16 Music on the Internet

Before you start

1 Tick (✓) the kind of music you like. Make a list of other types of music.

pop ☐ rock ☐ classical ☐ jazz ☐

2 What is good or bad about downloading music from the Internet? Make a list.

Reading

3 Milos (M) is a music fan. Kamila (K) works in the music industry. They are in a chat room. Read the dialogue and tick (✓) the topics they talk about.

1 Making copies of songs from the Internet. ☐
2 How much money the music industry loses. ☐
3 How Napster sent music to people. ☐
4 What peer-to-peer music sharing is. ☐
5 How to stop peer-to-peer sharing. ☐
6 Which are the best legal music websites. ☐

M Downloading music is great. I can get all the songs I like, when I want to get them.

K That's true, but if you don't pay for it, you're breaking copyright law.

M Really? Why is it against the law?

K Well, getting music for free costs the music industry billions in lost income, so we have less to spend on new bands and singers.

M Was that the problem with Napster?

K Yes. Napster created a file-sharing system using the MP3 audio format. People could connect to a central location and others could then download their files using the server. Napster closed down in 2001 because it was breaking the law.
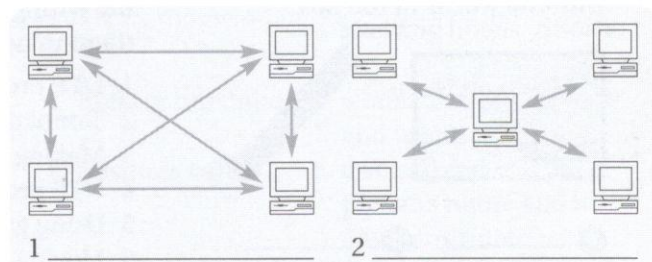
M I see, but peer-to-peer music swapping is legal, isn't it? It's just two people sharing music – they're not using a central server.

K No, it's still illegal, I'm afraid.

M Actually, peer-to-peer isn't that great – you don't get much choice because it depends on who's online at the same time as you. Can you download music legally?

K Yes, there are several Web-based music services that charge a fee. It's really worth paying. The choice and quality of the music is better and they offer other services such as music reviews and chat rooms. Try one!

4 Label the diagrams *central location* and *peer-to-peer*.

1 _____ 2 _____

5 Match the first part of the sentence (1–6) with the second part (a–f).

1 The record industry loses money   a to join a legal music website.
2 Napster used   b give a lot of music services.
3 You have to pay money   c is illegal.
4 The best music websites   d the MP3 audio format.
5 Peer-to-peer sharing   e because of peer-to-peer sharing.

Vocabulary

6 Find the words in the text that mean:

1 money people receive for work _____
2 related to sound _____
3 someone of the same type/group _____
4 exchanging something with someone _____
5 dividing something between people _____
6 against the law _____
7 money you pay for a service _____

Speaking

7 Work in groups. What do you think about copyright laws and downloading music from the Internet?

Writing

8 Write two paragraphs on downloading music for free. The first should give the record companies' and artists' views and the second should give music listeners' views.

▶ **Get real**

Visit one or more websites offering music downloads for a fee. Make notes on the type of music they give you, the services they offer, and the cost. Report back to the class, saying which site you think is the best, and why.

Before you start

1 Work in groups and discuss the questions.

1 Do you like paintings, photographs or computer art best? Why?

2 'A picture paints a thousand words'. Do you think this saying is true?

Reading

2 Read the text. Write the words in the box under the correct heading.

> clip art ■ JPEG ■ Web pages ■ TIFF ■ adjust ■
> special effects ■ PICT ■ cut ■ EPS ■
> digital cameras ■ paint ■ scanners ■
> create new ■ erase ■ GIF ■ paste

Image editing	Image formatting	Image sources
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Read the text

People who use DTP programs often have an image-editing program, such as Adobe Photoshop or CorelDRAW, on their desktop. You can get images from many sources: you can draw or paint your own new images, import clip art and other images from CD-ROMs, and save images or pictures from Web pages. You can also transfer photographs from a digital camera or use images scanned into your computer from a scanner.

All image-editing programs have similar tools and commands. You can do much more with your pictures and images than you can with a DTP program. You can erase parts of an image or cut and paste them onto another image, adjust the brightness, paint patterns or lines and add all kinds of special effects.

