



Aim High

Student's Book

4

หนังสือเรียน รายวิชาพื้นฐานภาษาอังกฤษ

ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 4

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Going online

BEFORE READING

Answer the questions with a partner.

- How often do you use the Internet? What do you use it for?
- How do you think the internet has changed people's lives?

READ

1 Match the titles with the paragraphs (A–E). You don't need to use one of the titles.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Choose carefully | 4 A world of information |
| 2 Watch and listen when you want | 5 A successful invention |
| 3 One man's invention | 6 Shopping around |

Making the INTERNET work for you



A Although the internet has only been in existence for about 25 years, it is now an essential part of many people's lives. In some countries the internet has spread almost as fast as the telephone did when it was first introduced. So why has the internet become an **indispensable** tool for many students and businesses, and a source of entertainment for millions of users around the planet?

B The internet is sometimes referred to as the 'information superhighway'. It rapidly transports users to sites around the globe that can help them **carry out** a task or research. Students have never had it easier and with the click of a button they can **browse** the online material of institutions as **diverse** as the Library in Alexandria, the British Museum in London or the Louvre museum in Paris. Online encyclopaedias and dictionaries, specialized websites and online newspaper **archives** all contribute to providing an enormous virtual library. It is a vast educational resource that no **conventional** library can compete with.

C The internet has also created new opportunities for businesses, especially in the **fields** of advertising and sales. It is also very practical for the customer. A shopping trip in the past often meant a **time-consuming** visit to lots of shops, searching for what you wanted and at a reasonable price. Not any more. You can now browse the 'shelves' of lots of online shops from the comfort of your own home in the same time it takes you to visit just one real shop. You can even visit websites that allow you to compare the prices of the same product at various online stores. Shopping for books, DVDs and CDs has never been easier and quick delivery also means that you rarely have to wait long to receive what you've ordered.

Reading tip

Read the question carefully but don't look at the choices. Read the paragraph that the question refers to and think of a possible answer. Then read the four choices and if your answer is there, it is probably the right one. If your answer is not one of the choices, try to eliminate any answers that are obviously wrong.



2 (1.02) Read the Reading tip. Choose the best answers.

- Since its introduction, the internet has
 - replaced the telephone in some countries.
 - been used more by students than anyone else.
 - quickly found users around the world.
 - just been used for entertainment.
- The educational material that you can find on the internet
 - is superior in quality to the material found in a library.
 - comes from a wide range of sources.
 - comes from Alexandria, London and Paris.
 - is written by students.

D Despite its short history, the internet has been **evolving** constantly. With the latest internet technology, users can visit social networking sites and access and share material with high quality sound and images. This has **revolutionized** home entertainment. Music and films can be bought and quickly downloaded, and many radio stations and TV channels have also made their programmes available to be **streamed** at any time. Furthermore, users can download podcasts of everything from films to university lectures, and watch or listen to them when and where they want.

E However, although the internet is **continually** growing, not everyone thinks it is for the better. In a book about the internet, expert Andrew Keen says the dramatic increase in websites and **blogs** has made it more and more difficult to find quality material. There is no directory to help us find good sites, so we often have to read a lot of poor-quality material before we find something useful. It is therefore essential that we accept the **recommendations** made by teachers and experts about the sites we should visit. In this way we can learn to establish our own **criteria** for deciding what makes a website good or bad and hopefully the internet will continue to be an excellent source of useful information and entertainment.

- Because of the internet, online shopping
 - is usually more expensive than normal shopping.
 - has not been a success.
 - is often time-consuming.
 - allows you to compare prices.
- Improvements in internet technology
 - allow users to watch TV programmes at their convenience.
 - have been slow in recent years.
 - have not had an effect on TV or radio stations.
 - have changed the way teachers teach in class.
- The internet can help students
 - catch up on the lectures they might miss.
 - study less frequently.
 - find websites for their teachers.
 - find the questions that will be in their exams.
- Andrew Keen thinks that
 - blogs usually provide quality information.
 - teachers should write an internet directory.
 - the internet is a terrible invention.
 - finding good material on the internet is a difficult task.

