

# 10 Our interactive world

Passives • Compound nouns • Words that go together • On the phone

## STARTER

- 1 Look at the public notices. Where might you find them?

**English  
is spoken  
here**

**Mobile phones  
must be  
switched off**

**Travel cards  
are sold here**

- 2 Underline the past participles in the notices  
Which is regular? Which are irregular?

## THE MOBILE PHONE

Passives

- 1 What is the mobile phone called in your country? What is it called in American English? Do you always have yours with you? When do you switch it off?
- 2 Read the introduction to *A phone call that changed the world*. Answer the questions.
- 1 Who made the first mobile phone call?
  - 2 When and where did he make it?
  - 3 How was the phone different from mobiles today?
- 3 **T 10.1** Read and listen to the *Fact File*. Correct the false information in these sentences.

- 1 30 million phones are sold worldwide every year.
- 2 The first text message was sent in the 1990s.
- 3 Smartphones have been sold since 2002.
- 4 Apple's iPhone now has over a million apps.
- 5 The most expensive phone costs £6,000.
- 6 We throw away nearly a million mobile phones a year.



A phone call that



Once the mobile phone was an oversized luxury item, now it's a pocket-sized mini-computer.

The first mobile phone call was made on April 3, 1973, by Martin Cooper, an American engineer, while he was walking along a street in New York City. People stopped and stared in amazement. Martin's phone was like a brick. It was over 20 cm long and weighed 1.3 kilograms. The battery lasted only thirty-six minutes.



## GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Many of the verb forms in the text are in the passive.  
Mobile phones **are owned** by almost 6 billion people  
The first mobile phone call **was made** in 1973.

How do we make passive forms?

- 2 Read the text again. Write the passive verb forms in the chart.

Present Simple	Past Simple	Present Perfect	will future
are sold		have been sold	

▶▶ Grammar Reference 10.1 p144

## Active to passive

- 4 Read the text again. How are these verbs expressed in the passive?

- 1 Martin Cooper **made** the first mobile phone call in 1973.
- 2 Almost six billion people worldwide **own** mobile phones.
- 3 Shops in the UK **sell** 30 million phones every year.
- 4 They **have sold** camera phones since 2002.
- 5 Engineers **have added** a lot of amazing features.
- 6 They **decorate** the Goldstriker phone with over 550 diamonds.
- 7 We **throw away** 100 million mobile phones every year.
- 8 Some people believe that mobile phones **will** eventually **replace** all landline phones.

**T 10.2** Listen and check.

- 5 What can you do on *your* mobile phone? What do you think they will be used for in the future?

*I can play Scrabble on mine!*

*Maybe they'll be used as credit cards.*

*They might be used as passports.*

# changed the world

## FACT FILE

- Today, mobile phones **are owned** by almost six billion people worldwide. In the UK, 30 million **are sold** every year.
- The first text message **was sent** in 1989. Last year 6.1 trillion texts **were sent** worldwide.
- Camera phones **have been sold** since 2002.
- 'Smartphones' **were introduced** in 2007. The mobile phone had become a multimedia gadget.
- Over the years a multitude of amazing features **have been added**, including Internet browsing, email, MP3 players, video, and camera.
- In 2008 Apple's iPhone had 500 applications (apps). Now there are over 500,000 apps.
- The most expensive mobile is the Goldstriker iPhone 4S Elite Gold. It **is made** of 24ct gold and **decorated** with over 550 diamonds. It costs £6 million.
- 100 million mobile phones **are thrown** away every year.
- Some people believe that before long all landline telephones **will be replaced** by mobile phones.



## PRACTICE

### Inventions that changed the world

- 1 Work with a partner. Look at the list of inventions. Which is the oldest? Which is the newest? Match them with the dates.

I think the telephone was invented in 1901. What do you think?

I'm not sure. I think it was invented in...

the telephone	105 AD
the printing press	1440
paper	1876
the ballpoint pen	1901
the personal computer (PC)	1924
television	1938
radio	1976

- T 10.3** Listen and check. What nationality were the inventors? What were their jobs?

### Speaking

- 2 Which inventions do you think are most important? Why? Order them 1-7 (1 = most important). Discuss your ideas as a class.

### Passive forms

- 3 Read *All things online!* Complete the sentences with the correct passive form. Which numbers and dates do you think are correct?

- T 10.4** Listen and check.

- 4 Make questions about the information in exercise 3. Ask and answer them with a partner.

- 1 How many emails/every year?

How many emails are sent every year?

Over 90...

- 2 How many questions/by Google every day?  
 3 When/eBay? Who/by?  
 4 How many items on eBay/it began?  
 5 How many films/YouTube every week?  
 6 When/the first Twitter message/sent? Who/by?  
 7 How many languages/Facebook/translated into?  
 8 When/Amazon.com/founded? Who/by?

