Устная

переводная

аттестация

*(8 класс)*



**Май 2020**

***В контроль говорения включены:***

* **задание С2** – тематическое монологическое высказывание;
* **задание С3** – диалог-расспрос в предлагаемой ситуации общения



**№ 1**

**С2**

**Student Card**

**Task 1**

Give a 1,5-2 minute talk about **choosing a profession.**

**Remember to say:**

* what factors you should take into consideration:

money, job satisfaction, your traits of character;

* if your choice of a job can be influenced by somebody;
* what the best way to prepare for any job is;
* if you have decided what you will be in the future.

You have to talk for **1,5-2 minutes**. The examiner will listen until you have finished. Then he \ she will ask you some questions.

**C3**

**Student Card**

**Task 2 (2—3 minutes)**

You are looking for **a new pair of black trousers**. Your teacher plays the part of a shop assistant.

**Discuss with your partner:**

* if she could help you;
* your size;
* if you could try them on;
* how they feel;
* the price;

 **You begin** the conversation. The teacher will play the part of your partner.

**Remember to:**

* be active and polite;
* ask questions and find out all the information you need.

**№ 2**

**C2**

**Student Card**

**Task 1**

Give a 1,5-2 minute talk on **British education.**

**Remember to say:**

* when British children start school;
* optional and compulsory education;
* different kinds of schools (state, private, boarding, comprehensive);
* exams.

You have to talk for **1,5-2 minutes**. The examiner will listen until you have finished. Then he \ she will ask you some questions.

**C3**

**Student Card**

**Task 2 (2—3 minutes)**

You and in England and have lost your way. Ask a passer-by about **the way to your hotel.** Your teacher is your partner.

**Ask him \ her:**

* how far your hotel is;
* what the name of the station is;
* where the nearest bus stop is;
* how long it takes you to get there.

**You begin** the conversation. The teacher will play the part of a passer-by.

**Remember to:**

* be active and polite;
* ask questions and find out all the information you need.

**№ 3**

**Student Card**

**Task 1**

Give a talk about **your friend.**

**Remember to say:**

* description of your friend;
* what you like in him / her;
* how you spend spare time with him / her.

You have to talk for **1,5-2 minutes**. The examiner will listen until you have finished. Then he \ she will ask you some questions.

**Student Card**

**Task 2 (2—3 minutes)**

Your **friend from London** is calling you. He \ She is coming to Russia and would like you to meet him \ her at the airport.

**Ask him \ her:**

* about the flight number;
* what sights he \ she would like to see;
* where to go.

**You begin** the conversation. The teacher will play the part of your partner.

**Remember to:**

* be active and polite;
* ask questions and find out all the information you need.

**C3**

 **№ 3**

**C2**

**Student Card**

**Task 1**

Give a 1,5-2 minute talk on **shopping.**

**Remember to say:**

* the types of shops;
* what they sell;
* how often you go shopping;
* some rules of shopping.

You have to talk for **1,5-2 minutes**. The examiner will listen until you have finished. Then he \ she will ask you some questions.

**C3**

**Student Card**

**Task 2 (2—3 minutes)**

You and your friend are discussing **your future profession**. You teacher is a partner.

**Discuss with him \ her:**

* if you decided what occupation to choose;
* why you have chosen this job;
* which traits of character you need;
* advantages and disadvantages of your future job;
* who influenced your choice.

**You begin** the conversation. The teacher will play the part of your partner.

**Remember to:**

* be active and polite;
* ask questions and find out all the information you need;
* thank for help.

**№ 4**

**C2**

**Student Card**

**Task 1**

Give a 1,5-2 minute talk on **science and technology.**

**Remember to say:**

* why science and technology play an important part in our life;
* without what people can’t live;
* what great inventions you can name.

You have to talk for **1,5-2 minutes**. The examiner will listen until you have finished. Then he \ she will ask you some questions.

**C3**

**Student Card**

**Task 2 (2—3 minutes)**

You are calling to London Language School. You want **to enroll on the English courses.** Your teacher is a secretary at these courses.

**Ask her:**

* how long the courses are;
* which language course you will choose;
* how often these courses are;
* the price and the address of the courses.

**You begin** the conversation. The teacher will play the part of the secretary.

**Remember to:**

* be active and polite;
* ask questions and find out all the information you need.

