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/m² (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
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.