**Module Test (Unit 1-5)**

**Inventions**

 Just a few hundred years ago, life was far different than it is today. When people wanted to travel or communicate, they had to go on foot or horseback. A journey of just a few miles by this method could be a long, arduous process. Whatever people owned – from clothing to tools – had to be made by hand. Work was manual, laborious, and often tedious. Illness was a constant threat; diseases rapidly spread through unsanitary conditions and were difficult to treat with the rudimentary medicines available. Life has been transformed over the years through the efforts of the men and women who had the brilliance, diligence, and creativity to come up with new and better ways of doing things. Alexander Graham Bell’s fascination with the idea of sending sound down a wire from the speaker to the listener gave birth to the telephone, which ultimately led to the cell phone, fax machine, modem, and a communication system that now links the entire globe. Word focus Arduous: difficult and tiring; Tedious: too long, slow, monotonous; To come up with: to suggest or think of an idea or plan. These inventions, like many others, have clearly improved life by keeping people healthier, helping them to communicate and work more efficiently, and allowing them to travel farther. X-rays allowed doctors to look inside the human body to treat disease and injury. The electric light illuminated the darkness so people could work at night. Braille made it possible for blind people to read. Other inventions were controversial because of their potential for destruction. Edward Teller, father of the hydrogen bomb, was described by one scientist as being one of the “most thoughtful statesmen of science.” However, another scientist referred to Teller as “a danger to all that’s important,” and claimed that the world would have been better off without him. Even the most groundbreaking and world-changing inventions were not always recognized as such when they were introduced to the public. When Rutherford B. Hayes saw a demonstration of Alexander Graham Bell’s telephone in 1876, the president’s response was less than enthusiastic. “That’s an amazing invention, but who would ever want to use one of them?” he scoffed. Sometimes it was the inventor’s own necessity that gave birth to invention. The old saying, “Necessity is the mother of invention,” couldn’t be more true.

1. **True/False:**

1. A few hundred years ago, people traveled long distances using cars.

2. In the past, people had to make their own tools and clothing by hand.

3. Diseases were easily treatable a few hundred years ago due to advanced medicines.

4. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, which led to global communication advances.

5. The electric light helped people work at night by illuminating the darkness.

6. The invention of Braille allowed people with poor eyesight to read.

7. Edward Teller was unanimously praised for his invention of the hydrogen bomb. 8. President Rutherford B. Hayes was excited about Alexander Graham Bell's telephone invention.

9. Necessity often inspired inventors to create new inventions.

10. X-rays were invented to help doctors see inside the human body.

1. **Fill-in-the-blanks:**

*tedious blind different Alexander tools*

*inside necessity unsanitary light foot*

1. A few hundred years ago, life was very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from today.
2. In the past, people could travel only by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or on horseback.
3. Making clothes and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ required people to work with their hands.
4. Work in those days was often slow and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. People fell ill often due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ living conditions.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Graham Bell created a way to send sound through a wire.
7. X-rays help doctors to look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the body to find diseases.
8. The electric \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made it possible for people to work after dark.
9. Braille is a way for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people to read.
10. People often invent things out of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to solve their own problems.

THE INTERNET

 The Internet is the world's largest computer network with over 100 million users worldwide and this number is doubling from year to year.

The Internet is like an international highway of information. Now, you can sit at your computer, choose a route and arrive at your destination – that is, the information you need. Today, from your computer, you can access a library in one country, talk to an expert on a certain topic in a second country and send your own information to someone doing research in a third. So, we don't know what will be next in the not-too-distant future.

 The Internet was born when scientists attempted to connect the American Defence network to other satellite networks in order to exchange information. Soon, scientific and educational institutions as well as research departments became interested in linking up, and, before long, the Internet had expanded into an international information and communication network.

The Internet now reaches all the countríes in the world. You can be connected to the Internet directly through your own computer or you can hook up to an access system which allows you to use some of the Internet's services.

