

MODULE 5

FROM HI-FI TO WI-FI



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge



Inventions

*Progress is made by lazy men
looking for easier ways to do things*

Robert A. Heinlein

Warming-up

1. Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what you think the people will learn from the activity they are doing? Which of these activities would you prefer to be doing?



Useful expressions:

Both pictures show

Whereas (while) in this picture..., in this picture ...

Perhaps / It seems like / They might have / It could be that

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
inspiration (n)	to discover (v)	beneficial (adj)	to make smth up
curiosity (n)	to modify (v)	scientific (adj)	to switch on / off
suggestion (n)	to solve (v)	impressive (adj)	to find out
<u>Phrases related to inventions</u>			
Re-invent the wheel – waste time doing smth that has already been done in an effective way)			
As easy-as-pie / a piece of cake – something simple or easy			
Burn the midnight oil – study or work all night			

2. *Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.*

Reading

3. *Read the text and choose the best title to it.*

- a) Inventions throughout Time;
- b) Inventions that Changed the Modern World.
- c) Life Back and Now.

Word focus

Arduous: difficult and tiring;

Tedious: too long, slow, monotonous;

To come up with: to suggest or think of an idea or plan

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.

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.

4. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) Alexander Graham Bell invented X-rays.
- 2) X-rays enabled doctors to operate inside the human body.
- 3) When first demonstrated to the public, Alexander Graham Bell’s was highly praised.
- 4) The electric light illuminated the darkness so people couldn’t work at night.
- 5) Braille made it possible for blind people to write.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) Explain the adage: “Necessity is the mother of invention”.
- 2) Why did some inventions create controversy?
- 3) How does the author describe the men and women who changed our lives?
- 4) What was Rutherford B. Hayes reaction to Bell’s invention?
- 5) How was the Father of the H-bomb regarded by scientists of his time?

6. What or who do the underlined words refer to in the text?

- a) than **it** is today (1§);
- b) without **him** (4§);
- c) necessity **that** gave (6§).

7. Find in the text synonyms to:

- a) trip (1§); b) possessed (1§); c) perseverance (2§); d) need (6§).

8. Find in the text antonyms to:

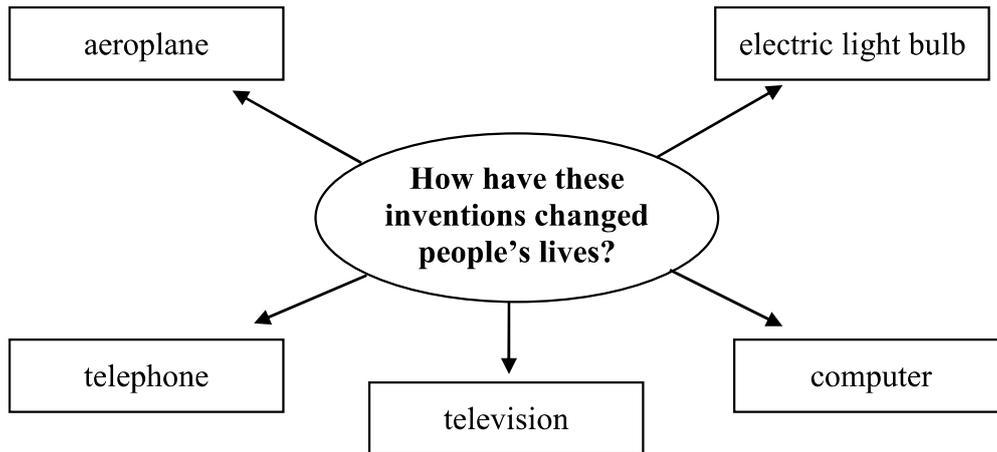
- a) similar (1§); b) easy (1§); c) light (3§); d) complex (1§).

9. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	To travel	
Invention Inventor		
		Different
	Communicate	
Creativity		

Writing

10. Write an essay discussing two of the inventions that changed people’s lives. You should explain which invention has changed more, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style.



Speaking

11. Think about your answers to these questions.

1) Which modern invention could you not live without? Explain your choice. How has technology improved our daily lives? Give examples and explain the advantages of technological advances.

2) What things should never have been invented? Why? Can you think of any disadvantages of technology?

3) What could never be replaced by technology? Explain why not.

