

This unit includes:**LANGUAGE****Pronunciation**

Stress in three-syllable nouns

Vocabulary

Words and phrases related to inventions

Grammar

- Present perfect
- Gerunds and *to*-infinitives

SKILLS

Reading: Reading for main ideas and specific information in a text about an invention

Speaking: Talking about inventions and their uses

Listening: Listening to instructions on how to use an invention for specific information

Writing: Writing about the benefits of an invention

COMMUNICATION AND CULTURE / CLIL**Everyday English**

Making and responding to requests

CLIL

Computer hardware

PROJECT

Collecting information about an existing invention or creating a new one for the classroom

**I GETTING STARTED****Inventions for education****1 (35) Listen and read.**

Phong: Dad, I've saved some money since Tet holiday. I think I'll buy something new for my studies.

Dad: Good idea, Phong. What do you want to buy?

Phong: I'm not sure. It's hard to choose between a smartphone and a laptop. They're both useful and I've wanted either of them for a long time. What do you think, Dad?

Dad: Perhaps a laptop is a better choice. Since laptops were invented, they've allowed us to study better and work faster. They've completely changed our lives in the last 20 years.

Phong: That's true, Dad. But smartphones have also improved the way we work and study.

Dad: Really? I didn't know smartphones were suitable for learning.

Phong: Well, it's actually a lot of fun to learn with educational apps. It's also very convenient for learners to use them. Some of my classmates love using them on their smartphones. The apps allow them to communicate and learn at the same time.

Dad: I didn't know that! There have been so many valuable inventions. Hmm... Perhaps you should ask your teacher. She may be able to help you decide.



2 Read the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. What inventions are Phong and his dad talking about?
2. How useful are laptops?
3. Why is it fun and convenient to learn with educational apps on smartphones?

3 Find three nouns and three adjectives in the conversation in 1 to talk about inventions. Follow the example.

S	S	U	I	T	A	B	L	E	L
M	U	M	R	T	U	U	V	Y	M
A	H	L	A	P	T	O	P	W	M
R	U	A	P	P	S	U	T	E	R
T	S	X	R	R	T	G	M	R	B
P	E	F	O	G	V	V	W	Y	T
H	F	V	K	Q	W	F	E	W	X
O	U	M	A	U	K	B	Z	G	U
N	L	V	A	L	U	A	B	L	E
E	K	Z	E	O	D	N	X	F	W

1. *useful*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

4 Fill in each gap in the summary of the conversation with ONE word from 1.

Phong and his father are discussing what to buy for his studies. Phong has wanted a laptop or a smartphone (1) _____ a long time because they are both very useful. Laptops (2) _____ completely changed our lives since their invention, but smartphones have also (3) _____ the way we work and study. For example, it's fun (4) _____ study with educational apps on smartphones. They allow students (5) _____ (6) _____ and communicate at the same time. It's really difficult for Phong to choose between the two.