- T 10.5** Listen and check.



### All things online!

- Over 90 billion/90 trillion emails are sent (send) every year.
- Nearly 5.5 million/5.5 billion questions are answered (answer) by Google every day.
- eBay was invented (invent) in 1985/1995 by Pierre Omidyar, a French scientist.
- Nearly 5/10 billion items are sold (sell) on eBay since it began.
- 30,000/60,000 new video films are posted (post) on YouTube every week.
- The first Twitter message was sent (send) by American businessman, Jack Dorsey, in 2006/2009.
- Facebook was translated (translate) into 26/76 languages since it began.
- The online store, Amazon.com, was founded (found) by Jeff Besoz, in his garage in 1989/1994.

# VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

## Words that go together

### Noun + noun

Two nouns can go together to make a compound noun

text + message = text message

business + man = businessman

news + agent = newsagent

cell + phone = cellphone

- 1 **T 10.6** Listen to the compound nouns. Which word is stressed? Practise them.
- 2 Work with a partner. How many compound nouns can you make from these lists? Use your dictionary to help.

business  
computer  
lap  
phone  
radio  
web

+

call number  
card site  
deal top games  
waves man  
virus news  
program(me)

**T 10.7** Listen and check. Read the words aloud.

### Verb + noun

- 3 In each box below, *one* noun does not go with the verb. Which one?

1 send

a text message an email  
a phone call a present a postcard

2 start

a business a car a family  
work an idea

3 make

a complaint a discovery a phone call  
the housework a lot of money

4 do

research the shopping a photo  
exercises the housework

5 take

notes a photo a coffee  
a long time size 41

6 play

games the piano yoga  
a part baseball

- 4 Choose a noun from each group and write a sentence using the verb. Read your sentences to the class.

I've just sent you a text message.

Are you taking notes in this lesson?

### Adverb + adjective

The adverbs *well-* and *badly-* can combine with past participles to form adjectives.

well-known badly-behaved

- 5 Complete the sentences with an adjective formed with *well-* or *badly-* and a past participle from the box.

done	paid	written	equipped
behaved	dressed	known	

- She has a wonderful job. She's very \_\_\_\_\_.
- I didn't enjoy that novel. It was really \_\_\_\_\_.
- You don't need to spend a lot of money on clothes to look \_\_\_\_\_.
- Our office is really \_\_\_\_\_. We have all the latest machines.
- I hope their children don't come. They're so \_\_\_\_\_.



- Can I have my steak very \_\_\_\_\_, please? I don't like it rare.
- Surely you've heard of Elizabeth Taylor? She was really \_\_\_\_\_.

**T 10.8** Listen and check. Practise the sentences.

### Talking about you

- 6 Ask and answer these questions with your partner.
- Do you ever play computer games? Which ones?
  - Which websites do you visit most often?
  - Do you send a lot of text messages? How many per day?
  - Who does the most housework in your home?
  - What size shoes do you take?
  - How do you like your steak?
  - Is your school well-equipped?

**T 10.9** Listen and compare.



## READING AND SPEAKING

### There's a first time for everything

- 1 Work in groups. What do you use the Internet for? Make a list. Read the introduction and compare your ideas.
- 2 Match the headings in *Five Internet firsts* with these lines.
  - A He built a single, easily searchable database for students to access information.
  - B But soon his main topic became his personal life. He wrote openly about his relationships, his passions, his plans and fears
  - C They are simply computer programs that replicate themselves again and again.
  - D It quickly became the place for fashionable people to be seen.
  - E People loved exchanging life stories with old schoolmates, and school romances were reignited.
- 3 You're going to read some of the articles. Divide them amongst your group. Read and take notes about ...
  - names and nationalities of the people
  - what and where was the first
  - important dates and events in its history
- 4 Use your notes to report back to your group. Do any of the *Five Internet Firsts* play a part in your life? How?
- 5 Read *all* the articles. Answer the questions.
  - 1 What is there less need for these days? Why?
  - 2 What is PCBang?
  - 3 What was 'Archie'? How did it get its name?
  - 4 How did 'blogging' get its name? Who named it?
  - 5 Which virus broke hearts? How?
  - 6 Which has more users, *MySpace* or *Facebook*? How many do they have?

### Listening

- 6 **T 10.10** Listen to five people. Which of the Internet firsts are they talking about? What do they say that helped you work it out?



- 7 All these words are connected with the Internet. What do you understand by them? Discuss in your groups.

bookmark download inbox mouse log in spam

### ▶▶ WRITING Discussing pros and cons p115

http://www...

No technology has evolved so much in so little time as the Internet. We not only shop, bank, work, and meet people online, but we share what we are doing at any given moment with such sites as Facebook and Twitter. So how did all this begin?

