3

VOCABULARY
Going online
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GRAMMAR
Modal verbs of deduction and speculation
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READING
An online article

LISTENING
A podcast about artificial intelligence

GLOBAL SKILLS
Talking about data

SPEAKING
Describing a photo

WRITING
A product review

VISION 360 LS
An infographic for a school newsletter

VOCABULARY BOOSTER P116–117

GRAMMAR BOOSTER P136–137

Fake news!

Sam
@Max'sPalSam
Cotton shopping bags: worse for the environment than plastic ones!
newzdog.com/2ahUKEw

1 🗨 Work in pairs. Give a short definition for the word *fake*. How do you pronounce it?

2 🎧 🗨 Discuss how the things below are sometimes fake.

> art   fashion   news   photos
> product reviews   social media accounts

3 📊 🗨 **THINK & SHARE** Work in groups. Read the news headlines. Which do you think are possibly true and which do you think are possibly fake? Why?

A Science shock – cotton shopping bags worse for the environment than plastic ones! **View**

B NEWS
Tech billionaires recommend parents control children's use of technology.

C Regularly smelling the plant rosemary improves your memory by 75%.

4 ▶ ◀ **3.01** Watch or listen. Which headlines do they talk about? Which headlines are fake news?

5 ▶ ◀ **3.01** Watch or listen again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1 There are three things to check before you decide if a news article is fake or not.
2 Isobel shared the story about cotton shopping bags.
3 The Danish government did a study on making cotton bags.
4 Other websites are reporting a different story about cotton bags.
5 Isobel contacts a professor to check the 'rosemary' story.
6 Rosemary can improve your memory by 7.5%.

6 💬 Work in pairs. What are the three questions we should ask to discover if a story is true or fake? What other questions could we ask?

7 **REAL ENGLISH** Match 1–5 to A–E.

1 spot something
2 have a ring of truth to it
3 see something coming
4 check something out
5 far-fetched

A study something to see if the information is correct
B difficult to believe, unlikely
C see or notice something that is difficult to see
D predict or expect something to happen
E when something seems true, but you can't prove why

8 🔊 💬 **VOCABULARY** Check the meaning of the verbs below. Then in pairs, explain the difference between the words.

1 analyse – browse
2 delete – copy and paste
3 follow – troll
4 blog – tweet
5 google – stream
6 update – contact
7 message – post

9 Complete the article with the correct form of the verbs from Ex 8.

TOP 3
FAKE WORLDS
that you can find online!

In a world where influencers and other celebrities can reach 1 million or 200 million followers, it is important to remember that not all the fans that ¹_____ celebrities are real. In fact, some people buy bot (robot) accounts to make the photos and videos they ²_____ look more popular. Sometimes the bots seem kind and 'like' photos and add lovely comments, but sometimes they turn nasty and start to ³_____ the person. Bots will sometimes also ⁴_____ you and ask you to follow them or for personal information.

Do you normally ⁵_____ the headlines on a well-known news website, or do you sometimes find yourself on a website that you've never heard of? Some fake news websites invent names that seem real, e.g. *The Manchester Times*, so that someone reads it and then ⁶_____ the story to a friend or ⁷_____ it. Before you know it,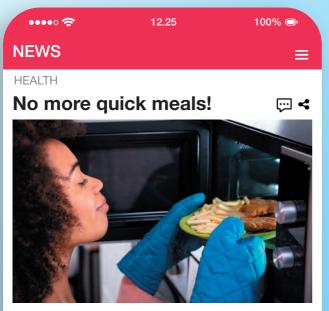 the story has spread, but no one has ⁸_____ the facts or even knows where the original story came from – they just accept it as the truth. So next time you receive an article, maybe ⁹_____ the facts to make sure or ¹⁰_____ the text into a fact-checking website.

Ten years ago, a lot of people used ¹¹_____ as a way to ¹²_____ their friends and family about their lives – like an online diary for everyone to read. Now people use their Instagram accounts to tell everyone about their 'great' lives by posting photos or ¹³_____ live videos, but sometimes people end up with too many followers. Instead of ¹⁴_____ the accounts, they decide to create a second account, a 'finsta' account (fake + Instagram), so they can share their true feelings with just a small group of friends.

10 **MEDIATION** Summarise the article in three or four sentences for a friend who wants to know more about fake websites and followers.

Modal verbs of deduction and speculation

1 💬 Work in pairs. Read the extract from an article on a news website. Do you think it is real or fake? Why? / Why not?

📶 ●●●●○ 🛜   12.25   100% 🔋

NEWS   ☰

HEALTH
No more quick meals! 💬 ⤴

The Japanese government has decided that people must stop using microwave ovens from next year. Any person or organisation that uses a microwave will go to prison for five to fifteen years.

2 🔊 **3.04** Listen to two people talking about the story. Do they think it is real or fake? What reasons do they give?

3 🔊 **3.04** Listen again. Complete the sentences.
1 No way – it _____ true!
2 It _____ a fake news story. Yeah, I'm sure it's fake.
3 They say microwaves are dangerous, so it _____ true.
4 It _____ true, but then again it _____ fake news.

4 🔊 Complete the table with the modals from Ex 3.

