A What information about yourself do you want to keep private? Read the article from a website. What are some ways you can protect your personal information?

B Comprehension Check Match the kind of ID theft with the way to avoid it.

**ID thieves . . .**
1. take information from your garbage. ____  
2. steal your credit card number online. ____  
3. “phish” for information. ____

**But you can . . .**
a. only pay on secure websites.  
b. not respond to an unsolicited e-mail.  
c. shred your bills before you throw them away.

C Notice Find the sentences in the article and complete them with a or an. If no word goes in the blank, write X.

1. Identity theft is the act of using someone’s personal information without ____X____ permission.
2. ID thieves go through your garbage and look for _______ papers.
3. They “phish” for _______ information.
4. Phishing is sending _______ e-mail that asks you for your personal information.
5. The e-mail looks like it is from _______ bank.

Which of the nouns are things you can count? Which are things you cannot count? Which noun is plural?
Keep your identity private! Here are some facts about identity (ID) theft.

**What Is Identity Theft?**

Identity theft is the act of using someone’s personal **information** without permission. ID thieves use the **information** to buy things. They also use it to get credit cards or to open other types of accounts. Personal **information** includes your name and address. It also includes your Social Security number or credit card numbers. You can lose **money** because of ID theft. ID theft also causes **damage** to your reputation. Sometimes, people cannot get **work** or loans for school because of ID theft.

**How Do Thieves Steal Your Identity?**

- ID thieves go through your garbage and look for papers with **information** about you, such as bills.

- They steal your credit card number when you are buying something. This can happen with online shopping or in stores.

- They “phish” for **information**. Phishing is sending an e-mail that asks for your personal **information**. The e-mail looks like it is from a bank or credit card company. It often asks you to go to a website and give your personal **information**.

**How Can You Avoid ID Theft?**

- Shred\(^1\) bills and other documents that have personal **information** before you throw them away.

- If you shop online, only shop at well-known shopping sites. Only pay on secure\(^2\) Web pages. URLs on secure pages begin with “https.” (The s means “secure.”)

- Never answer an unsolicited\(^3\) e-mail. This is especially true if the e-mail looks like it is from a bank or a credit card company.

Follow this advice, and you can protect yourself from ID theft.

---

\(^1\) **shred**: cut into very small pieces

\(^2\) **secure**: safe

\(^3\) **unsolicited**: not asked for
2 Count Nouns and Noncount Nouns

Grammar Presentation

Nouns are the names of people, places, and things. You can count most nouns (an e-mail, three e-mails); you cannot count certain nouns (information, money).

A website gave us information about ID theft.

2.1 Count Nouns

Count nouns refer to things you can count with numbers. They have a plural form.

I do not have a credit card account.
An ID thief opened two accounts in my name.
The bank on First Street is closed.
There are three banks on Oak Street.

2.2 Noncount Nouns

Noncount nouns refer to things you cannot count with numbers. They have only one form.

ID theft causes damage to your reputation.
The computer records how much money you spend.
I need some advice.

2.3 Using Count Nouns

A Singular count nouns always have a determiner before them. Determiners are words like a, an, the, that, this, my, or our.

I have a brother.
I have brother.
This computer is fast.
Computer is fast.

B You can use plural count nouns with or without a determiner. However, do not use a or an with plural nouns.