4) What would you like to see invented in the future? Explain why.

5) In your opinion, which invention has had the greatest impact on society in the last 100 years? Explain your choice.

12. Describe an important invention that you think has positively influenced the human race. You should say:

- what the invention is;
- who invented it;
- what changes it brought;

and explain how it has positively influenced the human race.

13. Work with a partner. Discuss the quotation given at the beginning of the Unit 1.

<p><u>Ways to include your partner in the discussion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... don't you agree? • ... or do you have a different opinion? • ... or maybe you know more about it? • What's your idea? • What do you think? 	<p><u>Ways to agree or disagree</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I fully agree because... • Yes, that's right. And... • You're partly right, but... • I see exactly what you mean! • I'm not so sure about that, because...
<p><u>Delaying tactics/stalling for time</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well, now, let me see • Let me think ... • Oh, what a great question! • Well that's something I've never really thought about but, on reflection, I'd say that... 	<p><u>Ways to interrupt</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can I add something here? • Is it okay if I jump in for a second? • If I might add something ... • Sorry to interrupt, but ...

Home project

14. Make ppt presentation about an inventor who has a great contribution to the world. Choose inventors from countries given below.

<p style="text-align: center;">CANADA</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">The UK</p> 
<p style="text-align: center;">AUSTRALIA</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">NEW ZEALAND</p> 
<p style="text-align: center;">THE USA</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">UKRAINE</p> 

MODULE 5

FROM HI-FI TO WI-FI



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge



Transport

Life is like riding a bicycle.

To keep your balance you must keep moving

Albert Einstein

Warming-up

1. *Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? What are advantages and disadvantages of each of these means of transport? Which means of transport would you prefer to travel by?*



Useful expressions:

In both of these pictures there are ...

The main difference is ...

It looks like... / I suppose they are ...

If I were ...

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
jam (n)	to push (v)	annoyed (adj)	to hold up
queue (n)	to suffer (v)	waiting (adj)	to get on / off
rush (n)	to improve (v)	safe (adj)	to pick up
<u>Phrases related to transport</u>			
To miss (a bus / train)		To go on foot	
To drive a car		To be in the same boat	
To take a train		To stop a taxi (hail a cab)	

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read the text and give the title to it.

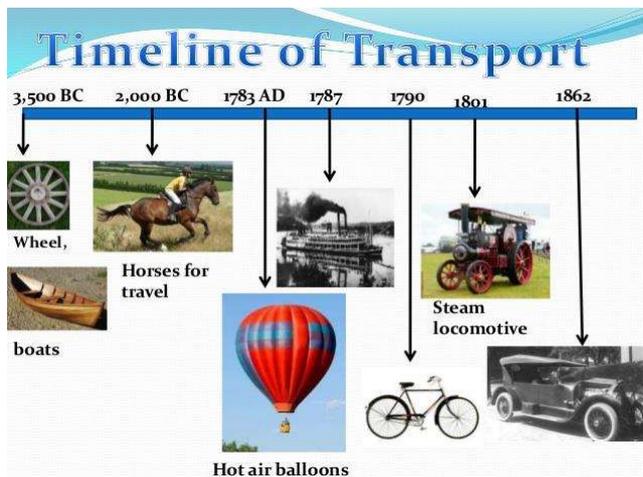
Word focus

Locomotion: movement or the ability to move from one place to another;

Wheel: a circular object connected at the centre to a bar, used for making vehicles;

Axle: a bar connected to the centre of a circular object such as a wheel that allows or causes it to turn;

Pulley: a piece of equipment for moving heavy objects up or down, consisting of a small wheel over which a rope or chain attached to the object can be easily raised or lowered



Since the beginning of time, people have been interested in locomotion and how to transport human beings and goods from place to place. Transportation has been a fascinating subject since the invention of the wheel about 5,000 years ago. Consider

some of the inventions of ancient civilizations (axle, pulley, wheel). Americans, too, have made great contributions in the transportation field.

Native Americans used canoes formed by hollowing out logs. These canoes were heavy and slow. In 1787, a man named John Fitch built a steamboat. His boat had large paddles on the sides and moved by a steam engine. He transported people on the Delaware River, but because the engine was so large, there wasn't room for many people. As a result, his business failed.

