CAMBRIDGE Professional English

Infotech

English for computer users

Fourth Edition

Student's Book

Santiago Remacha Esteras

Fully updated with the latest advances in technology

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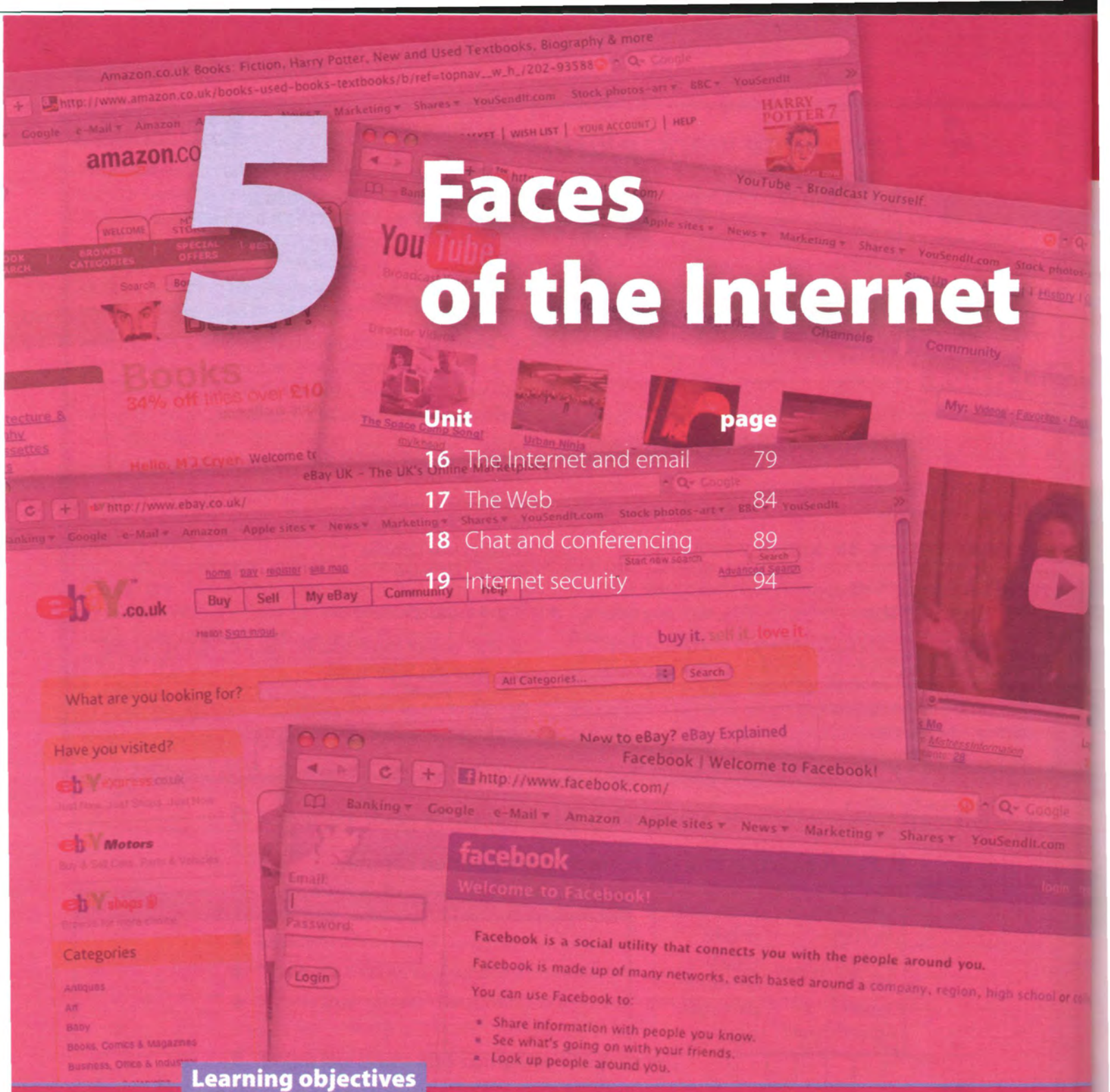
5 Faces of the Internet



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Learning objectives

In this module, you will:

- study vocabulary related to the Internet and email.
- learn how to form different types of question.
- learn about the basic features of the Web.
- learn and use collocations related to the Internet.
- learn and use vocabulary related to the Web, e-commerce, online banking, online chatting and videoconferencing.
- learn and use abbreviations in online chats.
- learn about the basic ideas related to security and privacy on the Internet.
- discuss controversial issues related to the Internet.

