

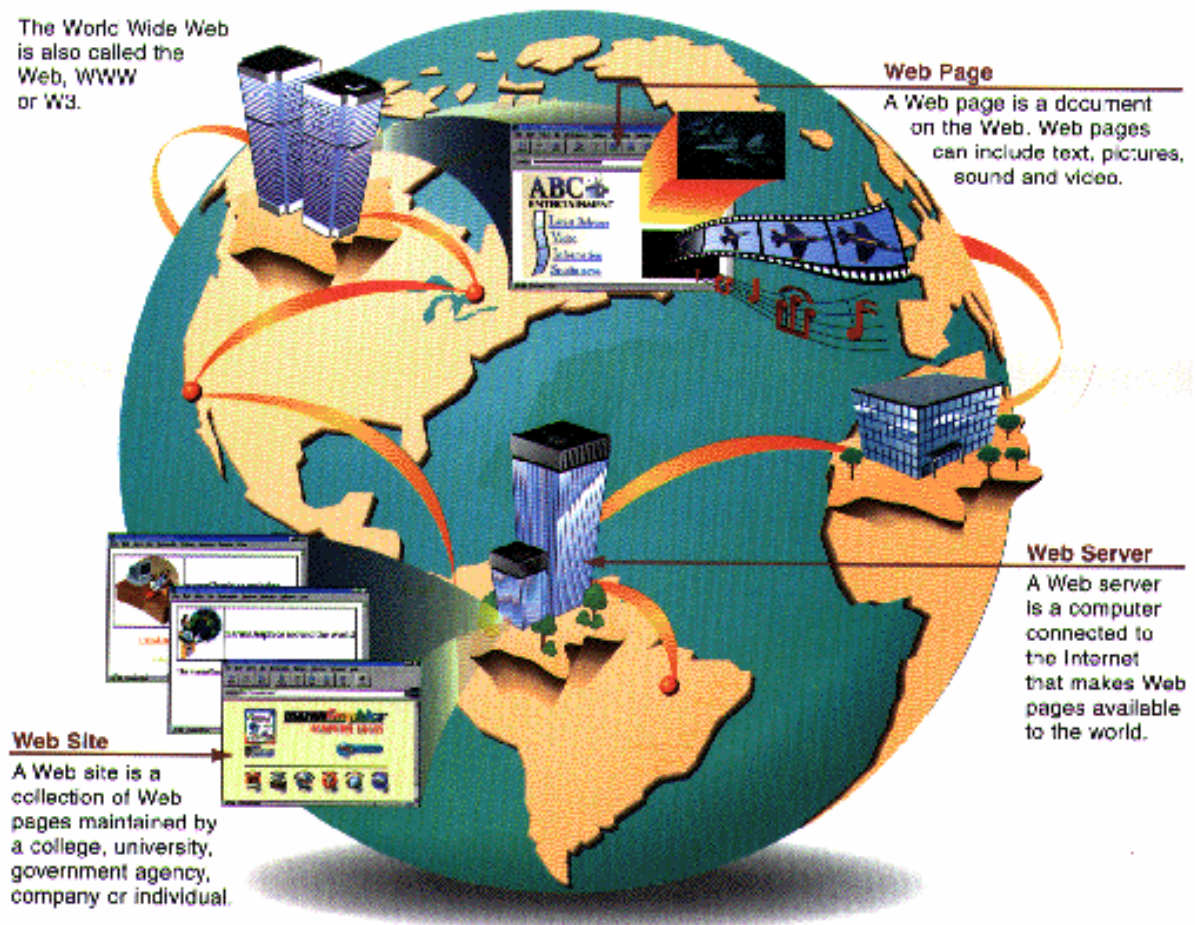
Project5: TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

The plan of the seance

- Sequence 1
- Sequence 2
- Sequence 3
- Sequence 4

The World Wide Web is part of the Internet. The Web consists of a huge collection of documents stored on computers around the world.

The World Wide Web is also called the Web, WWW or W3.



TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION



- The way to progress-



• Sequence 1:

I. Reading Activity.

1. Read the text and answer these questions:

1. How many paragraphs are there in the text?

.....

2. What is the text mainly about? (circle the right answer)

a) the uses of internet

b) the dangers of internet

c) the advantages of the internet

d) communication in the world

INTERNET



How did it begin?

It was developed and launched by the US Defence Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) in the late 1960's. The government, concerned about the possibility of a nuclear war, thought that a network of small computers would be more difficult to destroy than one supercomputer.



Universities and other research institutions got involved and the network grew fast. In the 1980's, the National Science Foundation (NSF) developed a network **which** linked five university super computers.

tions, and the internet began to day. Nowadays, people all over the e internet.

What exactly is the internet?

The internet, or Net as it **is often called**, is a vast global network of networks **which** connects computers across the world. In other words, computers talk to one another through a network **that** uses phone lines, cables, and fibre-optic lines. At present, more than 33 million people use the internet **in order to** transfer data, play games, chat with other computer users, and send e-mail (electronic mail).



The internet **can be divided** into five broad areas:

1. Electronic mail

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E-mail is much faster than traditional mail because when the message is

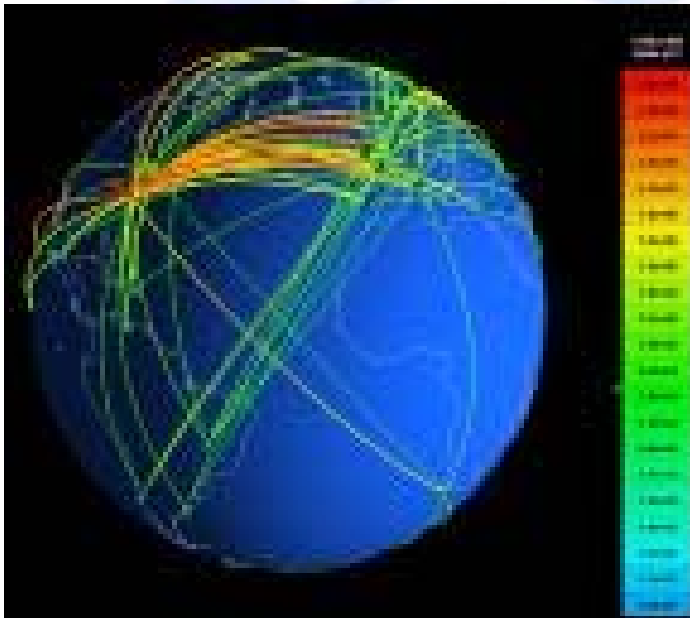
typed out, it arrives in the electronic mailbox within minutes or seconds. You **can** send pictures, sound, video, messages –anything that **can be *digitized** – in a few seconds. Electronic mail is efficient, convenient and cheap.



