

9B. Page 88. 1.b.

- 1 a lot of 2 enough money 3 too much
4 a few, none 5 big enough 6 too

Page 149.a

- 1 a few 2 much 3 ,/ 4 very few 5 ,/
6 a lot 7 too 8 ,/ 9 old enough 10 ,/
b 1 A lot 2 ,/ 3 I don't use any social networks
 4 too loud / much too loud 5 ,/
 6 isn't fast enough 7 too many phone calls
8 None 9 only a few websites 10 ,/

Page 88. 2.a. 5 14))

up /ʌp/ enough, tough

horse /hɔ:s/ bought, brought, caught, daughter, thought

phone /fəʊn/ although

car /kɑ:r/ laugh

boot /bu:t/ through

clock /klɒk/ cough

b. enough, tough, laugh, cough

Page 89. 3.a. 'Information overload' means getting too much information.

- b.** 1 b 2 c 3 b

Page 90. 4.a.b. 5 16))

- 7 a mouse 9 a memory stick 12 a socket
8 a speaker 2 a plug 1 a switch
11 a USB cable 4 a remote control 10 an adaptor
6 a keyboard 5 a screen 3 headphones

c.d. 5 17))

1C I changed the heating from 20° to 18°. I turned it down.

2F I disconnected my iPod from the computer. I unplugged it.

3D I made the volume on the TV louder. I turned it up.

4A I pressed the 'off' button on the TV. I switched it off.

5G I programmed the alarm on my phone. I set it for 7.30.

6E I put *my* phone charger into a socket. I plugged it in.

7B I pressed the 'on' button on *my* laptop. I switched it on.

e. 5 18))

A I switched it off. B I switched it on. C I turned it down.

D I turned it up. E I plugged it in. F I unplugged it.

G I set it for 7.30.

Page 91. 5.b.

1 Because the whole family, especially the children, were always plugged into a device, e.g. their laptops, their iPods, etc. and weren't relating to the other people in the family.

2 No, it was the whole family.

3 'Digital immigrants' are people who did not grow up with digital technology (anyone born before 1980). 'Digital natives' are people who were born after computers and the internet already existed.

4 At home they had to switch off any electrical gadgets with a screen (smart phones, TVs, laptops or computers, gameboxes and iPods).

5 They were allowed to use technology at school or at friends' houses, or in internet cafes, and they were allowed to use landline phones.

6 She told them she was going to write a book about the experiment and that they would share in any profits that she made from the book.

c. In general, the experiment was positive because Susan's family talked more to each other, they did more activities alone and together, they slept better, and the children's school work improved.

d. Possible answers

1 they were bored.

2 talk to each other again.

3 play the saxophone again.

4 write her weekly article for the newspaper.

5 the phone bill for their landline was enormous.

6 no TVs in bedrooms or in the kitchen and no wasted hours on the internet.

e.

Sally: the internet

Andrew: a computer or laptop

Jenny: nothing

Nick: his phone (he wouldn't do the experiment)

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6 WRITING a magazine article - advantages and disadvantages 1 has

2 talking 3 fitter 4 different

5 their 6 programmes 7 documentaries

8 what's 9 although 10 off

b.

1 Families spend more time talking to each other.

They spend more time doing more creative things like reading or painting.

They spend more time outdoors, and are usually fitter.

2 Children who don't have a TV may feel different from their school friends, and often won't know what they are talking about.

People who live without a TV may know less about what's happening in the world.

3 The writer is for having a TV.