II LANGUAGE

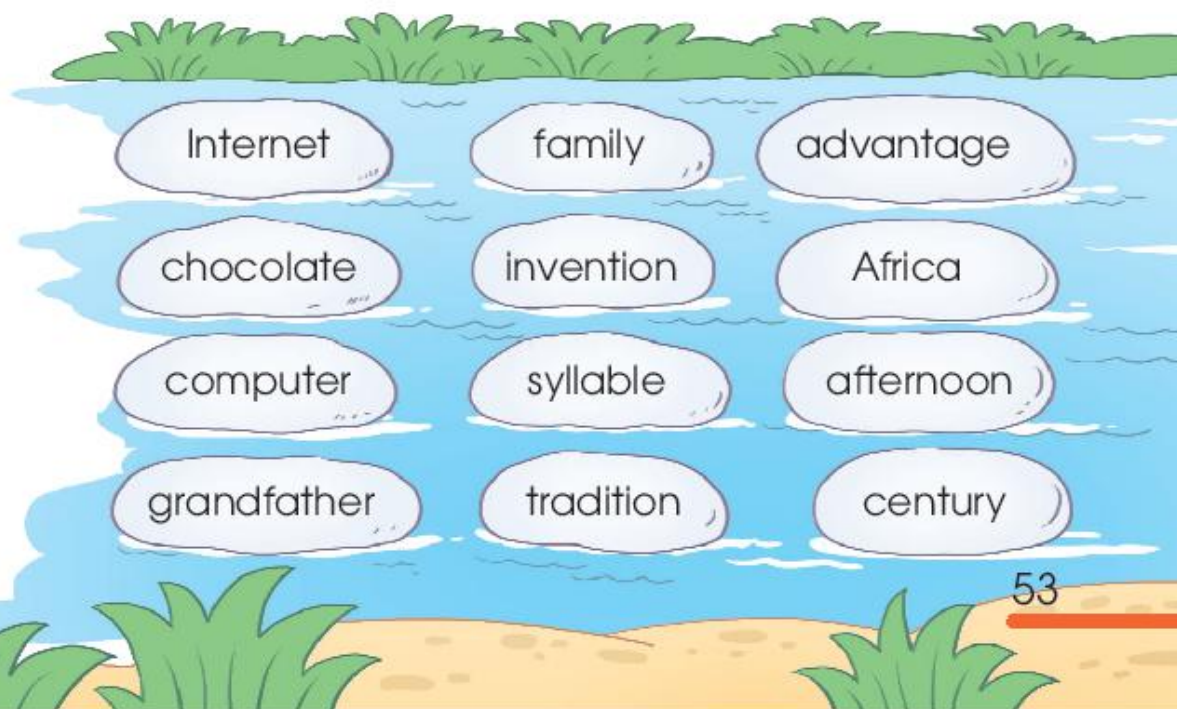
Pronunciation

Stress in three-syllable nouns

1 (36) Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the stressed syllable in each word.

invention computer holiday century
 -●- -●- ●-- ●--

2 (37) Connect all the words with the stress pattern -●- to cross the river. Then listen and check your answers. Practise saying these words in pairs.



Vocabulary

Inventions

Unscramble the underlined letters in these words. Use the pictures below and the glossary (page 127) to help you.



① EXIREPMENT

experiment



② DECEVIS



③ LOBARATORY



④ HDRAWARE



⑤ STOFWARE



⑥ EPIQUMENT

Grammar

Present perfect

Remember!

We use the present perfect (*have / has + past participle*) to talk about:

- something that happened in the past, but is still true or important now.
Example: I have lost my key. Now I can't open the door.
- something that started in the past, and is still happening now (often used with *since* or *for*).
Example: They have lived here for a year.
- something that was completed in the very recent past (often used with *just* or *recently*).
Example: He has just finished his homework.

Circle the correct answers.

1. They just found / have just found a suitable solution to the problem.
2. Since people invented / have invented the first computer, they create / have created many more interesting inventions.
3. The woman is very angry because her son lost / has lost his smartphone.

Gerunds and to-infinitives

Remember!

We use gerunds (*verb + -ing*):

- after verbs such as *avoid*, *enjoy*, and *finish*.

Example: I enjoy cooking.

- as subjects of sentences.

Example: Learning English is fun.

We use *to*-infinitives (*to + verb*):

- after verbs such as *want*, *decide*, and *allow*.

Example: My parents don't allow me to use a smartphone.

- after adjectives to give opinions, starting with *It's ...*

Example: It's fun to learn English.

- as subjects of sentences.

Example: To learn English is fun.

Note: Some verbs, such as *like*, *love*, and *hate* can be followed by either gerunds or *to*-infinitives.

Example: I like playing / to play computer games.

Complete the sentences using the gerund or the *to*-infinitive of the verbs in brackets. Sometimes both forms are possible.

1. Many children enjoy (use) _____ modern devices nowadays.
2. I decided (study) _____ computer science at university.
3. (Play) _____ language games on a smartphone is fun.
4. It is very convenient (study) _____ with a smartphone.

III READING

Artificial Intelligence

1 Look at the pictures of Asimo and Sophia and discuss the questions below in pairs.

1. What are they?
2. What do you think they can do?

2 Read the text below and choose the best title for it.

- A. AI development over time
- B. Robots: The best AI inventions
- C. AI in use today
- D. AI in education



Sophia in 2020



Asimo in 2000

In 2000, Asimo, a robot created by Honda, amazed everyone by just walking down the stairs. Twenty years later, a robot named Sophia can even communicate with people by using human language and expressing emotions.

However, robots are just one example of Artificial Intelligence (AI) – the study and development of machines that can copy human intelligence. Nowadays, AI has been applied to various areas of life.

