

Grammar

Practice A

Complete the postcard that Jim wrote to his friend Brian. Use the present perfect of the verbs in parentheses.

<p>Dear Brian,</p> <p>We (be) 1. <i>have been</i> in New York for four days. We (go) 2. _____ to the Empire State Building, we (see) 3. _____ the Statue of Liberty, and we (walk) 4. _____ in Central Park. We (eat) 5. _____ great food, and we (buy) 6. _____ tickets for a Broadway show. We still (not, visit) 7. _____ the Metropolitan Museum of Art, but we are going there tomorrow. Mom (come) 8. _____ back from shopping, so I'll close now.</p> <p>Jim</p>	<div data-bbox="1350 623 1479 754" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 74px; height: 59px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p>Mr. Brian Shih 4125 E. 25th Rd. Phoenix, AZ 86000</p>
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Practice B

Armando's roommate, Daniel, is a problem. Complete the conversation with the present perfect of the verbs in parentheses.

ARMANDO: Daniel, I'm sorry, but it's time for you to find another place to live.

DANIEL: Why? What's wrong?

ARMANDO: What's wrong? You (be) 1. *have been* a terrible roommate. For example, today you (eat) 2. _____ my food and you (break) 3. _____ my CD player.

DANIEL: Don't be so sensitive, Armando. I'll replace those things for you.

ARMANDO: That's not all. You (not, pay) 4. _____ the rent for two months. You (insult) 5. _____ my sister, and you (try) 6. _____ to steal my girlfriend. I (be) 7. _____ very patient, but now I want you to go.

DANIEL: Well, OK. I'll leave if you want. But . . . um, I (spend) 8. _____ all my money. Could you lend me \$500?

Practice C

Carlos and Rosa are in San Francisco on vacation. It's their last day. Read the list of things they want to do today. A check mark (✓) shows what they have already done. Write sentences with *already* and *yet*.

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|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. get postcards ✓ | 6. buy souvenirs |
| 2. write postcards | 7. ask the hotel for the bill |
| 3. have lunch | 8. pack the suitcases ✓ |
| 4. visit the Museum of Modern Art ✓ | 9. go to the post office |
| 5. see a show ✓ | 10. call the airline |

1. *They've already gotten postcards.*
2. *They haven't written postcards yet.*
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.
6. _____.
7. _____.
8. _____.
9. _____.
10. _____.

Reading

A. Read the text.

Emails on Motorcycles

Like 3,000 other tiny villages in Cambodia, O Siengle has no electricity. **Residents** don't have cell phones, and they've never seen a text message. But with the help of one red motorcycle, O Siengle was changed by the Internet.

Free Wireless, Free Computers

Every day, a man on a red motorcycle drives through the village for one hour. His bike holds a wireless (Wi-Fi) box. This box lets the residents **browse** the Internet using **solar-powered** computers in the village. The box also downloads and uploads emails. At the end of each day, it is driven to the closest big city and connected to a **server**. Through this server, the village's emails are sent to people around the world. This is all made possible through the Internet Village Motoman Project. This charity organization **distributes** free computers to villages like O Siengle.

- Glossary:**
- resident (n.)** someone who lives in a particular place (ชาวเมือง, ผู้พักอาศัย)
 - browse (v.)** to look for information on a computer, especially on the Internet (ค้นดู)
 - solar-powered (adj.)** using the energy derived from the sun's radiation (ที่ใช้พลังงานแสงอาทิตย์)
 - server (n.)** a computer or program that supplies data or resources to other machines on a network (คอมพิวเตอร์หลักที่ควบคุมและให้บริการในระบบเครือข่าย)
 - distribute (v.)** to give out in shares; to dispense (แจกจ่าย, แบ่งปัน)

B. Answer the questions.

1. What is true of 3,000 small villages in Cambodia?

2. How does the red box help the villagers?

3. What is the Internet Village Motoman Project?

C. Read the text.

Is Technology Making Us Mean?

Dr. Sara Kiesler studies how people communicate. After many studies, Dr. Kiesler believes that email, text messaging, and web postings are making communication more difficult in some ways. She also believes it is making people **meaner** and more **aggressive**.

Dr. Kiesler's studies show that electronic communication often leads to **misunderstandings** between people. This is because email and text messages can't show important communication signs, such as the writer's **tone** of voice, loudness and speed of speech, and facial expressions. As a result, a person might read an email and misunderstand it. For example, a reader might think that the writer is **upset**, when in fact the writer is just trying to be funny. On the other hand, some people write things in messages that they never would say to someone in person. They feel safe even when they are rude because they do not have to look the other person in the eye. Often, people don't have to give their real name when they communicate electronically. For all of these reasons, Dr. Kiesler thinks electronic communication is making us meaner and more aggressive.

- Glossary:**
- mean (adj.)** cruel, or unkind (ใจร้าย, ใจแคบ)
 - aggressive (adj.)** ready and willing to fight, argue, etc. (ก้าวร้าว)
 - misunderstanding (n.)** an understanding of something that is not correct (ความเข้าใจผิด)
 - tone (n.)** the sound of someone's voice that shows what they are feeling (น้ำเสียง)
 - upset (adj.)** very sad, worried, or angry about something (อารมณ์เสีย)

D. Answer the questions.

1. According to Dr. Kiesler, how is electronic communication affecting people?

2. Why does Dr. Kiesler think that people often misunderstand each other when communicating electronically?

3. Why do people sometimes write things that they would never say?