 To tell the truth, there are problems with modern technology like the Internet. For example, copyright laws and other media regulations haven't managed to come to grips with the Internet yet. Unfortunately, some unscrupulous people have already recognized the commercial potential of the Internet. They have used it to sell stolen goods illegally and even pornography, which would obviously make the Internet unsuitable for use in schools. Both governments and computer experts are concerned about the misuse of such a system and must do their best to prevent it. Nobody actually owns the Internet, nobody runs it and no one has the power to switch it off. Thus, the nature of the Internet will be shaped by the culture and morality of the people who use it.

1. **Multiple-choice:**
2. What is the Internet often compared to?

a) A local network

b) A highway of information

c) A library

d) A research department

1. How often is the number of Internet users doubling?

a) Every day

b) Every month

c) Year to year

d) Every five years

1. The Internet initially connected which type of networks?

a) Educational and commercial

b) Research and public

c) Satellite and American Defence

d) Business and medical

1. How can users connect to the Internet?

a) Only through a direct connection

b) Only through a library

c) Either directly or through an access system

d) Only at research departments

1. Why are some governments and experts concerned about the Internet?

a) It is too slow

b) It has no commercial uses

c) It can be misused

d) It is very expensive to maintain

1. Which of the following best describes the Internet?

a) Owned by one government

b) Controlled by a single organization

c) An international network without a single owner

d) Limited to educational purposes

1. According to the text, what might make the Internet unsuitable for schools?

a) The lack of educational resources

b) The risk of illegal content like pornography

c) The complexity of connecting

d) The high cost of using it

1. What led scientists to create the Internet initially?

a) To connect global businesses

b) To link entertainment channels

c) To allow the American Defence network to exchange information with satellite networks

d) To simplify shopping

1. What might shape the future of the Internet, according to the text?

a) The financial market

b) The culture and morality of its users

c) Technological advancements only

d) Government regulations alone

1. Which issue has not yet been fully addressed concerning the Internet?

a) Information speed

b) Copyright laws and media regulations

c) Network expansion

d) User access fees

1. **Read and Choose the Correct Answer:**

1. The Internet is a large \_\_\_\_.

a) book

b) computer network

c) road

2. The Internet helps people find \_\_\_\_.

a) information

b) cars

c) movies

3. You can talk to an expert in another \_\_\_\_.

a) city

b) country

c) computer

4. The Internet was created by \_\_\_\_.

a) teachers

b) scientists

c) students

5. Some people use the Internet \_\_\_\_.

a) correctly

b) illegally

c) easily

6. The Internet connects people \_\_\_\_.

a) around the world

b) in one city

c) in one country

7. To use the Internet, you need \_\_\_\_.

a) a car

b) a computer

c) a book

8. The Internet is like a \_\_\_\_.

a) phone

b) highway of information

c) TV

9. Nobody can \_\_\_\_.

a) turn off the Internet

b) read on the Internet

c) learn from the Internet

10. The Internet can be \_\_\_\_.

a) controlled by one person

b) shaped by its users

c) easily switched off

1. **Match the words to their definitions**
2. to get on / off
3. to pick up
4. to miss (a bus/train)
5. to go on foot
6. to drive a car
7. a computer buff
8. high-spec
9. wireless hotspot
10. to crash
11. to waste

**Definitions:**
A. To travel by walking
B. To enter or exit a vehicle
C. To not catch a vehicle in time
D. To collect or take something
E. To operate a vehicle

F. To use something without care
G. A person who is very good with computers
H. A place with internet access
I. To fail suddenly
J. Having advanced technical features

**6. Complete the sentences with the correct gadget word.**

1. I use my \_\_\_\_\_ to call my friends.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is useful for doing homework.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ takes high-quality pictures.
4. I heat my food in the \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. I use my \_\_\_\_\_ to clean my clothes.
6. I read my favorite stories on my \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. I dry my hair with a \_\_\_\_\_ after a shower.
8. I make my morning coffee with a \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ cooks food quickly and easily.
10. My \_\_\_\_\_ saves time when cleaning after dinner.

**7.Creative writing.**

Describe your favorite gadget. You should say (10-15 sentences):

 - What is it?

 - How do you use it?

 - Why is it special to you?

*Example: “My favorite gadget is my tablet. I use it to read books and play games. It is special because I can take it anywhere.”*