

VOCABULARY EXPANSION

Peripherals

“Peripherals are a generic name for any device external to a computer, but still normally associated with its extended functionality. The purpose of peripherals is to extend and enhance what a computer is capable of doing without modifying the core components of the system.”

From <http://www.english4it.com/reading/31>

- wireless router
- scanner
- LCD monitor
- modem
- inkjet printer
- webcam
- laser printer
- keyboard
- multifunction printer
- mouse
- USB flash drive
- microphone
- speakers



An input device is a peripheral that lets you send information or commands to the computer — for example, the keyboard.



An output device is a peripheral that lets the computer send information to you — for example, a printer.

Maybe you should replace the memory card

- Giving suggestions
- Giving advice
- Expressing necessity
- Writing an e-mail

I. Which of the peripherals above do you use? Which is the most useful?

FIRST MOVE

a) What advice would you give these people?



"My new girlfriend is a shopaholic. She is always asking me to take her to the mall. But I hate shopping!"

(Carl)



"My neighbor's dog makes loud noises all night long. I just can't sleep."

(Roger)



"My boss is always criticizing my work."

(Betsy)

b) What's the best advice someone has ever given you?

READING

1. Discuss the questions with another student.

- a) Do you have an iPad?
- b) What do you use it for?

2. Discuss the meanings of these words:

- a. Wi-Fi
- b. 3G
- c. 3G rate plan
- d. Network

3. Read the ad and find the answers for these questions:

- a. What can you use the iPad for?
- b. How much is the iPad advertised?

iPad with Wi-Fi + 3G. Stay connected to the world.

Enjoy superfast data speeds on iPad. Take your network with you everywhere you go. Internet access has never been so easy and convenient. You can also use your iPad to watch movies, store pictures, and as a digital picture frame. Sign up for one of our innovative, no-contract 3G rate plans right on your iPad.



ad Starting at \$399

DIALOGUE

Setting up a computer



1. Two friends are reading instructions on how to assemble a computer. Listen to their conversation.

Patricia: We should plug in these USB connectors now, right?

Carl: Just a minute. Let's see what the user's guide says about the pinout connectors. Hmm... It's so confusing. These manuals should be a little more user-friendly.

Patricia: I'll say! But we have to set up this computer today.
Carl: Calm down! Why are you in such a hurry?
Patricia: I have to finish the Physics project this weekend.
Carl: Maybe you should talk to your teacher and ask for an extension.
Patricia: Oh, I don't know. Mr. Travis is very fussy about deadlines.
Carl: Don't worry. You'll finish it on time. Now we have to plug the USB connector into the motherboard. Let's see... Done!
Patricia: Perfect! Let's put the cover back and switch it on.
Carl: Great! It works!

2. Are the sentences true or false?

- a) Carl thinks the manual is clear.
- b) Patricia has finished the Physics project.
- c) Mr. Travis is probably a very strict teacher.
- d) They were not able to set up the computer.

GRAMMAR

1. Study the sentences and their meanings.

Sentence	Meaning
We have to set up this computer today. I have to finish the Math project.	obligation / necessity
We should plug in the USB connectors. Maybe you should talk to your teacher.	advice / recommendation

2. Complete the sentences. Use *have to* or *has to*.

- a) Lorraine can't go to the party. She study for her test tomorrow.
- b) Pietro starts work at 7:30, so he wake up early.
- c) Electronics students a solid understanding of Math.
- d) Cassia can't be a full-time mother because she work.
- e) Most tourists get a visa to go to the United States.
- f) The restaurant is so crowded. I guess we'll wait for a table.

3. Rewrite the recommendations. Use *should* you.

- a) I advise you to go by taxi.
- b) I recommend that you talk to your father.
- c) I recommend that Mary sell her house.
- d) I recommend that the boys go to summer camp.
- e) I advise you to back up all your files.

3. Put the sentences in the dialogues in the right order.

Dialogue 1

Well, in that case, you should get an external hard drive.
That's a good idea. Where can I get one?

Hey, Albert. Do you have a flash drive?
Yes, I do. It's in the drawer. Why do you need it?
I have to back up my image files. They take up too much space on my computer.
Try that new computer store on Lexington Avenue.

Dialogue 2

He told me to stay home and rest.
What's the matter, Phillip?
Well, I went to the doctor this morning.
What are you doing here then? You should be at home.
You did? What did he say?
That's too bad. You should go to the doctor to make sure everything is OK.
Yesterday I knocked my head while I was playing basketball.

4. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word.




- A: How many brothers and sisters you have?
B: I have just one brother.
- A: What's name?
B: Antonio. He lives Manaus. I haven't seen him in almost a year.
- A: A year? Don't you miss him?
B: Yes, I .
- A: Well, you are brothers! You see each other more often, don't you think?
B: Yeah, you're right. But he lives so far away.
- A: Why you invite him to spend some days in our city?
B: That's an excellent . Thanks.

5. Complete the sentences. Use *should*, *has to* or *have to*.

- a) A: I want to travel to the USA next year.
B: Really? You buy some dollars.
- b) A: My nephew is going to be eighteen next month.
I don't know what to get him.
B: You get him an iPod. My daughter has one and she loves it.
- c) A: I want to lie on the beach and do nothing all afternoon.
B: You use sun block and wear a cap. It's blazing hot today.
- d) A: My car is making such funny noises.
B: Well, you take it to a mechanic. Mine is very reliable.
Do you want his phone number?
- e) If Patrick is trying to lose weight, he eat more salad and less bread.
- f) John's PowerPoint presentations look terrible!
He uses too many colors and fonts. In my opinion, he keep it simple.