### The first Internet café



A café with full Internet access (sometimes called a Cybercafé) was designed in early 1994 by Ivan Pope. He was asked to develop an Internet event for an arts weekend in London. Pope created a café with Internet access from the tables.

Inspired by this, the first commercial Internet café, called *Cyberia*, was opened later that year in central London. It quickly became the fashionable place to be seen.

Internet cafés soon extended across the world under a variety of names, for example, the *Binary Café* in Canada, *CompuCafé* in Finland, *PCBang* in South Korea, and the *@Café* in New York.

Cafés have always been places to exchange information, chat to friends, read newspapers, and play games. Internet cafés were a natural evolution of this. Now, people can connect to the Internet in any café using their own laptops and iPhones. There is less need for the Internet café.

# Five Internet firsts

## The first search engine

1

For many people, using search engines has become a routine part of their lives. But how did they begin?

In 1989 a young computer scientist from Barbados, Alan Emtage, was studying at Montreal's McGill University in Canada. He built a single, easily searchable database for students to access information. This created a lot of interest and Alan was joined by two colleagues, Mike Parker and Bill Heelan, who helped develop the system. They called it 'Archie'. Why was it named Archie? Simply the word 'archive' without the 'v'.

Emtage found himself at the heart of an Internet revolution. It didn't take long for search engines to become big business. Many more followed such as *Excite* in 1993, created by six Stanford University students, *Yahoo* in 1994, and *Lycos* also in 1994. With 60 million documents this was the largest of its time until *Google* was launched in 1997. *Google* now has 620 million visitors every day.



Search

## The first blog

2

The first ever blogger may never be identified, but the most likely candidate is an American journalist, Justin Hall. He began blogging in 1994 (before the word 'blog' existed) with a website called 'Justin's Links from the Underground'. At first his website just gave rather boring information about the Internet. But soon his main topic became his personal life. He wrote openly about his relationships, his passions, his plans and fears. More and more readers were attracted to his site, fascinated by his daily blogs. They began to share their lives with his.

The word 'blog' wasn't used until 1997. It is short for 'WebLog' (web log), a name invented by Jorn Barger in December of that year. Now the number of active bloggers is estimated to be about 100 million worldwide, and Justin Hall has been named 'the founding father of personal blogging' by the *New York Times*.



## The first virus

3

What exactly are computer viruses? They are simply computer programs that replicate themselves again and again. This ability was predicted as early as 1949 by a German mathematician, John von Neumann. It is generally believed that the very first was a virus called *Creeper*. It was detected on ARPANET (the forerunner of the Internet) in the early 1970s. It was written by an engineer called Bob Thomas from Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1971. However, the *Creeper* was not a bad virus, it did not damage computers. When a machine was infected a message simply appeared on the screen saying 'I'm the Creeper, catch me if you can!' More damaging viruses appeared in the 1980s with the spread of personal computers.

In 1986, *Brain* was the first virus to infect PCs; in 1991, *Michelangelo* was the first to make international news; in 2000, *Love Letter* broke hearts by sending emails saying 'I love you' to tens of millions of computers, and in 2007, *Storm Worm* spread with a message saying '230 dead as storm batters Europe!'



## The first social networking site

4

In the 1990s more and more homes had Internet access. People could connect easily with each other. Would they also like to reconnect with old friends? In 1995 *Classmates.com*, the first social networking site, began life in the basement of Randy Conrads a Boeing employee in the US. It was immediately popular. People loved exchanging life stories with old schoolmates and school romances were reignited. In one year this led to 100 marriages.

The idea was copied in many countries, including *Friends Reunited* in the UK. In 2003 the business networking site *LinkedIn* began. This has over 60 million members. In the same year and with three times that number is *MySpace*. However, one name leads all other global social networking sites, *Facebook*. Created in 2004 by students at Harvard University, it went worldwide in 2006 and has more than 750 million users. There has even been a film, *The Social Network*, made about it.

It seems people love talking about themselves. On the micro-blogging site, *Twitter*, users inform their followers about tiny details of their lives. 'I'm having honey with my toast this morning!'



# LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Modern life drives me crazy!

- 1 What things annoy you in a typical day? Write down one or two and give them to your teacher.

## Jack's stressful day

- 2 Look at the photos of Jack. What do you think is annoying him?
- 3 **T 10.11** Alan is meeting Jack at the railway station. Jack has not had a good journey. Listen and tick (✓) what he complains about.

- the train is late
- the girl behind him
- the train is overcrowded
- the little boy
- parking
- booking a ticket
- the food
- traffic
- coffee bars

- 4 **T 10.11** Work in small groups. Listen again. What exactly are his complaints?