Unit 16 The Internet and email

1 Internet basics

A **In pairs, discuss how you would define *the Internet*.**

B **Make a list of all the things you can use the Internet for.**

C **Listen to a conversation between a customer buying a PC and a sales assistant. Why do you think the sales assistant has to explain so much about the Internet?**

D **Listen again and complete the customer's notes.**

To connect to the Internet from home, I need:

(1) a _____ *and (2) a* _____ .

Also need an account with an (3) _____ *(a company that offers connection for a monthly fee).*

If you want to connect lots of computers without using cables, you can use a (4) _____ *router.*

Wi-Fi uses (5) _____ *waves to send data over medium-range distances.*

Things you can do on the Internet:

(6) _____

_____

'Web' or 'Internet'? The Web: huge collection of (7) _____ *stored on computers all over the world. The Internet: the network which connects all the computers.*

2 Internet FAQs

A **Read Part 1 of the Internet FAQs on page 80 and choose the correct answers.**

1 The Internet was
a invented in the mid-90s. **b** popular in the 1960s. **c** probably created in the USA.

2 Which term describes any fast, high-bandwidth connection?
a broadband **b** dial-up connection **c** Wi-Fi connection

3 The power-line Internet provides broadband access through
a telephone lines. **b** satellites. **c** electrical power lines.

4 Which device converts computer data into a form that can be transmitted over phone lines?
a ADSL **b** a mobile phone **c** a modem

5 The standard protocol that allows computers to communicate over the Internet is called
a an IP address. **b** TCP/IP. **c** HTTP.

6 The geographical region covered by one or several access points is called a
a wireless access point. **b** hotspot. **c** wireless network device.

Internet FAQs: Part 1

How old is the Internet (the Net)? When was it created?
It's hard to say exactly. The research that led to what we now know as the Internet was begun in the 1960s.

Who created the Internet?
Again, it's hard to say exactly who created it. The initial research was carried out by the Advanced Research Projects Agency in America, funded by the US government.

Did the Internet become popular quickly?
It took many years for the Internet to become popular around the world. It's only really since the mid-90s that the Internet has been a part of our daily lives.

How do you get online?
To get connected, you need a computer, the right connection software and a modem connected to the phone line. You also need an account with an Internet Service Provider (ISP), which acts as a gateway between your PC and the rest of the Net.

How fast are today's internet connections?
Today, ISPs offer a broadband, high-speed connection. The most common types are cable – offered by local cable TV companies – and ADSL (**A**symmetric **D**igital **S**ubscriber **L**ine), which works through phone lines. They are both faster than the traditional dial-up telephone connection. Broadband access is also offered by some electricity networks. This competing technology, known as power-line Internet, provides low-cost access via the power plug, but is still in development.

How long has broadband existed?
Since the late 1990s.

How much does broadband access cost?
It depends on which company you choose. Nowadays, some companies even offer free broadband.

Why do you need a modem?
A modem (**mo**dulator/**dem**odulator) converts digital signals into analogue signals so that data can be transmitted across the phone or cable network.

What does TCP/IP mean?
The language used for data transfer on the Internet is known as TCP/IP (**t**ransmission **c**ontrol **p**rotocol/ **I**nternet **p**rotocol). This is like the internet operating system. Every computer connected to the Net is identified by a unique IP address.

Are there other ways of accessing the Internet?
Other methods of internet access include Wi-Fi, satellite, mobile phones and TV sets equipped with a modem. Wi-Fi-enabled laptops or PDAs allow you to connect to the Net if you are near a wireless access point, in locations called hotspots (for example, a Wi-Fi café, park or campus). Satellite services are used in places where terrestrial access is not available (for example, on ships at sea). High-end mobile phones provide access through the phone network.

B **In pairs, discuss which of the internet systems (1–6) you would use to do the tasks (a–f). Then read Part 2 of the FAQs on page 81and check your answers.**

1	Email	**a**	transfer files from the Internet to your hard drive
2	The Web	**b**	send a message to another person via the Internet
3	Newsgroups	**c**	have a live conversation (usually typed) online
4	Chat and IM	**d**	connect to a remote computer by entering instructions, and run a program on it
5	FTP	**e**	take part in public discussion areas devoted to specific topics
6	Telnet	**f**	download and view documents published on the Internet

Internet FAQs: Part 2

Email

Email lets you exchange messages with people all over the world. Optional attached files can include text, pictures and even audio and animation. A mailing list uses email to communicate messages to all its subscribers – that is, everyone that belongs to the list.