Modal verbs of deduction and speculation

▶ **Grammar animation**

We use modal verbs before the infinitive of other verbs to speculate and guess if something is true from the information we have.

Certain	¹_____ be
Possible	²_____ / ³_____ / ⁴_____ be
Impossible	⁵_____ be

GRAMMAR BOOSTER P136

5 Decide if the pairs of sentences have the same (S) or different (D) meanings.
1 A We're sure the story is an example of fake news.
  B It must be an example of fake news.
2 A The reviews of that product are possibly written by the company.
  B The reviews of that product can't be from the company.
3 A It's impossible that Amy is at school.
  B Amy can't be at school.
4 A The photo she posted is definitely real.
  B The photo she posted might be real.
5 A It's a possible solution to the problem.
  B It must be a solution to the problem.
6 A It was possibly a bot that trolled your friend.
  B It could be a bot that trolled your friend.
7 A It's impossible that he is so popular that he has a million followers.
  B He may be so popular that he has a million followers.
8 A It's possible that they are at the restaurant already.
  B They might be at the restaurant already.

6 Rewrite the B sentences in Ex 5 that are different so that they have the same meaning as the A sentences.

7 Rewrite the sentences using *can't*, *must* and *could / may / might*.
1 I'm sure she's a journalist.
  She must be a journalist.
2 Jamal thinks the story is possibly fake.
3 We're certain that he isn't a police officer.
4 Andy is certain that Andrea is Uruguayan.
5 That photo definitely isn't real.
6 We aren't sure if the painting is by van Gogh or not.
7 It's impossible that the new ZY phone is so cheap.
8 Their answers are possibly correct.

8 💬 **THINK & SHARE** Look at the headlines below: two are true, one is false. In pairs, decide which headlines are true and give reasons for your answers. Use the modal verbs below.

can't   could   may   might   must

Goats in police custody after chasing group of children.

World's largest cucumber eaten by mistake.

Woman looking for cat finds burglar under bed.

9 🔄 💬 **THINK & SHARE** Write four headlines: two true and two false. Then, in groups, decide which headlines are true and give reasons for your answers. Use the modal verbs below.

can't   could   may   might   must

Real or fake? How to find out!

1 🎧 💬 **THINK & SHARE** Work in pairs. Why do people post fake information online? Are you good at spotting it?

STRATEGY Skimming

You skim to get an overview of a text. This means reading the text quickly to understand the main ideas, instead of specific details. You can do this by reading the title, the first and last paragraph and the first sentence of the other paragraphs. Also look for key nouns, verbs and adjectives.

2 🔄 Read the **strategy**. Then read the article quickly. Which section talks about …
1. checking how quickly someone becomes connected to others?
2. using the same type of language again and again?
3. checking if others are talking about the same thing?

3 **EXAM** 🔊 **3.05** Read the article again. Choose the correct answer.
1. If a news article is true, it will …
   A contain lots of emotional language.
   B appear on other news websites.
   C be difficult to discover the author.
2. How do we know online product reviews might be fake?
   A The reviewer has written good and bad reviews.
   B There are different types of good reviews.
   C Lots of good reviews appeared at the same time.
3. What do some influencers do to appear popular?
   A Ask brands to advertise their products with them.
   B Interact with other influencers to look busy.
   C Immediately start thousands of new accounts.
4. The article suggests …
   A it's our job to decide if something is fake.
   B it's impossible to decide if something is really fake.
   C nobody helps us to decide if something is fake.

4 **VOCABULARY** Complete the questions with the **bold** words and phrases in the article.
1. Which website would you give a _____ to? Why?
2. Which _____ have a lot of followers? Why are they popular?
3. In the future, will you use a _____ after reading online comments about a product? Why? / Why not?
4. Do you think it's a good idea for young people to _____ followers online? Why? / Why not?
5. Is there a _____ in your country that studies what politicians, the media, etc. say?

5 🔄 💬 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions in Ex 4.

6 **MEDIATION** A friend wants to buy a new phone online. The phone he likes is from an unknown company, but the phone received lots of positive reviews quickly. Write a short message giving him advice in your own words using three tips in the article.

NO MORE FAKE!

Online news

Fake news causes problems in all areas of life. If you don't want fake news to trick you, analyse it!

- Fake news talks more about emotions and uses adjectives like 'fantastic' and 'terrible', superlatives like 'worst' and 'most', and general nouns like 'truth' and 'freedom'. Real news uses more facts and figures.
- Find out who the author is. Google their name and if they really exist. Look at the other things they have written.
- Look for the story on other news sites. If it's real news, other organisations will cover it.

You can go to a **fact-checking website** and find out if a story is true or not.

Product reviews

Some consumer groups claim that over 50% of online product reviews might be fake! Recognising fake reviews is a challenge.

- Were lots of incredibly positive reviews with **five-star ratings** for the same product uploaded on the same day?
- Has the reviewer simply copied and pasted the same positive reviews for the same product?
- Has the reviewer written other reviews? If they have, are they always positive?

If you're still not sure, copy the address of the review and paste it into a **review checker**.

Social media

Influencers are popular, so brands pay them to advertise their products. Therefore, some online influencers make themselves appear more popular than they really are!