2. Information sites

This is perhaps the fastest growing area of the internet as more and more people put their own information pages * on line. One thing that computers do very well is process vast amounts of information very fast, so, by specifying a key word or phrase, the computer **can** then search around the Net until it finds some matches. These information sites **are usually stored** on big computers **that** exist all over the world. The beauty of the Net is that you **can have** access to all the information from your home, using your own PC.

3. The World Wide Web



The World Wide Web, **which** is usually referred to as WWW or 3W, is a vast network of information databases .You can use the WWW for many things.

You **can** go on a tour of a museum; you **can** watch a video; you **can** buy books and CDs from America; you **can** play chess with a partner in Moscow; or you **can** just chat with people from all over the world. The list is endless!

4. Usenet

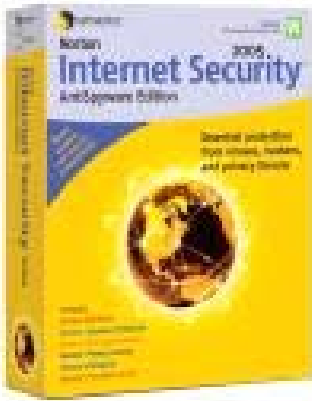
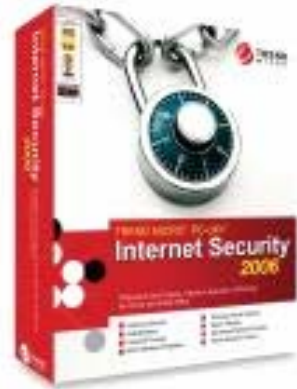
Usenet is a collection of newsgroups **that** covers any topic. Users **are able to** participate in dialogues and conversations by subscribing, free of charge. Each newsgroup consists of messages and information that are posted by other users. There are more than 10,000 newsgroups and they are popular with universities and businesses.

5. Telnet

With Telnet programmes you **are able to** use your personal computer to have access to a powerful *mainframe computer **that** is very useful and cost effective if you have a lot of researches or* number- crunching to do.

The Future of the Internet

The Internet is **definitely changing** our lives. It provides wonderful opportunities in terms of education and information but it also provides opportunities for a lot of unpleasant things such as *_forgery encouragement to violence and other illegal actions.



The different aspects of communication in the world **are being controlled by governments so as to** stop the Internet crime. According to a report for the European Parliament, two countries The USA and Great Britain are **dominating** this 'surveillance operation'. Almost every modern form of communication from satellites to the Internet **is being intercepted** by a multi-billion dollar global surveillance operation.

Adapted from 'Everything you wanted to know about the Internet' The European

New words:

online: connected to and by a central computer.

digitized / 'dɪdʒɪtaɪzd /: converted into digital form.

mainframe computer: large, powerful computer, shared by many computers.

number-crunching: rapid processing of large quantities of numbers using a computer.

forgery: noun: the action of illegally copying documents
(verb: to forger: to illegally copy a document)

Now, answer these questions:

1. When and where did the idea of the internet begin?

.....

2. According to the article, how many people use the internet?

.....

3. How many areas can the internet be divided into?

.....

4. What are the advantages of the electronic mail?

.....

5. How can you find information in the Net?

.....

6. What can you also do on the WWW?

.....

.....

7. What can you do on the Usenet?

.....

.....

8. Which program can you use if you have a lot of numbers to process?

.....

.....

9. What are the negative aspects of the internet?

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.....

.....

10. How do governments control the internet crime?

.....
.....



II. Mastery of Language.

A. Study the following extracts from the Reading text.

- eg: -The N.S.F developed a network. **It** linked five university super computers.
- The N.S.F developed a network **which linked** five university super computers
- The N.S.F developed a network **that** linked five university super computers.

Now, join the sentences in the same way.

Give the two possibilities

1. My sister works for a company. It sells computer equipment.



- a)
b)
2. The bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour.
a)
b)
3. A dictionary is a book. It gives you the meaning of words.
a)
b)

4. The computer broke down. It has been repaired.

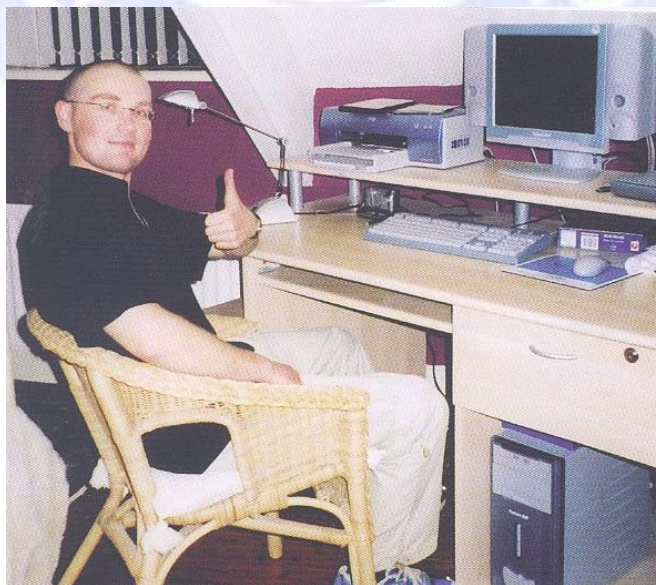


- a)
b)

5. Where is the document? It was on the desk.

- a)
b)

6. There is a computer in my room. It is powerful.



- a)
b)

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-When we are talking about **things**,
we use **that** or **which** to connect two
sentences.



B.

a) Study the example in the table below:

Suffixes: -ment -ance -y

| Suffixes | Meanings | Examples |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| -ment and -(t)ion | -the act, cause; means or results of -----ing are both used to make verbs into abstract nouns | - develop development - pollute pollution -create creation |
| -ance | - the action, state or quality of -----ing. | -appear appearance |

Now, find the nouns corresponding to the verbs in the box, and write them in the appropriate column:

connect – improve – perform – invent – resemble – discuss – inherit –
agree – encourage – employ – allow – tolerate – develop – communicate
– dominate – intercept – inform – resist – achieve – invest – accept –
forger

| -ment | -(t)ion | -ance | -y |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| development | connection | tolerance | discovery |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

b) Supply the correct words in the following sentences:

eg: -He gets some money from the government. It is an unemployment.....

