



APADANA

IELTS Jmbrella

click here to [Download](#) more books!

UNIT 9 VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

Match the sentence halves.

About	by	to	with	-	-
-------	----	----	------	---	---

1. I usually communicate _____ email with my lecturer at university.
2. If you are having a difficult time, it is best to talk _____ someone.
3. You must be able to hold a conversation _____ someone to pass the exam.
4. You can't take the course, unless you speak _____ English really well.
5. Have you got any free time? I want to have a chat _____ something.
6. Do you want to discuss _____ a topic for the project?

Exercise 2

Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

Advantage	advice	effort	fun	progress	skills	time	work
-----------	--------	--------	-----	----------	--------	------	------

Susan: Mark says he won't be able to pass his English exam, so he's not going to make an _____.

George: Well, that's not a surprise. He never does any _____.

Susan: I tried to give him some _____, but he didn't take it. He only wants to have _____ . He doesn't care about studying.

George: I tried, too. I told him that it takes a long _____ to learn a language, and it's hard work.

Susan: He watches films in English and does look up what the actors are saying on the Internet.

George: That's a good start. He should also practise his speaking _____ as well as listening.

Susan: Exactly. It's more difficult to make any _____ if you don't try to speak.

George: He also has a big _____ because his dad is an English teacher! Maybe we can encourage him to try more.

Exercise 3

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

English	advice	have fun	his English exam	long time	make my progress
---------	--------	----------	------------------	-----------	------------------

1. Mark isn't going to study because he believes he is going to fail _____ .
2. He didn't want to take Susan's _____ .
3. Mark isn't interested in his studies and he prefers to _____ with friends.
4. George told Mark that it takes a lot of effort to learn a language, and it happens over a _____ .
5. George thinks that without practising your speaking skills, it is more difficult to _____ .
6. The biggest advantage that Roberto has is that his father teaches _____ .

Exercise 4

Complete the table. Make collocations with the words in the box.

A difference	a noise	a test	somebody laugh	a walk	a picture	dinner
		an exam	a guess	a mistake		

Make	Take

UNIT 9 GRAMMAR

Exercise 1

Read the sentences. Choose the correct answers.

1. It is a beautiful day. I am going to make/am going to take/am taking a walk.
2. Lucinda is upset. She thinks she made/make/took lots of mistakes in the exam.
3. Robert is so funny. He really is making/makes/takes me laugh.
4. I always am taking/make/take lots of photos when I go sightseeing on holiday.
5. What really is making/made/makes a difference to your language skills is if you don't worry about doing/making/taking mistakes.

Exercise 2

Complete the presentation. Use the words and phrases in the box.

Firstly	However	in addition	in conclusion	also
---------	---------	-------------	---------------	------

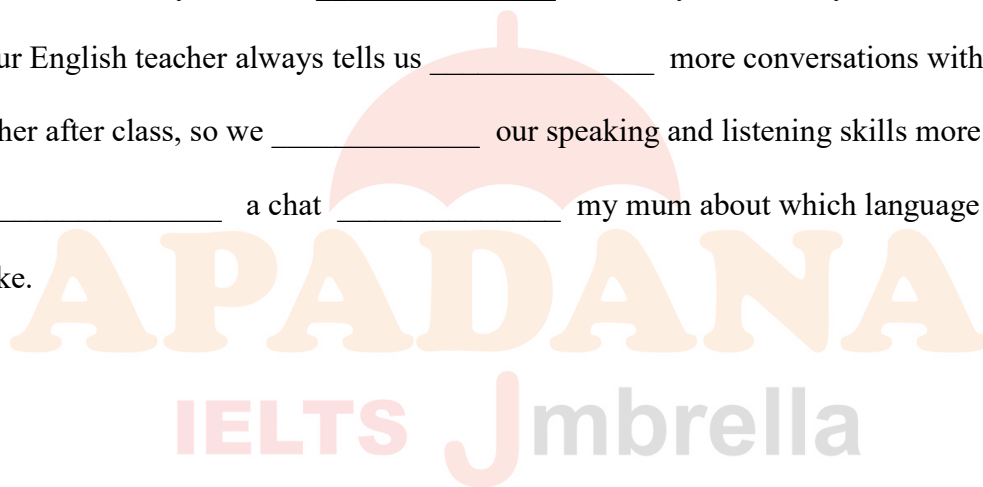
I'm going to talk about a project I did at college. _____, it was a language project, and I worked with my friend, Peter. We had to find out how many people in college speak more than one language and _____ what their level of English is. I like doing this sort of project, so was happy to work hard. _____, Peter is also a very good student, so we helped each other a lot, and it was quite easy in the end. _____, we didn't get any good advice from Miss Smith in the college office. She didn't want to do anything for us at first. Then she gave us the information from last year, not this year, and then she couldn't find the correct information! _____, she didn't help us at all.