- They start new accounts, but immediately have thousands of followers. It takes years to **build up** a group of followers, so they can't be real.
- They follow thousands of other accounts. Nobody has the time to do that, so it must be a social web robot, or bots, that are doing the work for them.
- They form 'comment pods' with other influencers and they like and post comments on each other's social media. This is so they appear to be very active.
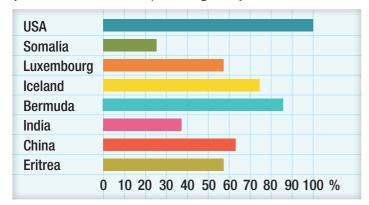
Some sites will check if an influencer's followers are real or fake; just type in their social media username to find out.

A minute on the internet

1 💬 Work in pairs. Answer the questions and then discuss your answers with the class.

  1 What is the difference between the internet and the World Wide Web?

  2 Which of the images above do you think represents the internet best? Why?

2 📊 Look at the bar graph. The percentages are not correct. Which countries do you think have the highest percentage of its population connected to the internet? Which country do you think has the lowest percentage? Why?

3 🔊 **3.06** Listen to a radio programme. Were your predictions correct? Check your answers.

4 🔊 **3.06** Listen again. Correct the information on the bar graph in Ex 2.

STRATEGY Talking about numbers

When you do maths or science or go shopping, you have to talk about and write exact numbers. However, in many other situations, it is not necessary to give exact numbers, especially when they are big. You can give approximations and say more or less what a number is.

5 🔊 **3.07** Read the strategy. Then listen to the second part of the radio programme and complete the notes with a maximum of four words in each gap.

Internet facts

- The internet travels through ¹_____ 300 communication cables in the sea.
- The cables travel ²_____ 1 million kilometres to connect ³_____ 50% of the world's population.
- There are ⁴_____ 1.5 billion websites, but only ⁵_____ 15% of websites are updated regularly – but that's still ⁶_____ 2 million websites.
- ⁷_____ 55% of website visits are from bots.
- The thing that people and bots send most is video – ⁸_____ 77% of the world's internet traffic.

6 **VOCABULARY** 🔊 **3.08** Complete the table with words from Ex 5. Listen and check.

To say what the number is more or less	1_____ 3_____ 2_____ 4_____ 5_____
To say the number is below	just ⁶_____
To say the number is above	just ⁷_____ a little ⁸_____ than

7 📊 Look at the chart. What does it show?

8 💬 Work in pairs. Use the phrases in Ex 6 and the chart in Ex 7 to talk about how many people do the following activities in one minute.

  call on Skype   log into Facebook   send emails send WhatsApp messages

Almost 1 million people log into Facebook in one minute.

9 💬 **THINK & SHARE** Work in pairs. Complete the information in the pie chart. Student A: go to page 149. Student B: go to page 150.

Flexible learning

1 🔁 💬 **THINK & SHARE** Work in groups. Look at the pictures. Discuss the questions.

1 Which of these websites have you used to help you with your studies? What type of help have you looked for?

2 Do you think online learning is as good as face-to-face learning? Why? / Why not?

2 Read the article. Which websites, apps and devices have the three people used for studying?

Anytime, anywhere!

Advanced technology has taken education out of the classroom and made it portable and more suitable for everyone's needs. It doesn't matter if you live on a remote island or in a big city; if you've got a good wireless internet connection, you can study. Thanks to wearable devices such as smartwatches, people can even listen to educational podcasts at the gym! Technology has become a powerful tool.

When her grandparents' health got worse, teenager Danielle Haigh-Wood gave up her studies to look after them. However, a virtual university, The Open University, provided her with the apps and reliable computer programs she needed to study from home and continue looking after her family. Now, she's hoping to become a teacher.

When the COVID-19 virus arrived in Sudan, Northeast Africa, many schools closed including 16-year-old Mahid Abdulkarim's. Unfortunately, Mahid's school couldn't offer convenient online classes, so he decided to study a free online computer science course from Harvard University in the USA. Thanks to his home computer and time-saving apps, Mahid successfully completed the course and he now studies in the USA. Mahid has spoken at conferences about this efficient way of studying and encourages schools to always provide online courses to their students.

Twenty-four-year-old Visnja Drinjovski was a classic ballet dancer with the Serbian National Theatre, but she wanted a better salary. So she gave up dancing, returned to her parents' home with her handy laptop and, thanks to free interactive courses online and YouTube videos, became a successful software engineer.

3 💬 **THINK & SHARE** Work in pairs. Whose achievement impresses you the most? Why?

4 🔊 **3.09** **VOCABULARY** Check the meaning of the highlighted adjectives in the article. Then use ten of them to complete the sentences. Listen and check.

1 You use a _____ control for the TV, the lights and the air conditioning.

2 This video game isn't _____ for children.

3 Food shopping online is _____ – we can do more interesting things on Saturday mornings.

4 We'll have a new high-speed _____ network that connects all the computers in the school.

5 This website is a _____ source of information that you can trust.

6 His kitchen is full of _____ devices that do all the work for you!

7 You can take a _____ tour of the museum on your computer.

8 _____ technology such as VR headsets are going to become more common in classrooms.