-He gets some money from the government. It is an unemployment allowance.

1. We saw a good play yesterday at the theatre. The next.....is tomorrow at eight
2. Your English is getting better. There has certainly been ansince you started the intensive course.
3. The US and Great Britain control communication in the world. Theirin this field is evident.
4. The Internet is maybe the greatestof our century.
5. It (or information technology) is the use of computers for gathering, storing it and making it available.
6. He got the gold medal at the competition. Everyone congratulated him for his.....

7. He wants to have a..... with the staff about the project before deciding something.
8. People refuse to pay additional taxes. Their..... is understandable.
9. The goal's of the ball made them win the match. He stopped it just on time.
10. After a long discussion, they finally reached an.....
11. They finally signed the new law. Theirof this law is a great victory.
12. He hasn't got a job. He's still looking for
13. My teacher's helped me to continue my studies.
14. They bought flats in the area when prices were low. Their.....was very good because they are making important profit by renting them.

c) Build the opposite of the nouns below by adding the prefix-dis-

The prefix -dis- is used to give words a negative meaning.

eg: advantage / disadvantage

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| 1. similarity | 1. |
| 2. qualification... | 2. |
| 3. agreement | 3. |
| 4. approval | 4. |
| 5. connection | 5. |
| 6. appearance | 6. |
| 7. honesty | 7. |
| 8. ability | 8. |
| 9. order | 9. |
| 10. satisfaction | 10. |

Supply the correct words in the following sentences:

eg: -The education systems are not the same everywhere. There are

-The education systems are not the same everywhere.
There are *dissimilarities*

1. The athlete's.....from the competition was due to his behaviour.
2.include wrong behaviours such as lying, cheating and stealing.
3. People demonstrated to express their..... of the war.
4. The great Egyptian writer Taha Hussein was blind.
However hisdid not keep him from studying and working.

5. Scientists cannot explain the.... ... of many species of plants and animals.
6. He had a with the manager because he has a different opinion on the best way to solve the problem.
7. Theof the cables is necessary if you want to move the computer.
8. She was not happy because the house was in.....
9. Workers go on strike when they want to show their..... with their conditions of work.

• Sequence 2:

I. Reading Activities.

Word Power:

1. Look at the picture below. Write the correct name of each item using the words from the box below:

Keyboard – printer – central unit – screen – scanner –
mouse mat – mouse -

a).....

b).....

c).....



d).....

f).....

e).....

g).....

2. Complete the following sentences with the correct word.

eg. You **can use** a scanner to copy images into a computer.

- a) **You can damage** your eyes if you work in front of a computer
.....for too long.
- b) **I am able to copy** documents in black and white or colour from the computer
with my new
- c) The.....is a small object connected to a computer, that **you can move**
with your hand and press to give commands to the computer. It usually lies
on the
- d) She bought a computer equipped with a in English and in Arabic
because **she is able** to type in both languages.

3. What else can we use the computer for?

Match the prompts from -1- to -6- with the prompts from -a- to -b-

| | | |
|---|------------|---|
| 1. We can use a modem | eg. 1... d | a) to take photos. |
| 2. They can use the World Wide Web | 2. | b) to make a photocopy. |
| 3. She can use a 'compact disc read-only memory' (CD-ROM) | 3... | c) to write letters and reports. |
| 4. You can use a fax machine | 4..... | d) to access the internet. |
| 5. I can use my cellular phone | 5..... | e) to find information on various subjects. |
| 6. You can use the computer | 6. | f) to store information. |

Now write the full sentences:

1. We can use a modem
2. They can use the World Wide Web
3. She can use a CD-ROM.....
4. You can use a fax machine
5. I can use my cellular phone.....
6. You can use the computer

4. Complete the sentences with verbs from the box. All the verbs are related to computers:

| |
|--|
| paste - copy - enter - rename - attach - print - open - save. |
|--|

- 1- You can.....,,,and.....a document.
- 2- You can,, and a text.
- 3- You can,,,and.....a folder.

5. Complete this table with the appropriate verb or noun

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| | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|----------|---------|-----------|------------|----------|
| verbs | | to print | | to attach | to connect | |
| nouns | copy/ copier | | scanner | | | computer |



6. Complete the following sentences with the words from the table.

eg:

-It is easier to work when we the reports

It is easier to work when we **computerize** the reports

Now, do the same

1. I..... the document to my e-mail and then send it.
2. Leila often..... pictures for the university magazine.
3. You have tothe modem to the phone line if you want to go on line.
4. I am going to fax the letter I have typed so could you it for me please?
5. You shouldthis article. It is interesting.

II. Mastery of language.

1. What can you do?

Tick (✓) the things you can do and cross the things you cannot do.

| The things I can do 😊 | The things I cannot do 😞 |
|--|--|
| a) I can use a computer () b) I can access the internet () c) I can write emails in English () d) I can go online () e) I can deal with information () f) I can draw a website () | -I cannot use a computer () -I cannot access the Internet () -I cannot write e-mails in English () -I cannot go online () -I cannot deal with information () -I cannot draw a website () |

2. What are you able to do? Rewrite full positive or negative sentences.

The things I am able to do

/The things I am not able to do

a) I am able to use a computer

or: I am not able to use a computer

b).....

c)

d).....

f)



3. Look at these examples, then give the correct form of be able to according to the subject.

eg: - She has got the job because **she is able to speak** three languages.

- **I am able to computerize** my work since I have taken a computer course.
- **They are able to work** on the computer.

Now, do the same.

- a) Our computer analyst is a creative person.
He (be able to produce) a new database system.
.....
- b) If you (be able to find) software solutions, you will be in charge of the computer system of the company.
.....
- c) We keep the records of all our clients on a database. In this way, we (be able to contact) them if it's necessary.
.....
- d) As the employees use lap-top computers and phones, they (be able to work) more efficiently.
.....

*** We can say:**

I can speak three languages.

Or: I am able to speak three languages.

She can speak three languages

Or: She is able to speak three languages.

They can speak three languages

Or: They are able to speak three languages.



Remember:

1. We use **can** or **(be) able to** say that something is possible or that someone has the ability to do something .

eg. **Can** you work on a computer?

Or: **Are you able to** work on the computer?

