

Answer Key

Text 1: Computer

A. Comprehension:

1. Write **T** for true, or **F** for false.

- a. The first computers were very small. **F**
- b. The first computers could only do basic mathematics. **T**
- c. Jack Kilby made the first microchip. **T**
- d. Computer games weren't popular in the 1980s. **F**
- e. Tim Berners-Lee invented the first smartphone in 1989. **F**
- f. People can play games on smartphones. **T**

2. Answer the following questions:

- a. What sort of things can people do on a computer?

People can play games, do your homework, do mathematics, find information on the internet, chat to friends etc.

- b. Why weren't there any laptops in the 1950s?

Computers were too big to carry.

- c. What do microchips do?

Microchips store information.

- d. Why did many people buy computers in the 1980s?

Many people bought computers in the 1980s to play games.

- e. What did Tim Berners-Lee invent in 1989 and why was his invention important?

Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989. This made it easier for people to find and share information.

- f. In what way are smartphones like computers?

Smartphones can do almost the same things as a computer: play games, go on the internet and send emails.

B. Grammar: Comparatives

Read the text again and then write the correct comparative. The first one has been done for you.

1. In the past computers were much **bigger** than the computers we use now.
2. Microchips made computers much **smaller**.
3. Using the World Wide Web makes getting information a lot **easier** than before.
4. Simple computers in the past were **more expensive** compared to computers today.
5. Old computers were also **worse** than today's computers because they couldn't do as many things as modern computers can.
6. Smartphones are lighter, easier and **better** than computers in the past.

bigger	easier	smaller
worse	better	more expensive

Text 2: Video Games

Comprehension:

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. C
5. F
6. F
7. T
8. T
9. F
10. T
11. To relax
12. At the weekend
13. League of Legends
14. In the evening when his daughter is asleep

Text 3: How Paper is Recycled

A. Comprehension

1. Number the sentences in the correct order.

2.	A lorry takes the old paper to the recycling factory.
5.	Pulp is sprayed onto large sheets and rolled on heated rollers.
4.	Ink is removed after the paper is turned into pulp.
1.	Cardboard and paper go into a recycling bin.
3.	The paper is sorted.
7.	The recycled paper is ready to be sent to another factory where it will be made into new items such as toilet paper.
6.	The paper is dried and rolled again.

2. Answer the following questions:

- a. How much paper is used every year in the world?

400 million tonnes

- b. What kind of paper products can be recycled?

Books, newspapers, comics, food packaging etc.

- c. Why is it important to recycle paper?

To save trees/the environment.

- d. What is pulp?

A mixture of paper and water.

e. What happens to the pulp after it's sprayed onto large sheets?

It is rolled on heated rollers, made thin and excess water is removed.

f. What can recycled paper be used to make?

It can be made into new products such as toilet paper.

B. Vocabulary

1. **Underline these words in the text:**

chopped recycle packaging waste sorted filtered pulp excess

2. **Match the words with their meaning:**

Word		Meaning
waste (verb)		to cut
pulp (noun)		material used to hold food or a product, e.g a box
chop (verb)		to take a used material and make something new
excess (adjective)		to remove unwanted solids and liquids
sort (verb)		to use badly
packaging (noun)		a mixture of paper and water
recycle (verb)		too much
filter (verb)		to separate one item from another