

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК



Учебник

В двух частях. Часть 1

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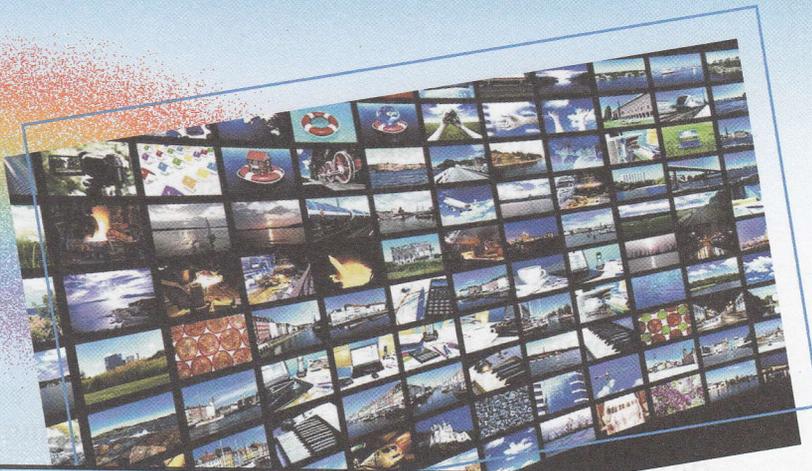


Book Guide

UNIT 1. Mass Media: Radio, Television, the Internet (pages 5—52)	
Talking Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Different kinds of mass media 2. Television in the life of people 3. Television in the classroom 4. Varieties of TV programmes 5. The Internet and its role in modern life 6. Children and computers 7. Writing personal letters
Grammar Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Present progressive passive 2. Past progressive passive 3. Present perfect passive 4. Past perfect passive
Vocabulary Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Words for the talking points 2. Confusable words: <i>serial vs series</i> 3. The nouns <i>advice, hair, information, knowledge, money, news, progress</i>: the way they function 4. Phrasal verbs: <i>turn into, turn on/off, turn up/down, turn over</i> 5. The nouns <i>police, data, media</i> and their peculiarities 6. Word building: prefixes <i>non-, in-, il-, un-</i> to form words with negative sense 7. Social English: ways to correct the speaker, to express the opposite point of view
Culture and History	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BBC and its main radio and TV channels
Revision and Extension 1: Step 9 (pages 45—49)	
Test Yourself 1: Step 10 (pages 49—51)	
Project Work 1: page 52	
Workbook 9: Unit 1	
Reader 9: Section 1	
UNIT 2. The Printed Page: Books, Magazines, Newspapers (pages 53—106)	
Talking Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Importance of reading 2. Public and home libraries 3. Book preferences 4. Book categories. Paper books and e-books 5. The press 6. Journalists and journalism
Grammar Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The pronoun <i>one</i> 2. Participle I, participle II 3. Structures with participle I (<i>to have fun skiing</i> etc) 4. Gerund and the verbs that usually follow it (<i>start, finish, love</i> etc) 5. Peculiarities of the gerundial constructions after the verb <i>mind</i>

Vocabulary Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Words for the talking points2. Confusable verbs: <i>mumble</i> — <i>murmur</i>; <i>shout</i> — <i>scream</i>; <i>print</i> — <i>publish</i> — <i>type</i>3. How synonyms may be different4. Homonyms: verbs <i>to lie (lay)</i> — <i>to lie (lied)</i>5. Social English for telephone talks6. Word building: suffixes 1) <i>-ly</i> to form adjectives (<i>weekly, monthly</i>), 2) <i>-merit</i> to form nouns, 3) <i>-ous</i> in adjectives7. Phrasal verbs: <i>look after, look through, look for, look forward to doing sth</i>8. English idioms with the verb <i>mind</i>
Culture and History	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Famous British and Russian writers2. Peculiarities of headings in British newspapers and magazines
Revision and Extention 2: Step 9, pages 98—103	
Test Yourself 2: Step 10, pages 103—106	
Project Work 2: page 106	
Workbook 9: Unit 2	

Unit 1



Mass Media: Radio, Television, the Internet.

Step 1

DO IT TOGETHER

1 **A.** Listen to the song, (1), and decide which of the three things the song is about.



- a) wildlife
- b) freedom
- c) travelling

B. Read the lyrics and sing the song along.

Eagle

ABBA: (Benny Andersson, Bjorn Ulvaeus)

They came fly in' from faraway

Now I'm under their spell.

I love hearing the stories that they tell

They've seen places beyond my land

And they've found new horizons

They speak strangely but I understand

орёл

= flying очарование

[br'jɒnd] за пределами

And I dream I'm an eagle
 And I dream I can spread my wings.
 Flyin' high, high, I'm a bird in the sky
 I'm an eagle that rides on the breeze
 High, high, what a feeling to fly
 Over mountains and forests and seas
 And to go anywhere that I please.

расправить

As all good friends we talk all night
 And we fly wing to wing
 I have questions and they know everything
 there's no limit to what I feel,
 We climb higher and higher
 Am I dreamin' or is it all real

Is it true I'm an eagle
 Is it true I can spread my wings
 Flyin' high, high, I'm a bird in the sky
 I'm an eagle that rides on the breeze
 High, high, what a feeling to fly
 Over mountains and forests and seas
 And to go anywhere that I please.

C. Say where in the world you would like to go and why.

2 Answer the questions.

- 1) What kinds of mass media¹ do you know?
- 2) Which in your opinion is the most popular of them? Why?
- 3) What in your view makes the Internet a fast developing kind of mass media?
- 4) What newspapers and magazines do you (your family members, friends) read? Do you use paper media or electronic media? What kind of information do you look for in them?
- 5) For what categories of people do you think the radio is important?
- 6) The mass media give us information and entertain us. Which of the two is more important for you?
- 7) What do you usually watch on TV: the news, films, talk shows, sports programmes, musical programmes or any other?
- 8) Do you watch a lot of television? What are your favourite programmes? Why do you prefer them?



3 **A.** Work in small groups. Interview your classmates and find out how many of them:

- 1) never or not often watch television
- 2) watch TV from 2 to 4 hours a day
- 3) watch TV more than 4 hours a day

¹ **mass media** [ˌmæsˈmi:diə] — (*always plural*) средства массовой информации

- 4) watch only their favourite programmes
- 5) watch anything that is on
- 6) prefer watching:
 - a) films
 - b) cartoons
 - c) documentaries
 - d) TV games
 - e) musical programmes
 - f) educational programmes
 - g) sports programmes
 - h) talk shows
 - i) reality shows
 - j) other
- 7) watch TV:
 - a) to relax¹
 - b) to have a good laugh
 - c) to learn something new
 - d) to be in the know
 - e) for other reasons
- 8) enjoy TV
- 9) hate TV

B. Compare the results in different groups and sum them up.

4

Say the same using the passive voice.