2. **can** is more usual but it has only two forms:

- **can(present)** and **could (past)**.

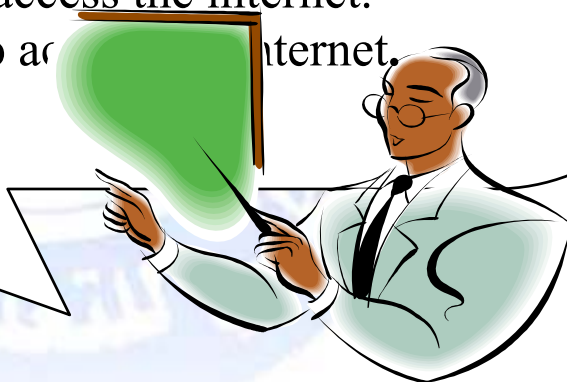
So sometimes it is necessary **to use (be) able to**

eg. I **can** write my work on the computer.

Or: I **am able to** write my work on the computer.

- I **can't (=cannot)** access the internet.

Or: I **am not able to** access the internet.



Remember also:

| | C A N | (B E) A B L E T O |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Positive: | subject + can + stem | I am able to + stem You We } are able to + stem They She/he is able to + stem |
| Questions: | can + subject + stem..? | Am I able to + stem... ? Are you } able to +stem...? we they Is she /he able to+ stem...? |
| Negative: | Subject + can't + stem | I am not able to + stem She/He is not able to+ stem You We } are not able to + stem They |

4. More and more people are communicating by e-mail. They often use abbreviations to *save* time. Do you know what these ones mean?

Complete the gaps with the missing words.

| e-mail abbreviations | full expressions | Meanings |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| eg: IMO | In my opinion | I think |
| OIC | Oh, I..... | Now I understand |
| NOYB | None of your..... | It doesn't concern you |
| TTYL | Talk | I'll speak to you later |
| BBL | Be | I'll return later |
| HSIK | How should..... | I have no idea |
| OTL | lunch | Gone to lunch |
| LOL |out loud | That makes me laugh |

5. On the Internet, you can also use signs to show emotions or pass on visual information.

(You can find out what the signs mean if you put your head aside)

eg: :-) means the internet user is happy

Here are some more signs.

Can you guess what the user means?

Match the internet signs in A with the appropriate meaning in B.

| A | | B |
|----------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1. 8 -) | 1. (d)... | a. is sad |
| 2. :- 0 | 2. | b. is surprised. |
| 3. :- (| 3. | c. has a moustache. |
| 4. :-) | 4. | d. wears glasses. |
| 5. :- =) | 5. | e. is happy |

6. The Internet and you.
Answer the quiz below:

1. Do you have an e-mail box?

.....

2. How often do you check your e-mail?

.....

3. How many messages do you send or receive each week?

.....

4. Do you use the internet for studies, for work or for pleasure?

.....

5. What are your favourite internet sites?

.....

.....

- **Sequence 3:**

I. Reading Activities

**Leila, a member of the Algerian association
“Le SOUK” has written an article for the monthly magazine.**

Read the article and do the follow-up activities:

A SMILE TO SUFFERING CHILDREN



“Le SOUK” is an Algerian association created by students and young doctors in 1995. Its main objectives are to take care of ill children and to improve the daily life of young people in general by focusing on communication, discussion and training.



Le SOUK members are mainly medical students acting in different cities and towns of the country. Their work stretch from environmental actions such as cleaning up

beaches, and game spaces for kids to social aid. All these actions which contribute to the ill children's welfare and happiness are published in a monthly magazine. Lectures on AIDS, addiction to drugs and tobacco... have been held to inform people of the dangers and risks.



The SOUK has been awarded the 2003 World Summit Prize in Geneva and the 2004 World Prize of Solidarity by the U.N.O.



Both ordinary citizens and famous people have contributed to give “a smile to children” who are treated in hospitals. It’s a fabulous association, isn’t it!

**She sends the article with an e-mail to the magazine publisher.
The different steps she has to follow when she sends an e-mail are in disorder.**

A. Reorder them from -1- to – 12-

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) send to the association | eg.1.f):Switch on the computer |
| b) shut down | 2..... |
| c) connect the modem | 3..... |
| d) save any changes | 4..... |
| e) attach the article | 5..... |
| f) switch on the computer | 6..... |
| g) check spelling | 7..... |
| h) write e-mail message | 8..... |
| i) open the folder | 9..... |
| j) write the article | 10..... |
| k) disconnect the modem | 11..... |
| l) save the document | 12..... |

B. Fill in each gap with the appropriate step from table A to make a coherent paragraph.

Leila switches on the computer and for working. She saves the article after writing it so as not to lose it. Next, sheand changes. After that..... to the phone line so as to write an e- mail. She..... and Finally, she.....modem and.....the computer.

II. Mastery of Language.

1. Study the following examples:

a) Present simple:

Leila often sends e-mails.

She doesn't have classes on Thursdays.

She regularly writes an article for the magazine.

b) Present continuous:

At the moment she is sending an e-mail.

This week she is not having classes on Thursday.

At present, she is writing an article for the magazine.

Now, supply the correct form of the present tense:

1. She usually (have) lunch at the canteen but today she (have) a sandwich.
.....

2. We rarely (go) out at weekends but next Saturday we (go) to my sister's party birthday party.
.....

3. He (work) here in the Research department. He (design) a prototype for a new car engine.
.....

4. Don't go into his office. He (write) an important report at the moment . He (write) a report after each meeting.
.....