You can save an image in many different file formats. GIF, for example, is used for animation and is a popular choice for Web pictures, but has fewer colours than other formats. JPEG is good for photographs and downloads quickly from the Web, but it can lose image data when you save it. Apple Macintosh designed PICT for the MacOS, but TIFF is a good cross-platform format that you can use with many operating systems. If you can't use an image in a DTP program because the program doesn't let you, you can often export it in EPS format from your imaging program, without losing any picture quality.

3 Write the best file format to use for saving the image (not TIFF).

1 You have scanned in a photograph into your computer. _____

2 You want to export your picture to another document. _____

3 You want to make a cartoon for the WWW. _____

4 Your computer runs the MacOS. _____

4 Look at these questions about imaging software. Circle *yes* or *no*.

1 Can I copy images from Web pages?　yes / no

2 Can I put two images together?　yes / no

3 Can I make pictures darker?　yes / no

4 Do JPEGs ever lose picture quality?　yes / no

5 Is PICT an operating system?　yes / no

Vocabulary

5 Complete the sentences (1–6) with the highlighted words and phrases in the text.

1 Making a picture look softer is just one of many _____ in Photoshop.

2 It's usually quicker to use a _____ image than to draw it yourself.

3 Scanners are _____ peripherals that you can use with any operating system.

4 You can get images for your website from many different _____.

5 The picture was too bright so I had to _____ the brightness.

6 You can remove that ugly building in the picture with the _____ tool.

Speaking

6 Work in pairs. You are going to make an image to put on your school Web page for the following events/things. What kind of image would you make for each one?

- a school sports day
- an end-of-school party
- a school trip to the zoo
- an advertisement for the Computer Club
- a 'No Smoking' sign
- an advertisement for the English Club

▶ ***Get real***

Look at some of the pictures and images in magazines and some created by computer programs (type 'computer generated art' in your search engine). Which colours go well together? Report back to class on your favourite images and websites.

21 | Multimedia

Before you start

1 Work in groups and discuss the questions.

1 How are books and CD-ROMs different?
2 Have you ever used CD-ROMs to help you study? Do you prefer them to books?

Reading

2 Match the parts of the CD-ROM with the information they provide.

a The history of multimedia ☐
b Education and entertainment ☐
c What is multimedia? ☐
d Business and industry ☐

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1 Multimedia is any computer application that integrates text, graphics, animation, video, audio or other methods of communication. Multimedia is different from television, books or cassettes because it lets you interact with the application. You can click on a word to make a picture appear, or click on a picture to start a video.

2 Multimedia became more popular after the mid-1990s when the price of hardware began to fall. Then people started using it in industry, business, education, entertainment and for other purposes. Today, we can find multimedia at home, in school, at work, in public places, such as libraries, and on the Internet.

3 In business, advertisers use virtual reality in multimedia applications to advertise their products in three dimensions (3-D). Using multimedia for graphs and tables is now the best way for managers to present company results. In industry, pilots learn to fly using multimedia simulations of real situations, and scientists simulate experiments with dangerous chemicals in safety. Publishers are also producing interactive magazines, called e-zines, and e-books online.

4 In education, students study interactive CD-ROMs at their own speed and explore topics creatively by clicking on related links. Teenagers have played computer games for years, but many multimedia applications combine education and entertainment and they let them visit virtual worlds or change the ending of films.

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3 Complete the sentences with one way these people use multimedia applications.

1 Advertisers _____
2 Managers _____
3 Pilots _____
4 Scientists _____
5 Publishers _____
6 Students _____
7 Teenagers _____

4 Match the first part of the sentence (1–5) with the second part (a–e).

1 People like using multimedia
2 Multimedia combines
3 Most educational CD-ROMs
4 Prices of multimedia hardware
5 Students like learning about new topics

a started falling around 1995.
b using interactive multimedia.
c many different ways of learning.
d integrate audio, video and text.
e because it is interactive.

Vocabulary

5 Complete the sentences (1–6) with the words in the box.

application ■ integrated ■ related ■ simulation
■ 3-D ■ virtual

1 The image is in _____ so you can look at it from all sides.
2 All the links in this e-zine are _____ to football.
3 This _____ makes you think you really are flying to the moon.
4 Some shopping websites use _____ reality to advertise their products online.
5 The application is _____ because it combines many features.
6 Any program that carries out a specific task for a user is an _____.

Speaking

6 Work in pairs. Describe your favourite CD-ROM (or other method of studying). What can you learn from it? Describe how it integrates text, images, and other features such as animations, video, audio and Internet links.

▶ ### Get real
Find an e-zine on the WWW on a topic you are interested in. Note how it is different to reading a paper magazine. Report back to the class.