Exercise 3

Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box

About	are going to have	are taking about	can practice	communicates by
	had	talked about	to have	with

1. I don't know which university to apply for. My father and I _____ a chat _____ it tomorrow.
2. Come in, Alison. We _____ what to have for dinner. Maybe you can help us.
3. We _____ this last week – I don't want to have a party for my birthday.
4. I don't know anyone who _____ letter anymore. I only ever send emails.
5. Our English teacher always tells us _____ more conversations with each other after class, so we _____ our speaking and listening skills more.
6. I _____ a chat _____ my mum about which language course to take.



UNIT 9 LISTENING

Exercise 1

Listen and match the speakers with the activities.

reading books, newspapers and magazines	keeping a vocabulary notebook
watching TV in English	talking to people whose first language is English
going to English classes	using a dictionary
	writing emails to friends in English
	listening to the radio in English

 1.MP3	
 2.MP3	
 3.MP3	
 4.MP3	
 5.MP3	
 6.MP3	
 7.MP3	
 8.MP3	

Exercise 2

Listen and choose the correct answers.

Mark: I started my Arabic classes in September and I'm really enjoying them. It's a very interesting language and not as difficult as some people think.

Jane: I love languages. I speak Spanish and Italian, and at the moment I'm studying French; and in the summer, I'm going to study Turkish in Istanbul.

Peter: Judo is great fun and it's good exercise. I had my first class last year. Next year, I think I'm going to have karate classes!

Maria: I'm at university at the moment, and at the weekends, I'm teaching maths to children, private classes, in their homes. I'm not going to be a maths teacher in the future though.

Jack: I live with my family and my parents do all the cooking. I want to learn to cook, but at the moment I'm too busy. But I'm going to learn because next year I'm going to live alone.

Susan: I started playing the violin when I was thirteen, but I stopped because I had too much school work. Next month after my exams, I'm going to start playing again.

1. Mark <u>is learning /is going to learn</u> Arabic.	 1.MP3
2. Jane <u>is studying/is going to study</u> Turkish.	 2.MP3
3. Peter <u>is having /is going to have</u> judo classes.	 3.MP3
4. Maria <u>is teaching/is going to teach</u> maths.	 4.MP3
5. Jack <u>is learning/is going to learn</u> to cook .	 5.MP3
6. Susan <u>is playing/is going to play</u> the violin.	 6.MP3

Exercise 3

Listen to the conversation and match the two parts of the sentences.

Sara: Hello David.

David: Hi Sara.

Sara: What are you doing?

David: I'm studying for my Spanish exam.

Sara: When is it?

David: Tomorrow.

Sara: Then you don't have very much time!

David: No! There's another exam on Friday, but it's too late to change now. And on Friday I'm going to visit my uncle.

Sara: I'm sure it'll be OK.

David: I'm not sure. Hey, Sara, you're good at Spanish. Could you help me this afternoon, after class?

Sara: I'm sorry David, but I'm going to meet my friend Julia.

David: And later?

Sara: No, I'm sorry. I'm going to study for my German exam.

David: You love languages Sara!

Sara: Yes, I do! Next summer I'm going to study Italian in Rome.

David: Spanish is enough for me!

Sara: Well, after your exam tomorrow, and your visit to your uncle, you can rest and enjoy the weekend.

David: No I can't. On Saturday and Sunday I'm going to work in my parents' shop!




play.MP3

next summer.	tomorrow.	later today.	this afternoon after class.	at the weekend.	on Friday.
--------------	-----------	--------------	-----------------------------	-----------------	------------

1. David's going to take a Spanish exam	
2. David's going to visit his uncle	
3. Sara's going to meet her friend Julia	
4. Sara's going to study for her German exam	
5. Sara's going to study Italian	
6. David's going to work in his parents' shop	

Exercise 4

Listen and match each opinion with one of the two speakers, David or Emma.