9 They said this printer is really _____ because it uses very little ink to print thousands of pages.

10 Although it's an electric car, the engine is really _____ and it can reach 100 km/h in four seconds!

5 🔁 **VOCABULARY** Work in pairs. Write definitions for the five other words.

6 Read the descriptions of websites, apps and devices and identify them. Then use the adjectives from Ex 2 to describe each one. You can use the adjectives more than once.

1 The screen's big enough to watch videos, but it isn't too big for my pocket and I can carry it everywhere.
  smartphone: convenient, handy

2 I use this app to chat with and see the exchange student I visited in Liverpool.

3 It's sometimes a really quick and useful way of checking for information, but I'm not sure how much I can trust what it says.

4 We used these to visit the Amazon rainforest in our science class. It was amazing; we just put them on and then it was as if we were really there!

5 My dad strangely only puts it on when he goes for a run – he can listen to his podcast, see how many steps he has done and tell the time!

7 💡 💬 **EXAM** **THINK & SHARE** Work in pairs. Think of useful websites, apps or devices that would help you do one of the tasks below at school or for homework. Explain why they would be useful.

discover how a human organ works
do a presentation about a famous artist / musician / writer
do a science experiment
find out how to say a word in English
research an important moment in history
solve a maths problem

We could watch a video of a science experiment on a website like ScienceBob or YouTube because it would help us to understand it better.

Comparatives and superlatives

1 🔊 **3.12** Listen to a conversation about the first mobile phone and modern mobile phones. Complete the information in the table.

	First mobile phone	Modern mobile phones
Dimensions	length: 22.86 cm	length: ^{1}_____ cm
Weight	1.1 kg	about ^{2}_____ grams
Charge time	9–11 hours	roughly ^{3}_____ hours
Maximum talk time	20 minutes	approximately ^{4}_____ hours

2 Read the sentences from the conversation. Match 1–5 to A–E.

1. a comparative adjective
2. a comparative adverb
3. a superlative adjective
4. a superlative adverb
5. a comparison that shows equality

A It looks as big as a shoe.
B The heaviest phones today only weigh about 225 grams!
C Mobile phones have really got a lot better in just a few years.
D Mine takes the longest of any phone to charge!
E You certainly had to talk much faster than you do now!

3 🔊 Complete the rules for making comparative and superlative adverb and adjective forms.

> better *-er* *-est* *-ier* *-iest* more the most the same the worst

Comparatives and superlatives

▶ Grammar animation

Comparative	Superlative
1 one-syllable adjective + _____ + *than*	**5** *the* + one-syllable adjective + _____
2 two-syllable adjective ending in *y*. Remove *y* + _____	**6** *the* + two-syllable adjective ending in *y*. Remove *y* + _____
3 _____ + adjective with three or more syllables	**7** _____ + adjective with three or more syllables
4 Irregular adjectives: *good –* _____, *bad – worse*	**8** Irregular adjectives: good *– the best*, *bad –* _____

9 We use *as* + adjective + *as* to say two things are _____.

GRAMMAR BOOSTER P137

4 Complete the sentences with the correct comparative or superlative form of the words in brackets. Include *as* or *than* when necessary.

1. This smartwatch is _____ all the others. (reliable)
2. Saturn is _____ planet that you can see without a telescope. (far)
3. Bako's old laptop crashed _____ his new one. (frequently)
4. It streams films _____ the old website. (fast)
5. It is _____, but it's also the best. (expensive)
6. Amy played a lot _____ in last week's match, but she still scored! (badly)
7. The battery on my tablet doesn't last as _____ the one on my brother's. (long)
8. The school computers aren't as _____ my computer at home. (quick)

5 Complete the table with the modifying adverbs below.

> a bit a great deal a little a lot barely considerably far hardly much slightly

Weaker	Stronger

6 Write comparative sentences using the words in brackets.

1. A video game is a suitable present. (much / sweatshirt)
   A video game is a much more suitable present than a sweatshirt.
2. We live far from the town centre. (a great deal / you do)
3. The new XS5 has got a screen that's clear. (a little / my last phone)
4. The film is entertaining. (far / the book)
5. My brother is tall. (not much / me)
6. The concert tickets sold quickly. (a little / we expected)
7. This torch is bright. (a lot / the others)
8. The computer is working well. (a bit / it was)

7 🔊 **3.13** Complete the advert with the correct comparative or superlative form of the words in brackets. Listen and check.

> My Selfie LIGHT
>
> Taking the perfect selfie is ^{1}_____ (considerably / difficult) it looks – but not with My Selfie Light! Thanks to My Selfie Light, you'll take the ^{2}_____ (bright) selfies, even on ^{3}_____ (dark) of winter nights! My Selfie Light attaches to any type of smartphone ^{4}_____ (a great deal / securely) other selfie lights. You'll take selfies ^{5}_____ (much / professionally) ever before! Buy My Selfie Light – at only £10, it's ^{6}_____ (cheap) as a pizza! So, what are you waiting for?
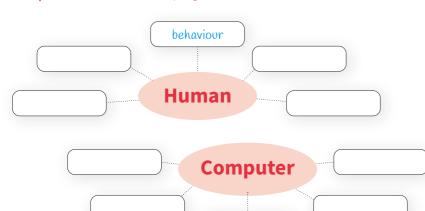>
> **ORDER NOW!**

8 💡 💬 **THINK & SHARE** Work in pairs. Write an advert for an unusual or invented device. Explain what it is useful for. Use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs.