Example: They show a lot of thrillers on TV nowadays.

A lot of thrillers are shown on TV nowadays.

1) John Logie Baird made the first television of old cars, bicycle parts, lenses² and other things. 2) Baird demonstrated the first TV in 1925. 3) They opened the first television service in Britain in 1936. 4) They first used colour television in the United States in 1956. 5) In the early days of television few people bought television sets because they were expensive. 6) They soon developed new technologies and built a lot of TV stations. 7) The BBC³ World Service shows programmes in forty different languages as well as in English. 8) They publish TV programmes in the *TV Times*, a popular weekly magazine. 9) Nowadays you can find television practically in every family. 10) They always devote a lot of programmes to sport. 11) TV people will introduce new programmes in the near future.

5

Complete these sentences using passive form of the verbs.

1) In the 1970s TV technologies (to develop). 2) Nowadays a lot of TV and radio programmers (to devote) to politics. 3) In the future new TV stations (to build) in Russia. 4) The BBC (to found) in the nineteen twenties. 5) The Internet can (to use) in many ways. 6) The BBC (to know) as the best non-commercial [kə'mɜːʃəl] television and radio system. 7) More and more people (to teach) with

¹ to relax [rɪ'læks] — отдыхать

² a lens [lenz] — линза

³ the BBC — the British Broadcasting Corporation — Британская теле- и радиовещательная корпорация

the help of television and the Internet in the future. 8) Our lives (to dominate) by the Internet in the future. 9) The modern idea of radio (to develop) by many individuals — inventors, engineers, businessmen of the previous centuries. 10) A global system of interconnected computer networks (to call) the Internet.



The Passive Voice

1. Вы уже знаете, что сказуемое в предложениях в страдательном залоге образуется по формуле:

глагол to be в нужном времени + V₃ (третья форма основного глагола).

The house is built, we can move in.

The house was built about ten years ago.

The house will be built very soon.

2. Для того чтобы сказать в страдательном залоге о том, что какое-то действие происходит в момент речи или в определённый момент в прошлом, в английском языке используют времена:

	Present progressive passive	Past progressive passive
	am being is being are being	was being were being
	} + V ₃	} + V ₃
+	1) A new school is being built in our street.	1) When I came back home, a new school was being built in our street.
	2) The letters are being answered now.	2) At 5 o'clock the letters were still being answered.
-	1) The article is not being translated now.	1) When I rang John up, he said my article was not being translated yet.
	2) The rooms are not being cleaned now.	2) At 6 the rooms were not being cleaned yet.
?	1) Is the fax being sent?	1) Was the fax being sent when he called?
	2) Where are these toys being sold?	2) Were these toys being sold when the instruction came?

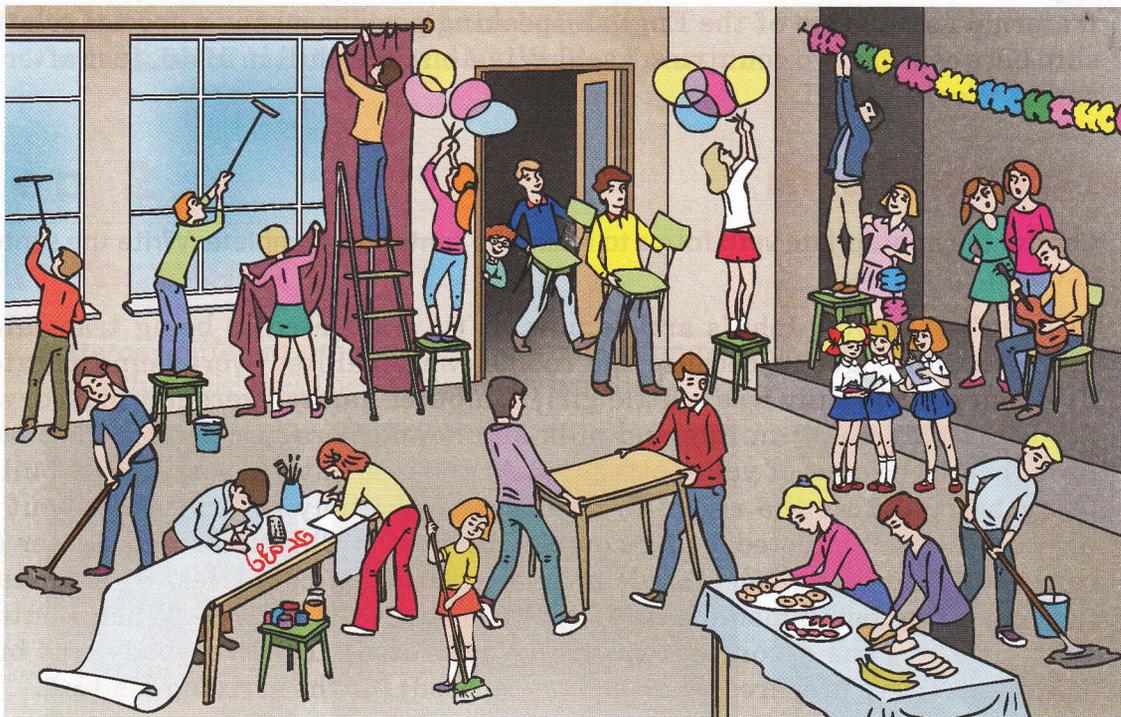
6

Say the same in Russian.

- 1) A new bridge is being built across the river.
- 2) When I entered the hotel, I noticed that all the cleaning ladies were busy. The rooms were being prepared for the coming visitors.
- 3) John said he was not sure that those dictionaries were still being sold.
- 4) You can't get inside. The floors are being cleaned.
- 5) "Where is my favourite T-shirt?" — "Sorry, dear. It is being washed."
- 6) I know that this article is being translated now.
- 7) Where are your bags? — They are being weighed.
- 8) The story that was being told when I entered the room surprised me.
- 9) What music is being played? I can't recognize it.
- 10) When I entered the hall, a beautiful new melody was being played.

7

Look at the picture and say what is being done at the moment for the school party.



8

Read the texts (a—e) from English newspapers and match them with the titles (1—6). There is one title you don't have to use.