In 1804, another American named John Stevens invented a steamboat that was able to go the speed of eight knots. His Phoenix became the first

steamboat to take a sea voyage from New York to Philadelphia. In 1807, Robert Fulton had the first successful steamboat service on the Hudson River. His boat, the *Clermont*, could carry 24 people at a time, and goods. This steamboat had a paddlewheel instead of individual paddles. By 1846, there were approximately 1,200 steamboats on the rivers, transporting people and materials. River commerce became very important to the United States.

In 1830, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad began the first steam-operated railway service to carry passengers in the United States. The first train car was actually a “car” pulled by a horse. The railroad began in Baltimore. Service did not get to Ohio until 1863.

Charleston, South Carolina, had the first railway service using steam locomotives. The engineering faculty at the United States Military Academy in West Point, New York, was instrumental in building this locomotive, or steamengine car. The *Best Friend of Charleston* was shipped to Charleston. There, in 1830, it pulled a train of cars for six miles.

Railroads linked the two oceans in the United States, the Atlantic and Pacific. Modern locomotives are diesel-electric and are used mostly to transport goods instead of human beings.

There is a lot of confusion over the invention of the “horseless carriage,” known as the automobile in the United States. George B. Selden got a patent for the automobile in 1879. He kept it pending for 16 years, disallowing others from claiming the invention. Some say that Charles and Frank Duryea were responsible for the first gasoline automobiles in the United States. In 1895, Frank Duryea won the first car race with more than two participating cars. Others say that John William Lambert of Ohio invented the first gaspowered, single-cylinder car.

Automobiles were not well received initially because they were very loud and the noise scared horses and people. Also, they were a threat to the railroad and stagecoach businesses. Automobiles were essentially made only for the rich

until Henry Ford started mass-producing Model T's in 1908. He put workers on an assembly line. Each person had one specific job to do in creating the car. Cars were made more cheaply and quickly after this. Road mileage first became greater than rail mileage in 1915, and the difference has continued to grow.

Wilbur and Orville Wright were not engineers. They didn't even complete high school. They owned a bicycle shop in Dayton, Ohio. They became interested in flying. They left Dayton during the bicycle shop off-season and set up a tent at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. They were told by the weather bureau that Kitty Hawk was a very windy location and had high sand dunes.

On December 17, 1903, Orville Wright became the first man to take an airplane ride on the Flyer. The plane was made of wood, wire, and cloth. The plane had a gasoline engine. The pilot had to lie down in the middle and as he moved his hips, a wire attached from his waist to the wings would control the balance of the wings. Very little news came out about this flight, and at the time people did not seem to be interested.

Air travel has since become the fastest means of transportation in the world.

4. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) Japanese, too, have made great contributions in the transportation field.
- 2) Native Americans used cars formed by hollowing out logs.
- 3) In 1877, a man named John Fitch built a steamboat.
- 4) In 1807, Robert Fulton had the third successful steamboat service on the Hudson River.
- 5) Railroads didn't link the two oceans in the United States, the Atlantic and Pacific.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) What are some of the inventions of ancient civilizations mentioned in the text?

- 2) Who built steamboat in 1787?
- 3) Where was the first railway service using steam locomotives presented?
- 4) Who became the first man to take an airplane ride on the Flyer?
- 5) What is the fastest means of transportation in the world?

6. Find in the text synonyms to:

- a) relatively;
- b) were in charge of;
- c) prosperous;
- d) finish;
- e) unique.

7. Find in the text antonyms to:

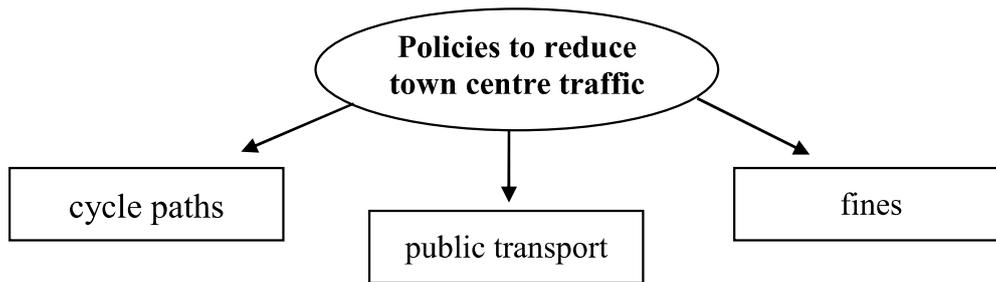
- a) poor;
- b) lost;
- c) expensively;
- d) products;
- e) similarity.

8. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
		Fascinating
		Successful
confusion		
	to receive	
location		

Writing

9. Write an essay discussing two of the policies to reduce town centre traffic. You should explain which policy would help reduce congestion most, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style.



Speaking

10. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) Which means of public transport do you know? Make a list.
- 2) Driving causes pollution. How can we prevent this?
- 3) What do you think is the safest kind of transport? Why?
- 4) How could public transport in your city be improved ?
- 5) How can you travel in your town?

11. Describe your favourite means of transport. You should say:

- what it is;
- when and how often you use it;
- why you use it, its advantages and disadvantages;

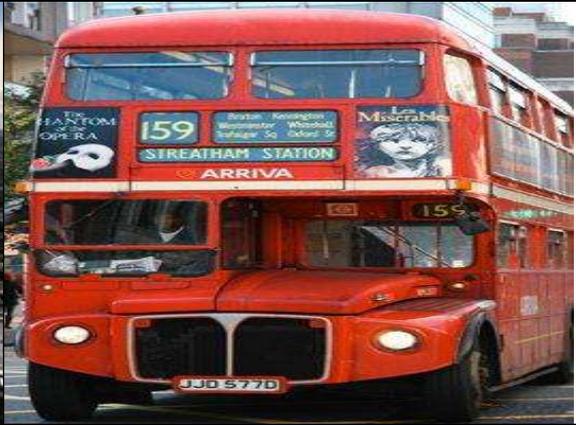
and explain why it is your favourite transport.

12. Work with a partner. Discuss the quotation given at the beginning of the Unit 2.

<p><u>What you think about somebody/something</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As far as I'm concerned ... • As far as I know ... • In my view ... • I don't believe that ... • I've never come across the idea that ... 	<p><u>Asking for clarification</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What's your opinion? • Would you like to say something? • What do you mean? • What are your ideas? • What are you trying to say?
<p><u>Phrases to keep a discussion going</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let's get back to ... • As we just heard ... • Where were we? 	<p><u>Other opinions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They claim that ... • They also say ... • Opinion among scientists is that .

Home project

13. Make ppt presentation about history of transport around the world. Choose transport from countries given below.

<p>CANADA</p> 	<p>The UK</p> 
<p>AUSTRALIA</p> 	<p>NEW ZEALAND</p> 
<p>THE USA</p> 	<p>UKRAINE</p> 

MODULE 5

FROM HI-FI TO WI-FI



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge



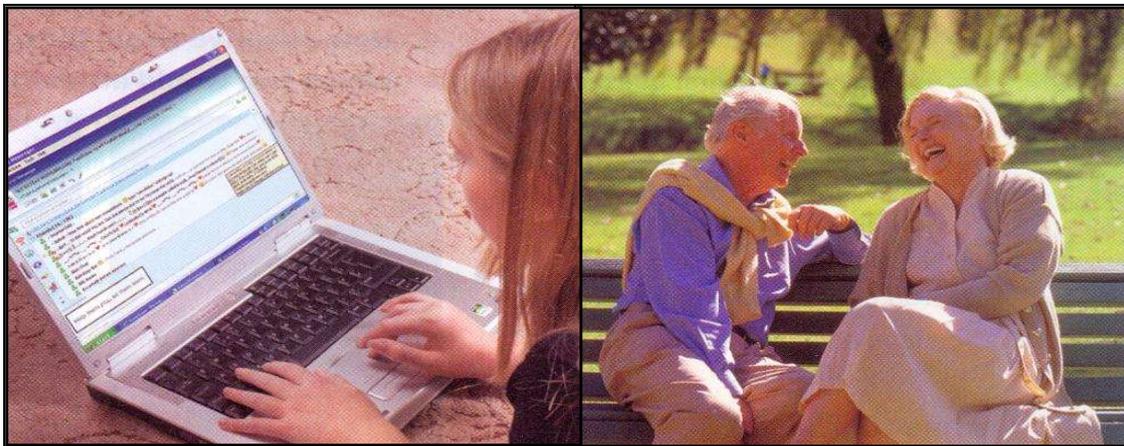
The Internet

The Internet is not a luxury, it is a necessity

Barack Obama

Warming-up

1. *Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? What do you think is enjoyable about communicating in these ways? Which way of communication would you prefer?*