The robots are coming!

1 📊 💬 **THINK & SHARE** Work in pairs. Read what three famous people connected with science and technology said about artificial intelligence (AI). How do they feel about AI? Why do you think that is?

' **The development of full artificial intelligence could be the end of the human race.** ' *Stephen Hawking*

' **I am … concerned about superintelligence.** ' *Bill Gates*

' **We should be very careful about artificial intelligence.** ' *Elon Musk*

2 **VOCABULARY** 🔊 **3.14** Complete the mind maps to make compound nouns. Listen and check.

> science   network   brain   behaviour   being
> hardware   features   program   emotions   terminal

behaviour

Human

Computer

3 Work in pairs. You are going to listen to a podcast about androids. What is an android? Write a short definition using compound nouns from Ex 2.

4 🔊 **3.15** Listen to the introduction to the podcast. Is the definition of an android the same as yours?

STRATEGY Listening for specific information

When listening for details, you are interested in finding out specific information. In this case, you should listen for specific words and phrases as well as ideas. The words that you should listen for are often nouns or verbs.

5 🔄 **EXAM** 🔊 **3.15** Read the **strategy** and the podcast description below. What information do you think is missing? Listen again and complete the description with one word in each gap.

PODCAST

| Subscribe | Meet | Articles | Search |

The media and ¹_____ industries have been telling us stories about androids taking over the world for years. The ²_____ tells us that an android is a robot that ³_____ and moves like a person and they have become internet ⁴_____ in recent years. Watch the videos and you'll believe that ⁵_____ will soon create robots that look and ⁶_____ like us. But will they? This week, we are talking to Professor Strossen to find out more.

▶) Play   ▶ Video   ⬇ Download

6 🔊 **3.16** Listen to the second part of the podcast. According to Professor Strossen, can robots think like humans yet? Why? / Why not?

7 🔊 **3.16** Underline the key information in questions 1–6. Then listen again and answer the questions.

1 What do many videos of androids never show?

2 What do companies want people to believe about their robots?

3 In which two places does fake news exist?

4 What kinds of jobs do robots do?

5 What can analyse data faster than humans?

6 What does the media say androids will do in the future?

8 **MEDIATION** Work in pairs. Your friend asks you for help with a project on androids. Tell them about the information you heard in the podcast, mentioning the following points:

• what androids do better than humans and not as well as humans

• what scientists want us to believe about androids

9 👥 💬 **EXAM** **THINK & SHARE** Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

1 Which sentence refers to a rule for robots? Can you think of another rule and another right a robot might have?

An android must not hurt a human being through action or inaction.

All androids should be able to live an independent life.

2 Should robots have rights? Why? / Why not?

3 Should there be rules to protect humans from robots? Why? / Why not?

A

B

C

Screen time

1 💬 **THINK & SHARE** Work in pairs. Look at the photos. If you saw these photos in an article, what do you think the article would be about?

2 📊 💬 **EXAM** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.
   1 How much time do you spend looking at a screen every day?
   2 Which do you use more frequently: a mobile phone, a tablet or a laptop? Why?
   3 What are the positive points of using mobile phones? What are the negative points? Would you like to spend less time looking at screens?

3 🔊 **3.17** Listen to a student describing a photo. Decide which photo the speaker is describing.

4 🔊 **3.17** Listen again. What does the student say about the following things? Make notes.
   • the place
   • the time of day
   • why the people are there
   • what the people are doing
   • people's clothes

5 Complete the **Phrasebook** with the words below.

> foreground   if   must   perhaps   probably   shows

PHRASEBOOK Describing photos

Describing what you see
This photo **¹**_____ …
In this photo, we can see …
This is a photo of …
There is … / There are …
In the background / In the **²**_____ …
In the centre of the photo, we can see …
On the left / right, we can see …
Making guesses about the photo
It could / might be … because …
They might be … because …
It can't be … because …
It **³**_____ be … because …
They look (happy).
They are **⁴**_____ …
⁵_____ / Maybe
You can tell (they're happy) because …
It looks like / as **⁶**_____ (they are + -*ing*).

6 💬 **THINK & SHARE** Work in pairs. What tenses do you usually use when you describe a photo?

STRATEGY Planning

Before you speak, you should spend a few minutes thinking about your ideas and the vocabulary and functional language that will help you talk about the topic. If you have time, make a note of these words and phrases.

7 Read the **strategy**. Then decide which of the topics below you would discuss in relation to photos A, B and C. Think of some words for each topic that you choose.

> online games   reasons for using technology
> the cost of devices
> the effects of technology on relationships
> the locations   the people's ages and relationships
> Wi-Fi connectivity

8 You are going to take it in turns to describe one of the photos. First, think about the tenses that you are going to use and what you are going to describe in the photo and the topic related to it. Use some of the phrases from the **Phrasebook**.

9 🔄 💬 **EXAM** Take it in turns to describe one of the photos. While you listen to your partner, tick (✓) the **Phrasebook** phrases they use.