5. I (fly) to Brussels. I (go) there twice a month.
.....

Remember:

Present Simple or Present continuous?

| Tenses | Examples | Meanings |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Present simple | -Leila often sends e-mails. -She doesn't have classes on Thursdays. | Use the present simple for permanent or regular actions |
| Present continuous | - At the moment she is sending an e-mail. -This week, she is not having classes - She is working on a new project. | Use the present continuous for: - temporary actions happening now at this moment. - future actions happening over a long period of time, including now. |

Remember also:

| Form | Present Simple | | | Examples |
|---------------|--|-------------------------|--------|---|
| Affirmative | subject + verb + object | | | |
| | I you we they | stem | object | I / you / we /they use the internet |
| | she he it | verb + s | object | She / he sends an e-mail It (= the e-mail) arrives within seconds |
| Interrogative | do/does +subject + s tem | | | |
| | Do | I you we they | stem | Do you use the internet? |
| | Does | she he it | stem | Does she / he send an e-mail everyday? Does it (=the e-mail) arrive within seconds? |
| Negative | Subject + do not /does not + stem | | | |
| | I You we they | do not (= don't) | stem | They do not (don't) use the internet |
| | she he it | does not (= doesn't) | stem | She / He does not (=doesn't) send an e-mail everyday. It (=the e-mail) does not cost much. |

Remember also: (continued)

| Form | Present continuous | | | Examples |
|-------------|----------------------------------|----|-------------|---|
| Affirmative | subject + be + stem + ing | | | |
| | I | am | Stem + -ing | - I am working on a new project. |

| | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------|---|
| | You We They | are | Stem + -ing | - They are working on a new project. |
| | She He It | is | Stem + -ing | - He is working on a new project. |
| Negative | Subject + be not + stem + ing | | | |
| | I | am not | Stem + -ing | - I am not working on a new project. |
| | You We They | are not | Stem + -ing | - They are not working on a new project. |
| | She He It | is not | Stem + -ing | - He is not working on a new project. |

Remember also: (continued)

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---|
| Interrogative | be+ subject + stem + ing | | | |
| | Am | I | stem+-ing | -Am I using the correct program? |
| | Are | You We they | stem + -ing | -Are we using the correct program ? |
| | Is | She He | stem + -ing | - Is she using the correct program ? |

Spelling and Pronunciation

1. Study the following spelling rules to learn when to add a final -s/-es, or -ies- to the verb in the present simple:

| Rules | Examples |
|---|--|
| Add a final -s to most verbs | -to write → he writes -to send → she sends -to get → she gets |
| Add -es to verbs that end in -sh, -ch, -s, -x -z, | -to wash → he washes -to switch → he switches -to miss → he misses -to tax → he taxes -to buzz → He buzzes |
| For verbs that end in-y: -If -y is preceded by a vowel add only -s . -If -y is preceded by a consonnant, change the -y into -i and add -es. | -to buy → he buys -to pay → he pays -to study → she studies -to cry → he cries |

1. Now, add **-s** or **-es** or **-ies** to the following.

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. access..... | 11. attach..... |
| 2. blush..... | 12. save..... |
| 3. discover..... | 13. buzz..... |
| 4. develop.... | 14. pass..... |
| 5. touch..... | 15. launch..... |
| 6. mix..... | 16. relax..... |
| 7. press.... | 17. specify.... |
| 8. try..... | 18. process.... |
| 9. ask..... | 19. talk..... |
| 10. connect..... | 20. play..... |

2. Pronunciation of the final –s :

Study the rules of pronunciation of the final-s and then complete the table below with verbs from the box:

Switches – understands – connects – puts – reaches - sends – encourages – picks -computerizes – speaks – launches – sings – discusses - weeps – rings – accepts - digitizes – leaps – keeps – hangs - intercepts

| / s / | / z / | / ə z / |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| after the sounds “t”, “p” and “k”. | after the sounds ” d”, “b”, “g” and “ee”. | after the sounds sh”, “ch” , “s”, “z” and “ge”/ “dge” |
| Sits | Feeds | Wishes |
| Sleeps | Grabs | Attaches |
| Makes | Begs | Kisses |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

3. Study the following examples,

eg:

Positive sentences:

Instead of saying:

-I am using the scanner **because I want to** copy images into the computer.

We can say:

- I am using the scanner **for copying** the images into the computer.

or:

- I am using the scanner **in order to copy** the images into the computer.

or:

-I am using the scanner **so as to copy** the images into the computer.

Negative sentences:

Instead of saying:

-I send e-mails instead of traditional letters because
I don't want to waste time.

we can say:

-I am sending e-mails instead of traditional letters
for not wasting time.

or:

-I am sending e-mails instead of traditional letters
in order not to waste time.

or:

-I am sending e-mails instead of traditional letters
so as not to waste time.

Now, join the following pairs of sentences using:

For (not) / in order (not) to / so as (not) to:

1. You have to use the mouse. You want to move the cursor on the screen.

- a) You have to use the mouse for.....
- b) You have to use the mouse in order to
- c) You have to use the mouse so as to

2. She is opening the folder. She wants to make changes

- a) She is opening the folder for
- b) She is opening the folder in order to
- c) She is opening the folder so as to.....

3. You should save your work if you don't want to lose it

- a) You should save your work for
- b) You should save your work in order.....
- c) You should save your work so as.....

4. I am going to a cyber cafe to print my documents because my printer is out of ink.

- a) I am going to a cyber cafe for.....
- b) I am going to a cyber cafe in order.....
- c) I am going to have access in a cyber cafe.....

5. I'm going to have access to the internet because I want to get some information for my research paper.

- a) I'm going to have access to the internetfor my research paper.
- b) I'm going to have access to the internet.....for my research paper
- c) I'm going to have access to the internetfor my research paper.

6. You have to connect the computer to the phone line if you want to go on line.

- a) You have to connect the computer to the phone line.....
- b) You have to connect the computer to the phone line.....
- c) You have to connect the computer to the phone line.....

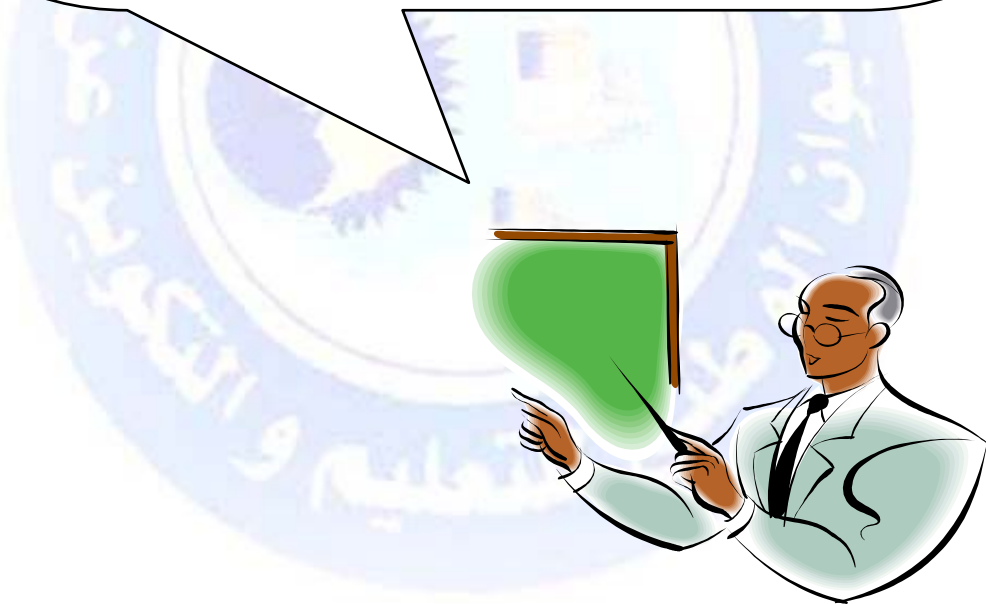
Remember:

Use: -for (not) + gerund (stem+-ing)

 -in order(not) to + stem

 -so as (not) + stem

to say WHY somebody does or does not do something.