Which email program is the best?
Outlook Express is a popular program, but many users use web-based email accounts such as Hotmail.

The Web

The Web consists of billions of documents living on web servers that use the HTTP protocol. You navigate through the Web using a program called a web browser, which lets you search, view and print web pages.

How often are web pages updated?
It depends entirely on the page. Some are updated thousands of times a day.

Chat and Instant Messaging (IM)

Chat and Instant Messaging technologies allow you to have real-time conversations online, by typing messages at the keyboard.

FTP

FTP, or **f**ile **t**ransfer **p**rotocol, is used to transfer files over a TCP/IP network. Nowadays, this feature is built into Web browsers. You can download programs, games and music files from a remote computer to your hard drive.

Telnet

Telnet is a protocol and a program used to log onto remote computer systems. It enables you to enter commands that will be executed as if you were entering them directly on the remote server.

Newsgroups

Newsgroups are the public discussion areas which make up a system called *Usenet*. The contents are contributed by people who post articles or respond to articles, creating chains of related postings called message threads. You need a newsreader to subscribe to newsgroups and to read and post messages. The newsreader may be a stand-alone program or part of a web browser.

How many newsgroups are there?
There are approximately 30,000 active newsgroups.

Where can you find newsgroups?
Your newsreader may allow you to download the newsgroup addresses that your ISP has included on its news server. An alternative to using a newsreader is to visit web forums instead, which perform the same function but without the additional software.

C Find words and phrases in Part 2 with the following meanings.

1 *a system used to distribute email to many different subscribers at once (in Email paragraph)*
2 a program used for displaying web pages (in *The Web* paragraph)
3 to connect to a computer by typing your username and password (in *Telnet* paragraph)
4 a series of interrelated messages on a given topic (in *Newsgroups* paragraph)
5 a program for reading Usenet newsgroups (in *Newsgroups* paragraph)

3 Language work: questions

A Look at the HELP box and then make a question about Sue Clarke for each of her answers.

1 _____

I'm 23 years old.

2 _____

I'm an online researcher.

3 _____

I use the Internet to find information requested by clients.

4 _____

I've been doing this job for six months.

5 _____

I graduated from university in 2006.

Sue Clarke

HELP box

Questions

- In questions, we normally place the auxiliary verb before the subject.

  ***Are** there other ways of accessing the Internet?*

- If there is no other auxiliary, we use **do/does** (present simple) or **did** (past simple).

  ***Did** the Internet become popular quickly?*

- There are many question words in English which we use to find out more information than just *yes* or *no*.

  People
  ***Who** created the Internet?*

  Things
  ***What** does TCP/IP mean?*
  ***Which** email program is the best?*

  Place
  ***Where** can you find newsgroups?*

  Time
  ***When** was it created?*
  ***How often** are web pages updated?*
  ***How long** has broadband existed?*

  Reason
  ***Why** do you need a modem?*

  Quantity
  ***How much** does broadband access cost?*
  ***How many** newsgroups are there?*

  Manner
  ***How** do you get online?*

  Others
  ***How fast** are today's internet connections?*
  ***How old** is the Internet?*

B In pairs, make questions using these prompts. Then practise asking and answering the questions.

Example: When / first / use the Internet *When did you first use the Internet?*

1 What type of internet connection / have at home?
2 How fast / your internet connection?
3 How much / pay for broadband access?
4 How often / access the Internet?
5 Which email program / use?
6 Who / send email to?
7 Do / use your mobile phone to access the Internet?
8 Do / use the Internet in public spaces using Wi-Fi?
9 Do / play games online?
10 How many newsgroups / subscribe to?

4 Email features

A Read the text and find the following.

1 the place where your ISP stores your emails
2 the type of program used to read and send email from a computer
3 the part of an email address that identifies the user of the service
4 the line that describes the content of an email
5 the computer file which is sent along with an email message
6 facial symbols used to indicate an emotion or attitude
7 the name given to junk mail

B Write a reply to Celia's email below.

Email features

When you set up an account with an Internet Service Provider, you are given an **email address** and a **password**. The mail you receive is stored on the **mail server** of your ISP – in a simulated mailbox – until you next connect and download it to your hard drive.

There are two ways to get email over the Internet. One is by using a **mail program** (known as an **email client**) installed on your computer, for example Eudora or Outlook Express. The other way is to use **web-based email**, accessible from any web browser. Hotmail and Gmail are good examples.

You can make the message more expressive by including **emoticons**, also called **smileys**. For example, ;-) for wink, :-) for happy, :-o for surprised, :-D for laughing, etc. You may also like to add a **signature file**, a pre-written text file appended to the end of the message. The name given to unsolicited email messages is **spam**.