UNDERSTANDING IDEAS

Answer the questions. Look at the text, and use your own words and ideas.

- What, according to the text, are the positive and negative things about the internet?
- What other negative uses of the internet can you think of?
- Which websites do you use most frequently? Why?
- What criteria do you use to decide if a website is good or not?

VOCABULARY

Making the internet work for you

Match the highlighted words in the text with these definitions.

- Changed something completely, usually improving it.
- Happening all the time.
- The standards that you use to make a decision.
- Statements that something is good and should be tried or used.
- Personal records that somebody puts on their websites saying what they have been doing.
- Traditional and normal.
- Taking or needing a lot of time.
- To do a task, job etc.
- Developing or making something develop gradually, from a simple to a more advanced form.
- Delivered over the internet.
- Very important; impossible to be without.
- To look for and read information on a computer.
- Collections of historical documents.
- Very different from each other.
- Areas of study or knowledge.

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VOCABULARY

Making the internet work for you

ACTIVATE

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the words from the box.

archive blog browse carry out continually conventional criteria diverse evolve field indispensable recommendation revolutionize stream time-consuming

- Searching through all the documents and _____ at the library was really _____. I was there all day before I finally found the information I was looking for.
- He writes a _____ on the internet about his cycling trips, which he _____ updates. There is a good section on new bicycles and he makes _____ about the best bicycles and tells you where you can buy them.
- Mobile phones have _____ telecommunications and dramatically changed the way we communicate with each other. Furthermore, telephone technology is _____ all the time and now TV programmes can be _____ to the latest mobile phone models.
- You can _____ the internet for hours until you find a good site. To save time, you need to have clear _____ before looking for internet sites that will really help you _____ a task.
- A fast internet connection is _____ if you want to download big documents and media files.
- My dad is an expert in the _____ of medicine and he teaches at the local university.
- Although she seems like a normal girl, her hobbies are not _____ at all! They're as _____ as skydiving and coin collecting!

EXTEND

Education words

- Check the meaning of the nouns and verbs in the table. Complete the text.

Nouns	Verbs
fees	break up
grant	cram
marks	enrol
tasks	sit

I'm in my final year at school and our homework ¹ _____ are difficult and time-consuming. Sometimes I also have to ² _____ for my exams because I haven't had time to study properly! However, I think I can get good ³ _____ when I ⁴ _____ my final exams in June. Then, I want to ⁵ _____ on a degree course. University ⁶ _____ are expensive. However, if I do well in the June exams I can apply for a ⁷ _____ from the government. Anyway, I'll worry about that when school finishes and we ⁸ _____ for the summer holidays. At the moment I'm too busy to think about it!

Word formation: nouns

- Put the verbs in the box in the correct columns to make them into nouns.

achieve acknowledge combine depend entertain examine exist explain insist involve manage organize prefer recommend reside

-ence	-ment	-ation
1 existence	7 _____	13 _____
2 _____	8 _____	14 _____
3 _____	9 _____	15 _____
4 _____	10 _____	16 _____
5 _____	11 _____	17 _____
6 _____	12 _____	18 _____

- Complete the sentences with words from exercise 2.

- Make a list of your *preferences*, with your first choice at the top of the list.
- He said that climbing to the top of Mount Everest had been his greatest _____.
- They live in London but they have a summer _____ on the south coast of France.
- They gave me a long _____ on how it works but I still don't understand how to use it!
- The workers talked to _____ about more pay but they still haven't come to an agreement.
- Please send me an _____ when you receive the parcel.
- They deny any _____ in the robbery and say they were at the cinema at that time.
- Since the _____ of the internet, life has become more convenient for millions of people.