Computers are not very expensive nowadays.
These computers are not very expensive.
Credit cards are convenient.
I can’t find my credit cards.
I can’t find a credit cards.
2.4 Using Noncount Nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Do not use plural forms like -s with noncount nouns.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They gave us <strong>information</strong> about ID theft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They gave us <strong>informations</strong> about ID theft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B</th>
<th>Do not use numbers with noncount nouns.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She gave me <strong>advice</strong> about using my credit card.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She gave me <strong>two advices</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C</th>
<th>Do not use <em>a/an</em> with noncount nouns.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Because of ID theft, he can’t get <strong>work</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Because of ID theft, he can’t get <strong>a work</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D</th>
<th>You can use other determiners <em>(my, some, this, etc.)</em> with noncount nouns.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They found <strong>some information</strong> on the Internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Her advice</strong> was useful.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>Use a singular verb form with noncount nouns.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Safety is</strong> important to everyone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There was <strong>information</strong> about ID theft online.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F</th>
<th>Some noncount nouns also have a countable meaning.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Coffee</strong> is delicious. <em>(coffee as a drink)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We ordered two <strong>coffees</strong>. <em>(two cups or orders of coffee)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They hired someone with <strong>experience</strong>. <em>(knowledge about a job)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He has had a lot of interesting <strong>experiences</strong>. <em>(things that he did or that happened to him)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She needed some <strong>paper</strong> to print on. <em>(material for writing or printing on)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She threw away some important <strong>papers</strong>. <em>(individual documents)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DATA FROM THE REAL WORLD

Some common noncount nouns in speaking and writing are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>advice</th>
<th>equipment</th>
<th>information</th>
<th>music</th>
<th>research</th>
<th>stuff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bread</td>
<td>evidence</td>
<td>knowledge</td>
<td>news</td>
<td>security</td>
<td>traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cash</td>
<td>fun</td>
<td>luck</td>
<td>permission</td>
<td>safety</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffee</td>
<td>furniture</td>
<td>milk</td>
<td>progress</td>
<td>security</td>
<td>weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>damage</td>
<td>health</td>
<td>money</td>
<td>publicity</td>
<td>software</td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grammar Application

Exercise 2.1 Count or Noncount?

A Complete the chart. Check (✓) Count or Noncount. Then write the plural form of the count nouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Noncount</th>
<th>Plural Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 passport</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>passports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 document</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 research</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 computer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 software</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 credit card</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 identity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 safety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 privacy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 e-mail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B Complete the article. Where needed, write -s, -es, or -ies to make nouns plural. Write X if a plural form is not needed.

ID thieves use other people’s identity ies without their permission X. Some ID thieves look in the garbage for information about you. Others use software and high-tech equipment to steal your identity. (This is why Internet security is so important on home computer today.) In addition, some ID thieves just steal your bag. These thieves do not just take your money. They also steal document like your driver’s license and one or more of your credit card. ID thieves love these!

If you want to protect your privacy and avoid identity theft, do not carry these things in your wallet, pocket, or purse:

- Your Social Security card or number.
- Your passport. If someone steals this, they could use it to commit a serious crime. These criminals threaten everyone’s safety.
- Your computer, e-mail, and other password. A lot of people keep this information in their wallets, but it is a bad idea!
- Your birth certificate. With a little research about you, a thief can use your birth certificate to get a driver’s license, credit cards, and even bank loans.
C Pair Work  Think about an ID card you have (for example, your student ID card or your driver’s license), and discuss it with your partner. When do you use this card? What kind of information does it have about you? How easy is it to steal or copy the information on it?

Exercise 2.2 Count and Noncount Meanings

Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the nouns in the box. Then write C if the noun is a count noun or NC if it is a noncount noun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>crime</th>
<th>experience</th>
<th>life</th>
<th>paper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Marc had a bad **experience** with ID theft. It damaged his reputation.  
2. Now he can’t get a job, even though he has a lot of _____________ in his field.  
3. How did it happen? There were _____________ in Marc’s garbage that had a lot of personal details about him.  
4. In addition, he put his passwords down on _____________ instead of memorizing them.  
5. Marc is not alone – there is a lot of Internet _____________ nowadays.  
6. Some _____________ affect us financially, but ID theft can hurt us emotionally, too.  
7. _____________ is difficult for Marc right now.  
8. We all have difficult times in our _____________, but we can learn from our mistakes.

Exercise 2.3 More Count Nouns

A Write these count nouns in the correct categories.

