[0049] The first body **200** slides relative to second body **205** between open and closed positions. In a closed position, the first body is positioned over the second body in a manner that the keypad **215** is substantially or completely obscured by the first body **200**. In the open position, user access to the keypad **215**, as well as the display **151** and function keys **210**, is possible. The function keys are convenient for user input commands such as start, stop and scroll.

[0050] The mobile terminal **100** is operable in either a standby mode able to receive a call or message, receive and respond to network control signaling, or an active call mode. Typically, the mobile terminal **100** functions in a standby mode when in the closed position, and an active mode when in the open position. This mode configuration may be changed as required or desired by the user.

[0051] The first body **200** is formed from a first body first case **220** and a first body second case **225**. The second body **205** is formed from a second body first case **230** and a second body second case **235**. The first and second cases are usually formed from a suitably ridge material, such as injection molded plastic. However, the cases may be formed using metallic material, such as stainless steel (STS) and titanium (Ti).

[0052] One or more intermediate cases may be provided between the respective first and second cases of the first and second bodies **200**, **205**. The first and second bodies **200**, **205** are typically sized to receive electronic components necessary to support operation of the mobile terminal **100**.

[0053] The first body **200** has a camera **121** and audio output unit **152**, which is configured as a speaker, both positioned relative to the display **151**. Alternatively, the camera **121** may be configured in a rotation or swivel manner to be selectively positioned relative to the first body **200**.

[0054] The function keys **210** are positioned adjacent to a lower side of the display **151**. The display **151** is may be implemented as an LCD or OLED. As described above, the display may also be configured as a touch screen having an underlying touchpad which generates signals responsive to user finger or stylus contact with the touch screen.

[0055] The second body **205** is illustrated having a microphone **122** positioned adjacent to keypad **215**, and side keys **245** positioned along the side of second body **205**. Preferably, the side keys **245**, which provide one type of user input, may be configured as hot keys, such that the side keys **245** are associated with a particular function of the mobile terminal **100**. An interface unit **170** is positioned adjacent to the side keys **245**. A power supply **190** configured as a battery is located on a lower portion of the second body **205**.

[0056] FIG. **3** illustrates a rear view of the mobile terminal illustrated in FIG. **2**. FIG. **3** shows the second body **205** having a camera **121**, and an associated flash **250** and mirror **255**. The flash operates in conjunction with the camera **121** of the second body **205**. The mirror **255** is used for positioning the camera **121** in a user self-portrait mode. The camera **121** of the second body **205** faces a direction which is opposite to a direction faced by camera **121** of the first body **200** (FIG. **2**). Each of the cameras **121** of the first and second bodies may have the same or different capabilities.

[0057] In an embodiment of the present invention, the camera **121** of the first body **200** operates with a relatively lower resolution than the camera **121** of the second body **205**. The arrangement works well during a video conference, for example, in which reverse link bandwidth capabilities may be limited. The relatively higher resolution of camera **121** of the second body **205** (FIG. **3**) is useful for obtaining higher quality pictures for later use.

[0058] The second body **205** also includes an audio output module **152** configured as a speaker, and which is located on an upper side of the second body. The audio output modules **152** of the first and second bodies **200** and **205** may provide stereo output. Moreover, one or both of these audio output modules **152** may be configured to operate as a speakerphone.

[0059] A broadcast signal receiving antenna **260** is disposed at an upper end of the second body **205**. Antenna **260** functions in cooperation with the broadcast receiving module **111** (FIG. **1**). The antenna **260** may be fixed or configured to retract into the second body **205**.

[0060] The rear side of the first body **200** includes slide module **265**, which slideably couples with a corresponding slide module located on the front side of the second body **205**.

[0061] It is understood that the illustrated arrangement of the various components of the first and second bodies **200**, **205**, may be modified as required or desired. In general, some or all of the components of one body may alternatively be implemented on the other body. In addition, the location and relative positioning of such components are not critical to many embodiments, and as such, the components may be positioned at locations which differ from those shown by the representative figures.

[0062] The mobile terminal **100** of FIGS. **1** to **3** may be configured to operate within a communication system which transmits data via frames or packets, including both wireless and wireline communication systems, and satellite-based communication systems (FIG. **4**). The communication systems may utilize different air interfaces and physical layers.

[0063] Examples of air interfaces utilized by the communication systems include frequency division multiple access (FDMA), time division multiple access (TDMA), code division multiple access (CDMA), and universal mobile telecommunications system (UMTS), the long term evolution (LTE) of the UMTS, and the global system for mobile communications (GSM). By way of non-limiting example only, further description will relate to a CDMA communication system, but such teachings apply equally to other system types.

[0064] Referring now to FIG. **4**, a CDMA wireless communication system is shown having a plurality of mobile terminals **100**, a plurality of base stations **270**, base station controllers (BSCs) **275**, and a mobile switching center (MSC) **280**. The MSC **280** is configured to interface with a conventional public switch telephone network (PSTN) **290**. The MSC **280** is also configured to interface with the BSCs **275**. The BSCs **275** are coupled to the base stations **270** via backhaul lines. The backhaul lines may be configured in accordance with any of several known interfaces including, for example, E1/T1, ATM, IP, PPP, Frame Relay, HDSL, ADSL, or xDSL. It is to be understood that the system may include more than two BSCs **275**.

[0065] Each base station **270** may include one or more sectors, each sector having an omni-directional antenna or an antenna pointed in a particular radial direction away from the base station **270**. Alternatively, each sector may include two antennas for diversity reception. Each base station **270** may be configured to support a plurality of frequency assignments, with each frequency assignment having a particular spectrum, e.g., 1.25 MHz or 5 MHz.

[0066] The intersection of a sector and frequency assignment may be referred to as a CDMA channel. The base