10 ♻️ 💬 **REFLECT** Give feedback on each other's performance. Say what was good about it and what could be better next time.

Love it or hate it?

1 💬 Work in pairs. Which topics do you think a product review should or could include?
- a comparison with similar products
- what's good / bad about the product
- how the product looks
- difficulty / ease of using the product
- price
- a personal opinion / recommendation
- a special occasion when you used the product
- who the product is for

2 Read the product review. What topics in Ex 1 does it mention?

Customer reviews ☰

Barton X2 headphones
Customer ratings

★★★★★	10%
★★★★	12%
★★★	33%
★★	13%
★	32%

It's difficult to find good quality wireless headphones for under £30, but the Barton X2s are comparable with the most expensive models. They are also just as stylish as some better-known brands, which makes them a perfect choice for students on a budget.

The headphones come in a bright red plastic case which you also use to charge them, and thanks to the easy-to-follow instructions, I was able to connect to my phone quickly. In fact, unlike some models from famous brands, the wireless connection is extremely reliable. The sound quality is also just as good as some top brands and the headphones fit comfortably. Furthermore, there is a convenient control button on the right side.

However, although they might be similar to other models in sound quality, they are different from them in a few areas. To begin with, in contrast to most models, the case is considerably bigger and isn't very portable. Furthermore, battery life is slightly shorter and you have to charge them after six hours of use.

On balance, the Barton X2s are great value. The sound quality and feel are identical to more expensive models and the carrying case and battery life aren't big problems. After using Barton X2 headphones for three months, I'm pleased with them and would happily recommend them to everybody.

3 🇬🇧 💬 **THINK & SHARE** Work in pairs. If you read this review on a website, would you trust it? Why? / Why not?

4 Complete the summary of the review.

> as good as   conclusion   introduction   negative points
> on balance   positive features   second paragraph   suitable

In the **1**_____, the writer gives us the name of the product, an idea about the price and tells us who the product is **2**_____ for. They also suggest that the product is **3**_____ more expensive products in some areas. In the **4**_____, they describe the **5**_____ of the headphones. In the third paragraph, the writer mentions some **6**_____ about the product, before presenting a **7**_____ that states their opinion, saying that, **8**_____, the headphones are a good purchase.

> **STRATEGY Expressing similarities and differences**
>
> You can use a number of phrases to talk about similarities and differences between things and people as well as comparative forms. Use these phrases to add variety to your writing.

5 🔄 Read the **strategy**. Complete the table with the highlighted words and phrases in the article.

Expressing similarities	Expressing differences
1_____	4_____
2_____	5_____
3_____	6_____

6 Complete the sentences with words from Ex 5. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.
1 Your new trainers are very _____ to your old ones. Are they the same brand?
2 The price is the same, but the *SD Sports Football* game isn't _____ with *ProFootball 5*. *ProFootball 5* is so much better!
3 _____ some companies, this one offers a free repair service for the first five years.
4 Jack is completely _____ from his brother. You wouldn't think they came from the same family!
5 The film's plot was almost _____ to the one the director made last year!
6 In _____ to my old bicycle, this one is very easy to pedal.

7 Read the task and choose a product or service. Make notes about your product for each of the topics in Ex 1.

> Write a customer review about one of the products below or another product.

> a backpack   a mobile phone   a pair of trainers
> a streaming service   a video game

8 Plan your work.
- Use the review summary in Ex 4 to organise your ideas into paragraphs.
- Use words and phrases for expressing similarities and differences.

9 🇬🇧 **EXAM** Write your review.

10 ✅ **CHECK YOUR WORK** Did you …
- include all the points in the task?
- use vocabulary and language from this unit?
- check your spelling and grammar?

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the correct modals of deduction. Use the clues in brackets to help you. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

   1 That girl speaks Spanish, so she _____ be Spanish, Mexican or South American. (possible)

   2 That website is full of fake news, so that story _____ be true. (impossible)

   3 Everybody loves the film, so it _____ be good. (certain)

   4 Amy is returning her computer to the shop again, so it _____ be very reliable. (impossible)

   5 That guy is really tall and blond, so he _____ be Norwegian. (possible)

   6 That young child is alone and crying, so she _____ be lost. (certain)

2 Complete the texts with the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjectives and adverbs in brackets.

   A The ZX1 phone is considerably **1**_____ (cheap) the others and it charges far **2**_____ (quickly). But the brands that make the other phones are much **3**_____ (well known) and that's why they are a great deal **4**_____ (expensive).

   B She doesn't sing as **5**_____ (well) most other pop stars, but she has become **6**_____ (popular) singer in the whole country. People download her songs far **7**_____ (frequently) anyone else's. Last year, tickets for her show were **8**_____ (high) prices ever seen for a concert. I don't understand it!

   C I live **9**_____ (far) from the sports club, but I'm always **10**_____ (early) to arrive! I'm training a lot **11**_____ (hard) before and I'm playing a bit **12**_____ (well) in the practice games. Hopefully my strong interest will get me a place in the team!

Vocabulary

3 Match the sentence halves.

If you …

   1 analyse data,
   2 update a blog,
   3 troll someone,
   4 copy and paste something,
   5 tweet something,
   6 delete a text,

you …

   A remove it.
   B add new information to it.
   C move it and put it in another place.
   D send a short message.
   E study it carefully.
   F say bad things about them.