• Sequence 4:

Mastery of Language

I. a)-Study statements -1- and-2- from the text “The Internet”

- 1- The Internet **is often** called the Net.
- 2- The information sites **are often stored** on big computers.

b) Which tense and which form are sentences 1 and 2 in?

- The sentences 1 and 2 are in the.....

c) Now, turn the following sentences into the passive as in the examples -1- and -2-

1. A vast global network connects computers across the world.



- Computers.....across the world by a vast global network.

2. The network uses phone lines, cables and fibre-optic lines.

-Phone lines, cables and fibre-optic lines by the network.

3. 30 million people use the internet.
-The internet.....by 30 million people.
4. More and more people put their information pages
on line.
- Information pageson line by
more and more people.
5. Computers process vast amounts of information
very fast.
- Vast amounts of information.....by computers
very fast.
6. The Internet provides wonderful opportunities in terms
of education and information..
- Wonderful opportunities in terms of education and
information.....by the Internet.
7. It also provides a lot of unpleasant things
- A lot of unpleasant things.....also.....by
the Internet.

II. a) Study sentences -3- and -4-

- 3- Almost every form of communication **is being intercepted** by a multi-billion dollar global surveillance operation.
- 4- The different aspects of communication **are being controlled** by governments.

b)- Which tense and which form are sentences -3- and -4- in?

Sentences -3- and -4- are in the

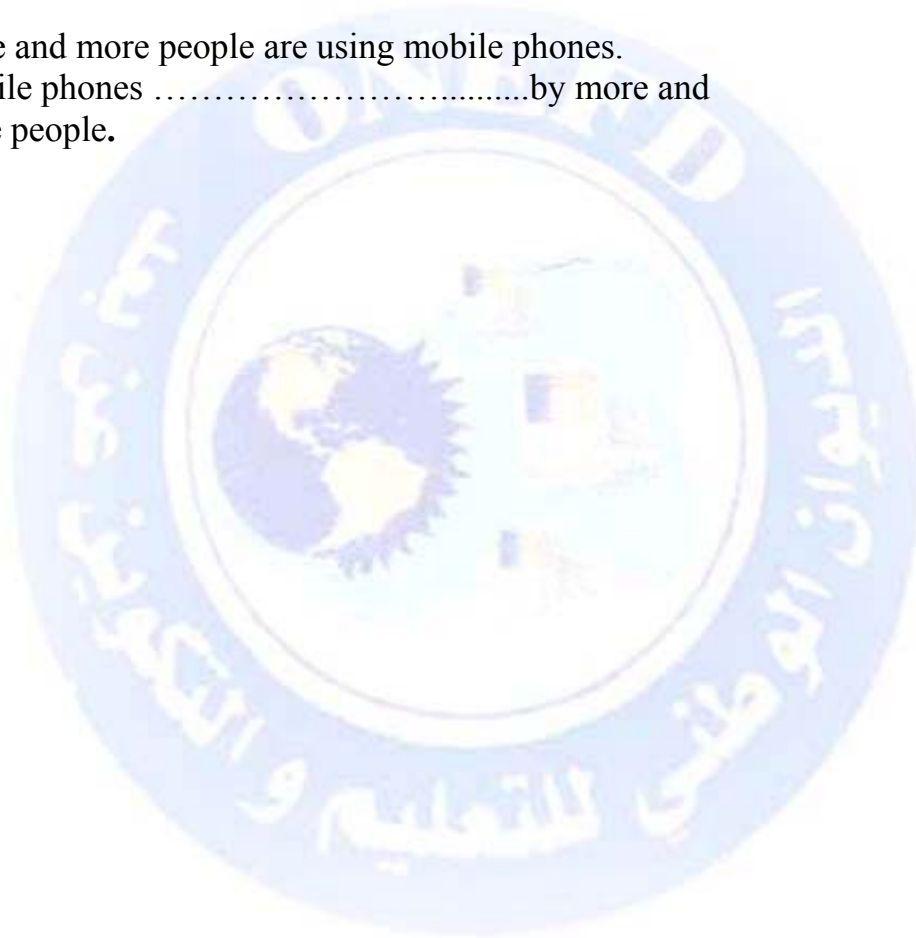
.....

.....

c)-Now turn the following sentences into the passive as in the example -3-:

1. Governments are investing a lot of money on technological developments.
-A lot of money on technological developments.
2. Many governments are spending large amounts of money on surveillance technology.
-..... on surveillance technology by many governments.
3. Some companies are replacing operators by computers.
-Operatorsby computers in some companies.
4. Electronic money is replacing cash in developed countries.
-Cashby electronic money in developed countries.

5. A new electronic system is regulating the traffic in Tokyo.
-The traffic in Tokyoby
a new electronic system.
- 6.China is modernizing its industry and reducing imports.
- The industry..... and imports
.....in China.
7. More and more people are using mobile phones.
Mobile phonesby more and
more people.



Remember:

| Tenses | Active | Passive |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Present simple | -They call the internet the Net -Most people use mobile phones. Subject + verb + object | -The internet is called the Net. -Mobile phones are used by most people. O Subject + is / are + past participle + rest of sentence. |
| Present continuous | -The Net is changing life. -Technology is improving our lives. -Subject + Verb+ Object | -Life is being changed by the Net. → -Our lives are being improved by technology -O — Subject + is / are + being + past participle <u>Note:</u> -If the verb is regular, add “ed” to the verb. -If the verb is irregular, consult the third column of the list of irregular verbs (you’d better learn them by heart) |

III. a) Study sentence -4-

4-The Internet **can be divided** into five broad areas.

b) Now turn the following sentences into the passive:

- You can buy books and CDs on the Net.
Books and CD’s can..... on the Net.....
- You can send pictures, sound video and messages.
Pictures, sound video and messages.....
- You can use the www for anything.
The WWW.....for anything.
- You can watch a video on the Net.
A video.....on the Net.

