Harry Potter

Harry Potter is an **orphan**[1] who lives with his aunt and uncle. They don't **treat**[2] him very well. **He** has to sleep in a small **closet**[3] under the stairs. His life is quite boring and uneventful[4]. Then one day on Harry's birthday, a letter arrives for Harry, but his uncle **destroys**[5] it. Yet the letters keep coming. Finally, 100 letters arrive. **They** are all **invitations**[6] to study at Hogwart's **Wizard**[7] School. Harry's uncle just does not have enough energy to destroy them. So he finally gives one to Harry.



Harry accepts the invitation. He leaves his aunt and uncle's house. He comes to a wonderful place. At the school he learns many things. He **hatches**[8] a dragon, plays the aerial sport Quidditch, and **casts spells**. He makes many friends. Finally, he meets his **destiny**[9]. His life is exciting and **eventful**[10]. To **find out** more, **you**'ll have to read Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone by J.K. Rowling.

Vocabulary Bank

[1]**orphan** = a child whose parents are dead. [2]**treat** = to behave towards someone in a particular way. [3]**closet** = a small room for clothes or storage. [4]**uneventful** = an uneventful time or situation is one in which nothing interesting or surprising happens. [5]**destroy**= to damage something so badly that it cannot be used. [6]**invitation** = a letter asking someone to come to an event or place. [7]**Wizard** = a person who is believed to have magical powers and who uses them to harm or help other people. [8]**hatch** = to emerge from the eggs of birds, fish, or reptiles. [9]**destiny** = predicted future; something which must happen. [10]**eventful** = with a lot of exciting or unusual things happening.

Task One: What do the **pink** coloured words in the passage refer to:

He = refers to ..... **They** = refers to ..... **you** = refers to .....

Task Two: Choose the best answer (**a**, **b**, or **c**):

1- The main idea of this passage is that .....
   - **a)** Harry Potter will save the world
   - **b)** Harry is a brilliant wizard who learns much
   - **c)** Harry experiences two different ways of living

2- The best title for this passage would be .....
   - **a)** The Two Lives of Harry Potter
   - **b)** Harry Potter, the Wizard King
   - **c)** The Coming of a New Day

3- Harry's aunt and uncle probably .....
   - **a)** love Harry as much as their own children
   - **b)** do not take good care of him
   - **c)** pretend he does not live with them

4- One day Harry gets 100 letters. This seems to be because .....
   - **a)** it is his birthday
   - **b)** his uncle would destroy the letter
   - **c)** his parents died

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5- Hogwart's Wizard School is .....
   a) a place where students learn to be wizards
   b) a place where students become geniuses
   c) a place where students learn to cook

Task Three: Complete the following sentences with one word from the **Vocabulary Bank**:

1- There are thousands of war ..... in this country.
2- I put a lot of things in the ..... in my room.
3- Did you get an ..... to the party?
4- It was her ..... to become famous.
5- It was a really ..... movie.

Task Four: Mach the **new phrases** from the text (**1-2**) with their meaning (**a-b**):

1- He hatches a dragon, plays the aerial sport Quidditch, and **casts spells**.
2- To **find out** more, you'll have to read Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone.

a- to learn information. **b**- to cause something to happen through magic

Task Five: This is the summary of the passage. Fill in the gaps with the following words: (***a wonderful thing – hatching a drag – his aunt's house – boring or unhappy – Hogwart's Wizard School***)

Harry is lonely and mistreated in ..... . One day, ... happens to Harry. He is invited to ..... . He has many exciting experiences at the school such as ..... and playing Quidditch. Harry's life is no more ..... .

Answer Key:

Task One: He = *Harry Potter* They = *the letters* you = *the reader*

Task Two: *1–c / 2–a / 3–b / 4–b / 5–a*

Task Three: *1- orphans / 2- closet / 3- invitation / 4- destiny / 5- boring*

Task Four: *1–b / 2–a*

Task Five:

Harry is lonely and mistreated in his aunt's house. One day a wonderful thing happens to Harry. He is invited to Hogwart's Wizard School. He has many exciting experiences at the school such as hatching a dragon and playing Quidditch. Harry's life no more boring or unhappy.