Useful expressions:

*In the picture I can see ...
There's / There are ...
There isn't a ... / There aren't any ...
The man is ...ing / The people are ...ing*

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
a computer buff (n)	to crash (v)	average (adj)	to boot up
high-spec (n)	to waste (v)	profound (adj)	to push back
wireless hotspot (n)	to estimate (v)	addictive (adj)	to take back control
<u>Phrases related to internet</u>			
To download music over the Internet			
I prefer shopping on the Internet			
People use the Internet for ...			

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read the text and be ready to answer the questions.

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 countries 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.

4. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

1) The Internet can work everywhere in the world.

2) It is not simple to solve some questions concerning the Net.

3) The Internet was born when scientists attempted to connect the American Defence network to other satellite networks in order to exchange information.

4) Copyright laws and other media regulations have managed to come to grips with the Internet.

5) Everybody actually owns the Internet, everybody runs it and no one has the power to switch it off.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

1) Why is the Internet like an international highway of information?

2) Where was the Internet born?

3) What are some of the misuses of the Internet?

4) What are the advantages of the Internet, according to the text?

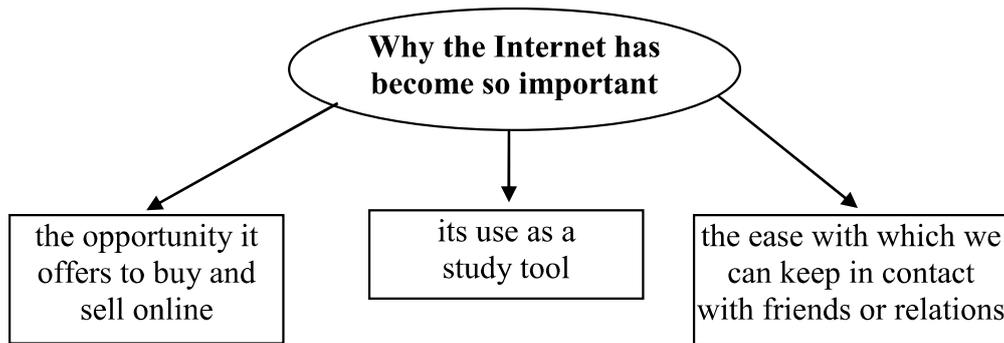
5) What are the disadvantages of the Internet mentioned in the text?

6. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	to effect	
activities		
	to continue	
		optimistic
entertainment		

Writing

7. Write an essay discussing two of the reasons given for the importance of the Internet. You should explain which reason is most important, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style.



Speaking

8. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) How important is the Internet to you?
- 2) Do you use the Internet more for work or in your free time? Why? Why not?
- 3) What are your favourite websites? Why? Why not?
- 4) Are there any negative things about the Internet? Why? Why not?
- 5) What are the advantages and disadvantages of on-line shopping?

9. Describe the most important benefit of the internet. You should say:

- what it is;
- why you prefer it;
- how students can take advantages of it;

and explain what the importance of it is in your country.

10. Work with a partner. Discuss the quotation given at the beginning of the Unit 3.

What you think about somebody/something

- As far as I'm concerned ...
- As far as I know ...
- In my view ...
- I don't believe that ...
- I've never come across the idea that ...

Asking for clarification

- What's your opinion?
- Would you like to say something?
- What do you mean?
- What are your ideas?
- What are you trying to say?

Phrases to keep a discussion going

- Let's get back to ...
- As we just heard ...
- Where were we?