5. You can search vast amounts of information on the Net.
Vast amounts of informationon the Net.
6. You can process large quantities of numbers with Telnet programs.
Large quantities of numbers.....with Telnet programs.



Remember:

| Modal | Active | Passive |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| can | You can book a hotel room on the Net | A hotel room can be booked on the Net. |
| | Subject + modal + stem + object | O→ Subject + modal + BE + past participle. <u>Note:</u> -if the verb is regular, add -ed to the verb -if the verb is irregular, consult the third column of the list of irregular verbs (It's preferable to learn them by heart) |



Remember also:

Present simple: object + is /are + past participle

Present continuous:

object + is / are + being + past participle

M o d a l : object + can be + past participle



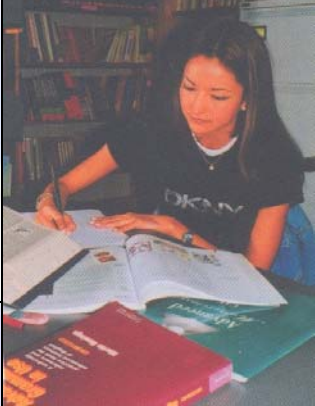

IV. Conjunctions: **still** / **yet** / **however** / **still**

- We use **still** to say that a situation or action is continuing. It has not changed or stopped
- We use **but...still, yet...**, to connect two sentences expressing opposite ideas.
- We use **however** at the beginning of a sentence to express an opposite idea.



Showing contrast

All these sentences have the same meaning. The idea of 'time' is being contrasted with the idea of working. -It's surprising that the person is working so late (after the usual time).

| Conjunctions | Examples |
|-----------------------------|--|
| but ... still ... |  It is late , but she is working. |
| yet ... still ... |  still working. |
| However ... still... | It is late. However , she is still working. |

Dictionary Skills

Skill -1-

to be + adjectives + preposition: on / from / in / for

- The following expressions are used with the verb 'to be'.
All the adjectives are followed by prepositions.

Study the table below:

| To be + adjective + preposition | Examples |
|---|--|
| - afraid of - frightened of - terrified of - scared of | - Some children are afraid of the dark. - The young child is frightened of dogs. - He is terrified of them. - Some people are scared of flying. |
| - fond of - proud of - jealous of - envious of - ashamed of | - My sister is fond of chemistry . (=She likes chemistry very much.) - We are proud of her. She passed her exam with honours. - Her classmates are jealous of her success. - John is envious of her results. - He is ashamed of his results. (He is feeling embarrassed and guilty of his results) |
| -Suspicious of -critical of - tolerant of | - I don't trust him. I'm suspicious of his intentions. - They are critical of the plan. They don't think it's a good one. - You should be more tolerant of other people's views. |
| -aware of -conscious of | - Everyone is aware of the dangers of pollution - Everyone is conscious of the dangers of smoking? |
| -capable of - incapable of | - Is he capable of working on the computer? - If he is incapable of working on the computer, he will not get the job. |
| -tired of -sick of | - I am tired of waiting for the bus. (=I'm angry and bored) - I am sick of waiting for the bus. |

| | |
|------------------|---|
| -certain of | (=I'm angry and bored) - I think she is coming around. I am not certain of the hour. |
| -sure of | - I think she is coming around 5. I am not sure of the hour. |
| -independent of | - The sales department is independent of |
| -dependent on | - He is unemployed. He is still dependent on his parents. (=He still needs his parents to provide him with food, money, clothing etc.) |
| -famous for | - London is famous for its monuments. |
| -responsible for | - The police arrested the gang responsible for several robberies. |
| -different from | - My new laptop computer is different from the one I had before.- It's more powerful. |
| interested in | - Are you interested in art? |

1. Supply the correct preposition: on / of / from / in /for

- Pasteur is famoushis work on rabies- a terrible disease.
- I'm tireddoing the same thing everyday.
I need a change.
- The editor is the person who is responsible.....what appears in the newspaper.
- John looks bored.
He doesn't seem interested
.....what the speaker says.
- She is ashamed.....her bad behaviour.
- A baby is totally dependent
.....his mother.



7. There is too much traffic today. I am afraid not arriving on time.

8. I'm sure you are capable.....passing the examination.

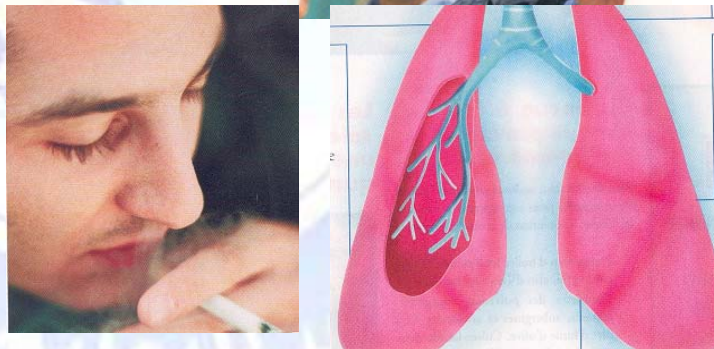
9. Are you certain.....what you are saying?

10. The movie is differentwhat I expected.

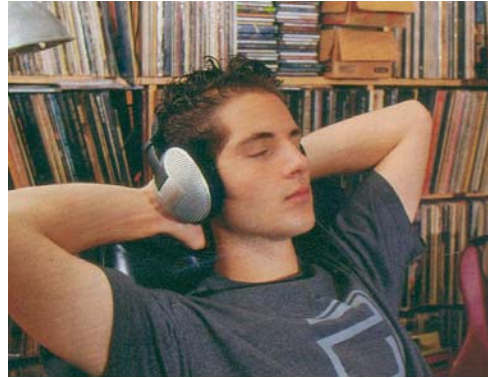
11. He graduated from the medical school with good scores. His parents are very proud.....him.