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The Genius of Mozart

The year 2006 marks the 250th year after the birth of Mozart. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in Salzburg, Austria in 1756 and later became one of **the greatest musicians**[1] not only in his time, but in history as well.



People called **him** a **genius**[2] because he could **memorize**[3] an entire song just by hearing it once. As a little boy, he could even play the piano with his eyes covered.

Later, he wrote many songs for the **royal**[4] family, the **church**[5], operas, and so on. He even had great **influence**[6] **on** musicians like Beethoven or Rossini. **Unfortunately**[7], he did not live very long and died at the age of 35.

Mozart went on to **compose**[8] a total of 625 songs. Most of **his** music is still played and loved today.

Vocabulary Bank

[1]**musicians** = a person whose job is playing music. [2]**genius** = a very smart person. [3]**memorize** = to remember something exactly. [4]**royal** = of the king or queen. [5]**church** = a building where Christians go to pray. [6]**influence** = having an effect on someone. [7]**Unfortunately** = sadly. [8]**compose** = to write new music.

Task One: What do the **pink** coloured words in the passage refer to:

him = refers to ..... **his** = refers to .....

Task Two: Choose the best answer (**a**, **b**, or **c**):

1- The main idea of this passage is that.....
   - **a)** Mozart was a great musician
   - **b)** Mozart died at a very young age
   - **c)** Mozart's music is still played and loved today

2- The best title for this passage would be .....
   - **a)** 250 Years of Music
   - **b)** A Genius Musician
   - **c)** Salzburg, Austria

3- When was Mozart born? .....
   - **a)** 1657
   - **b)** 1765
   - **c)** 1756

4- Which musician did Mozart not influence?.....
   - **a)** Rossini
   - **b)** Beethoven
   - **c)** Bach

5- Mozart composed ..... songs.
   - **a)** 256
   - **b)** 625
   - **c)** 562

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Task Three: Complete the following sentences with one word from the **Vocabulary Bank**:

1- Albert Einstein was known to be a ..... .
2- Mozart played music for the ..... family.
3- A person whose job is to play music is called a ..... .
4- I loved the song so much that I decided to ..... all the words.
5- John and Pau1used to work together and ..... great songs.

Task Four: Mach the **new phrases** from the text (**1-2**) with their meaning (**a-b**):

1- Later became one of **the greatest musicians** not only in his time, but in history as well.
2- He even had great **influence on** musicians like Beethoven or Rossini.

a- important or famous. **b**- to affect the way another person acts or thinks

Task Five: This is the summary of the passage. Fill in the gaps with the following words: (***him a genius – was born in – wrote many songs – played and loved – the greatest musicians***)

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart ..... 1756 in Austria. He became one of ..... in history. He was so good that people called ..... . Mozart ..... and later influenced musicians like Beethoven and Rossini. His music is still ..... today.

Task Six: Write a short paragraph about your favourite musician. Use the following questions as a guide:

- Who is your favourite musician?
- What are some of that person's songs?
- Which song do you like best?
- Why do you like that song?

Answer Key:

Task One: **him** = ***Mozart*** **his** = ***Mozart's***

Task Two: *1–a / 2–b / 3–c / 4–c / 5–b*

Task Three: *1- genius / 2- royal / 3- musician / 4- memorize / 5- compose*

Task Four: *1–a / 2–b*

Task Five:

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in 1756 in Austria. He became one of the greatest musicians in history. He was so good that people called him a genius. Mozart wrote many songs and later influenced musicians like Beethoven and Rossini. His music is still played and loved today.

Task Six:

My favourite musician is Antonio Vivaldi. Some of his best songs are The Four Seasons, La stravaganza, Guising, …etc.). Of these songs, my favourite is The Four Seasons. I like this song because it is a group of four violin concerti, each of which gives musical expression to a season of the year.