- 1) New Sports Star
- 2) Part for the Young Actor
- 3) Problems of the Black Continent
- 4) Politicians
- 5) Climatic Problems of the World
- 6) Political History of the World

a) Jared Leto plays Hephaestion, Alexander the Great's closest friend and trusted soldier in this Oliver Stone film. The role was first offered to Brad Pitt, who had already appeared on our screens in *Troy*, another ancient history blockbuster. Leto stars with Colin Farrell as Alexander, Anthony Hopkins as Ptolemy and Angelina Jolie who plays the part of Olympias, Alexander's mother.

b) Kevina is 14. Her parents, aunts and uncles were killed by AIDS¹, so she must look after her four younger brothers, three younger sisters and her blind 84-year-old grandmother. They have no food, money or home. In the near future Africa will have 40 million parentless children — all because of AIDS.

c) Most scientists agree that global warming is real. In the last century the average temperature went up about 0.6 degrees Celsius (about 1 degree Fahrenheit) around the world. They say the higher temperatures are a result of an atmospheric growth of carbon dioxide.

d) Lance Armstrong has always loved swimming and running, but he seemed to be born to race bikes. Sometimes he rode so far from home at weekends, his mum and dad had to drive to look for him. He became good enough to ride with the US Olympic training team during his last years at school.

¹ AIDS [aɪdz] — (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) — СПИД

e) The UK and US have had a special relationship for two centuries. Fighting together in World War II cemented their friendship. "What I have called the fraternal association of the English-speaking peoples means a special relationship between the two countries," said Winston Churchill in 1946, just after the end of World War II.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

10

Unit 1

9

Choose the appropriate verb forms to make the sentences complete. Write the sentences down.

- 1) I can't give you John's article now. It (is translated/is being translated).
- 2) We couldn't get in because the rooms (were painted/were being painted).
- 3) When your granny was a little girl, computer games (were not played/were not being played).
- 4) In England milk and newspapers (are brought/are being brought) to the door of your cottage.
- 5) At the moment a new bridge (is built/is being built) across the river.
- 6) I can't give you any information about the project. It (is completed/being completed) now.
- 7) Christmas and Easter (are celebrated/are being celebrated) in many European countries.
- 8) Such cakes (are made/are being made) easily.
- 9) What about the hall? — When I entered the house, it (was decorated/was being decorated).
- 10) Everybody was busy. The rooms (were prepared/were being prepared) for the arriving visitors.

10

Open the brackets to complete the sentences. Use the passive voice. Write the sentences down.

- 1) The first television programmes (to show) at the beginning of the 20th century.
- 2) Nowadays new television technologies (to develop).
- 3) He says the new book (to discuss) in room 15 now.
- 4) Look! A new school (to build) in our street.
- 5) A lot of programmes on TV (to devote) to sport.
- 6) This fact (to know) to everybody.
- 7) Don't worry! Your papers (to prepare). They'll be ready soon.
- 8) These exercises (to do) yesterday.
- 9) When Nick entered the kitchen, dinner (to cook).
- 10) These books (to sell) everywhere now.

11

Match the parts of the sentences in the two columns to get complete phrases.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) When I returned to my native city, I noticed that... | a) Bill was not. |
| 2) The room for the Christmas party... | b) the last chapter is still being translated. |
| 3) Last Saturday I was invited to your party but... | c) a new theatre was being built in its main square. |
| 4) I haven't posted the letters yet, ... | d) Mr Jackson is being interviewed in the next room. |
| 5) — Has the reporter come?
— Yes, ... | e) is being decorated. |
| 6) — Has Alec Fox finished the book yet?
— No, ... | f) they are being translated and will be sent tomorrow. |



12

Get ready to speak about your summer holidays. Mention:

- where you spent them;
- with whom you spent them;
- what new things you saw or learned;

- what useful things you did during your holidays;
- what you liked most about your holidays;
- what you liked least about your holidays;
- what kind of holidays you'd like to have next time.

Step 2

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1** Yesterday different programmes were shown on television. Listen,  (2), and decide which channels¹ these people probably watched.



Watching Television

- a) Alice Radcliffe has recently visited China, Japan and Vietnam. She has fallen in love with the culture and traditions of these countries. Never misses a TV show devoted to them.
- b) Will Smith is fond of travelling. He has been to many European countries but has never visited any country of the Pacific or Indian Oceans. Wants to know more about flora and fauna of that region.
- c) Christina Bruce has been travelling over the world since her childhood. She is very much interested in the exotic traditions and customs of different peoples.

Alice probably watched Channel

Will probably watched Channel

Christina probably watched Channel

- 2** Listen to the text again,  (3), and decide which of the statements are true and which of them are false.

Channel 1

- 1) New Zealand is the same size as the USA.
- 2) New Zealand is often called a natural park.
- 3) The kiwi bird is New Zealand's national symbol.
- 4) All birds in New Zealand are nicknamed *kiwi*.
- 5) The kiwi bird will be protected by the government of the country.

Channel 2

- 1) Kwanzaa is celebrated in spring.
- 2) Kwanzaa is a theatre performance.
- 3) Kwanzaa is celebrated in Africa.

¹ **channel** ['tʃænəl] — *зд.*: телевизионный канал

- 4) Kwanzaa is very popular among some African people living in the USA.
5) Kwanzaa means "favourite fruit" in Swahili.

Channel 3

- 1) The channel showed the programme about spring celebration in the East.
2) In spring Easter is celebrated in Europe.
3) In spring eastern churchmen walk barefoot¹ on fire during the Nagatoro Fire Festival.
4) Chocolate rabbits and eggs are symbols of the Nagatoro Fire Festival.
5) The Nagatoro Fire Festival is celebrated once in two years.

- 3** Try and imagine a TV studio 10 minutes before the beginning of a live talk show. Use the phrases and say what is being done at the moment.

Example: invite the visitors into the studio. — The visitors are being invited into the studio.

- 1) turn on the lights
- 2) light² up the studio
- 3) check the cameras
- 4) bring in some extra chairs
- 5) put flowers on the tables
- 6) give some last-minute recommendations to the host³
- 7) play a nice melody on the piano
- 8) read the scenario [sɪ'nɑ:riəʊ] again
- 9) instruct the visitors
- 10) switch on the microphones ['maɪkrəfəʊnz]

- 4** Yesterday Andrew wanted to watch TV but couldn't find anything good enough to himself. He began to surf the channels⁴. Say what he saw on them.

Example: Channel 1 — a sentimental melodrama — show.
— A sentimental melodrama was being shown On Channel 1.