At home, devices such as vacuum cleaners can now use AI to measure the room size and recognise any furniture. They can then decide on the most effective way to clean the house.

In transport, AI can be used on many smartphones to collect information about traffic. This can then help drivers find the most suitable route. Travelling has become much more convenient thanks to AI.

At work, the uses of AI are even more useful and exciting. Computer programmes, such as AI software or chatbots, can help customers plan their holidays, book flights and hotels, and answer questions.

AI is one of the most important inventions of the 21st century. It has completely changed our daily work and life.

3 Read the text again and match the pictures with the uses of AI.



1

2

3

a

Uses of AI at home

b

Uses of AI at work

c

Uses of AI in transport

4 Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).






	T	F
1. Sophia can show emotions when talking to humans.		
2. AI helps to make machines that think and act like humans.		
3. AI is one of the most important inventions of the 20th century.		

5 Work in groups and discuss how AI can be used in schools. Then share your ideas with the class.

IV SPEAKING

Inventions and how they are used

- 1** Work in pairs. Talk about the uses of these inventions. Use the expressions below to help you.

Inventions	Main uses
<p>1</p>  <p>the Internet</p>	<p>communicate over long distances</p>
<p>2</p>  <p>e-readers</p>	<p>store and read texts from the Internet</p>
<p>3</p>  <p>robots</p>	<p>do difficult or dangerous tasks effectively</p>
<p>4</p>  <p>3D printing</p>	<p>make three dimensional objects</p>
<p>5</p>  <p>driverless cars</p>	<p>travel around without a person in control</p>

Useful expressions:

- ... help(s) / allow(s) us to do sth.
Example: The Internet helps us to communicate over long distances.
- We / People (can) use sth to do / for sth.
Example: People can use the Internet to communicate over long distances.
- ... is / are used for sth / doing sth.
Example: The Internet is used for communication / communicating over long distances.

- 2** Work in groups. Talk more about one of the inventions in **1**. Use the outline below to help you prepare a presentation.

Talking about an invention

Introduction:

What is it?

Development:

- *What are its uses? What are some examples?*
- *Have you ever used it? When / Where / How (often) do you use it?*

Conclusion:

- *How important is it in our daily life?*
- *Do you like using it?*

- 3** Present your ideas to the whole class. Then vote for the most interesting group presentation.