CONVERSATION


1. Study the table below. Student A has some problems. Student B gives him / her some advice.

	Student A's problem	Student B's advice
	Your car broke down.	Take it to a mechanic.
	You dropped your camera in the pool.	Take it to a technician.
	You lost your wallet at school.	Check the lost and found department.


2. Use the information in the previous chart and have a conversation. Use the model below. Then reverse roles.

Student B	Student A
What's the matter? You look worried. (Say what the problem is.) Maybe you should... / You have to	That's a good idea.

3. Read the information about Mrs. Sampson and Kevin.



Mrs. Sampson is really worried about her job. She is an English teacher at a Tech School. She often sends her students homework and sets deadlines. Her students, however, never send in their exercise in time. She can't understand why they do that. She knows that all of them have access to the Internet. Now she has to close the final grades, but only half of her students have sent in the exercises. What should she do?



Kevin is taking a final History test right now. But he doesn't know how to answer most of the questions. Yesterday his grandmother was really sick and he had to take her to the hospital. As a result, he didn't have time to study for the test. Now he doesn't know what to do. If he doesn't get a good grade, he may fail. His parents are already sad about his grandmother. Failing the test is going to devastate his parents even more. What should he do?

4. Pair-work: Discuss what Mrs. Sampson and Kevin should / have to do. Follow the model.

STUDENT A: In my opinion Mrs. Sampson should... She has to...
What about you? What do you think?

STUDENT B: Well, I think she should...

WRITING

1. Read the e-mail that Ms. Curtis sent to a technical school.



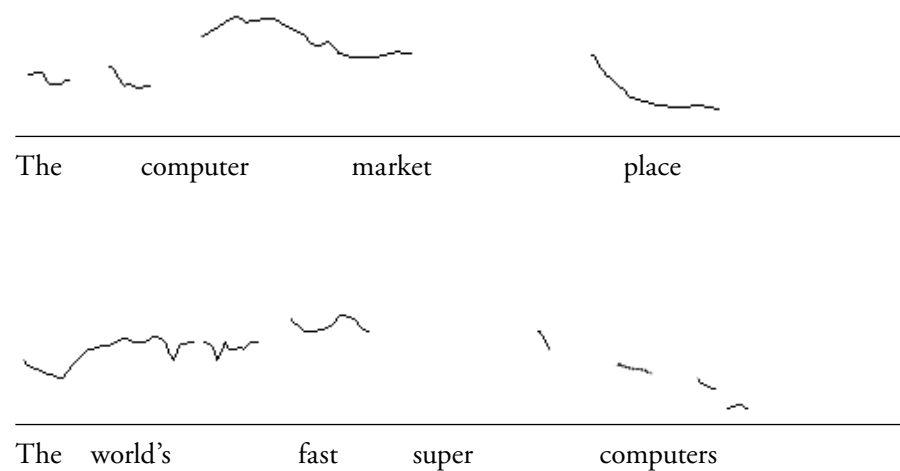
Dear all,
My friends have finally convinced me to buy a computer. The trouble is I know nothing about computers. Can you help me? There are these two computers which are within my budget, but I have no idea which one is better. Should I buy a desktop or a laptop computer? I plan to leave it in my living room. Does it have to be wireless? How much memory should it have? Is 256MB of RAM too little or too much? The store offers extended warranty at \$40. Should I accept it? Which model do you recommend?
Thanks for your help
Gertrude Curtis

3. Write an e-mail to Ms. Curtis with your recommendations. Use *should* and *have to*.

LISTENING AND PRONOUNCING

Word stress: compound nouns vs. noun phrases

- Listen to the sentences produced by Jon “Maddog” Hall (Roda Viva n. 1390). As you listen, pay attention to the intonation countour (on top), which shows the rising and the falling of the voice. Which is the most prominent (stressed) word in each phrase?



- Speakers tend to give more prominence (stress) to the words which are more relevant in the conversation. In the examples below, *house* and *green* are more prominent.
 - Where does Maggie live? In that green **house**.
 - Is it yellow? No, it is not yellow, it's **green**.
- Compare the noun phrase *green house* (a house painted green) to the compound noun *greenhouse* (a glass or plastic structure used to grow plants in). The prominent word in each phrase is in bold.

He lives in a green **house** and his plants are grown in a **greenhouse**.

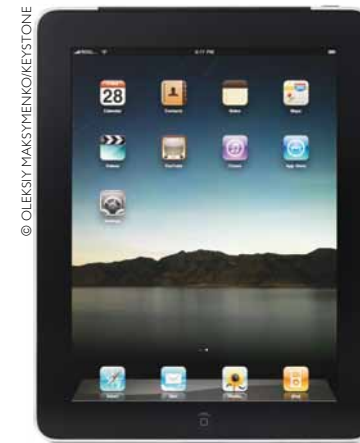
- Contrast the prominence in noun phrases and in compound nouns.
 - white **house** (a house which is white)
White House (official residence of the US president)
 - black **bird** (a bird which is black)
blackbird (a kind of bird)

- Practice the pronunciation of the following compound nouns: **technology** manager; **phone** book; **guidelines**; **software** program

VOCABULARY EXPANSION

Gadgets

- Study the chart below.



An iPad



An all-in-one desktop PC



A touch screen monitor



An iPod

- Now use words/phrases from exercise 1 to fill in the gaps below.

- I use my to listen to music when I'm on the bus.
- The is a relatively new invention designed to help you experience the web, send or read emails, watch videos and see photos.
- A is a computer display that makes it possible for the user to interact with the machine by touching the screen.
- An is a desktop computer that holds every component (except for the keyboard and mouse) inside the same box as the display.