<p>Tony: Hi Christine.</p> <p>Christine: Hi Tony. How are you? How are you getting on with your English lessons?</p> <p>Tony: I'm fine and I'm making good progress with my English and I'm going to start learning another language soon.</p> <p>Christine: That sounds interesting. Tell me about it.</p> <p>Tony: Yes, I'm going to learn German.</p> <p>Christine: I think that's quite a hard language to learn. The grammar is very difficult. Why are you going to learn it?</p> <p>Tony: Well, I need to learn German because I am going to work in Germany. I've got a job in Berlin. I start in six months.</p> <p>Christine: That's great! But if you're going to start in six months! How can you learn such a difficult language?</p> <p>Tony: Well, I'm not going to have to learn to do my job in German. I'm going to work for an international company and everybody speaks English. But I'm going to need to speak German outside work, when I go shopping or go to a restaurant or meet German friends and so on.</p> <p>Christine: OK, I see. So when are you starting to learn it?</p>	 <p>play.MP3</p>
---	---

Tony: I'm going to start lessons on Monday. I'm going to have five lessons a week. I'm also going to watch a lot of German films with English subtitles. There are lots on the Internet.

Christine: Yes, that's a good idea. And maybe you could read some of the German magazines in the library? They have lots of photos and I don't think they are too difficult.

Tony: That's a good idea. I'm also going to do some grammar and vocabulary exercises online. There are lots of free sites.

Christine: I can see you've got lots of great ideas for learning German, but what do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of each.

Tony: Well, that's a difficult question, but I'll try and answer it! I think language lessons are good because you learn something new every day and the teacher can correct your mistakes and help you when you have a problem. Language lessons can also be fun and you can meet new people. But they are of course quite expensive. Learning online can be free so that's a big advantage, but not all the material is good quality and it is often either too hard or too easy. Watching films is great because you learn the language while sitting in front of the TV! Magazines are also good because you can read interesting things about the lives of famous people.

Christine: Well Tony. I can see you have clear ideas about everything and lots of energy, so I'm sure you will soon be speaking German really well.

1. Tony says he is going to learn another _____.
2. He's going to learn _____.
3. He's going to _____ in Germany.
4. He's going to need the language to go _____ or to eat out in a _____.
5. He's going to start _____ on Monday.
6. He's also going to watch a lot of German _____.
7. He thinks language lessons are good because you learn something _____ every day.
8. Learning _____ can be free so that's a big advantage for him.
9. Tony thinks you can read interesting things about the lives of _____ people in magazines.

UNIT 9 READING

Exercise 1

Read a review of a new app for learning a language. Then complete the exercise.

Language Master is the latest mobile phone app to help you learn a new language. When you download the app, you can learn new words in the language, do quizzes, play games and translate words. Language Master is available in 20 different languages, and 30 countries. I am studying French at school, and have an important exam at the end of this term, so I decided to try Language Master for one month to see if it would help me to improve my French.

I found the app very useful for learning about grammar rules. The quizzes helped me to use grammar correctly, and if I made a mistake, it told me why it was wrong and what I needed to do to correct it. I also learnt a lot of new words in French. The games were very good for practising new vocabulary, and they stopped me from getting bored.

The app was very easy to use, and I enjoyed using my phone to practise French. I used it a lot on the bus on my way home, and in the library at school. It was much better than studying with a book, because I didn't need to take a lot of books to school every day. The only bad thing about the app is that it is quite expensive. It costs, £7.00, which might be difficult for some people to spend. However, I think that it is a very useful way to learn languages, and I have told my friends to download it.

Laura, 16, London

Complete the summary with the correct answers. Read the review on the first screen again to help you.

The Language Master app

1. A mobile phone app to help people learn a game/language/quiz .
2. Available in 2/20/30 different languages.
3. Can be used to get bored/practice vocabulary/stop mistakes , do quizzes and play games.
4. Advantages: Good for learning practice/quizzes/rules for grammar. Don't have to carry a lot of apps/books/bus tickets .
5. Disadvantages: It's difficult/expensive/slow to download – costs £7.00.

Exercise 2

Read the article about learning languages. Then complete the exercise.

Choose the correct answers. Read the article on the first screen again to help you.

Today, there are so many ways to learn a new language. People can take language courses at school or college, in the evenings, in another country, online, or even using apps on their phone. However, many adults still find it difficult and so there are advantages to learning a new language as a young child.