12. Are you awarethe dangers of smoking?



13. My brother is fond.....
pop music. He spends hours
listening to his favourite songs.



14. You can start working on
the second part.
It's independent
the first part.



15. She is always critical
what I do or say. She is
never satisfied.



Verbs + prepositions

Read aloud the following prepositional verbs

ask/ apply / wait / search / leave / care / look / pay / thank / forgive / apologize /
blame / **for**

hear / think /complain / accuse / suspect // die / **of**

hear / suffer / protect **from**

depend / rely / live / compliment / concentrate / spend / switch **on**

believe / fill / specialize / succeed / put
(install central heating) **in**

2. Replace the verbs in *italics* in the sentences by a verb+ preposition from the box and see how many points you can score.

| Verb + on | Verb + for | Verb + of | Verb + from | Verb + in |
|---|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| concentrate on switch on compliment on spend on depend on | apply for thank for pay for leave for wait for apologize for | complain of suspect of hear of accuse of die of | hear from protect from suffer from | succeed in believe in fill in |

<http://www.englishdvdz.com>

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| | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--|--|--|
| | care for | | | |
| | look for | | | |

eg.: Children *need the help and support of* their parents.

Children **depend on** their parents.

1. Don't forget to *turn on* the computer

Don't forget to..... the computer.

2. She is *making a request for* the post of translator.

She is the post of translator.



3. I want to talk to the manager to
tell him that I am not satisfied with
the service.

I want to talk to the manager to
..... *the service.*



4. John *went to* the USA last month. Have you *had any*
news of him yet?

John the USA last month. Have you
.....yet.

5. The police *think that* the woman is *guilty* of the crime.

The police *the woman* *the crime.*

6. He finally *passed* his driving test.

He finally *his driving test.*

7. Do you know a man called Mr Smith? No, I
don't know him.

Do you know a man called Mr Smith? No, I haven't
..... him.

8. He has phoned to *say he is sorry about* the delay.

He has phoned to *the delay.*

9. It took me two hours *to write all the*
necessary information on the form.

It took me two hours to the
form.



10. The manager *told me that* my work
was very good.

The manager *me*
my work.

<http://www.onefd.edu.dz>



11. When you take an exam, you *give more attention to* your work.
 When you take an exam,
 You your work



12. They are *standing on the quay to catch* the London train.
 They are the London train.



13. James is *buying* a snack.
 James is a snack



14. I am *trying to find* my glasses. Have you seen
 I am my glasses. Have you seen

15. Kim is *leaving* England.
 She is *telling* the Johnsons *that she is grateful* for their welcome.
 Kim is *leaving* England. *She is* *the Johnsons* *their welcome.*



16. She always wears *a protective hat and sunglasses* in summer *because the sun harms her*.

She always wears a protective hat and sunglasses in summer to herself the sun.

17. They *invest* a lot of money on researches.

They a lot of money researches.

18. Children often *think* that animals can understand them.

Children often

..... animals' ability to understand them



19. Many people *stop living* because of cancer.

Many people becausecancer.

20. A mother *is concerned about* her baby.

A mother her baby.



21. She often *feels sick because of* headaches.

She often headaches.



22. They said that he stole the money.

They him stealing the money.

23. He says that John is responsible for the accident.

He John the accident.

Score..... / 23






3. How much do you remember?
Supply the correct preposition


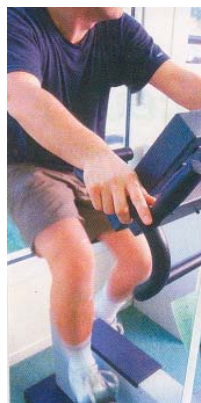
| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Accuse..... | Ask..... | Apologize..... | Apply..... |
| Believe | Blame..... | | |
| Care | Concentrate | Complain | Compliment |
| Depend | Die..... | | |
| Fill | Forgive..... | | |
| Hear | Hear..... | | |
| Leave..... | | | |
| Pay..... | Protect..... | Put..... | Rely..... |
| Specialize..... | Spend..... | Succeed..... | Suspect..... |
| Thank..... | | | |
| Wait..... | | | |

2. Skill -2-

-Homonyms:

1. Read the text below and match the photographs with the correct word in bold type:

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>My cousin is my best friend. His name is Alan. We share a flat near the university where I study. Alan runs a bookshop near a quiet park. He sells all kinds of books. I generally give him a hand by typing information signs.</p> <p>Last Monday, the mouse was damaged so I had to run to a shop in order to buy one. We are both fond of swimming so we usually train at the local sports center at weekends. However, we often have difficulties to park the car nearby because it is situated downtown.</p> | <p>a)</p>  <p>b)</p>  <p>c)</p>  <p>d)</p> |
|--|---|

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>I sometimes enjoy shopping there. Last week, I bought a very nice ring for my mother's birthday but when I wanted to drive back home, I discovered that I had a flat tyre. I had to ring a mechanic to change it. As I didn't want to miss a lecture, I caught a train to university and got back my car from the garage later in the evening. Alan and I do many things together. We enjoy going to rock concerts but if we want to have seats, we have to book them in advance. We are also interested in pets. I have a bird called Pinky and Alan has a mouse called Mini.</p> | <p>e)</p>   |
|---|--|

Unfortunately, my landlady **Miss Smith**, who doesn't like animals at all, asked me **to sign** the house rules document stating that animals are not allowed in the residence. That is why I leave Mini in Alan's flat.

f)



2. Read the text again and find other homonyms corresponding to the synonyms below:

a) to move on one's legs at a speed faster than walking:.....

b) a collection of sheets of paper fastened together as a thing to read:.....

c) a small furry animal with a long tail:

.....

d) a circular jewel worn on the finger:

.....

e) to phone:.....

f) to fail to catch:.....

g) to reserve:.....

III. Writing Activities:

1. Reorder Leila's e-mail, then write the paragraph.

From: Leila@fma.ift.cx
To: Samir@caramail.com
Object: magazine article

1. Leila
2. Looking forward
3. I am sending the magazine article.
4. Thank you for the Manga's web
5. Dear Samir
6. I am also joining
7. Let me know
8. to hearing from you soon
9. Some of them
10. Yours sincerely
11. photos as attached files that.
12. Following our conversation today,
13. may illustrate the article.
14. what you think about it .

.....
.....
.....

Realization of the Project

Write an e-mail to the members of 'Le Souk'.

Tell them about actions your friends and you are thinking of to contribute to the activities of the association.

Your actions should be planned mainly for children suffering from serious diseases.

Ideas:

- Giving lessons to children in hospitals
- Helping them with their schoolwork
- Reading stories to entertain them
- Teaching them to draw and paint
- Playing games with them
- Organizing a video afternoon (cartoons, musicals etc.)

.....

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.....

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