- backpacks
- CDs
- jeans
- soccer balls
- sweaters
- basketballs
- computer games
- movies
- sofas
- tables
- briefcases
- desks
- shirts
- suitcases
- tennis rackets

Sahara • Your Online Store

Department Shop for . . .  
- Furniture  
- Clothes  
- Entertainment  
- Sports Equipment  
- Luggage

Sign In | Special Offers | Search
B Pair Work  Now ask and answer questions with a partner about where things are in the store.

A Where do you shop for sofas?
B You shop for sofas in the furniture department.

Exercise 2.4 Common Noncount Nouns

A Complete the conversation about full-body scanners (machines that show what is on a person’s body) with the correct form of the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>airport</th>
<th>fun</th>
<th>person</th>
<th>publicity</th>
<th>traveler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>evidence</td>
<td>news</td>
<td>progress</td>
<td>traffic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A There was a report on the ______ news ______ last night about those full-body scanners at ______ . People were complaining about them. Do you know anything about them?

B Not much, but there’s a lot of ______ about them these days in the media. I know some people are worried about the health issues. I mean, is the technology safe?

A Well, so far, there’s no ______ that body scanners are dangerous. There’s no real proof. In fact, I was reading somewhere that they’re pretty safe.

B Hmm. Maybe they’re better than what we had before. I guess we’re making ______ in keeping airports safe, but what about the privacy issues?

A Right! Scanners can give some pretty personal information about ______ . They’re like an X-ray. They can show exactly what’s on your body.

B And there are millions of ______ these days! With all the ______ at airports nowadays, security is taking a lot longer.

A Yeah. I used to like going to the airport, but I guess you aren’t supposed to have ______ at the airport nowadays!

B Group Work  Do you think body scanners are a good idea or a bad idea? Use these words to give your opinion.

Body scanners are good for . . .
Body scanners are bad for . . .
I worry about . . .
. . . is important to me.

security | convenience
safety | personal information
privacy | my health
crime | the government

I think they’re a good idea. I worry about privacy, but safety is important to me.
## Noncount Nouns: Determiners and Measurement Words

### Grammar Presentation

You can use certain determiners and measurement words with noncount nouns.

| You can use certain determiners and measurement words with noncount nouns. | Can you give me *some advice* about spyware programs?  
She told me two interesting *pieces of news*. |
|---|---|

### 3.1 Noncount Nouns with Determiners

**A** Use a lot of, some, and a little with noncount nouns in affirmative statements.

- *There was a lot of milk* in the refrigerator.
- *I have some important information* for you.
- *Could I have a little cream* in my coffee, please?

**B** Use much, a lot of, and any with noncount nouns in questions.

- *Was there much furniture* in the apartment?
- *Is there a lot of traffic* at 5:00 p.m.?
- *Are you making any progress* with your English these days?

**C** Use some and a little for questions that are offers and requests.

- *Would you like some tea*?
- *Would you like a little sugar* in your coffee?

**D** Use not much, not a lot, and not any with noncount nouns in negative statements.

- *There’s not much juice* left in your glass.
- *She doesn’t earn a lot of money* in her present job.
- *We didn’t do any work* yesterday.

**E** Do not use much or a little with count nouns.

- *We don’t have much time* left.
- *We don’t have much hours* left.
- *There’s a little coffee* in the cup.
- *There’s a little cups* on the table.
3.1 Noncount Nouns with Determiners (continued)

F Do not use many or a few with noncount nouns.

There is not much news today.
There is not many news today.
I sold some furniture that I didn’t need.
I sold a few furniture.

G You can use a lot of, some, and any with both count and noncount nouns.

There is a lot of Internet crime nowadays.
They caught a lot of ID thieves last year.
There’s some new furniture at the apartment.
We bought some new chairs.
We don’t have any new equipment.
There aren’t any new computers at the school.

3.2 Too Many/Much and Enough

A Use too many with count nouns and too much with noncount nouns to say “more than you want.”

Too many people came to the lecture on Internet privacy. Some of them had to stand.
There is too much information about us on databases. It’s scary!

