

Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_

Apellidos: \_\_\_\_\_

#### INSTRUCCIONES:

- ✓ Escribe el trabajo a bolígrafo, no a lapicero.
- ✓ No se debe escribir todo el trabajo en letra mayúscula.
- ✓ Cuida la ortografía, la expresión y la estructuración de las respuestas.
- ✓ Cuida también la presentación y la legibilidad de la escritura.
- ✓ Limitate al espacio que tienes para escribir las respuestas

#### SUGERENCIAS PARA REALIZAR EL TRABAJO:

- ✓ La realización de estas actividades representa un 20% de tu calificación final. El examen, el restante 80%.
- ✓ Antes de empezar a realizar las actividades lee detenidamente el enunciado.
- ✓ No dudes en hacer un borrador previo si crees que lo necesitas.
- ✓ Pregunta las dudas a tu profesora y procura tener claras todas las actividades.
- ✓ Plantea la realización de las actividades como una parte del proceso de aprendizaje que te va a ayudar a superar este curso.
- ✓ Te deseo mucha suerte y que no te desanimes con tu trabajo de inglés para este segundo parcial.
- ✓ Unidad 4 páginas 2 a 6 // Unidad 5 páginas 7 a 10 // Unidad 6 páginas 11 a 15

## UNIT 4

### VOCABULARY

#### 1. Match the word with the correct definition

Taxi / helicopter / ship / bike / car / boat / train / plane / motorbike / underground / bus

- 1) ..... rail transport.
- 2) ..... a large, long motor vehicle equipped with seating for passengers.
- 3) ..... a vehicle with two wheels, pedals connected to the rear wheel by a chain
- 4) ..... a car that may be hired, along with its driver, to carry passengers to any specified destination.
- 5) ..... a heavy powered flying vehicle with fixed wings.
- 6) ..... a self-propelled road vehicle designed to carry passengers.
- 7) ..... an aircraft capable of hover, vertical flight, and horizontal flight in any direction.
- 8) ..... a bicycle propelled by an attached motor.
- 9) ..... a subway system.
- 10) ..... small ship, generally for specialized use.
- 11) ..... a large oceangoing one propelled by sails or engines.

#### 2. Complete the sentences with at, in, or on.

Example: We got married on 7th May.

- 1) What did you do \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend?
- 2) There was nowhere to sit \_\_\_\_\_ the train.
- 3) They played basketball \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.
- 4) Stefano was born \_\_\_\_\_ Rome.
- 5) They sat \_\_\_\_\_ the balcony.
- 6) We arrived \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop just before the bus left.
- 7) They had breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen.
- 8) I arrived \_\_\_\_\_ the station ten minutes before the train left.
- 9) Martha was born \_\_\_\_\_ London.
- 10) What did you do \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend?
- 11) They played football \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon.
- 12) We got married \_\_\_\_\_ 12th October.


### 3. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions

"Above" / "In " / "Among" / "Behind" / "Below" / "Beside" / "Between" / "In front of" / "Inside" / "Next to" / "Opposite" / "On" / Against.

- 1) My son sat\_\_\_\_\_me at the cinema. (detrás)
- 2) That restaurant is\_\_\_\_\_the bank where I work. (próximo)
- 3) The springboard is \_\_\_\_\_ the swimming pool.
- 4) I live on the third floor and my brother \_\_\_\_\_ me, on the second floor.
- 5) He stopped his car\_\_\_\_\_his house (delante)
- 6) I put the ballpoint pen\_\_\_\_\_the drawer. (dentro de)
- 7) In the cocktail party the Spanish ambassador was \_\_\_\_\_ his colleagues. (entre)
- 8) The book that you are looking for is\_\_\_\_\_that shelf.
- 9) Peter, you left your raincoat\_\_\_\_\_my car.
- 10) The winner stood on the podium\_\_\_\_\_the second and the third.
- 11) After the race, he was very tired and leant\_\_\_\_\_the tree
- 12) I cannot find my glasses but I am sure that I left them\_\_\_\_\_the keys (al lado)
- 13) The parachutist jumped\_\_\_\_\_the village.
- 14) They are building a tunnel \_\_\_\_\_the river.
- 15) I sat at the table\_\_\_\_\_my boss (enfrente)
- 16) Belgium is\_\_\_\_\_Holland and France
- 17) The cat sleeps\_\_\_\_\_the roof
- 18) He put the ladder\_\_\_\_\_the wall
- 19) In this photo you can see my brother\_\_\_\_\_friends
- 20) I lived in the same street as my parents; my house is\_\_\_\_\_theirs (enfrente)
- 21) The museum is\_\_\_\_\_the railway station (delante)
- 22) It is very hot and the bull rests\_\_\_\_\_the tree.
- 23) You can find the butcher's\_\_\_\_\_the baker's (al lado)
- 24) He arrived at the concert very late and was in the queue\_\_\_\_\_me (detrás)
- 25) I parked my car\_\_\_\_\_the traffic light (próximo)