Young children learn new languages faster than teenagers and adults. This is because they haven't spoken their first language for a very long time, so their brains are still 'ready' to learn languages. If children hear people speaking another language, they will quickly learn how to speak it. Of course, the best way for children to learn a new language is to move to a country where people speak the language. If this is not possible, parents could send their children to a school that teaches some lessons in another language. Younger children may also enjoy watching cartoons or reading storybooks with pictures. This will help them to learn new words.

Teenagers can learn new languages easily if they are interested in the language and the country where it is from. However, not all teenagers enjoy learning languages at school, so it is important that they learn languages in interesting ways. For example, they might enjoy watching films and television programmes, or reading books and magazines. A new way to learn languages is through mobile phone apps, which teenagers often enjoy, especially if they have a lot of games. Also, having a penfriend helps teenagers to improve their writing, and going on a language exchange with their school helps them to improve their speaking.

In conclusion, children, teenagers and adults learn languages differently, so they need different ways to practise. It's a good thing for people to learn to speak another language when they are young. It can help them to get better grades at school and it can be useful when they visit another country. However, the most important advantage is that it is easier to learn a language as a child than it is as an adult.

1. The essay talks about the apps/courses/ways that people learn languages.
2. Adults/Children/Teenagers learn new languages more quickly than other people.
3. For children to learn a language, the best thing is go online/to school/to the country.
4. Cartoons and books will help children to learn new pictures/stories/words.
5. Some teenagers need easy/interesting/new ways to learn languages.
6. One way for teenagers to help their writing in a new language is to download apps/have a penfriend/read magazines.
7. Younger and older people don't learn languages in different/fun/ the same ways.
8. It is an advantage/easier/more difficult to learn a new language as an adult than as a child.

UNIT 9 WRITING

Exercise 1

Put the words in the correct order to complete the sentences.

Are many learning to advantages a new language there

9. _____
_____.

I maria had called Spanish a penfriend

10. _____
_____.

Learning in French primary school I started

11. _____
_____.

Study download going to an to I'm French app

12. _____
_____.

I'm a exchange meet going to partner language

13. _____
_____.

Study is in the USA English sister going to my

14. _____
_____.

Important it's practice day to speaking every

15. _____
_____.

Learn I'm every words three new day going to

16. _____
_____.

UNIT 10 VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

Match the sentence halves.

1. My brother stores/streams his files on his computer but doesn't back them up.
2. You can connect a series of computers together on a network/website.
3. I prefer to use a desktop/laptop computer as I can work from anywhere.
4. Stop playing games! Crash/shut down your computer right now!
5. I don't like paying a lot of money for apps/attachments, but it can cause problems if you only backup/download them for free.

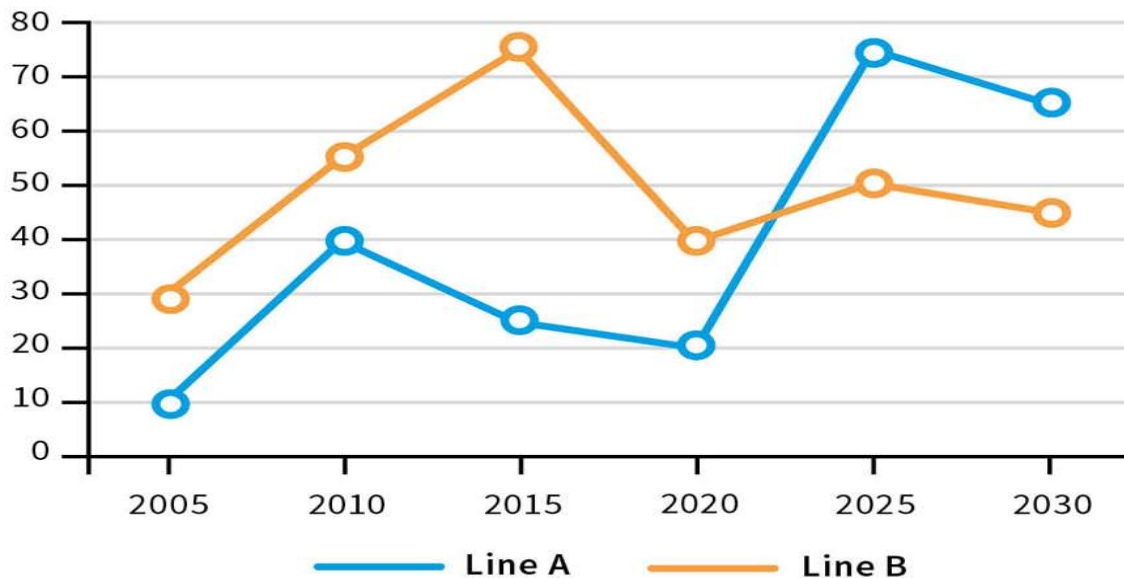
Exercise 2

Match the definitions with the words in the box.