Other opinions

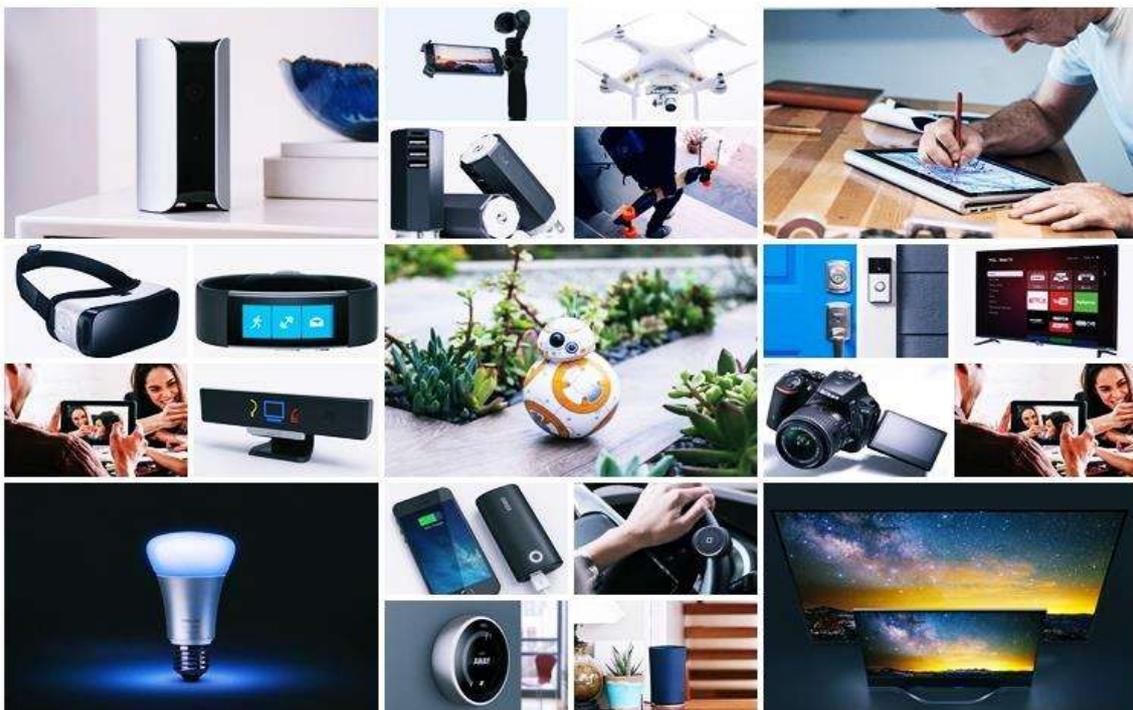
- They claim that ...
- They also say ...
- Opinion among scientists is that ...

Home project**11. Make ppt presentation about website for learning English.**

Describe the website.

MODULE 5

FROM HI-FI TO WI-FI



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge



GADGETS

Life is not just eating, drinking, television and cinema... The human mind must be creative, must be self-generating ; it cannot depend on just gadgets to amuse itself.

Lee Kuan Yew

Warming-up

1. Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what role gadgets play in their lives? Which way of studying would you prefer?



Useful expressions:

Children in the first picture, and so do the children in the second picture.

One thing that picture A and picture B have in common is that

The most obvious / important difference (for me) between ... and ... is ...

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
laptop (n)	to consume (v)	portable (adj)	to plug in
tablet (n)	to increase (v)	up-to-date (adj)	to turn off / on
facilities (n)	to search (v)	versatile (adj)	to look for
<u>Phrases related to gadgets</u>			
Handy gadgets		Full of smart appliances	
To become too dependent on		Rapid technological progress	
To underestimate the role of new technologies in our life			

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read the text and be ready to answer the questions after the text.

ARE TODAY'S GADGETS MAKING PEOPLE SICK?

Glossary: **gadget-** small mechanical tool / **malady-** health problem / **to swell up-** when part of the body becomes bigger after injury / **bacteria-** germs / **ailment-** mild illness / **numbness-** torpor / **rash-** an area of red spots on the skin / **pinch-** squeeze / **blurred-** indistinct / **tingling-** stinging

Lots of casual technology users are paying a very high price for the modern conveniences that their gadgets afford them: their health, and, in some cases, even their lives, are in jeopardy. Here you have the examples of some “modern-day maladies” caused by people’s lifestyle and love for gadgets.



Sore Thumbs. The diminutive keyboards on BlackBerrys, and other qwerty phones can damage one's ability to signal approval with a good old "thumbs up." Pain, numbness, swelling and tendinitis are all symptoms of what the American Physical Therapy Association officially recognizes as “BlackBerry Thumb,” caused by overworking the

one digit that separates us from the apes.

