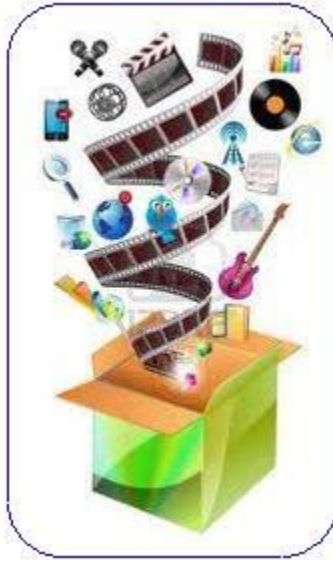


## UNIT 3

### Multimedia



Picture 3.1

## Learning Outcomes:

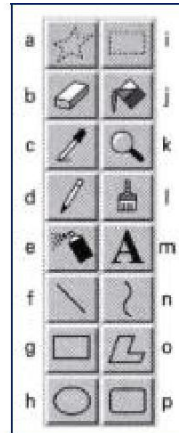
By the end of the lesson, the students are expected to be able to use appropriate English to:

- describe toolbox from a graphics package
- tell a process of creating and editing picture, audio, or video using time clauses.

### 3.1 Describing toolbox from a graphics package

**Exercise 1:** Study this toolbox from a graphics package. Find the icons which represent these features.

1. Text
2. Eraser
3. Polygon
4. Rectangle
5. Airbrush
6. Select
7. Curve
8. Color fill



**Exercise 2:** Work in pairs. List some occupations that use graphic design software, and say what they use it for.

**Exercise 3:** Match the photos with the multimedia equipment in the box.

Headphones    Microphone    Projector    Speakers    Video camera  
Virtual reality goggles    Webcam



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_

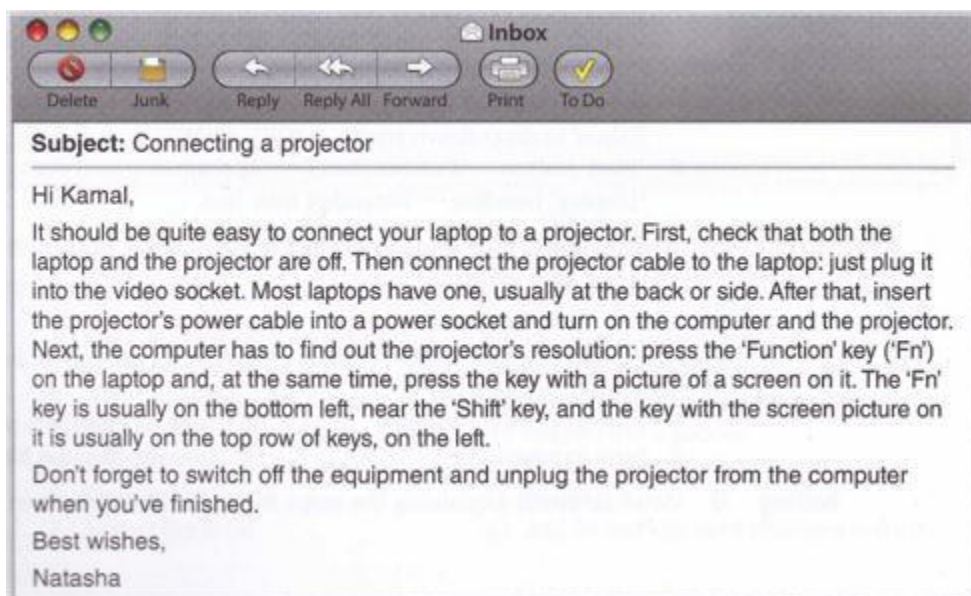


6. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 4:** Read this email quickly. What does Kamal want to do?



**Exercise 5:** Match the similar meaning of words 1-8 with a-h. Read again the above email to check your answer.

- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Cable        | a. Push               |
| 2. Plug (into)  | b. Put (into)         |
| 3. Insert       | c. Connect            |
| 4. Power socket | d. Connector          |
| 5. Turn on      | e. Turn off           |
| 6. Press        | f. Electricity socket |
| 7. Unplug       | g. Switch on          |
| 8. Switch off   | h. Disconnect         |

**Exercise 6:** Read the text to find the answers to these following questions.

- How do you play MP3 files?
- What does the Windows Media Player program do with an MP3 file?
- What is a standalone player?
- What special features can players offer?
- What information can you get by clicking on the track info button?
- What does a skin enable you to do?

## Play MP3 Files

Most machines today have enough processing power and memory to play MP3s immediately. Simply download an MP3 file like any other and click on it in Windows Explorer. The Windows Media Player will decode the file and route the signals to your soundcard and then to your speakers.