V LISTENING

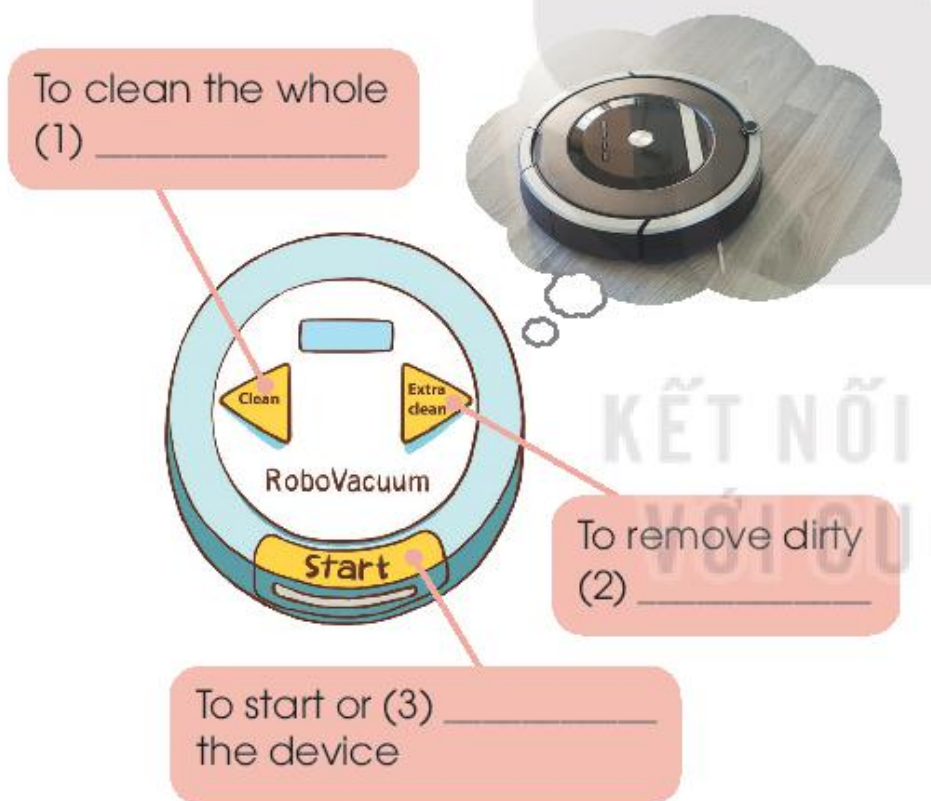
RoboVacuum

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

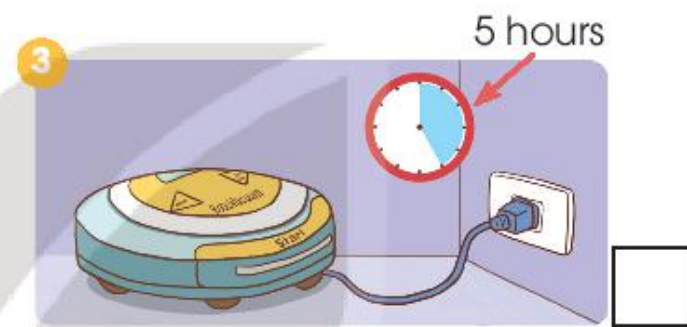
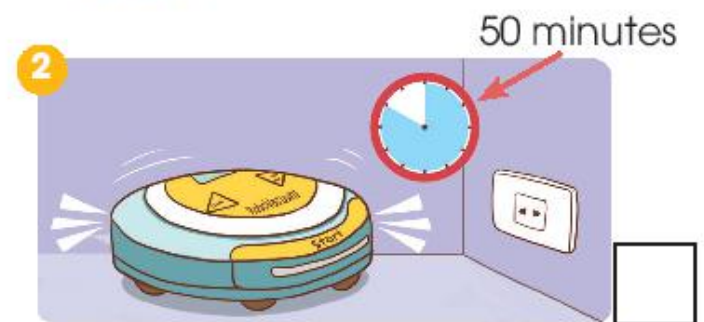
button charge stain

1. Press the _____ to start the device.
2. There is a dirty _____ on your smartphone. Wipe it away.
3. You need to _____ your mobile phone. The battery is very low.

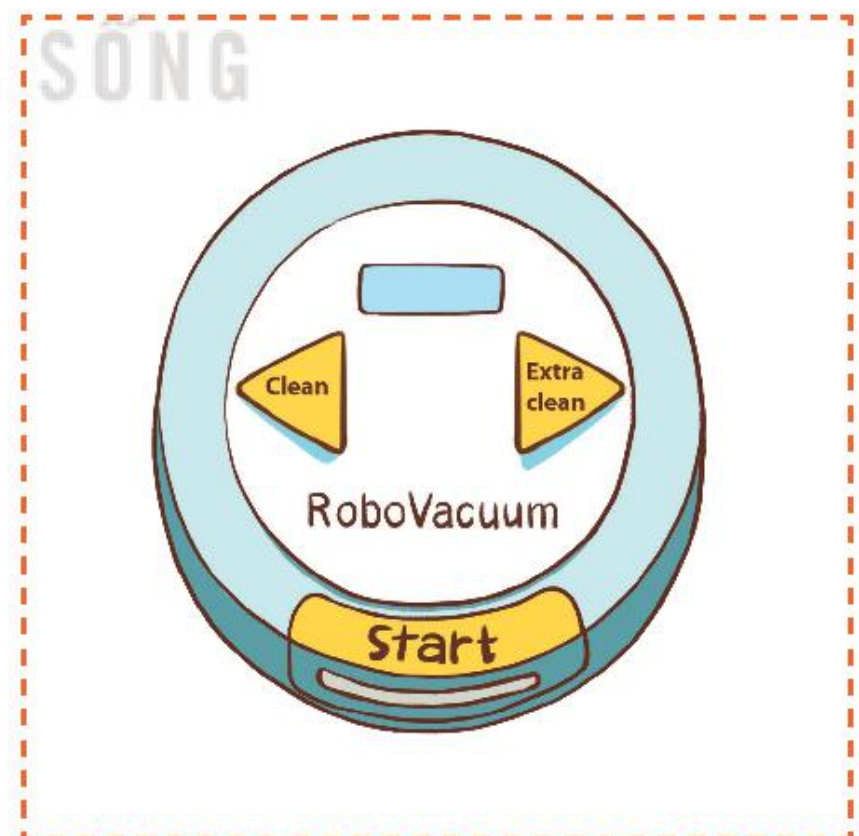
2 Listen to a conversation about RoboVacuum. Fill in each gap in the diagram below with ONE word.