Attachment	backup	crash	device	stream	website
------------	--------	-------	--------	--------	---------

1. A set of pages of information on the Internet about a particular subject: _____
2. A copy of the files from your computer that you keep in a different place: _____
3. A machine, like a smartphone, that can connect to the Internet: _____
4. A file, like an essay, that you add to an email before sending it: _____
5. When your computer suddenly stops working: _____
6. Music or video that you watch on the Internet without downloading it first: _____

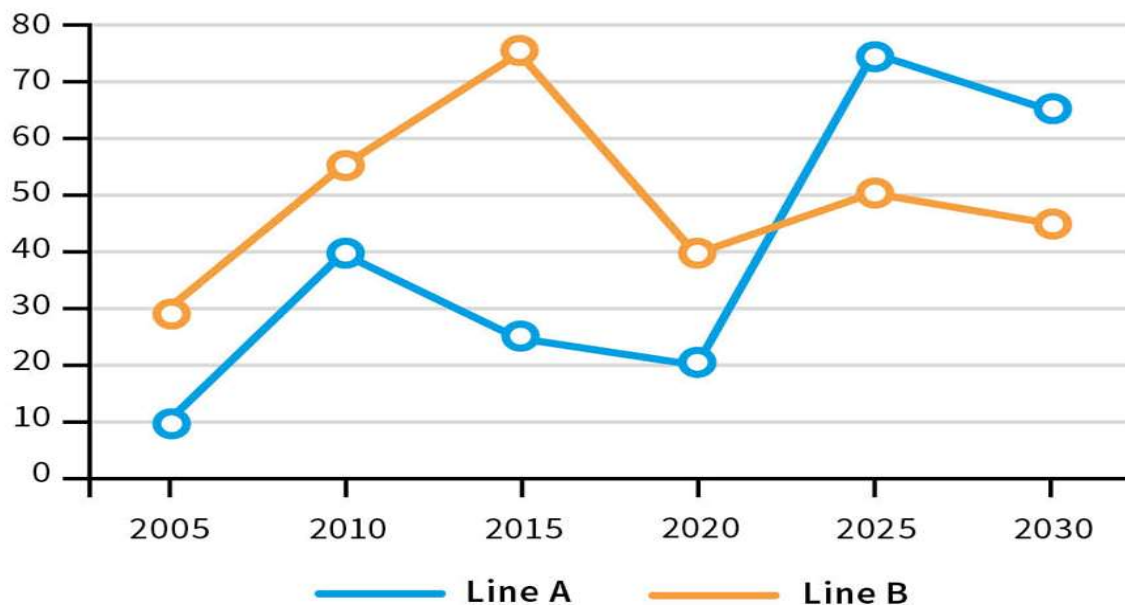
Exercise 3 Look at Line A of the graph. Match the sentence halves.



in 2030.	from 2005 to 2010.	between 2010 and 2015.	between 2020 and 2025.
		between 2015 and 2020.	
1. It increased from 10% to 40%			
2. It decreased by 15%			
3. It will finish on 65%			
4. There will be a rise of 55%			
5. It went down by 5%			

Exercise 4

Look at the graph. Complete the description of the changes to Line B with the words in the box.