Other MP3 features include:

### Players

Most standalone players have many features beyond Windows' default Media Player. To control what music you play, players let you group songs into playlists

and randomize the selection. To control how the music sounds, they offer spectrum analyzers, graphic equalizers, and frequency displays.

### Track info

A track info button gives you the information on the MP3 file's tag. Other buttons may take you to a music library where you can organize your MP3 files by performer or genre.

### Skins or themes

These programs are designed to change the appearance of the most popular players. It is like a

wallpaper that changes the look of the Windows desktop.

### Rippers and encoders

A ripper is a program that rips songs from a CD in your CD-ROM drive and turns them into WAV files. An encoder converts WAV files into MP3 files or vice versa. Many MP3 players incorporate rippers and encoders and can do both steps in one.

### Recorders

With a writable CD-ROM drive, a recorder program lets you create your own audio CD

## 3.2 Telling a process of creating and editing picture, audio, or video using time clauses

**Exercise 7:** Read this following explanation about time clauses. Then do the exercise.

## Time Clauses

Study these steps in the production of a graphic:

1. The basic design is drawn.
2. Detail is added.
3. Unnecessary parts are removed using the eraser.
4. The graphic is scaled to the right size.
5. The drawing is complete.
6. Color is added.
7. Text is added.
8. The author works on the graphic.
9. The graphic is ready to print.
10. The finished product is printed.

The sentences above can be linked using time words, such as *after* and *before* which indicate the sequence in which things happen.

For example:

1+2 → After the basic design is drawn, detail is added.

3+4 → Before the graphic is scaled to the right size, the unnecessary parts are removed using the eraser.

Besides, the time word *when* can also be used to indicate one action happens immediately after another.

For instance:

5+6 → When the drawing is complete, color is added.

The other time word is *until* which links an action with the limit of that action. For example:

8+9 → The author works on the graphic until it is ready to print.

Study these steps in the production of a desktop-published student magazine.

1. Text is typed using a word processor.
2. The text is edited.
3. The text is spellchecked.
4. Line drawings are made using a graphics package.
5. Photographs are scanned with scanner.
6. The first draft is completed.
7. The first draft is transferred to a page-make up program.
8. Text and graphics are adjusted on screen.
9. They all fit together.
10. The finished document is printed on a laser printer.

Link these pairs of sentences using these time words.

- |               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| a. 1+2 after  | _____ |
| b. 2+3 before | _____ |
| c. 3+4 after  | _____ |
| d. 5+6 after  | _____ |
| e. 6+7 when   | _____ |
| f. 8+9 until  | _____ |
| g. 9+10 after | _____ |

**Exercise 8:** Link these pairs of statements with suitable time words to make a description of the development of computers.

1. Electronic computers were developed.  
There were mechanical calculators similar in some ways to computers.
2. Word War 2 started.  
The first electromechanical computer was developed to decipher codes.
3. The war ended.  
Bell Laboratories developed the transistor.
4. But it took more than ten years.  
Transistors replaced valves in computers.
5. Integrated circuits were introduced in the mid-1960s.  
Developments happened quickly.
6. The first microcomputers came on to the market in the mid-1970s. Desktop computing became reality.

**Exercise 9:** In describing a process, sometimes we use passive sentences. When you state an opinion or a general thought you can also use this type of sentence. Study these samples.

### PASSIVE VOICE: PRESENT

In the present, the passive voice uses the verbs **is** and **are** + past participle of the main verb.

The passive voice present is often used to describe:

Function	Examples
<b>Processes</b>	First the basic design <b>is drawn</b> , then the detail <b>is added</b> .
<b>General thoughts, opinions, and beliefs</b>	<p>The finished image editing <b>is considered</b> satisfying by the client.</p> <p><b>It is believed</b> that 3D printer is the highest achievement in technology development.</p> <p>Photoshop <b>is seen</b> as one of the world's most popular editing software.</p>

**Exercise 10:** Now change the following active sentences into passive sentences.

1.   **Active:**    We update the company website frequently.  
     **Passive:**   The company website \_\_\_\_\_ frequently.
2.   **Active:**    Over 300,000 students take the online college entrance exam every year.  
     **Passive:**    The online college entrance exam \_\_\_\_\_ by over 300,000 students every year.
3.   **Active:**    A company in Korea manufactures this computer parts.  
     **Passive:**    \_\_\_\_\_
4.   **Active:**    You need to open your student account first to do the online final test.  
     **Passive:**    \_\_\_\_\_
5.   **Active:**    Andrea learns Python language programming this semester.  
     **Passive:**    \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 11:** In a group, make a presentation about telling a process of making or editing pictures, videos, or music using any software you know. Use time words and the passive voice you have just learned above.