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Robin Hood



We all learned in school that stealing from others is a bad thing. But what if someone steals for a good **reason**[(1)]? Should we still call that **thief**[(2)] a bad person?

The most **famous**[(3)] thief in history would **probably**[(4)] be Robin Hood. Robin Hood is believed to have lived during **the Middle Ages**[(5)]. **He** stole money and food from the rich to give to the poor. Back then, rich people did not care if the poor were in need. Although he was a thief, the people **thought of** Robin Hood as a **hero**[(6)] because he stole **in order to** help others. **They** came to love him and his name has now become a **legend**[(7)].

Vocabulary Bank

[(1)]**reason** = a fact that explains why something has happened. [(2)]**thief** = someone who steals from other people. [(3)]**famous** = known to many people. [(4)]**probably** = maybe. [(5)]**Middle Ages** = the years between 476 and 1500 in Europe. [(6)]**hero** = a brave and good man that is liked by many people. [(7)]**legend** = a person that is admired and liked by many people.

Task One: What do the **pink** coloured words in the passage refer to:

He = refers to ..... **They** = refers to .....

Task Two: Choose the best answer (**a**, **b**, or **c**):

1- The main idea of this passage is that .....
   - **a)** stealing is a bad thing
   - **b)** Robin Hood was a rich man
   - **c)** Robin Hood stole from the rich to give to the poor

2- The best title for this passage would be .....
   - **a)** Good and Bad
   - **b)** Robin Hood: A Good Thief
   - **c)** The Bad Robin Hood

3- Robin Hood .....
   - **a)** stole from the rich
   - **b)** stole from the poor
   - **c)** did not like to steal

4- The people thought of Robin Hood as a .....
   - **a)** rich man
   - **b)** bad man
   - **c)** hero

5- Rich people did not care if the poor ..... .
   - **a)** liked Robin Hood
   - **b)** were in need
   - **c)** stole money

Task Three: Complete the following sentences with one word from the **Vocabulary Bank**:

1- A person who steals is called a ..... .
2- Picasso was a very ..... artist.
3- Robin Hood stole money and food for a good ..... .

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4- King Arthur is a ..... in England.
5- It is very cloudy outside, and so it will ..... rain later.

Task Four: Mach the **new phrases** from the text (**1-2**) with their meaning (**a-b**):

1- the people **thought of** Robin Hood as a hero.
2- he stole **in order to** help others.

a- for the purpose of **b**- to consider doing something

Task Five: This is the summary of the passage. Fill in the gaps with the following words:
(***stole from them – become a legend – as a hero – did not care – from the rich***)

Robin Hood stole money and food ..... . He ..... to give to the poor. The people loved him and thought of him ..... . His name has now ..... .

Task Six: Write a short paragraph about your favourite hero. Use the following questions as a guide:

- Who is your favourite hero?
- What do you like about that hero?
- What don't you like about that hero?

nswer Key:

Task One: He = *Robin Hood* They = *the people*

Task Two: *1–c / 2–b / 3–a / 4–c / 5–b*

Task Three: *1- thief / 2- famous / 3- reason / 4- legend / 5- probably*

Task Four: *1–b / 2–a*

Task Five:

Robin Hood stole money and food from the rich. He stole from them to give to the poor. Back then, the rich did not care about poor people. The people loved him and thought of him as a hero. His name has now become a legend.

Task Six:

My favourite hero is …….. I like …….. However, I don't like ……..

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Visiting the Louvre

The Louvre **Museum**[1] is one of the largest and most famous museums in the world. **Located**[2] in the middle of Paris, France, the Louvre **attracts**[3] millions of visitors each year. **It** has some of the most famous paintings and **sculptures**[4] on earth. Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa, and the **Greek**[5] sculpture "the Winged Victory of Samothrace" (sculpture of Nike) can be found in the museum.