- Channel 2 — an old horror film — repeat
Channel 3 — a talk show — give
Channel 4 — a modern opera — perform
Channel 5 — a ballet performance — give
Channel 6 — pop songs — sing
Channel 7 — food — prepare
Channel 8 — women's clothes — demonstrate ['demənstreɪt]
Channel 9 — kids' bedtime stories — tell
Channel 10 — classical music — play



- 5** A. Listen, (4), and read.

advertise ['ædvətɪz] — рекламировать, помещать объявление
broadcast ['brɔ:dkɑ:st] *n* — трансляция
broadcast *v* — транслировать
citizen ['sɪtɪzən] — 1) гражданин, гражданка; 2) житель города

¹ barefoot ['beəfʊt] — босиком

² to light (lit, lit) [laɪt] — освещать

³ a host [hɒst] — ведущий программы

⁴ to surf the channels — переключать каналы.

current ['kʌrənt] — текущий

discuss [dɪ'skʌs] — обсуждать

discussion [dɪ'skʌʃn] — обсуждение

main [meɪn] — главный, основной

news [nju:z] — 1) новость, новости; 2) новостная программа

serve [sɜ:v] *v* — служить, обслуживать

serve *n* — 1) служение, служба; 2) услуги

stand for — употребляться вместо, обозначать

B.

advertise: to advertise goods, to advertise a new project. The new shop is being advertised in our local paper. Political parties are not allowed to advertise on TV. Someone who advertises something is an advertiser.

broadcast (broadcast, broadcast/broadcasted, broadcasted) *v*: to broadcast live, to broadcast on television (on the Internet, on the radio). The Prime Minister's speech will be broadcast tomorrow.

broadcast *n*: a radio broadcast, a TV broadcast. More details will be given in our evening broadcast.

citizen: 1) a citizen of the world, fellow citizens. Jane married an American and became a US citizen. 2) a US citizen, a citizen of Boston. Citizens of London love their parks.

current (usually before noun): his current address, the current year, current situation, the current climate, the current changes, the current events. The current changes in the world's economy seem to be global.

discuss: to discuss a plan (project, problem), to discuss the child's future, to discuss a trip (voyage). You should discuss it with your parents. We are meeting to discuss where to go for holidays.

discussion: a long discussion. We need to have a discussion about your new project.

main: the main problem, the main character, the main building. The main entrance to the building is behind the corner. We eat our main meal of the day in the evening.

news (always in the singular, no indefinite article): 1) important news, current news, bad news, good news, the latest news. Bad news travels fast. I've got news for you. No news is good news. 2) the news = a TV or a radio programme: the 9 o'clock news. Do you often watch the news?

serve: to serve the country, to serve people, to serve dinner. My brother served in the army two years ago.

service: 1) his service in the army. Jack was given a gold watch after 25 years of perfect service to his master. 2) the services of a doctor. They offer all possible Internet services.

to stand for something: RF stands for Russian Federation.

6

A. Use the words from the box to complete these sentences.

stand, discussion, discuss, serving, news, main, broadcast, current, services, advertised, citizens

- 1) The President's speech will be ... ^{broadcast} on all channels at 6.00 this evening.
- 2) To achieve the best results they used the ... of a designer. ^{services}
- 3) We need to have a ... ^{discussion} about our current problems.
- 4) He met his future wife while he was ... ^{servicing} in the army.
- 5) The book was ... ^{advertised} in a lot of women's magazines.

- 6) I have no idea what these letters ... for.
- 7) Is this your ... address?
- 8) The ... entrance to the building is in Oxford Street.
- 9) All the ... of London got interested in the new project.
- 10) You should ... this problem with your doctor.
- 11) I wrote to my cousin telling him all the latest

B. Make up some sentences with the new words.

7

A. Read the text and the sentences after it. Say what facts are true, false or not stated in the text.

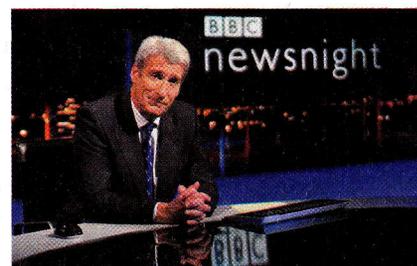
The BBC

The BBC is probably the best known non-commercial radio and television **system**, **formed** in 1927 to educate the citizens. The letters BBC stand for the **British Broadcasting Corporation**, a very large television and radio **organization** in the UK. It includes a number of national and local radio stations, national television stations, the International BBC World Service and **BBC Worldwide Television**. The BBC is a public service. It is paid for by taxes¹, by advertisers, and all the main political parties can give political **broadcasts** on it.

There are four radio channels. Radio 1 has mostly pop music; Radio 2 has light music, comedy, sport. Radio 3 has classical and modern music, talks on serious problems, old and new plays. Radio 4 gives current news reports, talks and discussions.

The BBC also has two television channels BBC 1 and BBC 2. BBC 2 offers more serious programmes than BBC 1. It shows discussions, **adaptations** of novels into plays and films, operas and concerts. BBC 1 offers lighter plays and **series**, **humour** and sport, but there are also some interesting documentaries. BBC documentaries are popular in many countries of the world.

- 1) The BBC was not organized to make money.
- 2) The BBC includes both radio and television.
- 3) The BBC has five national radio stations.
- 4) There are seven local TV stations in the UK.
- 5) The BBC works for the UK only.
- 6) The BBC is regularly used by the political parties.
- 7) All the radio channels specialize in different things.
- 8) To listen to serious music people turn on Radio 1.
- 9) You can hear talks and discussions on just one radio channel.
- 10) BBC 1 television channel presents less serious programmes than BBC 2.
- 11) BBC documentaries are shown worldwide.



¹ taxes [tæksɪz] — налоги

B. Listen to the same text, (5), then read it aloud.

C. The marked words in the text may be new to you. Do you understand what they mean? What helped you to understand their meanings?

D. Answer the questions about the BBC.

- 1) What do the letters BBC stand for?
- 2) When and why was the BBC formed?
- 3) What parts does the BBC consist of?
- 4) How do you understand the phrase "The BBC is a public service"?
- 5) How can the British political parties use the BBC?
- 6) Why do you think different radio and TV channels specialize ['speʃəlaɪz] in different programmes?
- 7) Which of the BBC radio and TV channels would you like to choose for yourself?
- 8) Have you ever watched any of the BBC documentaries? What impression did they make on you?