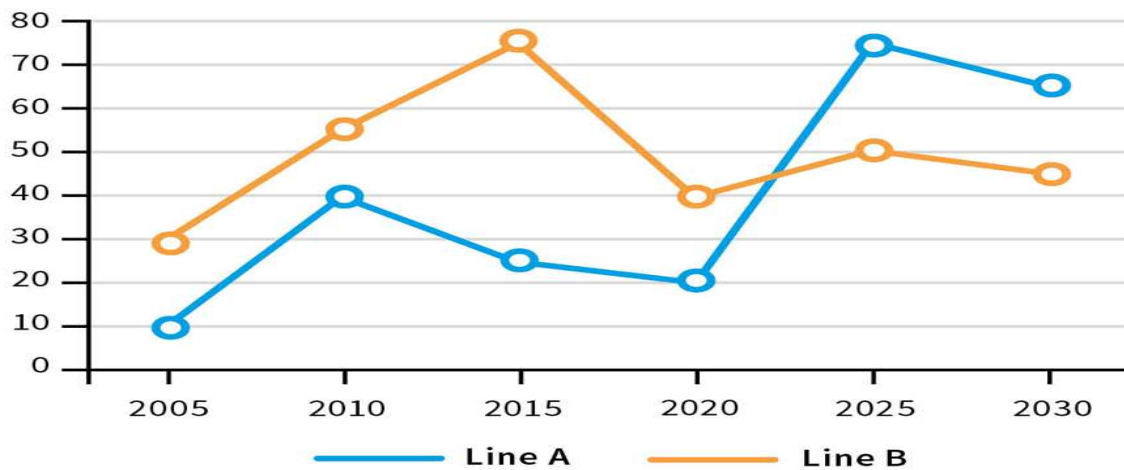


2005	2020	55%	fall	increased	rise	started	went
------	------	-----	------	-----------	------	---------	------

After it _____ from 30% in _____ to _____ in 2010, line B _____ up by another 20% between 2010 and 2015. This was its highest point. It _____ to decrease in 2015, going down to 40% in _____. It will _____ to 50% in 2025, and then will _____ to 45% in 2030.

Exercise 5

Choose the best summary for the graph.



- Both lines went up and down a lot. Line A changed much more than Line B.
- The biggest changes for Line A will happen in the last ten years of the graph, between 2020 and 2030. However, Line B had its own most important changes earlier in the graph, between 2005 and 2015.
- Line A went up to 40% in 2010, then down to 20% by 2020, and then up to 75% in 2025 and back down to 65%, so there was a lot of change. Line B increased to 75% in 2015, then went down to 40% in 2020, so a lot of change there as well. It didn't change much after that, only up by 10% and then down by 5%.

UNIT 10 GRAMMAR

Exercise 1

Put the words in the correct order to complete the sentences.

Her sister travelling with the station railway she's to

1. _____

The phoning from at the airport car they're park

2. _____

In nice café. Having breakfast I'm a

3. _____

He's the news the at reading online moment

4. _____

I'm to about holiday tell you spain phoning my in

5. _____

Madrid weather are to about ask you in the ringing

6. _____
_____ ?

Isn't raining today cold and it very it isn't much

7. _____

Winter wearing and a scarf your boots you are

8. _____
_____ ?

Exercise 2

Write sentences and questions in the present continuous in column B using the words in column A. Use short forms where possible.

A	B
1. It / rain / today / .	
2. What / you / do / at the moment / ?	
3. We / are / not / study / today / .	
4. I / am / not / work / at home / now / .	
5. You / go / to the airport / ?	
6. She / finish / her project / this evening / ?	
7. What / he / wear / this morning / ?	
8. The / sun / shine / this afternoon / .	

Exercise 3







Correct the underlined mistakes in each sentence.

1. It's rains at the moment.
2. Are you go to the airport now?
3. Is she wear her scarf and hat?
4. Do you taking your umbrella to work every day?
5. Does the sun shining a lot in the winter?
6. 'Is it cold outside?' 'Yes, it's snow.'

UNIT 10 LISTENING


Exercise 1

Listen and complete the sentences.

1. The new smartphones are not <u>cheap/expensive/good</u> .	 1.mp3
2. This computer program is <u>cheap/expensive/simple</u> .	 2.mp3
3. Tablets are not <u>cheap/difficult/easy</u> to use.	 3.mp3
4. This computer is <u>quick/simple/slow</u> .	 4.mp3
5. It would not be <u>easy/possible/simple</u> to live without computers.	 5.mp3
6. Tablets will be more <u>fun/expensive/popular</u> than laptops in the future.	 6.mp3

Exercise 2

Listen to a phone conversation between Ben and Mona. Choose True or False.