4 Rewrite the sentences using the words below.

> convenient   efficient   interactive   portable
> reliable   remote   suitable   ~~time-saving~~

1 Dara's scooter helps her get to school much quicker.
   Dara's scooter is time-saving.

2 My computer doesn't use a lot of energy.

3 This laptop is easy to carry.

4 I can use my phone to pay for things – it's really useful when I forget my bank card!

5 My old mobile phone never causes me a problem.

6 The TV show involved the viewer, so you made decisions and it changed the plot.

7 This video game is perfect for children.

8 With this app, I can turn the lights at home on and off, even if I am in a faraway location.

Cumulative review

5 Complete the dialogue with the correct comparative or superlative form of the words in brackets and the correct form of the words below.

> analyse   can't   contact   could   deal   must   suitable

Tom Somebody I don't know has just contacted me, and it isn't **1**_____ (nice) text I've ever received. Who **2**_____ it be?

Sean What did they **3**_____ you about? Was it personal?

Tom No. It isn't much **4**_____ (bad) the jokes we often send each other, although I don't think it would be **5**_____ for my little brother to see!

Sean So, you've got no idea who trolled you?

Tom Well, I'm sure it **6**_____ be one of the players from the basketball team we're playing this weekend. He says they're considerably **7**_____ (good) us, they run much **8**_____ (fast) us and will get **9**_____ (high) score in their history on Saturday!

Sean That's impossible! He **10**_____ be serious! We beat them 65–15 in the last match! We beat them in every match! He needs to **11**_____ the history between the two teams!

Tom True. But the next match is always a great **12**_____ more important than the last. It's going to be interesting, that's for sure!

💬 Think & share

6 **EXAM** Speak or write. Answer the questions.

   1 Do you think technology reduces or increases stress? Why?

   2 What one piece of technology would you find it impossible to live without? Why?

   3 How do you feel about the idea of artificial intelligence?

   4 Why do you think some people want to live with less technology in their lives?

   5 Are you optimistic or pessimistic about the use of technology in the future? Why?

Reading

1 🔄 Read the **strategy** above. Then look at the exam task in Ex 2. Read the questions without looking at the options. How would you answer them? When you finish Ex 2, count how many questions you got right before seeing the answer options.

2 🔵 Read the article about a man called Frank Abagnale. For each question, choose the correct answer.

You might not know the name Frank Abagnale, but you may have heard of Steven Spielberg's film *Catch Me If You Can*, which tells the story of his fascinating life. Today, Abagnale is a successful businessman who gives advice about IT security and bank fraud. However, he was once one of the most famous criminals in the USA and spent nearly five years in prison following a number of identity thefts.

Frank Abagnale was born in New York in 1948, but when his parents divorced, he went to live with his father, a businessman. Frank used to go to meetings with him and so he began to learn about the world of business. Then, as a teenager, he made money by using his father's credit card to get cash when paying at petrol stations. His father only found out when he received a bill for thousands of dollars. At the age of sixteen, Frank ran away from home with little money and without completing school. He changed his driving licence to make it seem he was ten years older, and he managed to get jobs by lying about his education.

He soon realised that if he pretended to be someone with a job that people respected, he could persuade bank staff to let him take thousands of dollars out of the bank. So he pretended to be an airline pilot. He contacted an airline company and told them that he had lost his pilot's uniform. He even used a fake identity card to charge the company for the new uniform!

He then learned as much as he could about flying and, using the name Frank Williams, he was able to travel all over the world on planes without paying. Eventually, the police began to suspect him, so he changed his name and job again. In Georgia, he pretended to be a doctor called Frank Conners, although he had no medical qualifications. For the next few years, Abagnale pretended to have a number of different jobs and made more than $2.5 million by borrowing money from the banks. Eventually, while he was living in France, an old girlfriend saw his picture on a poster asking for information about him, and she told the police.

Abagnale spent time in prison in France, Sweden and the USA. When he left prison, the US government asked him to teach other people about the methods he had used, so that they could catch criminals like him. For more than 30 years, he worked with the FBI and became one of their leading experts. His book about his life, *Catch Me If You Can*, was very successful and was made into a film of the same name, starring Leonardo DiCaprio and Tom Hanks. He even has a small part in the film – he appears as the French police officer who arrests Abagnale!

1 What does the writer say about Frank Abagnale in the first paragraph?
  A He made a well-known film about his career.
  B Not everyone will be familiar with his name.
  C The film about him is not completely true.
  D He is now in prison for a variety of crimes.
2 Abagnale's first criminal activities took place …
  A when he was working at a petrol station.
  B because his mother and father got divorced.
  C as soon as he left home.
  D while he was living with one of his parents.
3 Why did Abagnale get a pilot's uniform?
  A Because he wanted to fly planes.
  B Because he wanted people to trust him.
  C Because he wanted people to think he was rich.
  D Because he didn't want the police to recognise him.
4 What led to his arrest in France?
  A Someone from the past recognised his face.
  B The French police realised he wasn't a doctor.
  C He hadn't paid for a number of flights.
  D He had made a lot of money in a very short time.
5 What does the writer suggest in the last paragraph?
  A It's shocking that Abagnale went to prison for so long.
  B It's disappointing that the film was not as good as the book.
  C It's amusing that Abagnale's character in the film is a police officer.
  D It's surprising that the FBI wanted to give him a job.