8

A. Read the sentences and say how negations and questions in present and past progressive passive are formed.

Present Progressive Passive	Past Progressive Passive
—	
1. The papers are not being signed . The boss is busy. 2. The floors are not being cleaned . The vacuum cleaner has broken down.	1. I saw that the papers were not being signed . 2. I understood why the floors were not being cleaned . The vacuum cleaner had broken down.
?	
1. Is a new hotel being built in this square? 2. Are the rooms being prepared ? The guests will be here in an hour.	1. Was the new hotel being built in the square when you moved here? 2. Were the rooms being prepared when you arrived at the hotel?

B. Make the statements negative.

1) The new theatre is being built in Green Street. 2) The papers are being looked through. 3) A new programme is being shown on Channel 4. 4) An interesting tale is being told to my children. 5) The visitors are being taken into the hall.

C. Make the statements interrogative.

1) A new test is being prepared. 2) The final plan is being discussed. 3) The invitation cards are being written. 4) Some new details are being introduced to the committee. 5) A lot of new buildings are being built in this part of the city.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

9 Match the words with their descriptions.

- 1) advertiser
- 2) citizen
- 3) broadcaster
- 4) news
- 5) discussion
- 6) service

- a) help that you give to someone
- b) information about something that has happened lately
- c) a talk about something, usually something important
- d) someone who lives in this or that city or country.
- e) someone who tries to make people buy goods by giving information about them on television, the Internet etc
- f) someone whose job is to speak on radio or television programmes

10 Use the appropriate forms of the verb *to be* to make the sentences complete.

- 1) This novel (be) read at the moment. 2) Yesterday the tickets (be) not bought: the box office was closed. 3) Such television programmes (be) usually shown in the middle of the evening. 4) I'm sure these problems (be) discussed at our meeting tomorrow. 5) When I entered the room, the walls (be) painted and I couldn't find any place to put my things. 6) This question can (be) easily answered. 7) Where (be) such games played — indoors or outdoors? 8) Soon all your friends (be) invited to the party. 9) The new documentary is not ready yet, it (still be) made.

11 **A.** Write the same in English.

- 1) Главные вопросы; 2) радиотрансляция; 3) прекрасное обслуживание; 4) текущие события; 5) рекламировать одежду; 6) сограждане; 7) главный герой книги; 8) последние новости; 9) услуги врача; 10) транслировать по радио.

B. 1) Что ты знаешь о текущих событиях в этой стране? 2) Чай подали в 5 часов. 3) Новости передают регулярно. 4) Давайте не будем обсуждать этот вопрос сегодня. 5) Новый роман рекламируют повсюду. 6) Каковы ваши главные достижения? 7) В этот день многие жители города пришли на центральную площадь. 8) Плохие новости быстро распространяются.

12 Spell these words.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1) [dɪ'skʌs] | 3) [ˈædvətaɪz] | 5) ['sɪtɪzən] | 7) [mem] |
| 2) ['kɒrənt] | 4) [nju:z] | 6) [sɜ:v] | 8) ['brɔ:dkɑ:st] |

Step 3**DO IT TOGETHER**

1 Read the text "Television in the Classroom", then listen to it, (6). Say what two pieces of information are missing from the text.

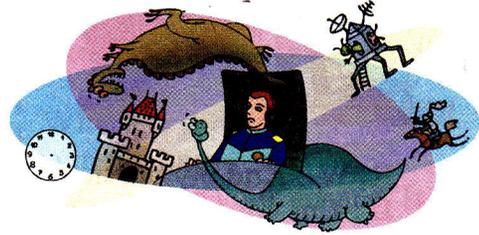
Television in the Classroom

I have been using television in the classroom for ten years already. I began doing it as a teacher of English. Television can bring real scenes of English life into the classroom, which is important because many learners of English sel-

dom have a chance to speak or to listen to people from England, America or other English-speaking countries. Television educational programmes help students to understand a lot of facts in different subjects. And it is certainly much easier to learn the things which you have seen. From the television programmes teachers can draw material to inform the learners practically about anything.

2

The man of the future, Magnus by name, travelled across the centuries in his time machine visiting different places all over the world. Say what was happening there at the moment he arrived in those countries. Use the passive voice.



Example: When Magnus arrived in Ancient Greece, a play was being performed in Athens.

No	Time	Place	Action
1	4th century BC	Ancient Greece	to perform a play in Athens
2	3rd century BC	China	to build the Great Wall of China
3	15th century	England	to print the first book in the country
4	1666	England	to destroy London (by the Great Fire)
5	17th century	North India	to construct the Taj Mahal [ˌtɑːdʒməˈhɑːl] in the city of Agra
6	1703	St Petersburg	to found the city
7	1787	the USA	to write the Constitution of the United States
8	1812	Russia	to drive the French army out of the country
9	25th December, 1950	Italy	to celebrate Christmas
10	12th April, 1961	Russia	to send the first man into space
11	19...	France	to show pictures by Marc Chagal in Paris
12	1989	Germany	to destroy the Berlin Wall

- 3 Read the text and use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate passive forms to make it complete. Then check, (7).



It is Wednesday afternoon. Mr Robin Warren is away on business. He is calling his butler¹ to know what is being done for the party he is going to have when he returns home.

R. W.: Good morning, Luke! How is it going? Can you tell me?

L.: Everything is all right, sir.

R. W.: What about the invitation cards?

L.: They (write¹), sir.

R. W.: And my partners Mr and Mrs Wilkins? They (inform²) of the party?

L.: I'm not sure they are, sir. Yesterday when I returned home Mr Wilkins (to call³) by your secretary, but unfortunately at that moment your partner was away. But don't you worry, sir. Mr Wilkins (inform⁴) either today or tomorrow.

R. W.: And what about the big hall, Luke?

L.: Everything is all right, sir. The hall (decorate⁵) at the moment and the curtains (wash⁶). I think they (hang⁷) on the windows soon.

R. W.: Have you prepared the decorations?

L.: We think that can (do⁸) a little later. The flowers (buy⁹) on Friday, sir. Everything (check¹⁰), sir. I'm sure everything (do¹¹) before you come.

R. W.: Very good, Luke. Bye.

L.: Goodbye, sir. Hope to see you soon.



- 4 What do you think the underlined letters stand for?

- 1) Lewis Caroll, b. in 1832, an English writer, wrote such a well-known children's story as "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland".
- 2) Hollywood, CA, is home to American film industry.
- 3) The first place they visited in the US was Washington D.C.
- 4) I collect CDs with the music of my favourite groups.
- 5) The BBC is known worldwide.
- 6) Rome was founded in 753 BC.
- 7) Time's come for you to think of your future.
- 8) "Fall" (AmE) is the same as "autumn" (BrE).
- 9) I have a pen friend in Newcastle, UK.