The anatomy of an email

The **header**

To: *name and address of the recipient*

From: *name and address of the sender*

Cc: *carbon copy sent to another person*

Bcc: *blind carbon copy*

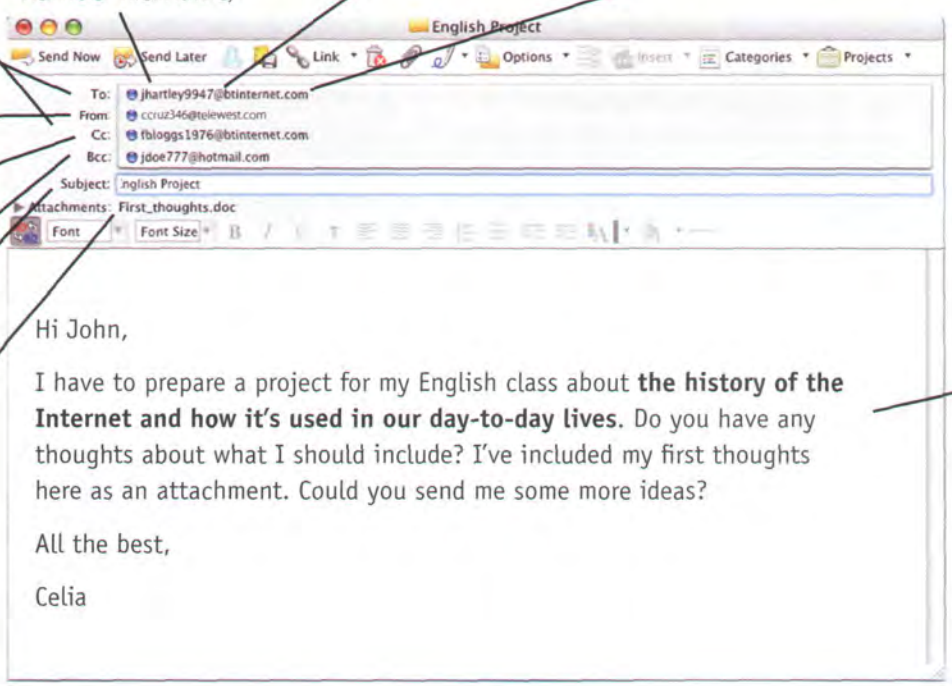
Subject: *topic of the message*

Attachment: *files added to the message*

The **username** *(a person's name or nickname)*

The **@** *sign, which means* at

The **domain name** *or* **network address** *– that is, the mail server where the account is located. The final part adds information about it, for example* **com** *= company,* **uk** *= United Kingdom,* **fr** *= France, etc.*



The **body** *contains the message itself*

Unit 18 Chat and conferencing

1 Online chatting

In pairs, discuss these questions.

1 What is your favourite way to chat on the Internet?
2 How much time do you spend chatting?
3 Do you give out personal details in chat rooms? Why should you be careful about this?

Windows Live

Windows Live Messenger is one of the world's most popular chat programs

2 Virtual meetings

A Read the text and match the headings (1–5) with the gaps at the start of each paragraph (a–e).

1 Cheap calls over the Internet
2 Virtual worlds and online communities
3 Chat rooms on the Web: join the crowd!
4 Real-time videoconferencing
5 Private chats with IM services

A videoconferencing system combines data, voice and video

Virtual meetings

a .....

Imagine you want to assemble a group of people from around the world for a brainstorming session. **Conferencing** programs such as NetMeeting or CU-SeeMe allow virtual workgroups to communicate via the Internet. To **videoconference**, you'll need a webcam. Participants see each other's faces in small windows on their monitors and hear each other's voices on the computer speakers. You can use just audio, video and audio simultaneously, or the screen-sharing capability to collaborate on documents without audio or video.

b .....

Internet telephony, also known as **VoIP** (**V**oice **o**ver **I**nternet **P**rotocol), almost eliminates long-distance phone charges, allowing you to call nearly anywhere in the world for the price of a local call. If you have flat-rate internet access, you can't beat the price – it's practically free.

With internet telephony, you can make a voice call from your computer to another person's computer, landline, or mobile phone. You can download telephony software such as Skype or Net2Phone from the Net, and it's even free!

c .....

People also use more traditional **chat conferencing** or **bulletin board systems** (**BBS**s) to communicate online. Note that during chat sessions, participants type messages to each other rather than communicate by voice. Chat software can be used on the Web with your browser to conduct online chat sessions with other users and can accommodate between 50 and 1,000 users simultaneously. Some companies even use chat conferencing on their websites to facilitate communication with customers.

d .....