3 Listen again. Put a tick (✓) next to the correct way and a cross (✗) next to the wrong way to use RoboVacuum.



4 What other buttons do you want RoboVacuum to have? Add them to the picture below and tell your friends about them.



Tips

When labelling a diagram, you should:

- study the diagram carefully.
- predict the answer in each blank (e.g. *What kind of information is it? Is this a noun, a verb, or an adjective?*).
- listen for key words.
- double-check your answers (e.g. *spelling, grammar, the number of words*).

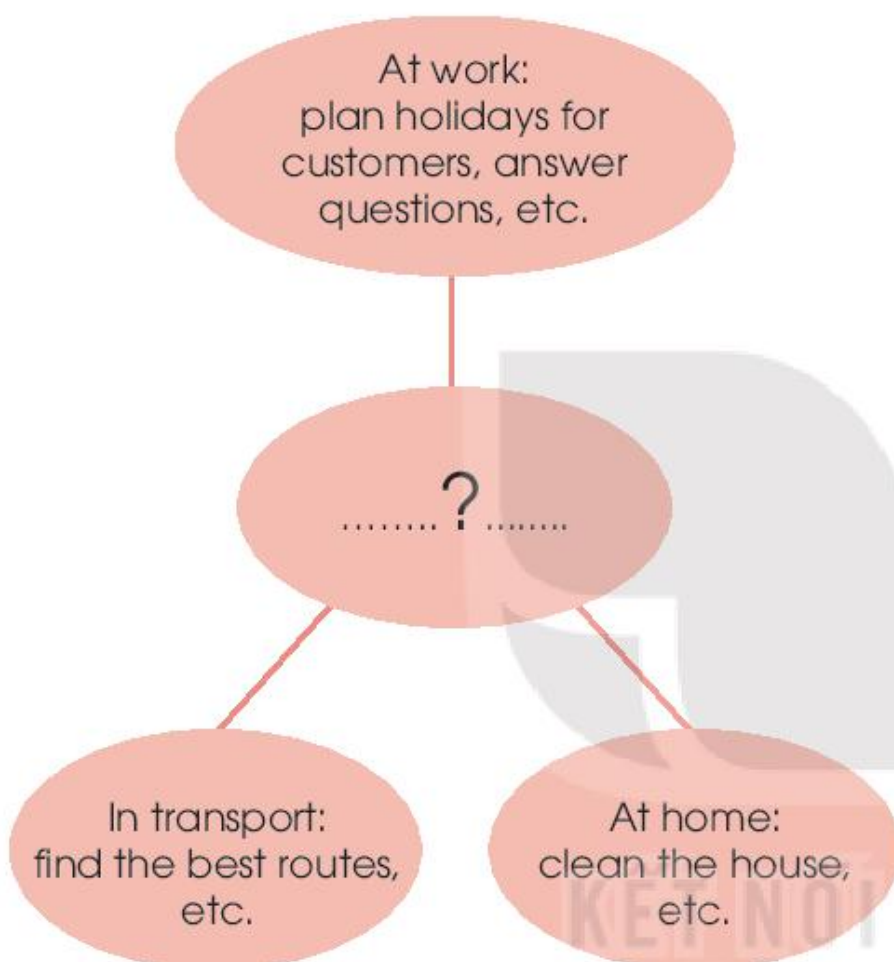
Example: I want my RoboVacuum to have a Timer button on the top. First, you press it. Then, you set the time by pressing the minutes and seconds buttons on the right.

VI WRITING

Writing about the benefits of an invention

- 1** Choose an invention in this unit. Draw a diagram to show how it is used. Then work in groups to guess one another's inventions.

Example:



Answer: It's Artificial Intelligence.

- 2** Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the expressions and the prompts below to help you.

Useful expressions:

- *Sth / Doing sth* is one of the (many) **benefits** of ...
- ... **enable(s) / allow(s) / help(s)** us to do sth.
- ... is / are **used** in sth / for doing sth / to do sth.
- ... is / are **useful** for sth / for doing sth / for sb to do sth / in doing sth.