The Noun

Имена существительные **advice, information, knowledge, progress, news, money, hair** в английском языке являются неисчисляемыми. Они не употребляются во множественном числе, согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе, заменяются местоимением *it*. Перед этими существительными не употребляется неопределённый артикль.

1. I don't think it is good news. It is terrible.
2. It's good advice. Thank you for it.
3. Where is the money? It is on the table.
4. Her hair is long and beautiful.
5. What important information!

¹ butler ['bʌtlə] — дворецкий, управляющий

A. Compare the English and Russian sentences. What's the difference?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Новости были отличными. | 1) The news was perfect. |
| 2) — Какого цвета волосы у Хелен?
— Они светлые. | 2) — What colour is Helen's hair?
— It is fair. |
| 3) Эти сведения только что поступили. Они важные. | 3) This information has just arrived. It is important. |
| 4) Его знания достаточно глубокие. | 4) His knowledge is deep enough. |
| 5) — Где деньги?
— Они в моей сумке. | 5) — Where is the money?
— It is in my bag. |
| 6) Спасибо за твои советы. Они всегда полезны. | 6) Thank you for your advice. It is always useful. |
| 7) Я вижу настоящие успехи в твоей учёбе в школе. | 7) I can see real progress in your studies at school. |

B. Choose the appropriate forms of the verbs to complete the sentences.

- 1) The information you've sent me (have/has) been very helpful, thanks a lot.
 2) All these people (is/are) planning to travel next summer. 3) Jim's hair (was/were) too long and looked untidy. 4) These (was/were) some white sheep in the picture. 5) The progress you've made at school (is/are) very impressive.
 6) These (is/are) good news and bad news, which would you like to hear first?
 7) The money (have/has) been given to me as a birthday present. 8) The children (have/has) been taken on a long trip to the sea coast. 9) Jim's knowledge of biology (is/are) surprisingly deep. 10) I'm sorry to say that your advice (have/has) arrived too late.

Complete the sentences, using the necessary prepositions.

- 1) The letters LA stand ... Los Angeles which is a city ... California. 2) These goods are often advertised ... television. 3) The information about the Queen's visit to Europe will be broadcasted ... the radio and television. 4) John is a citizen ... the world. 5) I've brought good news ... you. 6) The famous writer gave a series ... talks ... our school. 7) The television adaptation ... the play was very successful. 8) You can get this information ... electronic form. 9) The club was formed ... 1992. 10) Charlie Chaplin's films are full of humour, but his humour is often sad.



Confusable Words

Serial ['sɪəriəl] — a written or broadcast story appearing in parts at fixed times (*сериал, многосерийный фильм*).

Series ['sɪəri:z] — one of a group of programmes on television or radio which are broadcast regularly during some time (*серия, цикл, ряд*).

Here are some TV programmes. Which of them would you choose? What's your first, second and third choice? Explain it.

political discussion

modern action film

concert of classical music

quiz¹ show

¹ **quiz** = a game in which participants have to answer questions

comedy play
 sports programme
 documentary
 news
 talk show
 film based on a classical novel
 serious play

series based on a modern bestseller
 local news
 romantic comedy
 pop-music concert
 soap opera¹
 new cartoon
 crime film

8 Work in pairs. You and your friend want to watch one of the programmes. Discuss which one is the best programme to watch.

Variant 1

political discussion
 opera
 concert of classical music
 comedy play

Variant 2

sports programme
 documentary
 news
 talk show

Variant 3

film based on a classical novel
 serious play
 modern film
 quiz show
 19th century play based on a melodrama

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

9 Use the appropriate pronouns to complete the sentences.

1) I can't find the money. Where have you put ... ? 2) I can't use their services, ... are too expensive. 3) What can you say about his knowledge of the English vocabulary? I think ... is very limited. 4) His advice is always helpful and ... always comes in time. 5) What's the news? Is ... good? 6) The citizens came to the central square. ... were very much excited. 7) I love your hair. ... looks so beautiful. 8) Have you noticed any progress in his work? — Yes, I have. ... is clearly seen now.



10 Read the text. Use the appropriate forms of the words on the right to complete it.

Yesterday night my mum told me there was a very good film on Channel 4. It happened to be the old comedy "How to Steal a Million" which my mum remembered from her childhood. She said it (1) ... one of the (2) ... films she (3) ... I (4) ... her advice, turned to Channel 4 and wasn't sorry about it. The film was really great. The main part (5) ... by Audrey Hepburn, one of the (6) ... actors of the (7) ... century. I liked her playing so much that today I already (8) ... some information about (9) ... on the Internet. Now I have a list of films where she appeared as I'd like to watch some more of them. I can certainly (10) ... the comedy I watched to my friends when I see them.

be, enjoyable,
 take, ever see,

play, talented
 twenty
 find, she

recommended

¹ a **soap opera** = a television or radio programme about the continuing daily life of characters in it

11 Use the appropriate passive verb forms to complete the sentences.

1) Listen. What piece of music (play) to the children? I've forgotten its name.
 2) The article (complete) by the end of this week, take my word for it.
 3) The news (discuss) by the head managers yesterday, they all know what is happening.
 4) Not all films should (watch) by young children.
 5) Last midnight the hard work (still do).
 6) When Tom said it, his words (not hear).
 7) Maggie and Liz are watching the telly: a new cartoon (broadcast).
 8) Such questions practically (never answer).
 9) The audience are still applauding. I think the song (sing) again.
 10) Not every piece of advice can (take).

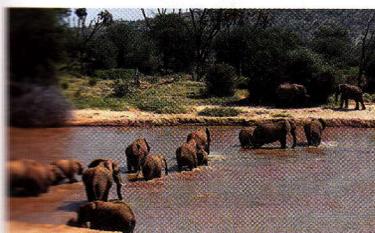
12 Get ready to speak about your favourite TV programme. Say:

- what it is;
- to what category of programmes it belongs;
- when it is broadcast and on what channel;
- how long it usually takes;
- why you enjoy watching it.

Step 4

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen, (8), and match the extracts from the TV programmes (1—4) with their names (a—e) and pictures. There is one name you don't have to use.