B Use enough with count and noncount nouns to say “the amount you need.”

We have enough eggs in the refrigerator.
We have enough information on the problem.
We don’t have enough potatoes.
We don’t have enough milk. We need to buy some.

3.3 Noncount Nouns with Measurement Words

A Containers

| a box of cereal pasta | a bottle of water juice |
| a package of sugar rice coffee | a glass of milk juice water |
| a can of soup tuna | a carton of milk juice |

Portions

| a piece of cake bread pie candy |
| a slice of pizza bread cake cheese turkey |
| a scoop of ice cream sorbet |
# 3.3 Noncount Nouns with Measurement Words (continued)

### Measurements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noncount Noun</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a gallon of</td>
<td>milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a pound of</td>
<td>butter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a cup of</td>
<td>sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Shapes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a bar of</td>
<td>soap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chocolate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a loaf of</td>
<td>bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a sheet of</td>
<td>paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a tube of</td>
<td>toothpaste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B** You can also use *piece* with non-food items, such as advice, information, news, music, equipment, evidence, furniture, tape, and research.

He told us an interesting piece of news.  
They gave us a helpful piece of advice.

**C** Measurement words can be singular or plural.

I bought a pound of butter and three loaves of bread.

---

## Grammar Application

### Exercise 3.1 Determiners and Too and Enough

**A** Complete the web article. Circle the correct words.

**What Are Cookies?** by Sue Wilder

Many/much computer security experts are concerned about the use of cookies on the Internet. A “cookie” is a piece of information stored in your computer. It contains information on all the Internet sites that you look at. A lot of/much websites send a cookie to your computer when you visit them. Companies with websites can get many/a lot of information about consumers with cookies. For example, an online store sends a cookie that gives the store much/some details about who you are. The next time you visit the store, it remembers your details.

There is a lot of/many concern about cookies because they are a privacy issue. However, some/much experts do not think that there are some/any problems to worry about. These experts say cookies do not have any/much harmful effects on your computer; that is, they do not contain a few/any viruses.

You can change a setting on your computer to block cookies. However, one study showed that not many/a few computer users do this.
B Complete the comments on the article in A with too much, too many, or enough.

Comments (3)

Tom S., Canada: The writer spent too much __________ time on cookies. She didn’t spend __________ time on social networking sites. __________ computer users think those sites are private, but they’re not.

Amy G., New York: I agree with Tom. Not __________ computer users understand how social networking sites work. Some of those sites give out __________ information. There isn’t __________ privacy!

Maria R., Houston: It’s not the site’s fault if you put up __________ silly pictures of yourself! And you can set your profile to “private.” It only takes a minute, so everyone has __________ time to do that.

Exercise 3.2 Measurement Words

A Match the measurement words and the nouns.

1 a piece of  b a rice  5 a cup of  e chocolate
2 a package of  c cake  6 a bar of  f paper
3 a glass of  d milk  7 a scoop of  g coffee
4 a slice of  e chocolate  8 a sheet of  h ice cream

B Complete the article about privacy issues and shopping. Use the correct form of the words in the box. Then listen and check your answers.

bar  bottle  box  carton  loaf  pound
bottle  can  gallon  package  tube

A lot of supermarket shoppers have store club cards these days. Club cards give you lower prices or points for shopping. To get the lower prices, you swipe your card every time you make a purchase. The card tells the store who you are and what you buy. Here is an example.

Shopper 1 buys three __________ loaves of bread, two __________ of juice, a __________ of milk, a __________ of toothpaste, a __________.
of rice, a ______ of soap, and two ______ of cereal each week. What does that tell the store? It probably tells the store that he has a big family, and he probably has children. Shopper 2 buys seven ______ of water, seven ______ of tuna, and a ______ of turkey each week. What does this tell the store? Shopper 2 is probably single, and she is probably dieting or is concerned with her health. How does the store use this information? It sends advertising to the shoppers with specific information about the products that they buy. This gets them back into the store to buy more products.