1. AI helps drivers to find the best routes in transport.
→ Helping drivers _____ benefits of AI in transport.
2. Vacuum cleaners allow us to clean the house quickly.
→ _____ useful _____.
3. Smartphones are used for learning languages.
→ _____ help _____.
4. Telephones are useful in communicating over long distances.
→ _____ used _____.

- 3** Write a paragraph (120 - 150 words) to describe two or three benefits of the invention you chose in 1. Use the outline below to help you.

First sentence (Introduction):

What is the invention?

Supporting sentences (Development):

- *What is the first benefit? Give some explanation and / or examples.*
- *What is the second benefit? Give some explanation and / or examples.*
- *What is the third benefit? Give some explanation and / or examples.*

Last sentence (Conclusion):

How important / useful is the invention in our life?

VII COMMUNICATION AND CULTURE / CLIL

Everyday English

Making and responding to requests

- 1** Listen and complete a conversation at a computer store with the expressions in the box. Then practise it in pairs.

- A. can you let me know about
- B. Can you please recommend
- C. Certainly
- D. Feel free to ask me if you need further information
- E. Sure

Tim: Hello. I'm looking for a laptop.
(1) _____ a good one to me?

Shop assistant: (2) _____, but (3) _____ your needs first?

Tim: (4) _____. I'm a student, so I'd like a cheap and light laptop.

Shop assistant: Then I think this laptop is the best one for you. You can take a look at it. (5) _____.

2 Work in pairs. Role-play similar conversations about other devices you want to buy. Use the example in 1 and the expressions below to help you.

Making requests



Responding to requests

Sure.

Certainly.

No problem.

What can I do for you?

How can I help you?

Feel free to ask me if you need further information.



CLIL

1 Read the text below. Match the highlighted words and phrase with their meanings.

COMPUTER HARDWARE

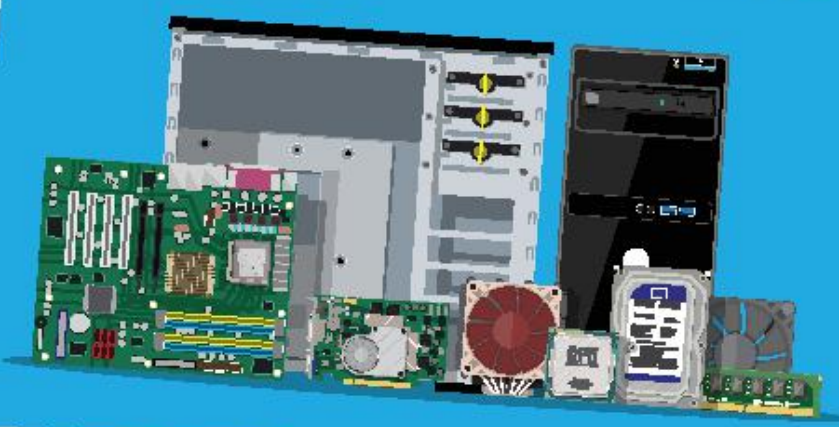
A computer needs both hardware and software to run, but decisions about the hardware must be made before you buy a computer. Understanding some basic information about the hardware is very important and will help you decide on the most suitable computer for you.

- **Processors:** The **processor** controls all of the activities of a computer. Processor speed is often shown in gigahertz (GHz). High processor speed means that your computer can run faster.

- **Random Access Memory, or RAM:** It is **displayed** in gigabytes (GB). The RAM shows how powerful your computer is. The more RAM in a computer, the more tasks your computer can do at the same time.

- **Storage space:** It shows how much information (such as documents, music, photos, etc.) a computer can **store**. It is also displayed in gigabytes (GB).

There is other information about the hardware, such as the screen size, the battery, and the weight, that you need to know before choosing the best computer for you.



1 processor

a shown

2 RAM

b to keep something and use it later

3 displayed

c the part of the computer that controls all other parts

4 storage space

d a type of computer memory

5 store

e the amount of information a computer can keep

2 Look at the advertisements. Decide which one is most suitable for each person below.



	ComOffice	ComBusiness	ComPro
Price	VND 8,000,000	VND 12,000,000	VND 15,000,000
Processor	1.4 GHz	1.8 GHz	2.6 GHz
RAM	16 GB	16 GB	64 GB
Storage	1,000 GB	2,000 GB	6,000 GB
Weight	1.5 kg	2 kg	3 kg



I'm a designer, so I often have to run many large programmes at the same time. I also want to keep a lot of photos and videos on my laptop.