- a) Wildlife: the Kind Giants
- b) Fauna: Animals of Australia
- c) Everything You Want to Know about the Horse
- d) Our Pets: What Do We Know about Them?
- e) Secrets of the Underwater World

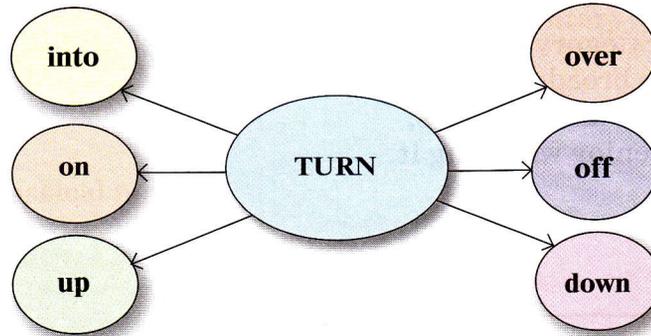
2 Read the sentences. Find among them those which are grammatically wrong. Correct them.

- 1) Ann's music teacher says the girl's progress has been surprisingly fast.
- 2) Mr Crawford's money are kept in the bank.

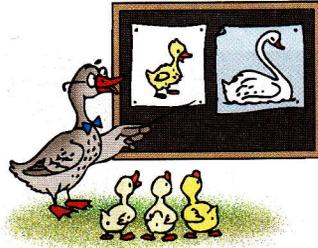
- 3) My parents give me good advice and I almost always follow them.
- 4) All this information comes from the Internet.
- 5) There are some good news: our national football team has just won an important match!
- 6) The girl's beautiful thick hair was cut short like a boy's.
- 7) Mike's knowledge of history allows him to share them with his classmates.
- 8) What's your news? Is it good or bad?

Phrasal Verbs

Фразовые глаголы с ядерным элементом **turn**.



1) **to turn into** — превратиться

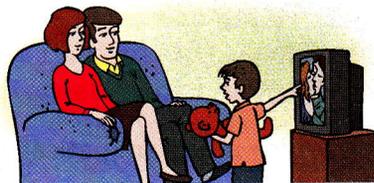


This is how the ugly duckling turned into a beautiful swan.

2) **to turn on** — включить

Could you, please, turn the computer on?

3) **to turn off** — выключить



May I turn off the telly?

4) **to turn over** — перевернуть(ся)



Will you turn over, please?

5) **to turn up** — сделать погромче

I'd like to turn up the radio: it's my favourite song.

6) **to turn down** — сделать потише



Could you turn the music down a bit?

Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box.

up, down, into, off, over

1) My brother turns ... the TV as soon as he gets home from college. 2) I've told you the music is too loud and asked you to turn it Please do it now. 3) Only in fairy tales mice can be turned ... horses. 4) Can you turn the radio ... , dear? I'd like to hear the 5 o'clock news. 5) You may turn ... your examination papers and read the questions again. 6) Turn ... your washing machine [mə'ʃi:n] before you leave home. 7) It's 11 o'clock, time to turn ... the computer and go to bed. 8) You should teach me to turn ... and ... the new dishwasher. I've never used it. 9) When I turned the picture ... , I saw the painter's name on the back. 10) If you can't hear the music well, turn it

A. Read the key words from the text and try to decide what the text is about.

Television, family, TV programme, men, women, children, interest, watch.

B. Read the text to see if you were right and give it a name.

Can you imagine your life without television? Most of Russian families watch it. Some families keep the television turned on most of the time, even when they have meals or receive visitors. They can watch anything that is on including trash¹. They turn the television on first thing in the morning and forget to turn it off when they go to bed. These people get so used to TV watching that they feel depressed [di'prest] if the television is not working. Yet, in most families television is turned on for two or three hours a day. Young children are not recommended to watch TV for more than an hour a day.

Nowadays there are TV programmes that serve the needs of any age groups and any interests! Men traditionally watch sports programmes and never miss important football matches. If they want to watch a film, they choose a comedy, a thriller or a crime film. Women may watch serials, comic series, pop-music concerts, romantic comedies and melodramas ['melə'drɑ:məz]. Both men and women watch the news, talk shows and quizzes. Those who have more developed tastes listen to classical music, watch plays and serious films. Some people prefer science programmes, political broadcasts and documentaries. Young people never miss a good musical programme or a popular comic series, some watch reality shows. Children watch cartoons, children's educational programmes and bed-time stories.

C. Say which statements in the text you agree or disagree with.

Speak about the role of television in your life. Mention:

- how much time you spend in front of the television;
- if you watch television for information, entertainment or both;
- what programmes you prefer;
- what programmes you hate;
- if you can imagine your life without television.

¹ **trash** [træʃ] — сор, мусор; чушь, ерунда *зд.*: программа низкого качества

6 Make these sentences passive.

Example: A new dictionary has been bought.

- 1) They have bought a new dictionary.
- 2) The government has opened a new TV centre.
- 3) Somebody has posted the letters.
- 4) They have broadcast this news.
- 5) We have painted our cottage green.
- 6) She has finished the new project.
- 7) They have opened a new theatre in the city.
- 8) We have discussed all the details of our future journey.
- 9) Alice has learnt the poem by heart.
- 10) Brenda has served dinner.



The Passive Voice

Вы уже знаете, в каких случаях используются глагольные формы времени *Past Perfect*. Эти же правила применяются, если действие или событие передаётся глаголом в страдательном залоге. Обратите внимание на формулы, по которым образуются прошедшие перфектные формы глаголов в пассивном залоге.

Past Perfect Passive

Had been + V₃

John said a new garage had been built.

They explained that the letters had been sent.

She told us that the plan had been discussed.

7 Fred is from Blackwood but he lives in London. One he came back to his native town and saw many changes there. Say what Fred saw using passive forms of the verbs.

Example: They had built a new hospital.

Fred saw that a new hospital had been built.

- 1) They had rebuilt the old library.
- 2) They had turned the town centre into a real shopping area.
- 3) They had opened a new fire station.
- 4) They had changed some street names.
- 5) They had closed the old local stadium.
- 6) They had bought new paintings for the gallery.
- 7) They had planted a lot of trees in the park.
- 8) They had cut down the old oak near the school.
- 9) They had moved the market away from the central square.

8

A. Read the sentences and say how negations and general questions in *present* and *past perfect passive* are formed.

Present Perfect Passive	Past Perfect Passive
—	
1. The new project has not been finished yet. 2. The carpets have not been cleaned.	1. Ralf was sorry that the new project had not been finished yet. 2. Angela was not happy that the carpets had not been cleaned.
?	
1. Has the problem been discussed yet? 2. Have the rooms been prepared for the visitors?	1. Had the problem been discussed by six? 2. Had the rooms been prepared by then?