C Group Work  What did you buy this week? Write three sentences on a piece of paper. Do not write your name! Read the papers in groups and try to guess who wrote them.

This person bought three loaves of bread, so it might be Nicki.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. A singular count noun needs a determiner.
   
   a I do not have card for this store.

2. Do not use a/an with a noncount noun.
   
   You need permission to use my credit card.

3. Do not use a noncount noun in the plural.
   
   The supermarket has personal informations about shoppers.

4. Do not use many or too many with a noncount noun.
   
   a lot of There was many Internet crime last year.

5. Do not use much with a noncount noun in affirmative statements.
   
   a lot of She had much cash in her wallet when somebody stole it.

Editing Task

Find eight more mistakes in this article about Internet spyware.

Spyware is a type of computer software. Someone sends it to computer without your knowledges or permissions. It takes control of your computer. It can make your computer run slowly or even crash. Spyware often records an information about your computer use. It gives the information to advertisers or other people who want to collect informations on you. Many spyware sneaks into your computer when you are downloading and installing programs from the Internet. One way to prevent a spyware is to put security settings on your Internet browser. Set your browser to a medium or higher setting. There is also much software you can buy that blocks spyware.
In this writing cycle (Units 7-9), you are going to write a report that answers the prompt below. In this unit (7), you will analyze a report and brainstorm ideas about the topic.

Choose a new area of technology or invention to analyze. Write a report about its advantages and disadvantages, and include a prediction in the conclusion.

**Exercise 5.1 Preparing to Write**

Work with a partner. Discuss the questions.

1. What kind of technology is important to you in your life now? Why?
2. Are there disadvantages to this piece of technology? What are they?
3. In the future, what kind of problems could technology solve?

**Exercise 5.2 Focusing on Vocabulary**

Read the definitions. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

- **artificial (adj)** not natural, made by people
- **benefit (n)** advantage; positive result; (v) to help or give an advantage to
- **convenience (n)** something that makes life or a process easier
- **congestion (n)** a situation when something is blocked or stopped
- **organ (n)** part of a human or animal that has a special purpose
- **power (n)** energy, usually electricity or gas, used to provide heat, light, etc.
- **process (n)** a series of actions to reach a result
- **progress (n)** movement toward an improved situation

1. Designing new technology is often a long ________. It can take years until it works well.
2. New technology sometimes creates problems, but there are usually ________ to people, too.
3. Most modern cities have serious traffic ________ because there are too many cars on the road.
4. Many cities are making environmental ________ with better public transportation, like cleaner buses and safer subways.
5. An electronic bus pass is a ________ for riders because it is so easy and fast.
6. Electric cars make the air cleaner because they get ________ from electricity, not gasoline.
In medicine, legs and arms are now so advanced that people use them to run marathons and to climb mountains.

With special equipment, doctors can now see a patient's heart, like the heart, to look for signs of disease.

The World Of Tomorrow

Every generation develops new technology that has both positive and negative effects. In the past 30 years, for example, the Internet has become part of daily life. However, along with more information, faster communication, and greater convenience there are issues with privacy, identity theft, and online harassment.

Now, what comes next? What will the world of tomorrow look like? Will it be easier or more difficult? Many people are confident that technology is going to help solve some of today’s most challenging problems. Other people worry that new technology may solve old problems but create new ones, like the internet has.

When we dream about the future of transportation, many of us believe that we will be able to exit our garages and take to the skies in our own personal flying cars. In fact, companies like Terrafugia and AeroMobil are already developing them. The advantages of flying cars are obvious. They would allow full freedom of movement. We could fly at 300 miles per hour, avoiding traffic lights, busy roads, and speeding tickets. However, some people point to the disadvantages of flying cars. They claim that there are certain to be problems with controlling traffic. If the cars become popular, there is likely to be more congestion in the air. Another big problem is mechanical failure. What will happen if the cars break down? These are problems we must solve when flying cars become a reality.