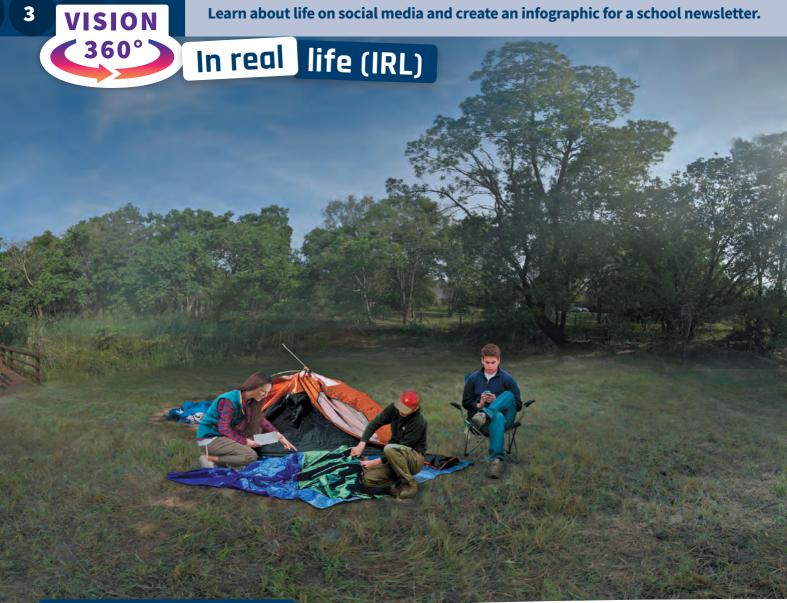## Speaking

3 Read the **strategy** above. Then look at the exam task in Ex 4. Match the sentences to the pictures.
  1 It's a way of learning when it's just you and your teacher.
  2 It's something you can download on your phone to help you practise a language.

4 🔵 A girl wants to learn a new language. The pictures show some ways that could help her to learn. Talk together about the different things she could do, and say which would be the most useful.

VISION 360°

Learn about life on social media and create an infographic for a school newsletter.

In real life (IRL)

Unit 3 360° hotspots ▲ ■ ● ● ★ ◆

1 📶 💬 **THINK & SHARE** Work in pairs. Read the quote and then discuss the questions.

> **Next time you go to post a comment or an update or share a link, ask yourself: is this going to add to the happiness in the world?.**
> *Zoe Sugg, vlogger*

1 What do you post? What don't you post? Why?
2 What responsibilities do we have as part of the online community?

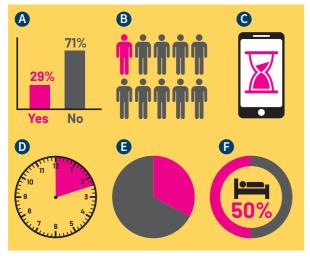### EXPLORE 360°

Access the interactive 360° content now!

2 💬 Work in pairs. Look around the camping site. Describe how you think the people are feeling and the technology they are using with the adjectives below.

annoyed   confused   delighted   efficient   embarrassed
handy   portable   suitable   wearable   wireless

3 📶 ● ■ ★ Explore the hotspots. In pairs, discuss the questions.
1 Whose experiences are similar? Why?
2 How do the people suggest dealing with bad experiences online?
3 What other advice would you give to someone in a similar situation?

4 ★ Read Ryan's text messages to Rachel again. Try to remember as much detail as you can to correct the sentences.
1 Someone called Ryan's blog interesting.
2 Ryan doesn't think that the message is from a person he knows.
3 Rachel is sure that a friend posted it.
4 Rachel thinks Ryan should deal with the problem on his own.
5 Rachel suggests Ryan should reply to the messages.

5 💬 ● Read and listen to the podcast about CGI human influencers. In pairs, answer the three questions the presenter asks at the end.

6 ((icon)) ((icon)) Look at the infographic. Match the facts in the infographic (1–6) to the images (A–F) below.

7 ((icon)) ((icon)) **THINK & SHARE** Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.
1. How real do you think the lives of social media celebrities / influencers are?
2. How real is your life online?
3. Do you edit your photos before posting them on social media? Why? / Why not? What do you change?

LS Learning Situation

CREATE … an infographic about mobile phones

STEP 1
You are going to create an infographic about the use of mobile phones for a school newsletter and learn how to present data you collect in class.

((icon)) **RESEARCH IT!**
Find examples of infographics online. How is the data presented?

STEP 2
Create survey questions. Look at the infographic ((icon)) and write a question for each fact. Add options if necessary.
How often do you use your phone while eating?
Always, very often, often, sometimes, rarely or never.

STEP 3
Do the survey. Ask about 15 people and write the answers.

STEP 4
Look at the answers and decide how you will present the data on your infographic. You can use Ex 6 and your research for ideas.

STEP 5
((icon)) **SHARE IT!**
Create the infographic and present it to the class. Which infographic best presents the information collected?