- 5 Have you ever had similar complaints to Jack's? Tell the class.

### What do you think?

- 6 What do the different generations complain about? Think of typical complaints for these people. Share ideas as a class.

- very young children
- teenagers
- parents
- the middle-aged
- old people

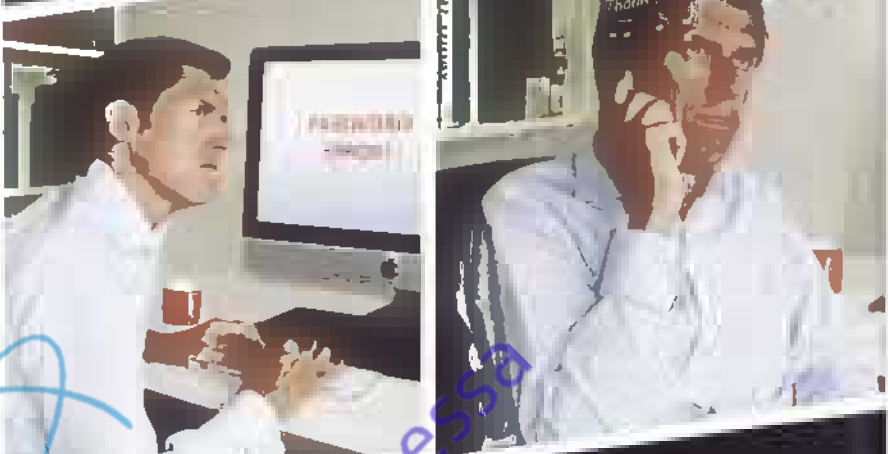
- 7 Your teacher will read out some of the things that annoy you. Can you guess who wrote it?

### Roleplay

It's the end of a difficult day and you've just arrived home to your flatmate/husband/wife/parents. Work with a partner and write a conversation about all the problems you've had that day. Begin like this:

- A I've had a really terrible day!  
B Why? What happened?  
A Well, I...

Act your conversations to the class.



# EVERYDAY ENGLISH

## On the phone

- 1 **T 10.12** Listen and practise saying these telephone numbers.

07700 900333  
0049 021 37474  
0115 496 0499  
0800 142 2466

How were these numbers expressed?

0 00 99 0800

- 2 **T 10.13** Listen and write the numbers. Compare your answers with a partner.

- 3 In your country what are the telephone numbers for ...?  
• your house • your mobile • the emergency services • directory enquiries

How many telephone numbers do you know by heart? Give examples. Whose are they?

- 4 **T 10.14** Listen to four phone conversations. Answer these questions after each one.

- 1 Who is speaking to who?      3 Where are they?  
2 Are they on a landline or a mobile?      4 What they are talking about?  
5 How well do they know each other?

- 5 **T 10.14** Listen again and complete the expressions from the telephone conversations.

- 1 A Sorry Brian, you're \_\_\_\_\_ up. I couldn't hear that.  
B I know Adam, it's not a good \_\_\_\_\_. But, listen, I'm calling because I can't \_\_\_\_\_ it on Thursday. Are you free on Friday?  
A Friday? I'm not sure. Can I get \_\_\_\_\_ to you?  
B Sure. That's fine. Text me. Speak \_\_\_\_\_!

- 2 A Hello, Carol? It's Adam. I'm trying to get \_\_\_\_\_ of Brian.  
C I'm afraid he's not in. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ his mobile?  
A Yeah. I tried that first but he's not \_\_\_\_\_.  
C It's probably \_\_\_\_\_ off.  
A Oh, OK. Can you give him a \_\_\_\_\_ then?  
C Of course.

- 3 D I'm afraid Brian's line's \_\_\_\_\_. Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_?  
E Yes, please.  
D It's \_\_\_\_\_ for you now.  
E Thank you.  
F Hello. Brian Doyle's office. Flora \_\_\_\_\_.  
E \_\_\_\_\_ is Emma Smith from Digby and Moss Associates.  
F Oh, good morning Ms Smith. I'll put you \_\_\_\_\_ immediately.

- 4 C Hi Flora. Can I speak to Brian, please?  
F Oh, I'm \_\_\_\_\_, he has \_\_\_\_\_ with him at the moment. Is it \_\_\_\_\_?  
C Just tell him Carol \_\_\_\_\_ and I'll see him this evening.  
F Will \_\_\_\_\_. I hope there isn't a problem.

- T 10.14** Listen again and check.

- 6 Work with a partner. Learn one of the conversations by heart. Act it to the class.

### Roleplay

Work in pairs. You are going to have three telephone conversations.

**Student A** Look at p152.

**Student B** Look at p154.

Hi, Maria. I'm calling because I can't make it on Tuesday.

Sorry, you're breaking up ...