Chat rooms can be good venues to meet people and discuss topics of mutual interest. But what if you want to chat privately with a friend, family member or business colleague? Then **Instant Messaging**, or **IM**, is the way to go. Many IM services now offer audio and video capabilities, so if you have a microphone and a webcam, you can chat and see who you're talking to. The four most popular IM services are ICQ and AIM (from AOL), Windows Live Messenger, and Yahoo! Messenger. They all work similarly. First, you enrol in the service by creating a username – which is also your screen name – and a password. Next, you build what is known as a buddy list – a list of people that you want to communicate with. When any of the contacts on your list is online, you can start a private chat with that person.

How do you know who's online? When you launch your IM software, it connects with the service's IM server and logs you on. The server checks your buddy list to see if any of your contacts are also logged on. Your list updates to show who is currently online. By clicking on a name you can send text-based messages to that person. After you type your note and click on the *Send* button, the message travels to the IM server, then immediately forwards to your buddy's computer. This all happens in realtime – instantly.

e .....

You can also chat in incredible **3-D worlds** that are built by other users, for example *Second Life*. In these **virtual reality environments** you can play 3-D games and interact with other users via avatar identities. Avatars are 3-D graphical representations of the participants.

Avatars can run, jump, fly, dance and even enable you to express emotions

Paragraphs a–d adapted from www.learnthenet.com

B Read the text again and answer these questions.

1 Why is videoconferencing so useful for virtual workgroups?
2 What special hardware and software do you need to videoconference?
3 Which technology enables people to make phone calls over the Internet?
4 What is the difference between web chat rooms and Instant Messaging?
5 How do you log on to an IM server?

C Find terms in the text with the following meanings.

1 at a fixed price (lines 15–20) .....
2 a central system that provides information about whether users are online and passes instant messages between them (lines 35–40) .....
3 a friend list or contact list (lines 45–50) .....
4 happening immediately and without delay (lines 55–60) .....
5 artificial reality; a 3-D space generated by the computer (lines 60–65) .....
6 characters used when interacting with people online (lines 60–65) .....

3 Netiquette

A In pairs, do this netiquette quiz. Read about netiquette rules on the Web if necessary.

1 Netiquette, or net etiquette, is a general code of behaviour for communicating online.
- ○ True
- ○ False

2 TYPING IN CAPITALS LETTERS looks like:
- ○ the message is very important.
- ○ you're shouting.

3 What should you avoid doing in chat rooms?
- ○ Being respectful
- ○ Giving out personal or financial information

4 Spamming means
- ○ posting stupid comments in chat rooms.
- ○ posting unsolicited advertising messages.

5 Before asking questions in a chat room or posting messages to forums, you should always
- ○ read the FAQs (Frequently Asked Questions).
- ○ introduce yourself and post a test message.

6 Avoid flame wars. Flames are
- ○ angry responses or offensive comments.
- ○ people who break the rules of netiquette.

7 Keep messages short and to the point, and check spelling and grammar.
- ○ True
- ○ False

B Have you ever experienced bad netiquette? Tell your partner what happened.

4 R u free 4 a chat?

A Rewrite this IM chat, using full forms instead of abbreviations. Then look at the HELP box on page 92 to check your answers.

Abby:	BTW, where r u going for ur holiday? *By the way, where are you going for your holiday?*
Sue:	Girona. Have u been?
Abby:	Yes. I went 2 Girona last summer.
Sue:	Did u have a good time?
Abby:	It's great, IMO. How r u going 2 travel?
Sue:	We're flying.
Abby:	Where r u staying?
Sue:	In a youth hostel.
Abby:	IC. IOW, the cheapest place possible!
Sue:	LOL! Yes. BTW, any recommendations?
Abby:	Let me think. I'll send u a msg ASAP.
Sue:	TIA!
Abby:	Got 2 go. BFN!

B Rewrite this IM chat using abbreviations.

Paulo:	By the way, are you free on Saturday?
Emma:	Sure – it would be good to meet face to face. Shall we go for a coffee?
Paulo:	Good plan. Café Moka makes the best coffee, in my opinion.
Emma:	It's the closest to your house in other words!
Paulo:	Laughing out loud! Yes, you're right! But the coffee really is good.
Emma:	See you at 4?
Paulo:	Great. Bye for now.

C In pairs, practise having an online conversation. Write a short note and give it to your partner. Use abbreviations as necessary. Your partner will write a short response and give it back to you. Continue the conversation and try not to talk. Choose one of these topics.

