

Unit 7 Display screens and ergonomics

2: How screen display works

A:

1. Pixel
2. Video adaptor
3. Aspect ration
4. Plasma
5. Resolution
6. Colour depth

B: Answer the questions.

1. CRT stands for Cathode Ray Tube and LCD means Liquid Crystal Display.
2. The screen size is measured diagonally.
3. Active-matrix LCDs use TFT (Thin Film Transistor) technology.
4. Display brightness is measured in cd/m^2 (Candela per square metre).
5. Phosphor dots.
6. OLEDs consume less energy, produce brighter colours and are flexible – i.e. they can be bent and rolled up when they are not in use.

3:

A: Speaker 1: d

Speaker 2: b

Speaker 3: e

Speaker 4: a

Speaker 5: c

4:

B: Listen and complete these extracts

1. Supports, adjustable
2. On the floor
3. At the same height as, parallel to
4. Eye level

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5. Arm's length
6. Up or around

C: Match the extracts above (1-6) with the correct parts of the diagram (a-f).

a5 b4 c3 d6 e1 f2

5: Language work: instruction and advice

A:

1. Should
2. Should
3. Shouldn't
4. Should
5. Shouldn't

B:

1. **You shouldn't/It's a bad idea to** open the monitor. It's dangerous.
2. **You shouldn't/It's a bad idea to** stare at the screen for long periods of time.
3. **You should/It's a good idea to** position the monitor at eye level or just below.
4. **You should/It's a good idea to** leave enough space behind the monitor for unobstructed movement.
5. **You shouldn't/It's a bad idea to** sit near the sides or back of CRT monitors. **You should/It's a good idea to** use LCD screens instead – they are free from radiation.
6. **You should/It's a good idea to** keep the screen clean to prevent distorting shadows.