**№ 5**

**C2**

**Student Card**

**Task 1**

Give a 1,5 – 3 minute talk on **travelling.**

**Remember to say:**

* why people travel;
* means of transport;
* your favourite way of travelling and why.

You have to talk for **1,5-2 minutes**. The examiner will listen until you have finished. Then he \ she will ask you some questions.

**C3**

**Student Card**

**Task 2 (2—3 minutes)**

You and your friend are discussing **the best way of getting information about the world.**

**Discuss with your friend:**

* newspapers;
* television;
* radio;
* the Internet.

**You begin** the conversation. The teacher will play the part of your partner.

**Remember to:**

* be active and polite;
* ask questions and find out all the information you need.

**№ 6**

**C2**

**Student Card**

**Task 1**

Give a 1,5-2 minute talk about **mass media.**

**Remember to say:**

* what mass media include;
* how mass media influence people;
* your favourite types of media.

You have to talk for 1,5-2 minutes. The examiner will listen until you have finished. Then he \ she will ask you some questions.

**C3**

**Student Card**

**Task 2 (2—3 minutes)**

You and your friend are discussing advantages and disadvantages of **modern technology**.

**Discuss with him \ her:**

* if modern technology has made our life easier;
* advantages (examples);
* disadvantages (examples).

**You begin** the conversation. The teacher will play the part of your friend.

**Remember to:**

* be active and polite;
* ask questions and find out all the information you need.

**Карточка экзаменатора-собеседника**

**C2**

**INTERLOCUTER CARD № 1**

**Warm up**

What’s your favourite season? Why do you like it?

**Task 1**

Let the student talk for 1,5-2 minutes.

Ask **only those questions** which the student has not covered while giving a talk.

* Why do you want to earn much money?
* Would you like to have a part-time job while studying at school? Why?
* Do you get pocket money and how do you spend it?

**All these ideas must be covered.**

**Finally**, you must ask each student the following question:

**Could you name any unusual jobs?**

 **INTERLOCUTER CARD № 1**

 **INTERLOCUTER CARD № 2**

**C2**

**Warm up**

What’s your favourite season? Why do you like it?

**Task 1**

Let the student talk for 1,5-2 minutes.

Ask **only those questions** which the student has not covered while giving a talk.

* How long do children in Russia stay in a primary school?
* How many foreign languages do Russian children learn?
* Do Russian schoolchildren wear a uniform? Is it compulsory?

**All these ideas must be covered.**

**Finally**, you must ask each student the following question:

**Would you like to be a teacher? Why \ Why not?**

 **INTERLOCUTER CARD № 3**

**C2**

**Warm up**

What’s your favourite season? Why do you like it?

**Task 1**

Let the student talk for 1,5-2 minutes.

Ask **only those questions** which the student has not covered while giving a talk.

* Which shops do you prefer: small or big? Why?
* Can you name any shops in London?
* What things were used in the past as money equivalents?

**All these ideas must be covered.**

**Finally**, you must ask each student the following question:

**Why do people use the Internet to shop?**

 **INTERLOCUTER CARD № 4**

**C2**

**Warm up**

What’s your favourite season? Why do you like it?

**Task 1**

Let the student talk for 1,5-2 minutes.

Ask **only those questions** which the student has not covered while giving a talk.

* What do you think of genetically engineered food?
* Technological progress has caused the appearance of computers and computer games. What can you say about it?
* They say mobile phones are very dangerous. Do you agree?

**All these ideas must be covered.**

**Finally**, you must ask each student the following question:

**Could you name some famous people who changed the world?**

 **INTERLOCUTER CARD № 5**

**C2**

**Warm up**

What’s your favourite season? Why do you like it?

**Task 1**

Let the student talk for 1,5-2 minutes.

Ask **only those questions** which the student has not covered while giving a talk.

* Do you think travelling is one of the best ways of learning about the world? Why?
* Which do you think is the most dangerous means of transport? Why?
* What countries in your opinion are most interesting for travellers? Why?

**All these ideas must be covered.**

**Finally**, you must ask each student the following question:

**What are the most popular attractions in Russia?**

 **INTERLOCUTER CARD № 6**

**C2**

**Warm up**

What’s your favourite season? Why do you like it?

