7 What's this for?

The Invention of Everyday Objects

pocket calculator	video games	cell phone	camcorder
1970	1972	1979	1980

2010	2000	1992	1989
touchscreen tablet	personal GPS	smartphone	World Wide Web

Sources: *The People's Almanac Presents the 20th Century; www.about.com; www.ehow.com*

Circle the things that you use every day or almost every day.
Which invention do you think is the most important? the least important?
What are some other things you use every day?

2 PERSPECTIVES *Computer usage*

A 🔘 How do you use a computer? Listen and respond to the statements.

Rate Your Computer Usage

I use a computer . . .	Often	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never
to send emails	☐	☐	☐	☐
for watching movies	☐	☐	☐	☐
to play games	☐	☐	☐	☐
to shop online	☐	☐	☐	☐
for doing school assignments	☐	☐	☐	☐
to learn languages	☐	☐	☐	☐
for video chatting	☐	☐	☐	☐
to check the weather	☐	☐	☐	☐
to read the news	☐	☐	☐	☐
for downloading music	☐	☐	☐	☐

B PAIR WORK Compare your answers. Are your answers similar or different?

3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Infinitives and gerunds for uses and purposes ▶

Infinitives

I use my computer **to send** emails.
Some people use computers **to play** games.
Computers are often used **to watch** movies.

Gerunds

I use my computer **for sending** emails.
Some people use computers **for playing** games.
Computers are often used **for watching** movies.

A **PAIR WORK** What do you know about this technology?
Complete the sentences in column A with information from
column B. Use infinitives and gerunds. (More than one
combination is possible.)

A

1. Satellites are used . . .
2. Robots are sometimes used . . .
3. You can use a cell phone . . .
4. People use the Internet . . .
5. A GPS device is used . . .
6. A tablet computer can be used . . .

B

study the world's weather
perform dangerous tasks
read e-books
transmit telephone calls
send text messages
get directions
make travel reservations
transmit TV shows
shop online

> Satellites are used to study the world's weather.
> Satellites are used for studying the world's weather.

B **GROUP WORK** Think of three more items of technology. Then talk
about possible uses for each one.

"You can use an MP3 player to listen to podcasts."

4 PRONUNCIATION *Syllable stress*

A ⏵ Listen and practice. Notice which syllable has the main stress.

●∘∘	∘●∘	∘∘●
satellite	invention	CD-ROM
Internet	assignment	engineer
messages	computer	entertain
....	....	....
....	....	....

B ⏵ Where is the stress in these words? Add them to the columns
in part A. Then listen and check.

directions   DVD   media   telephone   transmission   understand

WORD POWER *The world of computers*

A Complete the chart with words and phrases from the list. Add one more
to each category. Then compare with a partner.

✓ browse websites	cut and paste	geek	monitor
computer whiz	drag and drop	hacker	mouse
create a slideshow	edit a video	highlight text	open a file
create song playlists	flash drive	keyboard	technophile

People who are "into" computers	Type of computer hardware	Fun things to do with a computer	Things to do with a mouse
		browse websites	

B **GROUP WORK** Discuss how computers have changed
our lives. Ask and answer questions like these:

How do computers make your life easier?
  more difficult?
How do they affect the way you spend your
  free time?
How do they influence the kinds of jobs
  people have?
What kinds of problems do they cause?
Do you know anyone who is a computer whiz?
Are hackers a problem where you live?

6 **LISTENING** *Off-line – and proud of it!*

A Guess the answers to the questions below.
Then listen to a radio program about the Internet and
check your answers.