- Your plans for the weekend
- What you did last night
- Your holiday plans
- What happened at school/work today
- Music / TV / The Web

D In pairs, discuss these questions. Give reasons for your answers.

1 Which program do you use to chat with friends?
2 Do you use abbreviations when you chat online or when you send text messages?
3 Do you use voice or video while chatting? How?
4 Have you ever used the Internet to make cheap calls?
5 Does Instant Messaging distract you from work?
6 Do you use your real name or a nickname in chat rooms?
7 Do you talk to strangers during web chats? Why shouldn't you?
8 Would you ever go on a date with somebody you'd met on the Net?

HELP box

Chat abbreviations

We often use abbreviations in online chats and Instant Messaging. Some common examples are:

ASAP	As soon as possible
BBS	Be back soon
BFN	Bye for now
BTW	By the way
F2F	Face to face
GL	Good luck
H&K	Hug and kiss
IC	I see
ILU	I love you
IMO	In my opinion
IOW	In other words
LOL	Laughing out loud
TIA	Thanks in advance
msg	Message
ur	your/you're
2	to
4	for
b	be
c	see
r	are
u	you

It's OK to use chat abbreviations, but try not to rely on them too much – they can make a conversation difficult to follow. They are also very informal.

www.CartoonStock.com

Computer Dating

5 At a cybercafé

A **In pairs, discuss these questions. Give reasons for your answers.**

1 Do you ever go to cybercafés?

2 What services would you expect a cybercafé to offer?

B **Listen to an interview with Daniel Sturdy, the manager of a cybercafé in London. Does Daniel like where he works?**

C **Listen again and decide whether these sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.**

1 A cybercafé is a café where you can have access to the Internet and related services.

2 You can talk to people over the Internet using internet telephony at Daniel's café.

3 They don't help people who have problems while using the Internet.

4 Using a computer with internet access costs £2 per hour or £80 for a week.

5 At the moment they've got a lot of international customers.

6 You have to pay long-distance phone rates on the Internet.

7 In the café area you can sit, drink coffee and chat to people.

A cybercafé

6 Plan your own cybercafé

A **In small groups, plan how you would open a cybercafé in your town. Consider these areas.**

- Money needed
- Type of customer
- Location
- Services you will offer (just internet access? food and drinks? newspapers and magazines? tutorials?)
- Furniture and decoration
- How to create a nice atmosphere (music, lighting, private areas, etc.)
- What type of hardware and software you need
- What type of internet connection you need
- How much you will charge
- A name and slogan for your cybercafé

B **Present your plan to the class, using PowerPoint if possible.**

Unit 22 Multimedia

1 Multiple forms of media

In pairs, discuss these questions.