**Task 1**

Let the student talk for 1,5-2 minutes.

Ask **only those questions** which the student has not covered while giving a talk.

* + - * Today people learn about the world by reading newspapers, watching TV or surfing the Internet. How did people learn about the world in the past?
* Why is watching TV one of the most popular leisure activities??
* What do you think of TV advertising?

**All these ideas must be covered.**

**Finally**, you must ask each student the following question:

**What kinds of Russian newspapers do you know??**

**Устная переводная аттестация (Form 8) ответы**

**Card № 1**

**№ 1.**

When choosing a future career, we should consider different factors. In my opinion money is one of the most important factors nowadays. There are highly paid jobs and low-paid jobs. For example, a businessman and a worker, a lawyer and an engineer, a film star and a doctor. I think everybody wants to earn much money.

On the other hand, it’s good when you get satisfaction from your job. It’s very important to choose a profession that suits your interests.

Also, you should take into account the traits of your character. For example, to become a good doctor you must be patient, caring and kind. Teacher’s work requires love for children, profound knowledge of subjects, and the ability to explain. Salespeople need to be friendly and persuasive, to make people buy their products.

Besides, there are so many people who can influence the choice of our occupation, for example, parents, teachers and friends.

I think the best way to prepare for any job is to get good education at school. All subjects we learn at school are useful and necessary. It’s necessary to be a Jack-of-all-trades and to take an active part in different competitions not only in one subject. Even if you are good at languages, it is also necessary to test yourself in Maths, Physics or Chemistry. If you can do one thing excellently and many things well, you will have a chance to get a promising and well-paid job.

1. If you are rich, you can travel a lot, have a smart car and live in a large house by the sea. Besides, you can help poor people.
2. It will give them a useful introduction to the world of work and a part-time job will teach teenagers the value of things and make them more responsible and careful about money.
3. Yes, my parents give me pocket money. I usually spend it on food at school.
4. There are lots of them: a bodyguard, a fireman, a trapeze artist. They are very dangerous.

**№ 2.**

A: Hello. Could you help me?

*B: Yes? What can I do for you?*

A: I’m looking for a pair of black trousers for everyday wear.

*B: What size do you take?*

A: I usually wear size 14.

*B: Very good. Would you like to look at these ones?*

A: I like this pair. They are just what I want. May I try them on?

*B: Certainly.*

A: Where is the fitting room?

*B: It’s down there on the left. What do you think?*

A: They are a bit tight on me. Can I have them a size larger?

*B: Sorry, we don’t have them in larger sizes. We have the same trousers in grey colour.*

A: Grey? May I look at them?

*B: Just a second. Here you are. How do they feel?*

A: Great. They fit perfectly. How much are they?

*B: 45 pounds.*

A: Can I pay by card?

*B: Yes, of course. We take Visa, Master and Express cards.*

A: Here you are.

*B: Here is your receipt. Thank you for shopping with us.*

A: Thank you for your help. Goodbye.

**Card № 2.**

**№ 1.**

Many British children start school at the age of 3 or 4 when they go to nursery schools. It’s optional education. Children learn to write, to read and count. Also they sing, draw and play different creative games.

Compulsory education begins at the age of 5, when children go to primary schools. Primary education lasts for six years. They attend the infant school from 5 to 7 and then junior school until they are 11.

There are two types of schools: state schools which are free and private schools or independent schools where parents pay for their children. Most of them are boarding schools where children live and study. More than 90% of British children attend state schools.

The most famous public schools in Britain are **Eton, Harrow and Winchester.**

After six years of primary education children take “11+ exam” in core subjects and go to a secondary school. If they get the best results at the exam, they may go to Grammar schools which give secondary education of high standard. Most children go to comprehensive schools. They admit pupils of all abilities.

Children study compulsory (core) subjects:

* English, Literature
* Mathematics
* IT (information technology)
* Religious Education

and optional courses:

* one foreign language
* one science subject
* one art subject
* History
* Geography
* PE (physical education)
* Design and Technology

Today a lot of British schools have uniforms. Usually they differ only in colours. One of the most important elements of the uniform is **a school tie.**

After five years of secondary education, pupils take GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) examination. Compulsory education ends at 16.

Some people leave secondary school and go to a college of further education to study for more practical (vocational) diplomas relating to the world of work, such as hairdressing, typing or mechanics.