#### 4. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:

above, below, next to, between, near, on



<b>2<sup>nd</sup> floor</b>	Stuart	Marian	Ben
<b>1<sup>st</sup> floor</b>	Kate	Charles	Peter
<b>Ground floor</b>	Jane	Susan	John

- 1) Charles lives (.....) Kate and Peter.
- 2) John lives ( ..... ) the ground floor.
- 3) Marian lives ( ..... ) Stuart and Ben.
- 4) Ben lives ( ..... ) Marian.
- 5) Kate lives ( ..... ) Jane.
- 6) Jane lives ( ..... ) John.
- 7) Susan lives ( ..... ) Marian and Charles.
- 8) Stuart lives ( ..... ) Marian.
- 9) Peter lives ( ..... ) John and ( ..... ) Ben.

#### 5. Order the sentences

- 1) the / Pass / cinema:.....
- 2) along / Go / road / this: .....
- 3) straight / Go / ahead: .....
- 4) roundabout / at / the /right / Turn: .....
- 5) left / Turn / crossroads / at / the: .....
- 6) the / Take / second / right: .....
- 7) to / Next / library / the: .....

## READING

1. Read the article about people who work at Heathrow airport and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

### Airport jobs

*At Heathrow airport, there are hundreds of interesting jobs people can do. We spoke to three people who work there.*

#### James Green, 26, security officer

'After I left college, I worked for a security company abroad. I wanted to come back to the UK so I applied for a job as a security officer at Heathrow. It's our job to keep passengers and staff safe at all times. I meet passengers from all over the world every day and help them with their problems. People are usually friendly, but sometimes they get angry, especially if there are long queues or delays.'

#### Teresa Jones, 30, service manager

'My job is to help passengers have a good journey through the airport terminal, from Arrivals to Departures. I talk to people all day and I'm tired in the evening. But it's also very exciting, because it changes all the time. One minute you are making new travel arrangements for passengers, and the next minute you are dealing with a problem at passport control. The only bad thing about my job is getting up very early.'

#### Husain Khaled, 35, terminal controller

'My first job at the airport was as a security officer. After that, I did a lot of different jobs here. When I saw a job for a terminal controller, I decided to apply. I like doing this work because there are all kinds of things to deal with – security, communication, safety, and so on. It can be very busy and I spend a lot of time talking to people on my mobile, but it's always interesting.'

Example: James meets passengers from all over\_\_\_\_\_.

A the UK    ✓ B the world    c C Asia

1 James helps passengers with their\_\_\_\_\_.

A problems    B tickets    C baggage

2 James says that people are usually\_\_\_\_\_.

A hungry    B friendly    C angry

3 In her job, Teresa\_\_\_\_\_all day.

A worries about people    B agrees with people    C talks to people

4 Teresa thinks her job is\_\_\_\_\_.

A difficult    B exciting    C boring

5 Husain doesn't talk about\_\_\_\_\_.

A communication    B delays    C security

6 Husain enjoys working as a terminal controller because\_\_\_\_\_.

A he does lots of things    B the people are friendly    C he likes airports

## 2 Write *J* for James, *T* for Teresa, or *H* for Husain.

Example: I worked in another country. J

- 1 The bad thing about my job is getting up early. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 My job changes all the time. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Before starting work, I went to college. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Before this job, I did many different jobs here. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I feel tired in the evening. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 My job is to keep passengers safe at all times. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 I help passengers have a good journey through the airport terminal. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 I talk to people on my mobile phone a lot. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 I deal with problems at passport control. \_\_\_\_\_

## WRITING

### 1. Look at the map and give directions. Use the following expressions



go straight



go past



zebra crossing



turn right



cross



roundabout



turn left



traffic lights

a) How do I get to the supermarket?

b) How do I get to the café?

a) How do I get to the hospital?

b) How do I get to the bus station?