In addition to art, the Louvre has many other types of **exhibits**[6], including **archaeology**[7], history, and **architecture**[8]. The museum is so large that it would take about 4 months to visit each piece. Some people visit the museum **several**[9] times because they cannot see everything in one visit. **They** say that **even though** they are visiting the same museum, every visit is a new experience.

Vocabulary Bank

[1]**Museum** = a building where valuable things are shown to other people. [2]**Located** = to be in a particular place. [3]**attracts** = to cause other people to come to. [4]**sculptures** = a piece of art made by carving wood, stone, wax or clay. [5]**Greek** = of Greece; a person of Greece. [6]**exhibits** = something that is shown in a museum. [7]**archaeology** = the study of past peoples and societies. [8]**architecture** = the study of planning and making buildings. [9]**several** = some, but not a lot.

Task One: What do the **pink** coloured words in the passage refer to:

It = refers to ..... **They** = refers to .....

Task Two: Choose the best answer (**a**, **b**, or **c**):

1- The main idea of this passage is that .....
   - **a)** Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa is very beautiful
   - **b)** Paris has many visitors every year
   - **c)** the Louvre is a large museum with lots of exhibits

2- The best title for this passage would be .....
   - **a)** Louvre, the Museum
   - **b)** Visiting Paris, France
   - **c)** Greek Sculptures

3- The Louvre is a .....
   - **a)** sculpt
   - **b)** museum
   - **c)** painting

4- The Louvre is located in .....
   - **a)** Paris
   - **b)** Greece
   - **c)** Italy

5- Some people visit the Louvre several times because ..... .
   - **a)** they like Paris, France
   - **b)** Greek sculptures are in the museum
   - **c)** they cannot see everything in one visit

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Task Three: Complete the following sentences with one word from the **Vocabulary Bank**:

1- We are going to ..... Jane in the hospital.
2- The tower is ..... in the middle of the city.
3- I tried to call her ..... times.
4- I liked the..... in the museum.
5- My mother ..... my shirt under my bed.

Task Four: Mach the **new phrases** from the text (**1-2**) with their meaning (**a-b**):

1- **In addition to** art, the Louvre has many other types of exhibits, including archaeology, history, and architecture.
2- They say that **even though** they are visiting the same museum, every visit is a new experience.

a- added to what already exists, happens, or is true **b**- despite the fact that

Task Five: This is the summary of the passage. Fill in the gaps with the following words: (***millions of visitors – so large that – famous and largest – paintings and sculptures – museum several times***)

The Louvre is one of the most ..... museums in the world. It attracts ..... each year. It has many famous ..... . The Louvre is ..... it takes about 4 months to see all the exhibits. Some people come to the ..... .

Task Six: Write a short paragraph about your visit to the museum. Use the following questions as a guide:

- Which museums did you visit?
- Where is it located?
- What did you like most?
- What other museums would you like to visit?

Answer Key:

Task One: It = *the Louvre* They = *some people*

Task Two: *1–c / 2–a / 3–b / 4–a / 5–c*

Task Three: *1- thief / 2- famous / 3- reason / 4- legend / 5- probably*

Task Four: *1–a / 2–b*

Task Five:

The Louvre is one of the most famous and largest museums in the world. It attracts millions of visitors each year. It has many famous paintings and sculptures. The Louvre is so large that it takes about 4 months to see all the exhibits. Some people come to the museum several times.

Task Six:

I visited ..... It is located in ..... I liked ..... I would like to visit .....

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The Internet and Us

Every one of us uses the Internet **almost**[1] every day. We all know that **it** is a very **useful**[2] tool. But most of us **take** the Internet **for granted**[3] and forget just how important it is to our **daily**[4] lives. Have you ever thought about what life was like before we had the Internet?



Years before the Internet became **common**[5] to everyone, it took about 1 week or more to send a letter from one country to another. But now, it takes just a few seconds to send a message through **e-mail**[6].

Information[7] was also very difficult to find. People had to spend a lot of time at **libraries**[8] just to find the information **they** were looking for. But **thanks to** the Internet, we can now find the information we need on the Internet just by **clicking**[9] a mouse.