Some stay at a secondary school for two years more and choose 4-5 subjects, which are necessary to pass a national exam called "A" level (advanced level). Then they enter university.

**The school year (190 school days) is divided into three terms** with the intervals between them during Christmas and Easter. The first term is from September to December. Children have two-week Christmas holidays. The second term is from January to April. Children have two-week Easter holidays. And the third term is from April to July. Children have six-week summer holidays.

1. They stay in primary schools for 4 years.
2. Russian schoolchildren usually learn three foreign languages: English, French and German.
3. Russian schoolchildren don’t have to wear a uniform, it’s not compulsory.
4. No, it requires a lot of qualities such as patience, kindness, understanding and love to children. I think I don’t have these qualities.

**№ 2.**

A: Excuse me…

*B: Yes, can I help you?*

A: I’m completely lost. Could you tell me the way to the Niki Hotel, please? It’s in George Street.

*B: The Niki Hotel? You are far away. Let me see. Go down this road to the tube station.*

A: Is it far from here?

*B: It’s twenty five minutes on foot.*

A: OK. And one more thing, please.

*B: Yes?*

A: What is the name of the station?

*B: Oh, it’s Paddington Station.*

A: Thanks a lot. And where is the nearest bus stop?

*B: Turn to the right and keep straight on until you come to the traffic lights.*

A: I see. I turn to the right and go straight ahead as far as the traffic lights. How long does it take me to get there?

*B: It’s a five-minute walk.*

A: Thanks very much.

*B: You’re welcome.*

**Card № 3.**

**№ 1.**

 Shopping is an important part of every man's life. Now when people can't make everything they need, they can buy everything they need for work and leisure. There are many types of shops.

 You can buy bread, rolls and buns at the baker’s; beef, chicken and sausages – at the butcher’s; biscuits, sweet pies and doughnuts – at the confectioner’s; butter, sour cream and cheese – at the dairy shop. There are also shops selling other types of goods - clothes shops, footwear shops, bookshops, jewellery shops and many, many others.

 But there are places where you can buy almost everything - supermarkets and department stores.

 A department store usually consists of many departments. There you can not only buy different goods, but also have a snack and relax.

As for me I often go shopping but I try to follow some rules. Firstly, it is necessary to make a shopping list. Then I calculate how much my purchases will cost and take this very sum of money. The third rule tells that we shouldn’t be hungry while shopping. And we shouldn’t go shopping immediately after we have got our salary.

I prefer self-service shops because I can go from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket the goods I want to buy. Then I take the basket to the check-out counter, pay money to the cashier and go home.

1. I prefer big shops: supermarkets or department stores because there is a great variety of goods there and they are not so expensive as the small shops.
2. The most famous London department stores are Selfridges and Harrods. The most shopping centre in London is Oxford Street where you can visit such shops as Marks and Spencer, C&A, Sainsbury’s and others.
3. People used shells, beads, cocoa beans, salt, grain, tobacco, skins and even cattle.
4. It’s very convenient. You don’t have to leave your home or stand in a queue. You can shop at any time of the day.

**№ 2.**

A: There are a lot of jobs nowadays.

*B: Right. Have you decided what occupation to choose?*

A: Not yet but I don’t mind working as a guide or an interpreter.

*B: Why have you chosen this job?*

A: It’s a well-paid job, quite challenging and useful. At the same time it will be connected with my favourite subject - English and I’m good at it. Besides, I’ll have a chance to see foreign countries and to communicate with native speakers.

*B: I agree with you. And what traits of character do you need?*

A: Well, I’m hardworking, and, I think, this is a very important trait of character. I am also good at languages and sociable. My parents say I am organised, reliable and practical.

*B: Absolutely. And what about the job of a waiter \ waitress? They also meet different people and it’s quite a well-paid job.*

A: This job is definitely not for me. It requires special qualifications and it’s quite tiring. I’d like to have a more respectable job.

*B: I see. Well, many boys and girls want to be famous in their future. What about you?*

 A: I’ve never thought of it. I just want to be a good qualified specialist.

 *B: Where are you going to study?*

 A: I’m going to enter University.

 B*: When did you start thinking of your future profession?*

 A: Not long ago. At first I wanted to be a doctor but later I understood that I could make a terrible doctor, since I am bad at chemistry and biology.

