

- Read the Vocabulary Words and their definitions. Then write the Vocabulary Word that best completes each sentence.

modem: a device that allows computers to use phone lines

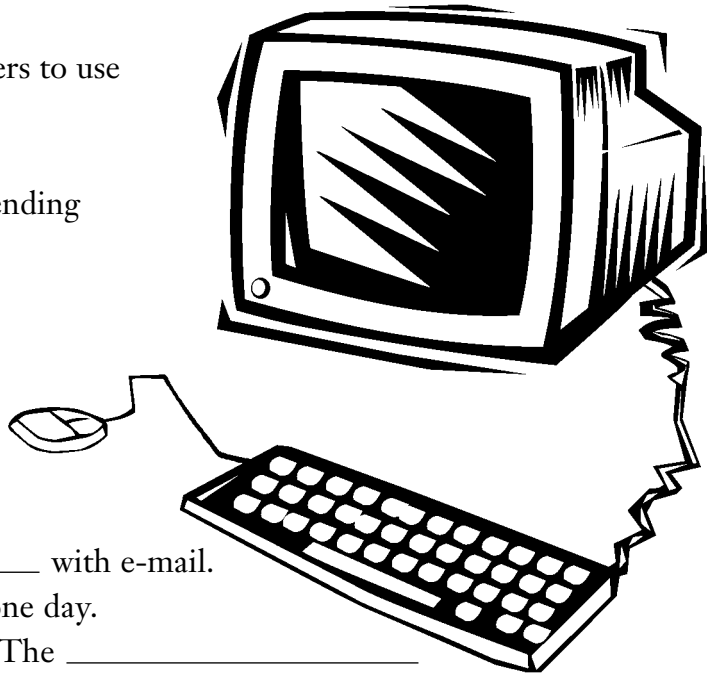
online: connected to the Internet

transmission: the act or process of sending

barrage: a huge outpouring of words

bombarded: attacked repeatedly

interactive: allowing two-way communication



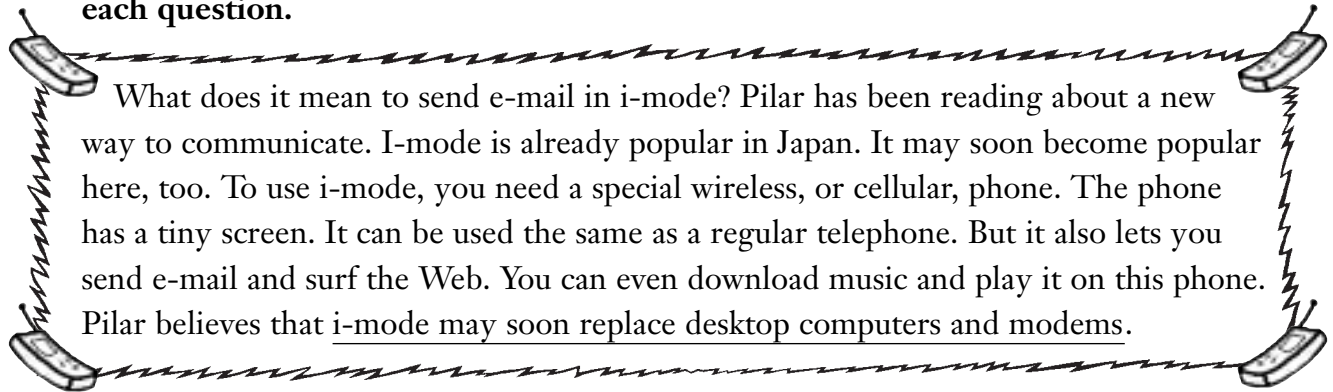
1. Rachel was _____ with e-mail. She received over 50 messages in one day.
2. The phone line was disconnected. The _____ would not work.
3. The _____ of Ray's message failed. He had to send it again.
4. This game is _____. It allows all the players to make changes.
5. I can only send e-mail when I am _____.
6. The library bought more computers for people to use. They got a _____ of complaints that people had to wait too long to get online.

- Write the Vocabulary Word that best matches each group of words.

7. attacked, assailed, _____
8. heavy flow, loud protest, _____

TO THE TEACHER: Lead a class discussion in which you make a word web of computer terms. Ask students to give as many words as they can, including those they do not fully grasp. Before explaining any terms, allow students to help each other understand the words. You may also find it helpful to have students do some sort of minor online research to help them become more comfortable with the context of these terms.

- Read the paragraph. Circle the letter of the best answer to each question.



What does it mean to send e-mail in i-mode? Pilar has been reading about a new way to communicate. I-mode is already popular in Japan. It may soon become popular here, too. To use i-mode, you need a special wireless, or cellular, phone. The phone has a tiny screen. It can be used the same as a regular telephone. But it also lets you send e-mail and surf the Web. You can even download music and play it on this phone. Pilar believes that i-mode may soon replace desktop computers and modems.

- 1 Which of the following statements is a fact?

A Desktop computers are out-of-date.
B Telephone computers are exciting.
C I-mode is a great way to send mail.
D You can surf the Web in i-mode.

**Tip**

A fact is a statement that can be proved by evidence. It is not about feelings. Which statement tells something you could prove?

- 2 Read the underlined phrase. It is an opinion. How do you know?

F It states Pilar's belief.
G It is incorrect.
H It is something that Pilar can do.
J It has to do with technology.

**Tip**

An opinion is a statement of belief. It cannot be proven.

- 3 One opinion is that i-mode will soon become popular everywhere. Which fact does NOT support this?

A You can download and play music in i-mode.
B You can talk on the phone in i-mode.
C Pilar has been reading about i-mode communication.
D I-mode lets you do many things on a tiny screen.

**Tip**

Think about why i-mode is popular. Choose the statement that does NOT tell what is good about i-mode.

TO THE TEACHER: Help students to become more comfortable with the difference between fact and opinion. Have pairs of students develop fact and opinion statements. One student will say (or write) a fact. The partner will then change the statement to make it into an opinion. Students should take turns making several fact and opinion statements. Go around the room, helping students with any difficulties in language usage.