Verb + noun collocations

- Decide which verb does not collocate with the noun.

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 a carry out ✓ | b perform ✓ | c create ✗ |
| 2 a task | | |
| 3 a catch | b create | c have |
| 4 an opportunity | | |
| 5 a compare | b sell | c increase |
| 6 a prices | | |
| 7 a keep | b write | c do |
| 8 a blog | | |
| 9 a give | b establish | c meet |
| 10 a criteria | | |
| 11 a carry out | b make | c do |
| 12 a research | | |
| 13 a take | b agree with | c accept |
| 14 a recommendations | | |
| 15 a watch | b look | c record |
| 16 a programme | | |

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GRAMMAR

Present tense contrast

EXPLORE

- Read the text and name the tenses in the phrases in blue.

UNWANTED emails

The use of email ¹ has been constantly growing and it isn't going to stop. Email ² is now much more popular than postal mail, but not just for messages. Most computer users ³ have had email accounts for some time and they often find unwanted emails in their inboxes. These unwanted emails are advertisements that we call spam. While ⁴ you are reading this text, thousands of them are travelling across the internet. 100 billion are sent every day! But how do the spammers get our email addresses? If you have ever given your address to an online shop or service then they found it there. But how can you stop it? If you buy things on the internet, use a separate email account for shopping. Also, you should install a program that stops spam. Software companies have been trying to stop spam for years and they have created new programs that stop a lot of it. The amount of spam that people receive is gradually going down thanks to these programs.

- Write simple, continuous, perfect, perfect continuous to complete the explanations in the *Learn this!* box.

LEARN THIS!

- We use the... present ¹ _____
- to describe activities or states that started in the past and have a connection with the present.
 - to describe recently completed activities and situations without mentioning a specific time.
- present ² _____
- to talk about habits and repeated activities.
 - to talk about facts and general truths.
- present ³ _____
- to talk about what is happening at the moment of speaking or around the moment of speaking.
 - to describe temporary or changing activities and situations.
- present ⁴ _____
- to describe activities that started in the past and are unfinished and still going on now.

- Read the text again and find another example of the each of the four tenses.

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EXPLOIT

- Choose the best tense to complete each sentence.

- My brother has tried / *has been trying* to find a job but it's very difficult at the moment.
- My dad works / has worked hard every day in our shop.
- Sales increase / are increasing this month.
- My sister and her husband have been living / are living with us until their flat is ready.
- We have / 've had a computer for a few years now.
- She has finished / has been finishing secondary school and now she wants to go to university.
- Parking in the city centre is getting / gets more difficult.
- Do you always stay / Are you always staying at the same hotel in Rome?

- Complete the text with the present simple, present continuous, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Phishing on the net

Over the years we ¹ have become (become) suspicious of emails from unknown organizations. Lately, internet criminals ² (work) hard to invent new ways of getting people's private information. One new idea is phishing – pronounced fishing. Phishing involves sending an email that ³ (look) like an email from a real organization such as a bank. The email says that at the moment the bank ⁴ (update) its customer information. The email also says the bank needs customers' credit card details. Internet criminals ⁵ (send) thousands of these false emails every day. In recent years, a few bank customers have opened the emails and they ⁶ (send) their personal details to criminals without realizing it. Cases of phishing ⁷ (increase) all the time, so be careful!

- Write or talk about:

- a website you always visit and why you like it. I always go to the National Geographic website because it's got great articles about unusual places around the world. There are some fantastic photos too!
- something that is changing in your neighbourhood.
- someone new that you've met.
- something you've been looking forward to.
- something you're doing at the moment.
- something you've recently read on the internet.