## UNIT 5

### VOCABULARY

#### 1. Complete the dialogue with the words below.

*Pill / throat / flu / temperature / cold / ill*

**PETE:** Hello, Mrs Jones. Can I speak to Sandra? She's not answering her phone.

**MRS JONES:** Hi, Pete. Sandra's <sup>1</sup> ..... . She's in bed.

**PETE:** What's wrong with her?

**MRS JONES:** I think she's got <sup>2</sup> ..... . She's got a <sup>3</sup> ..... of 39°C, a bad <sup>4</sup> ..... and a sore <sup>5</sup> .....

**PETE:** I'm sorry to hear that. Is she going to the doctor?

**MRS JONES:** Well, first I'm going to give her a <sup>6</sup> ..... . Then I'm going to call the doctor.

#### 2. Match the words in A to their definitions in B.

##### A

1. carbohydrates
2. gym
3. sugar
4. dietician
5. snacks
6. salt

##### B

- a. This person helps you eat well.
- b. We find this mineral in the sea.
- c. We eat these between meals.
- d. All sweet food contains this.
- e. These give a lot of energy.
- f. People go to this place to work out.

#### 3. Complete the sentences with the words and phrases below. There are more words than you need.

*lose weight / team / heart / protein / caffeine / processed food / healthy lifestyle  
liquid / gain weight / vitamins / exercise*

1. Fresh fruit and vegetables contain important .....
2. Bowling, cycling and golf aren't usually ..... sports.
3. We should eat more fresh food than .....
4. If you eat too many chocolates, sweets and cakes, you will .....
5. It's important to eat healthy food and to ..... every day.
6. Meat, chicken, fish and eggs all contain .....
7. If you want a ....., do something about it now!
8. Swimming and running are good for your .....

## GRAMMAR

### 1. Complete the sentences with “must, mustn't, have to, don't / doesn't have to”:

- 1) Larry.....go to the bank. He hasn't got any money.
- 2) I.....pick up my sister from the airport tomorrow.
- 3) You.....pay. The entrance is free.
- 4) I.....hurry up if I don't want to miss the plane.
- 5) In the company, everybody.....start work at 8:30.
- 6) You.....cook tonight. I have already prepared the dinner.
- 7) You.....smoke at the petrol station.
- 8) If you want to study here, you.....pass an entrance examination.

### 2. Complete the questions with “How much” or “How many”

- 1) ..... salt do you take in your salad?
- 2) ..... glasses of milk do you have for breakfast?
- 3) ..... time have we got to clean the bedroom?
- 4) ..... milk do you want?
- 5) ..... eggs can you eat?
- 6) ..... knives and forks are there?
- 7) ..... money do you need?
- 8) ..... bottles of wine can you see?

### 3. Fill in the blanks with some or any.

- 1) I'd like to have ..... spaghetti for dinner.
- 2) Is there ..... watermelon for me?
- 3) There aren't ..... evil characters in the school play.
- 4) Please buy ..... crayons for the children.
- 5) I'm going to the post office. Do you need ..... stamps?
- 6) We have got ..... cereal for breakfast

### 4. Complete the sentences with “some”, “any”, “a lot of”, “much”, “many”:

- 1) I need to buy.....oil because there isn't.....oil in the kitchen.
- 2) There are.....pens and pencils on my desk.
- 3) We don't have.....friends in our new neighbourhood.
- 4) I need.....sugar for the cake. Is there.....sugar in the kitchen?
- 5) There are .....red flowers in our garden. I will bring you..... of these flowers.
- 6) Ann and Sue have got.....English novels, but they haven't got..... French ones.
- 7) I'd like .....orange juice and.....milk, please.