Vocabulary Bank

[1]**almost** = nearly. [2]**useful** = being helpful in some way. [3]**granted** = to give or allow someone to have something, usually in an official way. [4]**daily** = happening every day. [5]**common** = found in large numbers or often found. [6]**e-mail** = electronic mail; mail sent through the Internet. [7]**Information** = details about something. [8]**libraries** = a place that keeps lots of books. [9]**clicking** = to make a short, sharp sound as you press a computer mouse.

Task One: What do the **pink** coloured words in the passage refer to:

it = refers to ..... **they** = refers to .....

Task Two: Choose the best answer (**a**, **b**, or **c**):

1- The main idea of this passage is that .....
   - **a)** information was hard to find long ago
   - **b)** people can send messages very fast
   - **c)** the Internet has become very important to us

2- The best title for this passage would be .....
   - **a)** The Internet: A Very Useful Tool
   - **b)** Information: Very Important to Our Lives
   - **c)** E-mail: Sending Messages Very Fast

3- The Internet is very .....
   - **a)** slow
   - **b)** useful
   - **c)** unimportant

4- If we use the Internet, we can send messages in .....
   - **a)** a week
   - **b)** a few days
   - **c)** a few seconds

5- Before the Internet, people had to ..... to look for information.
   - **a)** click a mouse
   - **b)** write a letter
   - **c)** go to the library

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Task Three: Complete the following sentences with one word from the **Vocabulary Bank**:

1- With the Internet, we can now get ..... very fast.
2- People go to the ..... to borrow books.
3- The Internet has become very important to our ..... lives. .
4- We can get lots of ..... information using the Internet.
5- Using computers, people can send messages via ..... in just a few seconds.

Task Four: Mach the **new phrases** from the text (**1-2**) with their meaning (**a-b**):

1- But most of us **take** the Internet **for** granted and forget just how important it is to our daily lives.
2- But **thanks to** the Internet, we can now find the information we need on the Internet just by clicking a mouse.

a- because of **b**- to think that something is true or real

Task Five: This is the summary of the passage. Fill in the gaps with the following words:
(***Internet for granted – our daily lives – thanks to the – hard to find – send a message***)

The Internet is very important to ..... . But we often take the ..... and forget how important it is. Before the Internet, it took a very long time to ..... . Information was also very .... Internet, people can find information very easily .

Task Six: Write a short paragraph about the Internet. Use the following questions and model as a guide:

- How often do you use the Internet?
- What sites do you often visit?
- Do you think the Internet is useful?
- Why do you think the Internet is important?

Answer Key:

Task One: it = *the Internet* they = *people*
Task Two: *1–c / 2–a / 3–b / 4–c / 5–c*
Task Three: *1- information / 2- library / 3- daily / 4- useful / 5- e-mail*
Task Four: *1–b / 2–a*
Task Five:

The Internet is very important to our daily lives. But we often take the Internet for granted and forget how important it is. Before the Internet, it took a very long time to send a message. Information was also very hard to find. Thanks to the Internet, people can find information very easily.

Task Six:

I use the Internet three times a week. I usually visit my school web page and check my e-mail. I think the Internet is very useful. This is because we can send messages very quickly and we can get many kinds of information through the Internet.

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Martin Luther King, Jr.

I have a dream. These were the words of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in his famous "I have a dream" speech.



Today, it is hard to find **racial**[1] **segregation**[2] in the US but no more than 40 years ago, this was not true. Black people were not **allowed**[3] to sit in the front of public buses, and **they** couldn't send their children to the same school as white **kids**[4]. They didn't have the **right**[5] to **vote**[6] and they couldn't get good jobs just because they were black.

The man who **set out** to change all this was Dr. King. **He led**[7] **peaceful**[8] **marches**[9] in many cities and **demanded**[10] that black people receive **equal**[11] rights as white people. Dr. King later received the Nobel Peace Prize for his **efforts**[12] in the **civil rights movement**[13]. He continued to work for equal rights until he was killed in 1968 in Memphis.

