

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1) The lecture was cancelled because the professor was ill.

called They _____ because the professor was ill.

2) It's not worth inviting her to the party. She will never come.

Point _____ inviting her to the party. She will never come.

3) Steve is interested in learning how to design web sites.

Like Steve _____ to design web sites.

4) You must do exactly what the teacher tells you.

Carry You _____ instructions exactly.

5) Due to the heavy rain, the children weren't allowed to go outside at lunchtime.

Let Due to the heavy rain, the teachers _____ go outside at lunchtime.

6) It was very windy, but we really enjoyed the picnic.

Fact We really enjoyed the picnic _____ was very windy.

7) Our government not caring about the rights of the disabled is outrageous.

Disregard Our government's _____ the disabled is outrageous.

8) Even when I did very badly, my teacher always gave me encouragement.

Matter _____ did, my teacher always gave me encouragement.

9) Hannah was preparing to send an email to Richard when she saw his email.

Point Hannah was _____ Richard an email when she saw his email.

10) "It's not a good idea to invest in that company," Phillip told John.

Against Philip _____ that company.

ICT SYSTEMS

1) Discuss these questions

- a) When do you use ICT or see ICT being used around you in your everyday life?
- b) What are the benefits of ICT to your life?
- c) Are there any disadvantages?

2) Look at the list of words below.

Alarm, application, automated, biometric, control, device, global, machine, monitoring, online, passport, positioning, protocol, receiver, remote, system, teller, wireless

- a) Underline the stressed syllable in each word.
- b) Which of these words has the same stress pattern as *global*?
- c) Sort the other words into groups according to their stress patterns.

3) Complete each sentence with a word from the list in exercise 2. Change the form if necessary.

- a) The _____ system went off when someone tried to break into the house.
- b) You need a personal identification number (PIN) to take money out of the _____ teller machine.
- c) The microchip in a biometric _____ contains information about an individual, such as their fingerprints or a face scan.
- d) _____ shopping is a convenient way to buy things, but many people worry about Internet fraud.
- e) Global _____ systems use signals from satellites to triangulate their position. This information can then be displayed in map form to help drivers travel from one place to another.
- f) Use the remote _____ to select the channel you want to watch.
- g) Body function _____ devices give information which doctors can use to treat a patient's condition.
- h) WAP phones use wireless _____ protocol.

4) Fill in the text with forms of the words below

Entity, gather, navigate, ubiquitous, capable, coverage, develop, surveillance, specific, coordinate, approximate, support, transport, present, suggest

ICT and Socioeconomic Development

In developed countries, technology represents wealth. Wireless technologies are _____ in the United States and several other locations around the globe. However, in developing countries there is a **disparity** in _____ as it relates to mobile phone signals (e.g. sub-Saharan Africa) as obstacles to information and communications technology (ICT) _____ and utilization **stem** from economic development barriers. The International Telecommunication Union stated that _____ 45 percent of Sub-Saharan African villages were covered by a mobile signal in 2006 (p. 2) despite the lack of **universal** access. The barriers to wide adoption of mobile and cellular phones include lack of electricity, lack of income to spend on ICTs, difficult terrain, and lack of _____. In contrast to the sub-Saharan African region is India, where access to cell phones is far greater than access to toilets.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is a specialized agency of the United Nations whose mission is to connect everyone in the world as a **fundamental** right to communicate. The ITU currently has a membership of over 192 countries and 700 private-sector _____ and academic institutions. The ITU _____ the world's satellites which provide Internet connectivity, TV broadcasts, GPS _____ and weather information. The ITU also develops protocols, standards and agreements for global communication and facilitates _____ communication in the wake of disasters and emergencies.

The development of wireless connectivity, _____ in areas such as the sub-Saharan African region, is **essential** as ICTs have been shown to be useful in emergency or disaster situations. ICT development has also been _____ as tools to assist villagers in accessing e-government services, for which development began in 2005-2006.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has utilized ICT for public health _____, which is the "continuous, systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of health-related data for planning, implementation, and evaluation of public health practice". During a disaster, such as an earthquake or tsunami, mobile phones with GPS _____ can assist **relief** workers and emergency responders in _____ information and locating those who need assistance. In 2006, the WHO brought forth the proposal that ICT could potentially be useful in disaster response and recovery. Yang, Yang, Lou and Gong also _____ that cellular phones with GPS capabilities become a standard component of disaster preparedness plans in disaster-prone areas.

5) Match the definitions to the highlighted words in the text. You will not need one definition.

- a. *to arise or originate from*
- b. *applicable to or common to all members of a group or set*
- c. *alleviation, ease, or deliverance through the removal of pain, distress, oppression, etc.*
- d. *lack of similarity or equality*
- e. *pertaining or belonging equally to an entire community, nation, or culture*
- f. *following a basic principle, rule, or law that serves as the groundwork of a system*
- g. *absolutely necessary*