## READING

I Read the text. Then tick (✓) the sentences true (T) or false (F) and correct the false ones.

In March 2012, about 1,000 schools in England took part in one of the biggest cycling events ever – The Big Pedal. Almost one million people participated – they cycled to school for three weeks and saved more than £368,000 in petrol!

The Big Pedal is a three-week competition. Schools must cycle a specific number of kilometres each day. Schools need to record the number of students, teachers and parents on bicycles, and the distance each person has ridden. The school completing the race in the fastest time is the winner. Each school has got a better chance of winning prizes if more people take part. So some schools have also invited grandparents, aunts and uncles to participate.

Today, young people spend a lot of time at their computers. They should exercise more. That is the main idea behind The Big Pedal – to give British children a healthier lifestyle. Cycling is good for the heart and muscles and it also burns up calories. When adults cycle regularly, they are as fit as people ten years younger than themselves. Teachers have said, “During the three weeks of The Big Pedal, the cycling students were more awake and could study better than the other students in the class.”

The Big Pedal has become an important event. The best result is that thousands of children continue to ride bicycles after the three weeks are over. It’s a fun way to start the day, it’s free and it’s healthy!

	T	F
1. About one thousand people took part in The Big Pedal in 2012. .....	.....	.....
2. Some schools ask other members of the family to ride in the competition .....	.....	.....
3. Cycling makes adults look ten years younger. .....	.....	.....
4. Students are very tired after they ride to school. .....	.....	.....

## 2. Complete the sentences.

- For three weeks, the British spent ..... less on petrol.
- The school records show the number of ..... taking part every day and the number of ..... each person rides.
- If a school gets more people to participate, it will .....
- Young people don’t exercise enough because .....
- Riding a bicycle is healthy for our .....
- As a result of the competition, many British children will .....

WRITING

1. Complete the email with the following expressions:

Yours Faithfully -- Dear Sir / Madam -- I am writing -- I need to --  
I look forward to hearing from you -- Could you please -- Peter

\_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_ to ask for information about your language courses. I am especially interested in  
an intensive course of two weeks. I can read English quite well, but \_\_\_\_\_ improve my  
listening and speaking. I have looked at your website, but there is no information about intensive courses  
next summer. \_\_\_\_\_ send me information about dates and prices? If possible I would like  
to stay with a family.  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Read the hotel information.

Riverside Hotel  
Beautiful hotel in the countryside  
25 double rooms, some with views of the river  
Breakfast included  
Lots of outdoor activities!

➤ Write an email to the hotel. (60 words) You want:

- a double room with a view
- to arrive on 11 August and leave on 18 August (7 nights)
- a car parking space
- information about lunch and dinner at the hotel – prices, how to book

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## UNIT 6

### VOCABULARY

#### 1. Complete the shopping words in the sentences.

*checkout / receipt / suit / changing / online / size*

Example: These shoes don't fit. They're too small.

- 1) You can try the dress on in the \_\_\_\_\_ room.
- 2) They went to the \_\_\_\_\_ to pay for everything.
- 3) You need your \_\_\_\_\_ when you take something back to a shop.
- 4) Ken hates going to shops, so he does all his shopping \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) This colour doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ me. It makes me look older.
- 6) This jacket is too small. I need a bigger \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 2. Complete the gaps with a suitable word

*Cash / ambulance / foreign / flu / physical education / fitting-room / prescription  
window shopping / sneezing / cashier / surgeon / literature*

- 1) The \_\_\_\_\_ came very quickly after the accident. That saved the driver.
- 2) Stay in bed for a week. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a very contagious illness.
- 3) The \_\_\_\_\_ who did the operation was the best you could have.
- 4) The doctor will give you a \_\_\_\_\_ with the medicine you have to take.
- 5) Do you have a tissue? I am \_\_\_\_\_ all the time, it's terrible.
- 6) I love studying \_\_\_\_\_ languages. I know English and I'm studying French.
- 7) Shakespeare wrote "Macbeth". The school subject is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) "How many metres is one lap of an athletics track?" The school subject is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) When you go \_\_\_\_\_ you don't buy anything.
- 10) Can I try these trousers on? – Yes, the \_\_\_\_\_ is over there.
- 11) Do you want to pay \_\_\_\_\_ or by credit card?
- 12) There are a lot of people standing in line at that \_\_\_\_\_. Let's go to another one.