<p>Mona: Hello?</p> <p>Ben: Hello, Mona. It's Ben.</p> <p>Mona: Hi, Ben. Where are you?</p> <p>Ben: I'm on the train.</p> <p>Mona: On the train? Where are you going?</p> <p>Ben: I'm travelling to the airport.</p> <p>Mona: Really?</p> <p>Ben: Yes, I'm flying to Spain. I'm having a week's holiday in the south near the sea in Málaga. The weather there is great at the moment. I read online that the sun's shining and it's very hot. It's around 30 degrees.</p> <p>Mona: Wow! And here in Bristol it's raining and I'm wearing a scarf, a hat, a raincoat and my winter boots. And I can't even use my umbrella because the wind is so strong! You're lucky. Are you staying near the beach, by the way?</p> <p>Ben: Yes, the hotel has its own beach.</p> <p>Mona: OK then, so enjoy your flight and have a good holiday.</p> <p>Ben: Thanks. See you later.</p>	 play.MP3
--	---

1. Ben's at the airport.

- ☐ **True**
- ☐ **False**

2. He's catching a plane today.

- ☐ **True**
- ☐ **False**

3. The sun's shining in Málaga.

- ☐ **True**
- ☐ **False**

4. It isn't raining in Bristol.

- ☐ **True**
- ☐ **False**

5. Mona's wearing warm clothes.

- ☐ **True**
- ☐ **False**

6. She's using her umbrella.

- ☐ **True**
- ☐ **False**

7. Ben's staying in a hotel near the sea.

- ☐ **True**
- ☐ **False**

Exercise 3

Read the phone conversation between Ben and Mona. Change the underlined phrases into the correct form of the present continuous. Use the short forms 'm, 're and 's where possible. Then listen and check your answers.

Mona: Hello?

Ben: Hello, Mona. It's Ben.

Mona: Hi, Ben. Where are you?

Ben: I'm on the train.

Mona: On the train? Where are you going?

Ben: I travel to the airport.

Mona: Really?

Ben: Yes, I fly to Spain. I have a week's holiday in the south near the sea in Málaga. The weather there is great at the moment. I read online that the sun shines and it's very hot. It's around 30 degrees.

Mona: Wow! And here in Bristol it rains and I wear a scarf, a hat, a raincoat and my winter boots. And I can't even use my umbrella because the wind is so strong! You're lucky. Do you stay near the beach, by the way?

Ben: Yes, the hotel has its own beach.

Mona: OK then, so enjoy your flight and have a good holiday.

Ben: Thanks. See you later.



play.MP3

APADANA
IELTS Umbrella

UNIT 10 SPEAKING

Exercise 1

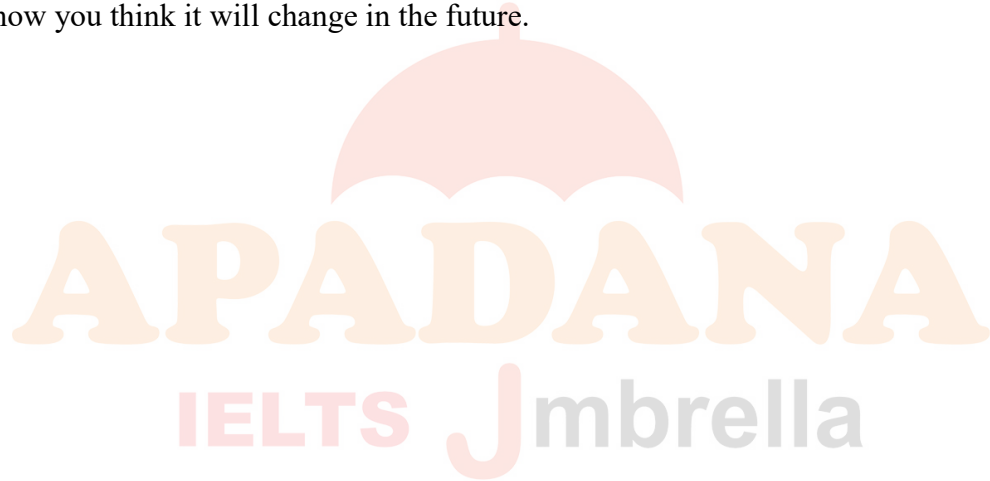
Talk about a device that you like. Look at the tips below. Spend a few minutes thinking about what to say.

Record your answer. Play to hear your answer.

Tips

Say:

- what the device is
- why you like it
- what you use it for
- how you think it will change in the future.



UNIT 10 READING

Exercise 1

Read a report about how people keep in touch with their friends and family. Then complete the exercise.

A These days, just as in the past, it is important for people to stay in contact with each other. Nowadays, however, more young people are travelling to other countries to go on holiday or to work or study and, of course, they want to keep in contact with their friends and family. In this study, we spoke to three different groups of people. The first group was aged 18–24, the second group was aged 25–39 and the third group was aged 40–60. We asked the three age groups how they prefer to stay in contact with people. We asked if they preferred to write letters, talk on the telephone, use email, send messages on social networks or make video calls.