A Pain in the ... Hands. Though carpal tunnel syndrome's shining moment in the media spotlight may have come and gone, the ailment is still very much real for many a hobbled keyboard jockey. According to AOL Health, carpal tunnel occurs when the median nerve in your forearm



becomes pinched due to swelling. The effect is numbness, tingling and pain in the palm side of your thumb, index and middle fingers.



Acne and Rashes. According to microbiologists from England's Manchester Metropolitan University, your cell phone is home to more bacteria than your toilet seat – bacteria that can cause very serious illnesses such as pneumonia and meningitis. In most cases, though, a visit from the acne fairy is the worst it gets.

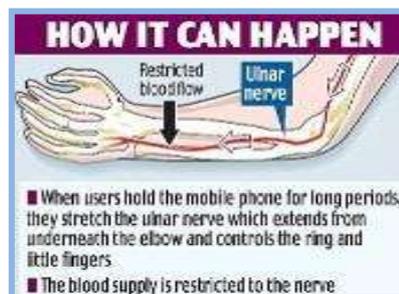
Poor Vision. Missile-locking your eyes to a monitor all day can lead to Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS), the symptoms of which include blurred vision, light sensitivity and headaches. That's because we humans weren't built for computer work.



Addiction. Like just about everything else that's fun in this world, the Internet is a magnet for compulsive types. Whether it's in the form of a poker site, role-playing video games or even eBay, online addiction is estimated to affect between 5 and 10% of the population,

ruining lives and relationships along the way.

Mobile Elbow. Wrist injury experts say that the nerves in your elbow get “stressed” if they are stretched too much during phone conversations. This could result in long-term injuries to your hands and wrists.



4. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

1) Lots of casual technology users are paying a very low price for the modern conveniences that their gadgets afford them.

2) According to AOL Health, carpal tunnel occurs when the median nerve in your forearm becomes pinched due to swelling.

3) According to microbiologists from England's Manchester Metropolitan University cell phone can't cause very serious illnesses.

4) Online addiction is estimated to affect between 5 and 100 % of the population, ruining lives and relationships along the way.

5) Wrist injury experts say that the nerves in your elbow get "stressed" if they are stretched too much during phone conversations.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

1) What health problems can some gadgets cause?

2) Which seem to be the 2 major causes of these ailments?

3) Have you ever felt that a certain gadget was harming your health? In what way?

4) How many gadgets do you have?

5) In your opinion what can people do to reduce the health risks caused by these gadgets?

6. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
conveniences		
	damage	
effect		
		stretched
addiction		

Writing

7. Write an essay discussing the impact of new technology on your life now. You should also explain what further changes are likely to take place in the near future and how these could affect you. You should explain, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style.

Speaking

8. Think about your answers to these questions.

1) Are there any new gadgets that you really want to get?

2) Give some examples of technology that have made the world worse.

3) Do you like new gadgets or do you prefer to use technology you are comfortable with?

4) What do you think robots should be used for?

5) Why do people like gadgets?

9. Describe an electronic gadget you like the most. You should say:

- what it is;
- when and from where you got it;
- what you use it for;

and explain why it is so important to you.

10. Work with a partner. Discuss the quotation given at the beginning of the Unit 3.

Just following from what X was saying, I also feel ...
While generally agreeing with X, I must say that ...
Adding to what X has just said, I think ...
One thing X didn't mention is ...
Surprising, as it may seem, I don't support X's view on ...
Perhaps it should be also emphasized that ... / it should be pointed out that ...

Home project

11. Make ppt presentation about using gadgets. Describe its advantages and disadvantages.

<p>a microwave</p> 	<p>a dishwasher</p> 	<p>a washing machine</p> 
<p>an e-book reader</p> 	<p>a hair dryer</p> 	<p>a coffee maker</p> 

MODULE 5

FROM HI-FI TO WI-FI



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge

Virtual Reality



Once you have perfect virtual reality, what else are you supposed to perfect?

Palmer Luckey

Warming-up

1. *Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? What are the effects of virtual reality for society?*



Useful expressions:

In the first picture I can see In contrast, people in the second picture

People in both pictures have a lot in common, for example.....

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
tutorial (n)	to differentiate (v)	cognitive (adj)	to speed up
visionary (n)	to facilitate (v)	collaborative (adj)	to take on
guidance (n)	to emphasize (v)	interactive (adj)	to build up

Phrases related to virtual reality

Virtual reality creates a whole new and artificial environment

Data Glove or "wired glove"

Virtual Reality can be mapped along Reality, Interaction, and Movement

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read the text and choose the best title to it.