1 What different types of content are combined in multimedia applications?

2 How many products can you think of that incorporate multimedia? Make a list.

2 Components and system requirements

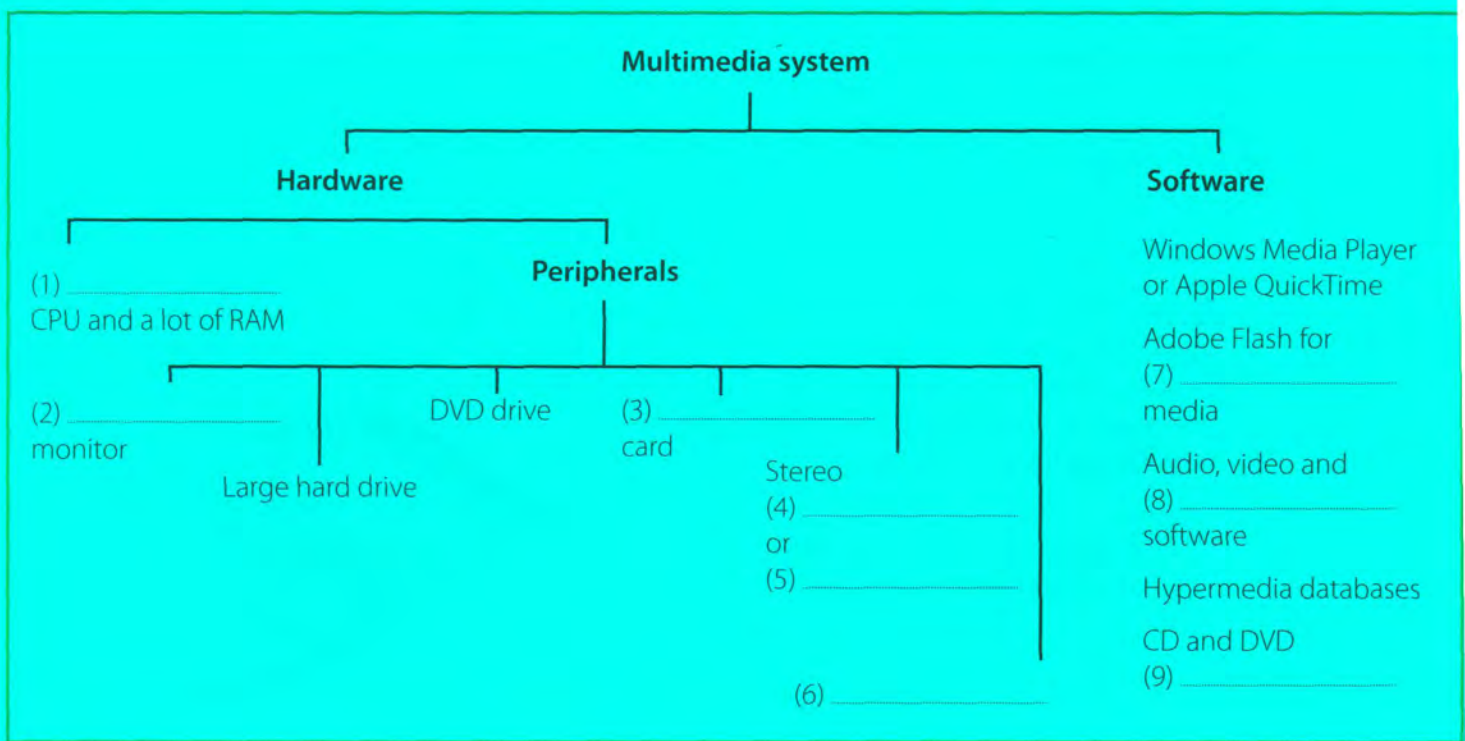
A Listen to a sales assistant in a computer shop explaining to a customer the system requirements needed to run multimedia software. Which answers (a or b) best describe what she says?

1 Multimedia is defined as
   - **a** the integration of video and telecommunications with traditional computing.
   - **b** the integration of text, graphics, audio, video and animation in a single application.

2 With multimedia encyclopedias,
   - **a** you have more fun but you learn more slowly.
   - **b** you get much more involved than with print encyclopedias.

3 Interactive games
   - **a** use multimedia and virtual reality features.
   - **b** do not require much RAM memory.

B Listen again and complete this diagram of a multimedia system.



3 Multimedia magic!

A Read the text and match the headings (1–4) with the gaps at the start of each paragraph (a–d).

1 Sound, Music, MIDI
2 Products full of pictures, action and sound
3 Creating and editing movies
4 The potential of multimedia

Multimedia magic!

a _____

Multimedia applications are used in all sorts of fields. For example, museums, banks and estate agents often have information kiosks that use multimedia; companies produce training programs on optical discs; businesspeople use Microsoft PowerPoint to create slideshows; and teachers use multimedia to make video projects or to teach subjects like art and music. They have all found that moving images and sound can involve viewers emotionally as well as inform them, helping make their message more memorable.

The power of multimedia software resides in **hypertext, hypermedia** and **interactivity** (meaning the user is involved in the programme). If you click on a hypertext link, you can jump to another screen with more information about a particular subject. Hypermedia is similar, but also uses graphics, audio and video as hypertext elements.

b _____

As long as your computer has a **sound card**, you can use it to capture sounds in digital format and play them back. Sound cards offer two important capabilities: a built-in stereo synthesizer and a system called **MIDI**, or **M**usical **I**nstrument **D**igital **I**nterface, which allows electronic musical instruments to communicate with computers. A **Digital Audio Workstation** (**DAW**) lets you mix and record several tracks of digital audio.

MIDI allows your computer to communicate with electronic keyboards and other devices

You can also listen to music on your PC, or transfer it to a portable **MP3** player. MP3 is short for **MPEG audio layer 3**, a standard format that compresses audio files. If you want to create your own MP3 files from CDs, you must have a **CD ripper**, a program that extracts music tracks and saves them on disk as MP3s.