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SKILLS

Feeling at home

VOCABULARY

1 Complete the phrasal verbs with the prepositions.

down in in in off on out out out out out
up up up up

back sth ¹ up to make a copy of information on your computer

charge sth ² to put electricity into a mobile phone or a laptop

copy sth ³ to send somebody a copy of an email that you are sending to another person

cut sth ⁴ to remove something from a text

drop ⁵ (of sth) to stop going to classes before you've finished the course

find (sth) ⁶ to get information about something because you want to know more about it

hand sth ⁷ to give a piece of work to a teacher

plug sth ⁸ to connect a piece of electrical equipment to the electricity supply

set sth ⁹ to organize your writing or work in a clear way

sum (sth) ¹⁰ to describe in a few words the main ideas that have been written

switch (sth) ¹¹ / to start or stop an electric machine

turn sth ¹² / to increase or reduce the sound something makes

work sth ¹³ to find the answer to something

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs from exercise 1.

- 1 Can I _____ the TV for a moment? I want to see the weather forecast.
- 2 Now finish your essay and _____ your ideas in two or three lines.
- 3 I can't hear you unless you _____ the music _____.
- 4 We have to _____ what time the train leaves on Saturday.
- 5 I don't like this sentence. I think you should change it or _____ it _____.
- 6 Did you _____ all your documents before you took your computer to be repaired?
- 7 _____ the argument in four clear paragraphs.
- 8 No, he didn't finish university. He _____ after the first year.

••••• Workbook: page 7

LISTEN



1 (1.03) Listen to the radio programme and look at the picture. What is a 'Hikikomori'?

2 (1.03) Listen again and complete Steve's notes.

Hikikomori

This is a phenomenon which exists in ¹ _____. Most hikikomori are usually ² _____, aged between ³ _____ and ⁴ _____. They can spend up to ⁵ _____ years in their bedrooms. They ⁶ _____ of school. At night they ⁷ _____ computer games and write ⁸ _____. They think ⁹ _____ of young men are hikikomori. The first cases appeared at the beginning of the ¹⁰ _____. Japanese students do an extra ¹¹ _____ hours of study after school and they do ¹² _____ at the weekends.

3 What do you think of the way the Hikikomori live?

SPEAK

Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

- 1 Where do you find out what you need to know to do your homework?
- 2 Are you careful about setting out your work?
- 3 How do you use your free time at home?
- 4 Are there any restrictions on your use of the TV or computer at home?
- 5 Do you always hand your school work in on time?

I usually use my school books but I also go to the library. Sometimes I check the internet, but only if I know a good site to go to.

GRAMMAR

Talking about the past and present

EXPLORE

1 (1.04) Read and listen to the dialogue. Why did the ancient Greeks think writing was bad?



Tom Have you finished your project yet?
Andy Yes, I have. I wrote about the impact of new communication technology on society and what people say about new inventions. For example, is writing a good thing?
Tom Of course!
Andy Well, when people started writing 2000 years ago the ancient Greeks said they'd lose the ability to remember things if they wrote them down! Since then every new system of communication has been criticised for being ridiculous or dangerous.
Tom Like the internet?
Andy Exactly. When the internet first became widely available in the 1990s a lot of people just talked about the negative aspects of it. But there's always a good side and a bad side to new inventions.

2 Read the dialogue again and find examples of the present perfect and the past simple tenses.

3 Complete the rules in the Learn this! box with sentences 1-4.

- 1 to show that something began and was completed in the past
- 2 to show how something in the past relates to the present
- 3 when we use time expressions in the past: e.g. yesterday, last week
- 4 to show that an activity began in the past and continues up to the present

We use the present perfect...

- _____
- _____
- _____

We use the past simple...

