology.					Students' Book pages 28–29 Word Store page 5 Workbook pages 20–21
2.2	Grammar	I can use the Past Continuous and the Past Simple to describe past events.					Students' Book pages 30–31 Workbook page 22
2.3	Listening	I can identify specific detail in conversations.					Students' Book pages 32–33 Workbook page 23
2.4	Reading	I can find specific details in a story about space travel.					Students' Book pages 34–35 Workbook pages 24–25
2.5	Grammar	I can talk about past states and repeated actions.					Students' Book pages 36–37 Workbook page 26
2.6	Speaking	I can tell a story and be a good listener.					Students' Book pages 38–39 Workbook page 27
2.7	Writing	I can write to someone and recount a past event.					Students' Book pages 40–41 Workbook page 28

2 What can you remember from this unit?

New words I learnt (the words you most want to remember from this unit)	Expressions and phrases I liked (any expressions or phrases you think sound nice, useful, or funny)	English I heard or read outside class (e.g. from websites, books, ads, movies, music)

2.10 Self-check

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box. There are two extra words.

click download follow open
raise ~~scroll down~~ turn visit

- 0 For more information, scroll down the page and choose a product from the menu.
- 1 To open the program, _____ on the icon.
- 2 Ryan doesn't _____ music. He prefers buying CDs.
- 3 Jane _____ her favorite musicians on Twitter.
- 4 When the teacher asks a question, please _____ your hand before you answer.
- 5 Charge the battery before you _____ on your new phone for the first time.

/5

2 Complete the words in the sentences. Some letters are given.

- 0 Most of today's technology did not exist when my parents were young.
- 1 Send me a t _____ t m _____ e when you get off the train.
- 2 To log on to our website, enter your u _____ e and password.
- 3 You can use a s _____ e _____ to look for information online about any topic you want to research.
- 4 One of the keys on my k _____ is missing. I can't type the letter S!
- 5 B _____ d makes Internet connections much faster than they were in the past.

/5

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

- 0 The preservation (preserve) of the environment is our top priority.
- 1 The doctor needs to _____ (analyze) Phillip's test results to find out what is wrong with him.
- 2 The _____ (evolve) of computers means today's models are smaller, faster, and more powerful.
- 3 One student does the experiment and the other _____ (observe) and makes notes.
- 4 Remember that money will not _____ (solve) all of life's problems.
- 5 Visiting Mars is the next big challenge in space _____ (explore).

/5

4 Choose the correct options.

- 0 Peter didn't go / *wasn't going* to school on Thursday.
- 1 Adam *did* / *was doing* his homework when Simon *called* / *was calling*.
- 2 We *slept* / *were sleeping* when the mail carrier *rang* / *was ringing* the doorbell.
- 3 *Were they finding* / *Did they find* the pharmacy before it *closed* / *was closing*?
- 4 Chloe and Kyle *danced* / *were dancing* together when the music *stopped* / *was stopping*.
- 5 *Did Shelly wait* / *Was Shelly waiting* at the station when the train *crashed* / *was crashing*?

/5

5 Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 0 Did Aunt Kay ~~used~~ to cook a big meal on Sundays?
use
- 1 Beth used to go to Hong Kong for the first time in 2009.

- 2 Teenagers didn't used to have cell phones in the 1980s.

- 3 Josh used to play basketball for two years. _____
- 4 Did use to be milk free at school when you were little?

- 5 When Grandpa was young, movies used to were black and white. _____

/5

6 Read the text and choose the correct answer, A, B, or C.

⁰ _____ are small, light personal computers for mobile use. They have most of the same components as ¹ _____ computers, including a screen, speakers and a ² _____ to type with. In the 1970s IBM ³ _____ the first company to make and sell these mobile computers. At first, laptops didn't ⁴ _____ to have batteries and the screens were black and white and very small. Later, in the 1990s, color screens ⁵ _____ more popular. Nowadays, laptops are more popular than any other type of computer.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 0 A Desktops | B Websites | <u>C Laptops</u> |
| 1 A broadband | B desktop | C Internet |
| 2 A keyboard | B search engine | C server |
| 3 A was | B used to be | C used to |
| 4 A use | B used | C have |
| 5 A were becoming | B used to become | C became |

/5

Total /30