## GRAMMAR

### 1. Complete the sentences using **BOTH**, **EITHER** or **NEITHER**:

- 1) .....of my parents are teachers. They have been at the same school for ten years.
- 2) .....of her grandparents are alive. They..... died many years ago.
- 3) You can have        the red or the blue one. But you can't have.....
- 4) I've got two brothers and .....are at college, but .....is married.
- 5) The sports car was..... nice and cheap, so we decided to buy it.
- 6) You can .....ask your dad for some money or take on a part-time job.
- 7) The boy likes..... soup nor salad. But he likes .....chocolate and candy.
- 8) They had..... food nor any money to buy some.
- 9) Jimmy can play ..... the piano and the accordion
- 10) .....of the two pupils had books in school. That made the teacher very angry.
- 11) You can ..... do as I tell you or get someone else to do it.

### 2. Choose the appropriate quantifier: **BOTH**, **ALL**, **EITHER**, **NEITHER**, **EACH**, **EVERY**.

- 1) I have met Steve twice.\_\_\_\_\_time he has been nice to me.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_Jupiter and Mars are planets.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_of my children go to the same school. Jerry is in Class 3 and Judy is in Class 7
- 4) Kate does not like\_\_\_\_\_of the two books we gave her.
- 5) Dogs, cats, rabbits - Jimmy loves\_\_\_\_\_of them.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ members of the club must carry their ID card.
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ of the four runners came up to receive their prize.
- 8) I like\_\_\_\_\_kinds of fish. They taste great.
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_of the two boys passed the exam. They weren't good enough.
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_parking space in town was so full that we had to go home

### 3. Fill the gaps with **MUCH** or **MANY**:

- 1) There isn't .....milk left in the fridge.
- 2) You shouldn't eat so..... sweets.
- 3) My friend doesn't eat .....fruit.
- 4) They don't know..... about the history of their country.
- 5) I don't have..... time to practise basketball.
- 6) There aren't .....people in the shops today.
- 7) There is not..... homework to do.
- 8) How .....of you are coming to the party?
- 9) We don't have .....oranges, and we don't have .....olive oil.
- 10) There wasn't .....dust in that house, was there?

**4. Fill the gaps with A LITTLE, LITTLE, A FEW, FEW:**

- 1) I have ..... water left. There's enough to share.
- 2) I have .....good friends. I'm not lonely.
- 3) There are ..... people she really trusts. It's a bit sad.
- 4) We've got .....time at the weekend. Would you like to meet?
- 5) Julie gave us ..... apples from her garden. Shall we share them?
- 6) She has ..... self-confidence. She has a lot of trouble talking to new people.
- 7) .....children from this school go on to university, unfortunately.
- 8) We have very ..... time to get to the airport. We'd better hurry!

**5. Choose the correct quantifier.**

1. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ car parks in the centre of Oxford. You have to park outside the city.  
a) many    b) any    c) some
2. We had \_\_\_\_\_ rain last autumn.  
a) a lot of    b) much    c) many
3. There was \_\_\_\_\_ food in the fridge. It was almost empty.  
a) little    b) a little    c) few
4. You travel a lot. Have you been to \_\_\_\_\_ countries?  
a) much    c) few    c) many
5. It cost \_\_\_\_\_ money to give your children a good education.  
a) a lot of    b) many    c) few
6. There was \_\_\_\_\_ space for all the people who came.  
a) very few    b) many    c) very little
7. Have you got any coins for the vending machine? – Yes, I've got \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) a little    b) a few    c) few.
8. We need to go to the greengrocer's. There are \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes left.  
a) few    b) a few    c) a little
9. It's very quiet. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ people here today.  
a) much    b) many    c) some
10. We saw \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful scenery when we went to Australia.  
a) much    b) any    c) some
11. We don't have \_\_\_\_\_ time. Our flight is in an hour.  
a) much    b) some    c) little
12. Are you cold? I have got \_\_\_\_\_ extra blankets if you need them.  
a) any    b) a few    c) a few

## READING

### I Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

#### The best inventions

This week in **Inventor's World**, we asked one reader, Ben Cross, aged 25, to tell us which inventions he thinks have changed our lives the most. Which inventions did he choose? Do you agree with him?