Audio is becoming a key element of the Web. Many radio stations broadcast live over the Internet using **streaming audio technology**, which lets you listen to audio in a continuous stream while it is being transmitted. The broadcast of an event over the Web, for example a concert, is called a **webcast**. Be aware that you won't be able to play audio and video on the Web unless you have a **plug-in** like RealPlayer or QuickTime.

c _____

Video is another important part of multimedia. **Video computing** refers to recording, manipulating and storing video in **digital format**. If you wanted to make a movie on your computer, first you would need to capture images with a **digital video camera** and then transfer them to your computer. Next, you would need a **video editing** program like iMovie to cut your favourite segments, re-sequence the clips and add transitions and other effects. Finally, you could save your movie on a DVD or post it on websites like YouTube and Google Video.

d _____

Multimedia is used to produce dictionaries and encyclopedias. They often come on DVDs, but some are also available on the Web. A good example is the Grolier Online Encyclopedia, which contains thousands of articles, animations, sounds, dynamic maps and hyperlinks. Similarly, the Encyclopedia Britannica is now available online, and a concise version is available for iPods, PDAs and mobile phones. Educational courses on history, science and foreign languages are also available on DVD. Finally, if you like entertainment, you'll love the latest multimedia video games with surround sound, music soundtracks, and even film extracts.

B Correct the technical mistakes in these sentences.

1 Multimedia training software is distributed on magnetic disks.
2 You need to have MIDI on your computer to hear speech and music.
3 A stereo synthesizer allows your computer to communicate with electronic musical instruments.
4 A CD ripper converts CDs to live streams.
5 The Encyclopedia Britannica is only available on DVD.

C Match the words (1–5) with the definitions (a–e).

1 hypertext	a the process of manipulating video images
2 hypermedia	b text with links which take you to other pages
3 streaming	c a technique for playing sound and video files while they're downloading
4 webcast	d a live event broadcast over the Internet
5 video editing	e a form of enriched multimedia which allows an interactive and dynamic linking of visual and audio elements

4 Language work: conditional sentences

A Look at the HELP box and then complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 If you (bring) _____ your digital video camera, we can make a movie on my PC.
2 You won't be able to play those video files if you (not have) _____ the correct plug-in.
3 If the marketing manager (have) _____ PowerPoint, she could make more effective presentations.
4 If I could afford it, I (buy) _____ a new game console.
5 If I had the money, I (invest) _____ in some new multimedia software.

HELP box

Conditional sentences

We use conditional sentences to express that the action in the main clause can only take place if a certain condition is fulfilled (see below for examples). They are introduced by **if, unless** and **as long as**. **Unless** means *if not* and **as long as** means *provided/providing (that)*.

*You won't be able to play audio and video on the Web **unless** you have a plug-in like RealPlayer or QuickTime.*
(= if you don't have a plug-in …)

There are two types of conditional sentence.

- The first conditional (for real or possible situations).

  If A happens (present simple) — B will happen (**will** in positive or negative + verb)

  *If you **like** entertainment, you **will love** the latest multimedia video games.*

  In the main clause, we can also have a modal (for example, **can** or **must**) or an imperative.

  *If you **want** to create your own MP3 files from your CDs, you **must have** a CD ripper.*

- The second conditional (for more hypothetical situations).

  If A happened (past simple) — B would happen (**would** in positive or negative + verb)

  *If you **wanted** to make a movie on your computer, first you **would** / you**'d** need to …*

  In the main clause, we can also use other modals (e.g. **could, should, might**), depending on the meaning.

  If the verb **be** appears in the **if** clause, we often use **were** instead of **was**, even if the pronoun is **I, he, she** or **it**.

  *If I **were** you, I'd get a new MP3 player.*

B **In pairs, discuss these questions. Use the second conditional.**

What would you do if …

1 you had a digital video camera?
If I had a digital video camera, I'd …
2 you had a home recording studio?
3 you couldn't afford an iPod but you wanted an MP3 player?
4 you won the lottery?
5 someone stole your laptop?

5 *Applications of multimedia*

A **Match the descriptions (1–5) with the pictures (a–e).**

1 Virtual reality
2 Distance learning
3 A business presentation
4 A touch screen information kiosk
5 An MMS mobile phone

c _____

d _____

a _____

b _____

e _____

B **In pairs, discuss how multimedia is used in the situations above and then present your ideas to the rest of the class. Look at the *Useful language* box to help you.**

Useful language

In distance learning, multimedia is used to …

Information kiosks take advantage of multimedia in order to …

In virtual reality, the use of multimedia allows you to …

With 3G mobile phones, you can …

Slide presentations integrate a wide range of media, such as …

C **A friend who writes a blog has asked you to contribute a post about the use of multimedia now and in the future. Write a post (80–120 words) summarizing what multimedia is, what it can do, and your predictions for what it might be able to do in the future. Try to use at least two conditional sentences.**