What percentage of the U.S. population never uses the
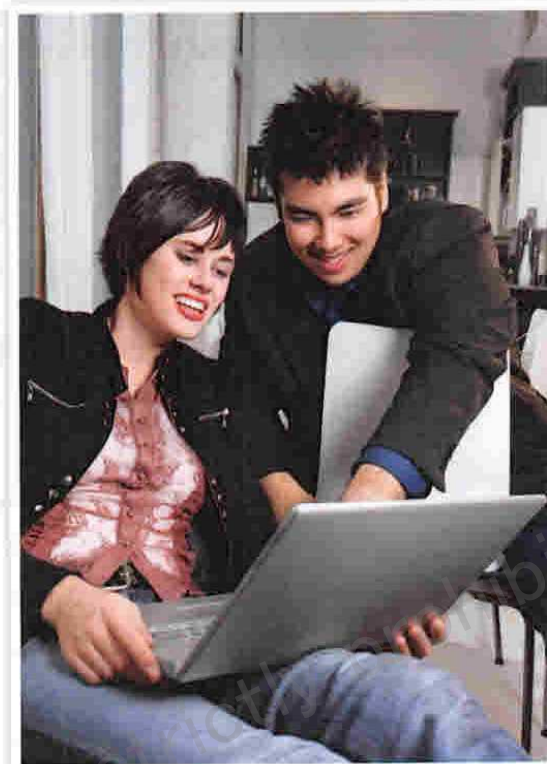Internet? What kinds of people don't use the Internet?

B Listen to the rest of the program. Then answer
these questions.

What does the term "net evaders" mean?
What are "Internet dropouts"?
Why do some people become Internet dropouts?

A ◉ Listen and practice.

Terry: I give up! I can't figure this out.

Rachel: What's wrong?

Terry: I'm trying to create a song playlist for my party on Saturday.

Rachel: I can help. It's really easy. First, choose "New Playlist" from the menu.

Terry: Here? Oh, I see.

Rachel: Now type in the name of your playlist. Then go to your song file and choose the ones you want.

Terry: But how do I choose the songs?

Rachel: Just drag them to the playlist. Be sure to press these keys to highlight more than one song.

Terry: That *was* easy. Thanks! So are you coming on Saturday?

Rachel: Of course. But don't forget to include my favorite songs on your playlist, OK?

B ◉ Listen to the rest of the conversation. What else does Terry want help with?

8 **GRAMMAR FOCUS**

> **Imperatives and infinitives for giving suggestions** ◉
>
> **Be sure to** press these keys. **Don't forget to** include my favorite songs.
> **Make sure to** save your work. **Try not to** be late for the party.
> **Remember to** back up your files.

A Look at these suggestions. Which ones refer to (a) an alarm system? (b) a smartphone? (c) a laptop? (More than one answer is sometimes possible.)

1. Try to keep it closed to protect the screen. ....
2. Don't forget to write down your secret code. ....
3. Remember to turn it off as soon as you come in the door. ....
4. Try not to get it wet or the keys may get stuck. ....
5. Make sure to set it each time you leave home. ....
6. Remember to recharge the battery before it dies. ....
7. Be sure to turn it off before bed or a call may wake you up. ....
8. Make sure to keep the software up to date. ....

B **GROUP WORK** Take turns giving other suggestions for using the items in part A. Use these phrases.

| Make sure to . . . | Try to . . . | Remember to . . . |
| Be sure not to . . . | Try not to . . . | Don't forget to . . . |

9 LISTENING *Good suggestions*

A ▶ Listen to people give suggestions about three of these things. Number them 1, 2, and 3. (There are two extra things.)