- _____
- _____
- _____

••••• Grammar Reference: page 94

EXPLOIT

1 Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Have you ever been to London? | a Yes, he has. He became the manager last year. |
| 2 Have you met a famous person? | b Yes, there has. It happened two hours ago. |
| 3 Has a new teacher come to the school? | c Yes, we have. We went there on our holidays last year. |
| 4 Has your Dad worked at the factory for long? | d No, he didn't phone last night. |
| 5 Have you spoken to Jack? | e Yes, he gave his first lesson yesterday. |
| 6 Has there been an accident on the motorway? | f Yes, I met a Liverpool footballer last year. |

2 Complete the dialogue with the present perfect or past simple of the verbs in brackets.

Clare ¹ I have you ² bought (buy) a new mobile phone?
Sarah No, I ³ _____ (not have). I ⁴ _____ (have) this one for ages.
Clare When ⁵ _____ you ⁶ _____ (buy) it?
Sarah I ⁷ _____ (not buy) it. My sister ⁸ _____ (give) it to me last year.
Clare They're useful, aren't they? When Alexander Graham Bell ⁹ _____ (invent) the telephone in 1875 they ¹⁰ _____ (say) it ¹¹ _____ (be) a toy!
Sarah Really! Well, it ¹² _____ (become) an indispensable toy since then!



LOOK OUT We use the preposition for to talk about duration. When it's used with the past simple it describes a completed activity and when it's used with the present perfect it describes an activity that started in the past and continues now.
We lived in Cairo for three years when I was a child.
I've lived in Barcelona for twenty years.

3 Read the Look out! box. Answer the questions using the present perfect or the past simple and the preposition for.

- 1 How long have you studied at your present school?
I have studied at my present school for 4 years.
- 2 How long did you watch TV for last weekend?
- 3 How long have you lived in your house?
- 4 How long have you had your school bag?
- 5 How long were you at primary school?
- 6 How long did you sleep for last night?

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••••• Workbook: page 8

WRITING

An opinion essay

READ

Read the essay and decide what function each paragraph (A–D) performs.

- Paragraph _____ gives further points in support of the writer's point of view.
- Paragraph _____ briefly reaffirms the writer's opinion.
- Paragraph _____ establishes the topic and lets the reader know what the essay is about.
- Paragraph _____ provides the main argument in support of the writer's opinion.

Does the internet unite or divide?

- A The internet has quickly become part of people's everyday lives. It has changed the way millions of people work and look for information. Furthermore, it is developing into a form of entertainment and today a lot of young people prefer using the internet to watching TV. However, in my view the biggest impact it has made is on people's relationships.
- B Firstly, the people who have most benefited from the internet are people who live abroad, whether for educational or professional reasons. For example, they are regularly able to keep in touch with their friends and families back home thanks to the internet. What's more, as well as writing emails, they can send and receive photos and videos, use webcams and make free international phone calls.
- C In addition to that, there has been a big increase in the number of social network sites where people exchange information with old friends and new virtual friends. Apart from that, people with hobbies can get in touch with people who share their interests. Lastly, users with a lot to say about something can even write their own blogs and exchange views with people all over the planet.
- D To conclude, in my opinion the internet unites people. So the next time you see someone sitting alone in front of a computer screen, remember they're probably doing what people have always done: chatting.



PREPARE

Writing tip: linking words

Linking words help you to connect your ideas and sentences and therefore make it easier for people to follow what you want to say.

- Read the Writing tip. Put the underlined linking words and expressions from the essay in the correct columns.

giving an example	for example
adding information	
sequencing ideas	
summarizing	
contrasting ideas	

- Add the linking words and expressions in the box to the categories in exercise 1.

although despite finally for instance in conclusion moreover namely secondly similarly to sum up

- Complete the sentences with the linking words and expressions from exercises 1 and 2. In some cases more than one answer may be possible.

- A lot of students don't like maths. _____, they often need to use maths in their daily lives.
- _____ speaking English fluently, my colleagues can also write the language well.
- Many sports are popular in Australia, for _____, cricket, rugby, swimming etc.
- _____, we will look at technology in education. Then we'll look at...
- _____, the food is good, the service is excellent and I'd be happy to recommend this restaurant.

WRITE

Write an opinion essay of 200 words on the following topic. Use the writing plan below to help you plan your essay.