Anne



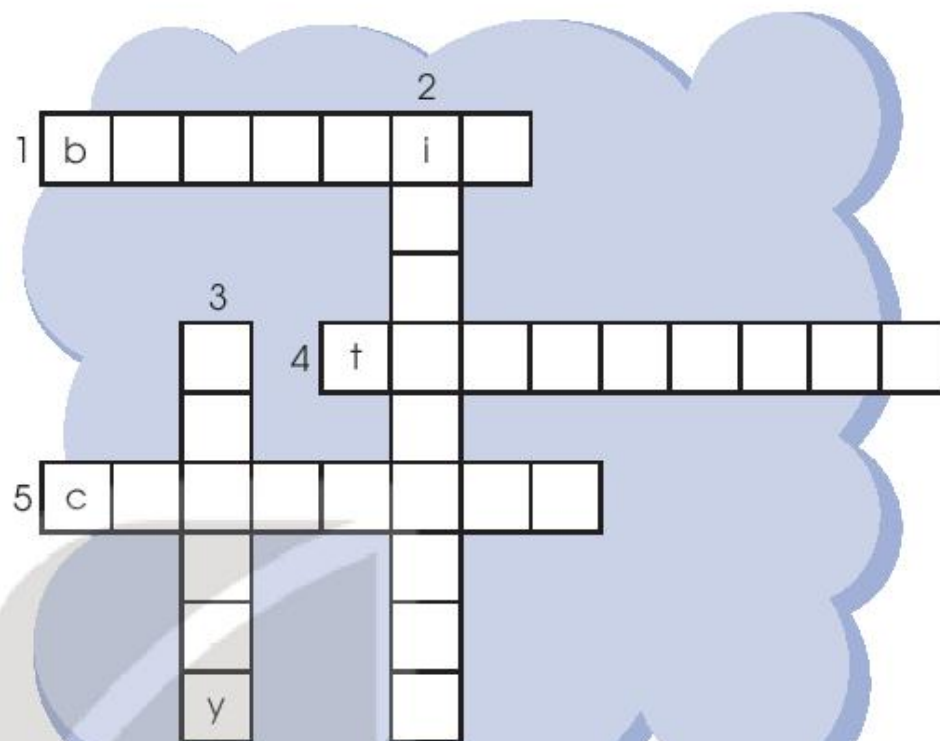
I'm a student, so I prefer something not too expensive. I have to bring my laptop to school, so it should not be too heavy, either.

Bob

VIII LOOKING BACK

Pronunciation and vocabulary

Solve the crossword. Use the three-syllable nouns in this unit. Read out the correct answers in pairs when you finish.



1. the advantage (of something); stress pattern: ●--

2. a new thing; stress pattern: --●-

3. the M in (computer) RAM; stress pattern: ●--

4. a device used for long-distance communication; stress pattern: ●--

5. a modern device which allows us to store information; stress pattern: --●-

Grammar

Circle the correct answers.

- They just installed / have just installed some interesting software on the school computers. The programmes are working very well and everyone enjoys to use / using them.
- Smartphones allow people sending / to send information over long distances. Learn / To learn with a smartphone is fun as well.
- Since television was invented / has been invented, TV designs changed / have changed a lot.

PROJECT

Inventions for the classroom

Work in groups. Your class is organising a Technology Fair. The theme is 'Inventions for the classroom'. Each group is presenting a useful invention for the classroom. This can be an existing or new invention.

Use these questions to help you.

- What is the invention? (If it's a new invention, give it an interesting name.)
- What does it look like?
- How can it be used in the classroom?
- Why do you think it will be a useful invention?



Now I can ...	✓	✓✓	✓✓✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pronounce common three-syllable nouns with correct stress. • understand and use words and phrases related to inventions. • use the present perfect, gerunds and <i>to</i>-infinitives correctly. • read for main ideas and specific information in a text about an invention. • talk about inventions and their uses. • listen to instructions on how to use an invention. • write a paragraph about the benefits of an invention. • make and respond to requests. • understand computer hardware. • collect information about an existing invention or create a new one and give a group presentation about it. 			