Although Dr. King is not with us today, his dream continues to **touch the lives of** many all around the world.

Vocabulary Bank

[1]**racial** = things related to the colour of a person's skin. [2]**segregation** = the act of keeping people apart from one another. [3]**allowed** = to say that someone can do something. [4]**kids** = little boys or girls or both. [5]**right** = the things that the law allows you to do. [6]**vote** = to choose a leader at an election. [7]**led** = to show someone where to go, usually by taking them to a place. [8]**peaceful** = without violence. [9]**marches** = an organized event where people walk in a group to show that they agree or disagree with something strongly. [10]**demanded** = to strongly ask for. [11]**equal** = being the same as something else. [12]**efforts** = hard work that is done to accomplish(do) something. [13]**civil rights movement** = the act of people getting together to ask for equal rights.

Task One: What do the **pink** coloured words in the passage refer to:

they = refers to ..... **He** = refers to .....

Task Two: Choose the best answer (**a**, **b**, or **c**):

1- The main idea of this passage is that .....
   - **a)** Dr. King won the Nobel Peace Prize
   - **b)** Dr. King was killed in Memphis
   - **c)** Dr. King worked for equal rights for black people

2- The best title for this passage would be .....
   - **a)** The Dream of Martin Luther King, Jr.
   - **b)** The Death of Martin Luther King, Jr.
   - **c)** Dr. King's Nobel Peace Prize

3- 40 years ago, black people could not .....
   - **a)** go to school
   - **b)** vote
   - **c)** work

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4- Dr. King demanded that black people receive .....
   a) equal rights
   b) the Nobel Peace Prize
   c) peaceful marches
5- Dr. King was killed ..... .
   a) in 1986
   b) in Memphis
   c) today

Task Three: Complete the following sentences with one word from the **Vocabulary Bank**:

1- Many Algerian people led ..... marches in Algiers and all over the country.
2- People did not have ..... rights a long time ago.
3- The robbers ..... money from us .
4- Did you ..... for our president?
5- We should thank Dr. King for his ..... .

Task Four: Mach the **new phrases** from the text (**1-2**) with their meaning (**a-b**):

1- The man who **set out** to change all this was Dr. King.
2- Although Dr. King is not with us today, his dream continues to **touch the lives of** many all around the world.

a- to affect other people's lives or thoughts **b-** to begin to work for something

Task Five: This is the summary of the passage. Fill in the gaps with the following words: (***for his efforts – the same rights – set out to – led peaceful marches – continues to touch***)

Years ago, black people did not have ..... as white people. The man who ..... change all this was Dr. Martin Luther King. Jr. He ..... in many cities and demanded equal rights. He later won the Nobel Peace Prize ..... . Dr. King was killed in Memphis, but his dream ..... the lives of many people.

Task Six: Write a short paragraph about your favourite historic hero. Use the following questions and model as a guide:

- Who is your favourite historic hero?
- What did that person do?
- Why do you like this person?
- Do you want to become like this person when you grow up?

Answer Key:

Task One: they = *the black people* He = *Dr. King*

Task Two: *1–c / 2–a / 3–b / 4–a / 5–b*

Task Three: *1- peaceful / 2- equal / 3- demanded / 4- vote / 5- efforts*

Task Four: *1–b / 2–a*

Task Five:

Years ago, black people did not have the same rights as white people. The man who set out to change all this was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. He led peaceful marches in many cities and demanded equal rights. He later won the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts. Dr. King was killed in Memphis, but his dream continues to touch the lives of many people.

Task Six:

***My favourite historic hero is*.....**

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Computers

Have you ever seen a **PDA**[1]? Do you have a personal computer at home? Have you ever used a **laptop**[2] before? For most people nowadays, the answer will be " yes." But did you know that the first computers that were made about 75 years ago were large enough to take up more than one room? The name of this computer was called ENIAC, which **stood for** Electronic Numerical Integrator and **Calculator**[3]. **It** was the world's first electronic calculator.