☐ **MP4 player**

☐ **ATM card**

☐ **GPS system**

☐ **video camera**

☐ **flash drive**

B ▶ Listen again. Write two suggestions you hear for each thing. Then compare with a partner.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
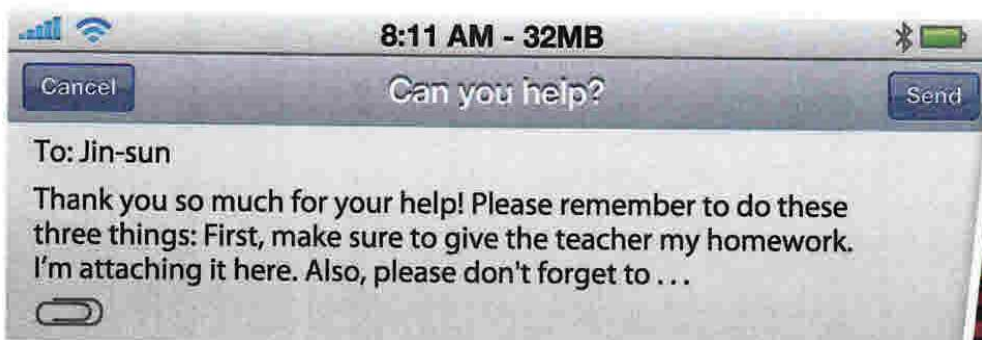
C PAIR WORK What do you know about the two other things in part A? What suggestions can you give about them?

10 INTERCHANGE 7 *Talk radio*

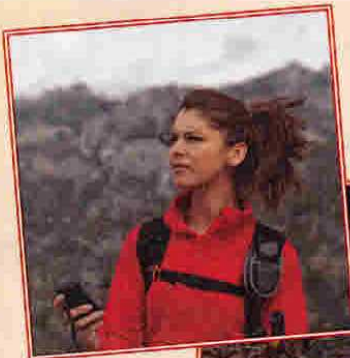Give callers to a radio program some advice. Go to Interchange 7 on page 121.

11 WRITING *An email*

A Imagine you're sick today and can't go to class. A classmate has agreed to help you. Think of three things you need him or her to do for you. Then write an email with instructions.

Cancel	Can you help?	Send

8:11 AM - 32MB

To: Jin-sun

Thank you so much for your help! Please remember to do these three things: First, make sure to give the teacher my homework. I'm attaching it here. Also, please don't forget to . . .

B GROUP WORK Take turns reading your emails aloud. Do you have similar favors?

Modern-Day Treasure Hunters

Geocaching is a game played worldwide – even though it only began in 2000! *Geo* is from the word *geography*, and *caching* (pronounced "cashing") means hiding a container with "treasure" inside. The purpose of geocaching is to use GPS technology to find a hidden cache – some people call it a high-tech treasure-hunting game. Technophiles love it because you need technology. Hikers love it because you may have to walk a long way. And looking for treasure is fun, so it's also great for children.

It isn't difficult to become a geocacher. First, buy a small handheld GPS device. Next, search online for a geocaching website and choose a cache to look for. Some caches are in beautiful locations, such as river valleys, mountains, or beaches. For each cache, websites list coordinates – numbers that give an exact geographical position (for example, 48°51.29' N, 02°17.40' E is the Eiffel Tower in Paris). Input the coordinates for your cache into your GPS device, and you're ready to go!

Your GPS device will identify the exact location of your cache. That's the easy part. The hard part comes after you get to the location – finding the cache! Some caches are hidden under stones, in trees, or even in water. And what will you find in your cache? If you're looking for gold or diamonds, you'll be very disappointed. Most caches contain inexpensive things like books, toys, coins, or DVDs. There's also a logbook and pencil for you to record the date you found the cache and make comments. The real prize is the pleasure of saying, "I found it!"

Geocaching etiquette allows you to take whatever you want from the cache, but you must replace it with something of the same or higher value. Don't forget to bring some treasure for the next geocacher!

A Read the article. Check (✓) True or False for each statement. Then correct each false statement.

True	False		
☐	✓	1. Geocaching is a new low-tech game.	It's a high-tech game.
☐	☐	2. Geocaching is popular in many countries.	
☐	☐	3. You need information from websites.	
☐	☐	4. Your GPS device gives you coordinates.	
☐	☐	5. Your GPS device finds cache locations for you.	
☐	☐	6. Caches contain pencils as well as treasure.	
☐	☐	7. Geocachers usually find gold.	
☐	☐	8. Geocaching is about giving and taking.	

B PAIR WORK Have you ever been geocaching? If so, did you enjoy it? If not, would you like to try it? Why or why not?