- a) The Future of Cyberspace;
- b) Computers.
- c) The Internet.

THE FUTURE OF CYBERSPACE

Peter Taylor finds out how computers and the Internet are going to effect our lives.

In the last thirty years, the Internet has grown dramatically. In 1983, there were only 200 computers connected to the Internet; now there are around 50 million and this growth is clearly going to continue.

Some experts are pessimistic about the future. One worry is the activities of cybercriminals. Even now, young hackers can get into the computers of banks and governments. In the future, cyberterrorists may ‘attack’ the world’s computers, cause chaos, and make planes and trains crash.

However, many people are optimistic about the future of the Internet. Already, users can buy books, find out about holiday offers, book tickets, and get all sorts of information from the Internet.

“In the next few years,” says Angela Rossetto of *Cyberia* magazine, “it is clear that we are going to see an explosion of shopping on the Internet.”

She also believes that, in the future, we will get entertainment from the Net and that television will probably disappear. The postal service may also disappear with the increasing use of e-mail.

Some specialists see our future in virtual reality – the use of computers with sounds and images that make you feel as if you are in a real situation.

“Personally, I think virtual reality will become part of modern life,” says Australian expert Peter Wojciechowsky. “I see people living and working in a virtual world. We will work in virtual offices, shop in virtual supermarkets, and we will even study in virtual schools.”

4. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) In the last thirty years, the Internet has grown dramatically.
- 2) In the future, cyberterrorists may not ‘attack’ the world’s computers, cause chaos, and make planes and trains crash.
- 3) The postal service may also disappear with the increasing use of e-mail.
- 4) We will work in virtual offices, shop in virtual supermarkets, and we will even study in virtual schools.
- 5) Optimists worry about the activities of cybercriminals.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) What does Peter Taylor find?
- 2) What has happened to the Internet in the last 30 years?
- 3) What do the experts say about the Internet?
- 4) What could happen to the Internet in the future?
- 5) What is virtual reality?

6. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	to effect	
activities		
	to continue	
		optimistic
entertainment		

Writing

7. Write an essay discussing whether violence in media (on television and in computer games) has or doesn't have a damaging effect on the society. You should explain, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style. (<http://ielts-up.com/writing/ielts-essay-sample-1.html>)

Speaking

8. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) What are the examples of “virtual reality” that already exist?
- 2) What are the ways that “virtual reality” technology can be used?
- 3) How will new innovations change the way people live, work, and interact in the future?

4) Do you like video games? Why or why not?

5) What are the ways virtual reality is improving healthcare?

(<https://theconversation.com/five-ways-virtual-reality-is-improving-healthcare-79523>)

9. Describe the benefits and dangers of virtual reality. You should say:

- what virtual reality is;
- why people prefer it;
- how people can take advantages of it;

and explain what the importance of it is in your country.

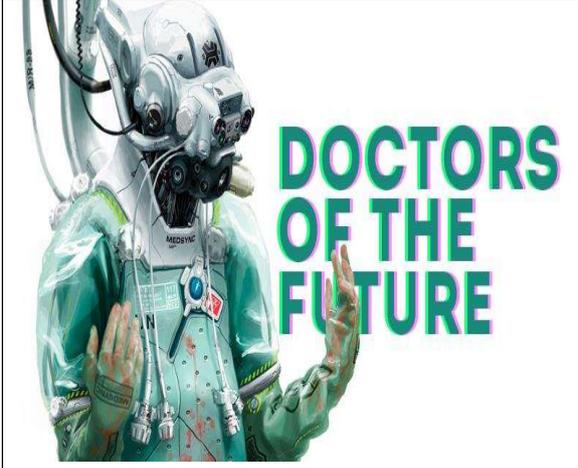
10. Work with a partner. Discuss the quotation given at the beginning of the Unit 3.

<u>Personal Point of View:</u>	<u>General Point of View</u>
• In my experience...	It is thought that...
• I'd like to point out that...	Some people say that...
• I believe that...	It is considered...
• What I mean is...	It is generally accepted that...

Home project

11. Make ppt presentation about virtual reality in

Medicine



Education



Army



Computer Games



Sport



Science