 *B: Who influenced your choice?*

 A: My parents supported me a lot, especially my mother.

*B: You are on the right track. I’m sure you’ll make it.*

A: Thank you.

**Card № 4.**

**№ 1.**

 Science and technology play an important part in our life. Scientists explore the laws of the universe, discover the secrets of nature, and apply (use) their knowledge in practice improving the life of people.

Many centuries ago people even couldn’t imagine that we will be able to exchange information using telephone, fax and Internet.

Sometimes we don’t think about the inventions and their role in our everyday life, because we can’t imagine our life without radio and television, electricity and central heating, computers and mobile phones.

During the centuries people tried to invent things to make our life easier. A great invention such as transport plays one of the most important roles in our life. We live in flats and can travel to different places of the Earth

During the 20th century a great number of inventions and discoveries had been made. First of all it was the atomic [ə'tɔmɪk] age due to the discovery of the splitting of the atom ['ætəm]. Then it was the space time, finally a man overcame the gravity and entered the Universe. And now we live in the information era when the computer connects not only the countries and space stations but a lot of people all over the world. And from day to day appear more and more new things.

1. In my opinion, it’s dangerous because the effects of it on our health are not known. Some people believe that genetic engineering is a solution to the problem of famine.
2. Computers help people find any information but they keep a child occupied for hours and it’s not good for their eyesight and mind. Also, there are some violent computer games.
3. I don’t agree with it. Mobile phones or cell phones help us communicate with people. But scientists say that they had bad influence on our health. Maybe this wonder of engineering has bad sides but we cannot deny its huge profits. Try to find someone who dares to throw his phone away. I find this mission impossible.
4. There are lots of them. For example, the Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin who proved that a human could survive lift-off and orbited around the Earth. Or let’s take Steve Jobs who founded Apple Computer, a company that revolutionised the personal computer.

**№ 2.**

A: Hello, is it London Language School?

*B: Yes, London Language School, can I help you?*

A: I’d like some information about English courses, please.

*B: All right. What exactly would you like to know?*

A: Well, first how long are the courses?

*B: What course would you like to sign up? We can offer you English for business, general English course and intensive course.*

A: Mm… Intensive course.

*B: This course lasts for two months.*

A: Are there classes every day?

*B: Yes, four hours a day.*

A: Fine. How much does the course cost?

*B: 50 pounds per week.*

A: Please tell me where exactly your Language School is.

*B: Certainly. Whitechapel High Street, 70, next to the Art Gallery.*

A: Thank you. When do the classes start?

*B: In a week.*

A: Shall I register for the course?

*B: Well, you’ll have to arrive at our office and fill in an application form.*

A: Thank you very much. Goodbye.

*B: Thank you for calling. Goodbye.*

**Card № 5.**

**№ 1.**

Modern life is impossible without travelling. Thousands of people travel either on business or for pleasure. Travelling is the best way to meet new people, to see new places, to learn the culture and traditions of the country. Travelling helps to get new unforgettable impressions. When you have holidays you can travel by car, by train, by plane and by sea.

 Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. Travelling by train is slower than by plain, but it has its advantages. You can see much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through. Modern trains are very comfortable.

 As for me, I prefer to travel by car. It is interesting, because you can see many things in a short time. When we go by car, we don’t take tickets, we put all things we need in a car. We don’t carry them. Every year we go to the seaside for a few weeks.

 I think that travelling is a very useful thing for us and I enjoy all kinds of travelling very much.

1. Yes. It goes without saying that travelling broadens the mind. While travelling we can see and learn a lot of things that we can never learn staying at home and watching TV or reading books.
2. Believe it or not, the car is the most dangerous of all. After that is the plane,

Then it is the train and finally the boat. Cars crashes happen every day.

 But motorcycles are a lot more dangerous than cars, I think.

1. Some people prefer visiting castles and museums of Europe, and the cities and natural wonders of North and South America. Some visit the vast exotic cultures of Asia, Africa and the Middle East.
2. There is a lot to see in Russia. First of all foreign tourists visit the capital of our country, Moscow. They walk around Red Square, the Kremlin, the Alexandrovsky Gardens, Christ the Saviour Cathedral, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the State Tretyakov Gallery, the State History Museum, the Bolshoi and many other places.