Later, as **technology**[4] **developed**[5], computers became smaller and smaller. Personal computers were first **introduced**[6] in the 1970s by MITS, Apple Computer, and IBM. **They** didn't look exactly like the computers we use today, but they were surely **revolutionary**[7] **at the time**.

Scientists are continuing to find ways to make computers as small as possible. Some computers today are small enough to carry around in our pockets. But technology doesn't stop there. They will continue to get even smaller. Who knows? Maybe someday, we won't need the big **desktops**[8] or laptops that we use today. All we'll need is a computer **chip**[9] that is as small as a **fingernail**[10].

Vocabulary Bank

[1]**PDA** = personal Digital Assistant; a small computer that people can carry around. [2]**laptop** = a computer that you can carry around and use on your lap. [3]**Calculator** = a machine that does math calculations. [4]**technology** = knowledge or skills. [5]**developed** = to make better and better. [6]**introduced** = to make something exist or happen for the first time. [7]**revolutionary** = very new and different from other things. [8]**desktops** = a computer that we put on desks to use usually bigger than a laptop. [9]**chip** = a small and thin piece used in a computer. [10]**fingernail** = the hard, thin part at the end of your finger.

Task One: What do the **pink** coloured words in the passage refer to:

It = refers to ..... **They** = refers to .....

Task Two: Choose the best answer (**a**, **b**, or **c**):

1- The main idea of this passage is that .....
   - **a)** computers are getting smaller and smaller
   - **b)** the first computers were small enough to take up one room
   - **c)** personal computers were first introduced in the 1970s

2- The best title for this passage would be .....
   - **a)** Laptops and Desktops
   - **b)** The World's First Computer
   - **c)** The Development of Computer Technology

3- According to the passage, personal computers in the 1970s.....
   - **a)** revolutionary
   - **b)** exactly like today's computers
   - **c)** very small

4- Scientists are trying to find ways to .....
   - **a)** make beautiful computers
   - **b)** introduce computers big enough to fit in a room

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c) make computers smaller

5- ENIAC was ..... .

a) a personal computer

b) a computer we can carry in our pockets

c) the world's first electronic calculator

Task Three: Complete the following sentences with one word from the **Vocabulary Bank**:

1- PDAs are so small that we can carry them in our ..... .

2- Computers are becoming so small thanks to ..... .

3- Personal computers were ..... when they were first introduced.

4- People use a ..... when they add numbers.

5- ..... are trying to find ways to make computers smaller.

Task Four: Mach the **new phrases** from the text (**1-2**) with their meaning (**a-b**):

1- The name of this computer was called ENIAC, which **stood for** Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator.

2- They didn't look exactly like the computers we use today, but they were surely revolutionary **at the time**.

a- to represent or symbolize

b- when a certain thing happened

Task Five: This is the summary of the passage. Fill in the gaps with the following words:
(***at the time – smaller and smaller – to take up – computers may become – are finding ways***)

The first computers were large enough ..... more than one room. As technology developed, computers became ..... . Personal computers were introduced in the 1970s and were revolutionary ..... . Scientists ..... make computers smaller and smaller. Someday, ... as small as a fingernail.

Task Six: Write a short paragraph about computers. Use the following questions and model as a guide:

- What kind of computer do you have at home?
- How big is it?
- What do you do with your computer?
- How often do you use it?

Answer Key:

Task One: It = *ENIAC* They = *personal computers*

Task Two: *1–a / 2–c / 3–a / 4–c / 5–c*

Task Three: *1- pockets/ 2- technology/ 3- revolutionary/ 4- calculator/ 5- Scientists*

Task Four: *1–a / 2–b*

Task Five:

The first computers were large enough to take up more than one room. As technology developed, computers became smaller and smaller. Personal computers were introduced in the 1970s and were revolutionary at the time. Scientists are finding ways to make computers smaller and smaller. Someday, computers may become as small as a fingernail.

Task Six:

I have ..... in my home. It is..... . I do ..... with it . I often use it.....

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