I work in IT, so I have a close relationship with electrical gadgets! In my opinion, one recent invention that has changed our lives is **the laptop computer**. It allows us to work anywhere, and has made our working lives so much easier. The idea for the first laptop (or portable computer) was created by Alan Kay in 1968. Kay wanted to make a personal computer (PC) for children to learn computer skills. It was known as the Dynabook. In fact, the Dynabook was never built. But his idea was used by other companies to develop laptops and PCs. The first portable computer in the shops was made by Osborne Computer Corporation in 1981. It was called Osborne 1. I'm too young to remember all this, but my boss told me that the first laptops were very heavy and difficult to carry around. I can't imagine life without my laptop. What did people use to do before they were invented?

It's clear to me that another invention that has changed all our lives is **the electric light bulb**. We can go out or work late in the evening and through the night, if we want to. These extra hours mean that we can do more and be more successful. What would we do if we couldn't go out in the evenings because it was too dark to see? The light bulb wasn't invented recently – it was invented in 1879 by Thomas Edison – but I can't think of another invention that has made such a difference to our lives. The early glass light bulbs were made by hand. Later they were produced by machine, and became cheaper to buy. These days, light bulbs are made in a variety of different types and sizes. They are used in the home, at work, in cars, in torches, on Christmas trees, and so on. Life would be very dark without them.

Example: Ben works\_\_\_\_\_.

A as an inventor    B as an electrician    C in IT ✓

- 1 Alan Kay created the idea for the first\_\_\_\_\_.  
A laptop    B light bulb    C computer c
- 2 Kay wanted to make a PC for children to learn\_\_\_\_\_.  
A to spell    B to read    C to use a computer
- 3 The Dynabook was\_\_\_\_\_.  
A sold all over the world    B used in schools    C never built
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_used the idea for the Dynabook.  
A Nobody else    B Other IT companies    C Schools
- 5 The first laptops were\_\_\_\_\_to carry around.  
A difficult    B easy    C impossible
- 6 The writer says that the electric light bulb lets us\_\_\_\_\_.  
A work less    B save money    C do more things
- 7 The electric light bulb was invented in\_\_\_\_\_.  
A 1879    B 1889    C 1976 c
- 8 The early electric light bulbs were made\_\_\_\_\_.  
A by machine    B by hand    C by women
- 9 Electric light bulbs were later produced\_\_\_\_\_.  
A by machine    B by hand    C by women
- 10 Electric light bulbs are now\_\_\_\_\_in design.  
A very similar    B more different    C all bigger

## 2 Read the article again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

Example: Ben works with electrical gadgets. T

- 1 Ben thinks that the laptop computer has made our lives more complicated. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The first laptop for children was called The Dynabook. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The first laptop was made in 1981. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The electric light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Light bulbs are now more expensive to produce. \_\_\_\_\_

## READING

### 1. Read the article and write True or False (T/F). Correct the false sentences.

Nowadays children have better access to modern technology than their parents when they were young. Most children have a mobile phone and some of them have even smartphones, that are more advanced, but they also cost more. A typical smartphone has a huge display and a touchscreen where you don't need any keys or buttons.

Almost no one has a desktop PC. Kids prefer notebooks, because they have no wires and you can take them with you wherever you want. Those who like smaller devices, choose tablets because they have almost all functions of a laptop. You can search the Internet, browse websites, and use apps that offer you games or educational information. All those functions are offered by a smartphone as well. The huge advantage of tablets and smartphones is that they have a built-in camera, therefore they replace more than one device. You don't need to buy a laptop to use the Internet and a digital camera to take pictures, because you can do all that with your tablet or phone.

**T**

**F**

1. When our parents were young, they had the same phones as we have now.  
.....
2. Smartphones are more expensive than standard mobile phones.  
.....
3. You need access to electricity to use a notebook.  
.....
4. You can't replace a digital camera with your tablet.  
.....
5. It is enough to touch a screen of a smartphone with your finger to use an app.  
.....