The way we make, buy, and sell things is also going to change. For example, most people print out electronic documents on sheets of paper at work or school, and many people are probably aware of 3D printing, a process by which three-dimensional objects are created. 3D printers build an object using layers of liquid plastic, metal, or other materials. They build up the layers line by line like a normal printer until the object is complete. Car companies like BMW and Volkswagen already use 3D printers to make life-size models of car parts, and medical technology companies have already used 3D printing to make body parts, such as artificial ears. Some people print their own small objects at home, such as jewelry and toys, with 3D printers. However, 3D printing has the ability to change the future. It can create something as large as a house in a few days at a low cost. In addition, scientists are conducting experiments to “print” biological tissue. Before long, it might be possible to use 3D printing to create affordable housing, print organs for transplants, or even make food.

Finally, the future of personal health and safety is bright. Imagine wearing a real Ironman suit. Several companies are trying to build a practical robot “exoskeleton.” This is a suit of robot arms and legs that follows the wearer’s movements. It allows the wearer to lift heavy objects, walk long distances, and even punch through walls! There are obvious military advantages for this technology, but there are also benefits for people with disabilities. The suit could help people walk again after disease or injury. However, the obvious disadvantage at the moment is the cost. Even a simple exoskeleton can cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. Another problem is battery life. This type of suit needs a lot of power, at the moment, the batteries last only about 15 minutes. One other problem is that a badly programmed robot suit could injure the wearer if the robot suit bent the leg or arm the wrong way, for instance.

The future is clearly exciting. One day we might be able to fly to work, print out a new pair of shoes, or lift a car above our heads, but there are still a lot of problems to solve before any of these products become part of normal life. However, companies are making progress in all three areas.
**Exercise 5.3 Comprehension Check**

Read the text on page 95. Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

1. Will flying cars solve traffic problems? Why or why not?
2. How can 3D printers be used by medical doctors?
3. To which two groups of people could the robot exoskeleton be useful?
4. Does the author believe that technology is always a benefit to people?

**Exercise 5.4 Noticing the Grammar and Structure**

Complete the tasks. Compare your answers with a partner.

1. Underline the thesis statement. Circle all the non-count nouns in it. Why did the writer use non-count nouns instead of count nouns?
2. Match each invention in the body paragraphs to a non-count noun in the thesis statement.
   - a robot suit
   - b flying car
   - c 3D printer
3. Circle one advantage and put a box around one disadvantage of each invention.
4. How does the writer organize the information in paragraphs 2-4?
5. Find and highlight two uses of the determiner a lot of in paragraphs 4-5. What kind of noun follows it?

**Using A T-Chart**

A T-chart is a kind of graphic organizer. It is useful for examining two sides or aspects of a topic, such as advantages and disadvantages or pros and cons.

**Exercise 5.6 Applying the Skill**

1. Choose one invention in the text, and complete the T-chart.

   **Invention:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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2. Add at least one advantage and one disadvantage to the T-chart.
My Writing

**Exercise 5.7 Brainstorming Ideas**

Work with a partner. Write down one modern invention in each area of technology in the chart. Do research online if necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventions</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>medicine</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>home</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>space</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>transportation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>entertainment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>computers</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 5.8 Identifying Advantages and Disadvantages**

2. Choose one of the inventions from Exercise 5.7 to write about in your report. Write at least three advantages and three disadvantages of the invention in the T-chart below.

Invention: ____________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 5.9 Writing a Paragraph**

Write a paragraph about the invention you chose. Include:
- a topic sentence with a description of the invention
- its advantages and disadvantages
- a concluding sentence with a prediction

**Exercise 5.10 Editing Your Writing**

Use the editing tips in the chart to improve your paragraph. Make any necessary changes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Did you use a noncount noun to refer to a general idea and then give details about that idea?</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did you use the correct determiner with count and noncount nouns?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did you avoid the common mistakes in the chart on page 93?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>