B The study showed that people in all three groups preferred to use the internet to stay in contact with their friends and families. 70% of the 18–24 age group preferred to use text messages to contact their friends and family, and 65% preferred to make video calls. Similarly, 68% of the 25–39 age group preferred to send messages on social media and 62% preferred to send email. For the 40–60 age group, 72% preferred to send email, and 58% sent messages on social media. For many people the internet makes keeping in contact much quicker and easier. It is also popular because it is even possible to see the person you are talking to on a video call and to share photos and video files in just a few seconds.

C The study also showed that making telephone calls and writing letters were less popular with all age groups. Only 32% of all of the people in the study preferred to make telephone calls and only 16% preferred to write letters. There are several possible reasons why telephone calls and letters are less popular today than they were in the past. Firstly, letters can take a long time to arrive, especially if you send them from abroad. Many people want to communicate with their friends and family much more quickly than this. Secondly, telephone calls can be expensive, especially if you make them to someone in another country.

D In conclusion, the study showed that people of all ages prefer to use the internet or their smartphones to keep in contact with their friends and families. Younger people prefer to send messages using social networks, while older people prefer to use email. In contrast making telephone calls and writing letters are now less popular for all age groups. In the future, it is likely that people will continue to keep in contact with each other online.

Match the information to the correct paragraph. Read the report on the first screen again to help you.

1. Which paragraph gives a number for the least popular way to stay in contact?

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C
- ☐ D

2. Which paragraph gives reasons why the internet is popular with all ages?
- ☐ A
 - ☐ B
 - ☐ C
 - ☐ D
3. Which paragraph sums up the main ideas in the study?
- ☐ A
 - ☐ B
 - ☐ C
 - ☐ D
4. Which paragraph introduces the people in the study?
- ☐ A
 - ☐ B
 - ☐ C
 - ☐ D
5. Which paragraph talks about the most popular way for the youngest age group to stay in contact?
- ☐ A
 - ☐ B
 - ☐ C
 - ☐ D
6. Which paragraph talks about the different questions that the study asked people?
- ☐ A
 - ☐ B
 - ☐ C
 - ☐ D
7. Which paragraph talks about how people will stay in contact in the future?
- ☐ A
 - ☐ B
 - ☐ C
 - ☐ D
8. Which paragraph gives reasons why letters and phone calls are now less popular?
- ☐ A
 - ☐ B
 - ☐ C
 - ☐ D

UNIT 10 WRITTING

Exercise 1

Read the description of the chart. Then complete the exercise.

A This line chart shows the devices that teenagers used for entertainment between 2000 and 2015. It shows the use of radio, television, computers, and mobile phones. From the chart, we can see that the devices teenagers used for entertainment changed a lot between 2000 and 2015.

B In 2000, most teenagers used the television and the radio for entertainment. However, the number of teenagers who watched television and listened to the radio fell between 2000 and 2015. In contrast, the number of teenagers who used computers for entertainment increased a little between these years.

C The biggest change in teenagers' entertainment was the use of mobile phones. In 2000, only a small number of teenagers used their mobile phones for entertainment. However, this number increased a lot between 2005 and 2010, and a little between 2010 and 2015. In 2015, the most popular devices that teenagers' used for entertainment were computers and mobile phones and this is the same today.

1. Which paragraph says what the most popular devices for entertainment are now?

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

2. Which paragraph talks about devices that were used in the past?

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

3. Which paragraph introduces what the chart shows?

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

4. Which paragraph talks about the device used for entertainment a little more in 2015 than in 2000?

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

5. Which paragraph tells us what the most important change was over the period of time?

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

6. Which paragraph talks about the general change of people who watched television and listened to the radio?

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

Exercise 2

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

2000 and the chart entertainment used for that teenagers shows
thwe devices between 2015

17. _____

The use of change is mobile phones the biggest to be going

18. _____

Watching today, prefer most people online the news

19. _____

In in the future, an increase will people be the internet there
using

20. _____

The chart that furthermore, of adults TV watching fell suggests
the number

21. _____

The way people going is read change the news to that

22. _____

Will that less the listening to we popular can become see radio

23. _____

Internet use there going in by 2030 are some to to
sum up, be big changes

24. _____