REVIEW 2

LANGUAGE


Pronunciation


41 Escape the maze by connecting all the words with stress on the **FIRST** syllable. Follow the example. Then listen to check your answers. Practise saying the words.

Vocabulary

1 What are the missing letters? Complete the sentences using the pictures to help you. The first word is done for you.

Example:

Smartphones  allow us to get access to the Internet anywhere.

1. Modern de  have changed the way we commu .

2. To help poor people, you can don  money to a charity. You can also

become a vo  in your community.

2 Complete the sentences using these words. There are some extra ones.

useful

useless

interested

interesting

careful

careless

- Many _____ inventions in the world are the results of hard work and _____ experiments.
- Things such as old clothes or toys seem _____, but you can donate them to charity. Some poor people may be _____ in them.

Grammar

Read the text and circle the correct answers.

Inventions and discoveries by accident!

The invention or discovery of something is not always the result of careful experiments. Sometimes, luck can help scientists (1) **finding** / **find** new things. Below are some famous examples.

Gravity: (2) **Discover** / **Discovering** the law of gravity is probably the most famous example. Isaac Newton (3) **sat** / **was sitting** under an apple tree when an apple (4) **fell** / **was falling** on his head. He realised that something made apples fall straight to the ground. That was gravity!



Penicillin: Alexander Fleming came back from his holiday. He (5) **was cleaning** / **cleaned** his laboratory when he (6) **discovered** / **was discovering** something at the window. That was penicillin! Since then, doctors (7) **used** / **have used** penicillin around the world to save millions of lives.



Popsicles: In 1905, 11-year-old Frank Epperson decided (8) **to make** / **making** himself a soft drink. When he finished (9) **make** / **making** the drink, he left it outside with the wooden stick inside it. That night, the drink froze in cold weather and thanks to this 'accident', popsicles were later invented!



SKILLS

Listening

1 **142** Listen and choose the best title for the talk.

- A. Smart home technology
- B. The popularity of smart homes
- C. The future of smart homes



2 **143** Listen again and fill in each blank with ONE word.

You can use your (1) _____ to open and close doors and windows.

(2) _____ can turn on and off without human control.

The (3) _____ rings when someone breaks into the house.

Temperature, lights, and (4) _____ at home can be controlled from a distance.

Smart homes

Speaking

Work in groups. What other features should a smart home have? How will they help us? Use the expressions you learnt in Unit 5 to help you.

- ... (will) help(s) / allow(s) / enable(s) us to do sth.
- ... is / are used to do sth / for sth / for doing sth.

Example: I think a smart home should have a smart heating system that is controlled from a mobile phone. This will allow us to save energy and money.

Reading

1 Read the text. Match the highlighted words with their meanings.

There are two types of community service. The first one is a kind of punishment. For example, people who litter may be forced to clean up the streets. In this case, they may not feel happy about the work. The second type of community service is **voluntary**. This means people are **willing**, or pleased to do the work. For instance, people may volunteer to build houses for poor people, or raise money for children in mountainous areas.

However, it does not mean that volunteering is always a **selfless** act because volunteers may also benefit from the volunteering activities. For example, they may volunteer to meet new people, to develop social skills, or to 'find themselves' (learn what they truly want in life). In general, people may volunteer not just to help others, but also to help themselves.

Words	Meanings
1. voluntary	a. caring more about other people
2. willing	b. ready to do something
3. selfless	c. done without being forced to do it

2 Read the text again and choose the best answers.

- Which is the best title for this text?
 - Community service as a punishment
 - Types of community service and the benefits of volunteering
 - Social skills in volunteering
- According to the text, what is a benefit of volunteering?
 - Developing better English language skills
 - Meeting richer people
 - Better understanding of what you want in life
- What can be inferred from the text?
 - Volunteers think about their needs as well as the needs of others.
 - Volunteers are selfless people who never expect anything in return.
 - People mainly volunteer to gain benefits.

Writing

Complete this application letter for a volunteer job by writing a short paragraph. You may use the ideas below to help you.

fond of reading

love helping others

love meeting new people

develop social skills

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to apply for the volunteer job. I believe I can help your organisation collect books for poor children.

I am very interested in the job because

.....

.....

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

.....