Should every household have a computer?

- Paragraph 1 What is the current situation? What is your opinion?
- Paragraph 2 What is your main point? Give some examples.
- Paragraph 3 What are your other points. How are they linked to the main point and each other? Give some examples.
- Paragraph 4 Reaffirm your opinion and conclude your essay.

••••• Workbook: page 9

REVIEW

The virtual world LANGUAGE SKILLS

1. Complete the dialogue with the words from the box. Then listen and check your answers.

been browsing cram hand looking missed
streamed switched time-consuming were

- Phil Hi Matt, what are you ¹ _____ at?
- Matt A few long articles for school. It takes ages to find useful information. It's really ² _____ and boring.
- Phil You haven't ³ _____ on the computer to study, have you? It's Friday evening!
- Matt Well, I was ill last week and I ⁴ _____ a few lessons. I've got an essay to ⁵ _____ in next week!
- Phil Don't worry. You can borrow my notes. We've ⁶ _____ studying hard all week; I think we need to look at something more entertaining!
- Matt You're right. I've been ⁷ _____ these websites since lunchtime. What do you want to look at?
- Phil Well, Manchester City and Liverpool played last night. Let's look at the goals. It was a 2-2 draw.
- Matt It was a great game. I was listening to it on the radio while I was studying.
- Phil It was live on the radio?
- Matt Yes, the game was ⁸ _____ on the internet.
- Phil What? You didn't tell me!
- Matt I thought you ⁹ _____ busy.
- Phil I was, but I can ¹⁰ _____ four hours study into two hours to make space for a football match!

2. Decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.

1. Matt is looking at an interesting article.
2. They were both ill recently.
3. Phil wants to have a break from studying.
4. Neither Liverpool nor Manchester City won the game.
5. Phil didn't listen to the football match.
6. Phil wanted to study instead of listen to the game.

3. Complete the email with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Dear Ahmed,

I ¹ _____ (study) Arabic for six months and I've got a lot of work to do! I started when I connected to the internet last March. I found some good websites and since then I ² _____ (learn) the Arabic alphabet and numbers. I can read them easily now. I was surprised that short vowels I ³ _____ (not have) a written letter in the Arabic alphabet! Last month I ⁴ _____ (start) classes at a language school and I ⁵ _____ (go) twice a week for three hours. At the moment we ⁶ _____ (study) a few simple phrases like the one I've written at the end of the email. In my next email I'll write more!

مع السلامة
Steve

DICTIONARY CORNER

Prefixes

1. Check the meaning of the prefixes. Match them with the definitions.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1 bio | a connected with technology |
| 2 inter | b extremely; beyond a certain limit |
| 3 micro | c connected with living things or human life |
| 4 proto | d original; from which others develop |
| 5 techno | e small, on a small scale |
| 6 ultra | f between; from one to another |

2. Choose the correct answers.

1. Prefixes come at the **beginning** / end of a word.
2. Prefixes usually change the **grammatical form** / meaning of a word.

3. Complete the sentences with the prefixes from exercise 1.

1. It's an **interactive** programme and the viewers can participate by sending text messages.
2. My grandparents hate computers and mobile phones. I think they've got **phobia**!
3. A lot of research is being carried out into **technology** to improve agriculture and health care.
4. This bicycle is **light**. You can lift it up with one finger!
5. Have you seen those new **computers**? They're as small as mobile phones!
6. This new computer has been developed from a **type** that was shown at last year's exhibition.

I CAN ...

Read the statements. Think about your progress and tick (✓) one of the boxes.

	•	••	•••	••••
I need more practice.				
I sometimes find this difficult.				
No problem!				
I can understand and discuss an article about technological developments.				
I can decide which present tense to use.				
I can talk about teenagers' habits in the home.				
I can correctly decide between using the present perfect or past simple tenses.				
I can write an opinion essay.				

••••• Workbook: Self check pages 10–11