**№ 2.**

A: What do you think is the best way of getting information about the world?

*B: It’s a very difficult question. Have you got any ideas?*

A: Perhaps, the best way to learn about the world is reading newspapers. They are packed with the latest news and facts.

*B: I don’t think so. More and more people buy a newspaper to get the TV guide or to read about sport.*

A: I think you are wrong. You can’t but agree that newspapers provide us with reliable information.

*B: I agree. Still, I prefer watching the news on Television. It is often very up-to-date.*

A: Yes, that’s true. But when you watch television news it’s difficult to see the difference between facts and opinions because everything is presented in the same way.

*B: Well, the same can be said about newspapers.*

A: I don’t agree with you. The papers always contain special sections for science, health, education and the culture. They also have editorials in which you can read the opinions of the people who write for the newspaper.

*B: I’m sure that there is no source of information without any drawbacks.*

A: What about the radio then? You can listen to it in a car, or in the open air. Also, you can listen to sport or foreign radio stations and practise your English.

*B: But radio news items are very short and recorded beforehand so they are not always fresh.*

A: That’s why I use the Internet. It’s very popular today. All the latest information is available to you.

*B: But you have to pay for the Internet. Isn’t it very expensive?*

A: We also have to pay for newspapers, radio and television.

*B: Right. But we can’t see everything with our own eyes through the Internet.*

A: Not exactly. The Internet allows you to watch all TV programmes, video films and news.

*B: I feel you are right. Computers have changed our life for the better.*

A: I completely agree with you. The Internet is the best way of getting information.

**Card № 6.**

**№ 1.**

 Mass media play an important role in the modern society. We live in the era of information. Mass media include newspapers and magazines, advertising and radio, radio and television, and of course, the Internet. It’s hard to imagine life without mass media nowadays. They inform us about current affairs in the world, educate us and entertain people in different ways.

Mass media influence the way people dress, eat, communicate and relax. It’s very important to know the latest events because this expands your outlook and makes you a well-rounded person. On the other hand, we shouldn’t believe everything that is said because very often they give non-objective opinions. Millions of people watch TV every day, listen to the radio, read newspapers and magazines. Everyone finds something interesting.

My favourite types of media are TV and Internet. I often watch interesting films on TV or educational channels, such as Animal Planet and National Geographic. As for the Internet, it probably unites all media sources nowadays. So I can easily watch the same films or channels online. Besides, Internet is also used for mass communication, so I use it to chat with my friends. I can get information for my schoolwork.

 Mass media give us all kinds of information.

1. In the past the only way to learn about the world was travelling. The first travellers were explorers who wanted to discover new lands.
2. Television is a reflection of the modern world. It gives you an opportunity to travel all over the world, to see different people and learn about their customs and traditions. And of course, it helps you to escape from everyday problems. A lot of people usually relax watching soaps.
3. Advertising on TV attracts people and makes them buy products but television advertisements are often mess up and they don’t show relevant information on products.
4. In Russia there are a lot of kinds of newspapers: national and local, official and private, quality with serious information and popular with human interesting stories.

**№ 2.**

A: Modern technology has made our life easier. You know, things like medicine and transport, education and communication made our life better.

*B: Could you give some examples?*

A: For example, in medicine, we can now cure lots of diseases that in the past people died of. In transport we can travel from country to another in hours, people can even go to other planets. And education is better nowadays. Most people can read and write and do basic maths. Nowadays most people use computers which help them in their work and studying.
*B: You are right. But what about any disadvantages of technology?*

A: Yes, there are some. For example, technology caused lots of problems, such as pollution and war.

*B: Are these the only problems?*

A: Of course not. There are advantages and disadvantages with every new invention. Let’s take cars. Yes, they are really good, it’s nice to have your own car, but cars and factories that make them, cause a lot of pollution. And I mentioned war. There have always been wars in history, but today, with the new technology, people can make weapons that could destroy the planet.

*B: What can you conclude from this information?*

A: As I’ve already said, modern technology has improved our life, but there are some things we can’t change. For example, scientists can’t find a cure for cancer or AIDS, there is also a problem of lack of food and water. Moreover, there is also a lot of radiation from TV-sets, computers and mobile phones. So in conclusion I think modern technology has made our life better but technological progress has its drawbacks.