B. Look at the pictures and say what has not been done yet.



1. Close



2. Wash



3. Paint



4. Draw



5. Build



6. Write

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

9

Write out of Exercise 4 the English for the following:

- 1) оставляют телевизор включённым;
- 2) во время еды;
- 3) включая всякую ерунду;
- 4) привыкают к тому, чтобы смотреть телевизор;
- 5) испытывают депрессию;
- 6) маленьким детям не рекомендуют смотреть телевизор;
- 7) удовлетворяют потребности всех возрастных групп и любые интересы;
- 8) никогда не пропускают важные футбольные матчи;
- 9) как мужчины, так

и женщины; 10) те, у кого вкус лучше развит; 11) трансляции на политические темы; 12) развивающие программы; 13) сказки на ночь.

10 Complete the sentences with *into, over, on, off, up* and *down*.

1) Turn ... the page, the picture you are looking for is there. 2) Don't turn the sound ...: I'm trying to read. 3) The lights were turned It was rather dark in the room. 4) His first novel was turned ... a television film. 5) My washing machine is still on. Could you turn it ... for me when it stops? 6) Turn ... the radio, quick! My favourite programme is beginning. 7) He couldn't sleep and turned ... in his bed. 8) Soon the ice in the fridge turned ... water.

11 Write why it is so. Use *present perfect passive*.

1) Susan can't buy any bread on her way home. Why? (The shops/close.)
2) Alice doesn't want to watch this film. Why? (It/broadcast/many times.)
3) Steve is packing his travelling bags. Why? (He/offer/to take part in the sea voyage.)
4) Gregory's car looks nice and clean. Why? (It/wash.)
5) Mother is smiling. Why? (She/give/a wonderful birthday gift.)
6) The footballers are happy and excited. Why? (An important match/win.)
7) I'm sure I have her current address. Why? (It/send/to me/by Ann herself.)
8) The dog is hungry. Why? (It/not give food since yesterday.)
9) The young men are excited. Why? (They/inform about their trip.)
10) Ann is a very knowledgeable student. Why? (She/read lots of books.)

12 Find the sentences in which *past perfect passive* is used. Write them in the negative.

1) He said the room had been painted pink.
2) Wendy has always been admired by her brothers.
3) She knew she had been allowed to go there.
4) We saw that the baseball game had been finished.
5) Rose's treasure box has been buried under the old oak.
6) The closing ceremony had been broadcast by nine o'clock.
7) A lot of books have been contributed to the new library.
8) She said the book had been devoted to her best friend.

Step 5

DO IT TOGETHER



1 Listen to two friends talking, (9), and complete the following statements.

1. Ron is

- a) planning to stay at home this evening
- b) not sure what he'll do this evening
- c) planning something special for this evening

2. Jane watches

- a) only serials
- b) only serials and musical programmes
- c) the news



3) Ron ...

- a) doesn't spend a lot of time watching TV
- b) watches the 7 o'clock news
- c) never misses a good comedy

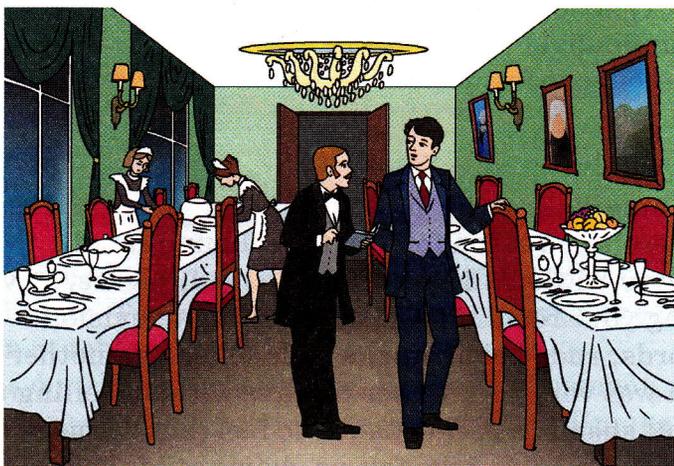
2 **A.** Read the sentences and say in which of them *present perfect passive* is used. Translate them into Russian.

- 1) An interesting comedy play has been shown on Channel 4. Have you seen it?
- 2) I have just listened to the local news.
- 3) The BBC has broadcast a series of documentaries about the animal world this month.
- 4) "The Seagull" by Anton Chekhov has been just performed by the Moscow Art Theatre.
- 5) Doris has been offered a hot, strong cup of coffee and a nice cake.
- 6) We have e-mailed to your current address.
- 7) Christmas candles have been lit up. It's time to sit down to table.
- 8) A lot of new information on our project has been received.

B. Read the sentences and say in which of them *past perfect passive* is used. Translate them into Russian.

- 1) Just imagine! The kitchen has been painted bright yellow.
- 2) He said mother's favourite glass vase had been broken.
- 3) John has always been respected.
- 4) I knew that John had always been respected.
- 5) The teacher added that the question had not been replied.
- 6) Julia agreed that she had been given sensible advice.
- 7) The sweets have been shared among all the children.
- 8) Ron explained that a lot of time had been wasted.

3 Complete the text with the appropriate passive forms of the verbs in brackets. Check, (10).



It is Saturday morning. Mr Robin Warren has just arrived home. He is talking to his butler Luke. He wants to know if everything is ready for the party.

R. W.: Good morning, Luke! Do you think everything (do¹) yet?

L.: I am sure, sir. I know that the hall (decorate²), the flowers (buy³) and (put⁴) in the vases. The tables (prepare⁵) and extra chairs (bring⁶) in. Would you like to walk about the house and see it for yourself?

R. W.: Yes, Luke, I think I would. What about the windows and the curtains?

L.: The windows (clean⁷) and the curtains (wash⁸) and (hang⁹).

The hall looks very impressive, indeed, especially when all the lamps (turn¹⁰) on.

R. W.: Yes, it looks good, I agree. But, Luke, how about the invitation cards? They (send¹¹) to all the visitors?

L.: Quite so, sir. By the way, I know you like to have live music, so some musicians (invite¹²). I'm glad to inform you, sir, that their instruments just (unpack¹³) and they (put¹⁴) in the big sitting room at the moment.

R. W.: Good, Luke, and the dishes? They all (cook¹⁵)?

L.: Certainly, sir. Your favourite cake (finish¹⁶) at the moment, and the tables (lay¹⁷) a bit later.

4 Read the text. Change the words on the right to complete it.

Sometimes jazz concerts are broadcast on the radio and television. We (1) ... sure that you (2) ... about this type of music. It (3) ... in the United States when the (4) ... Africans (5) ... to North America. In those years many native songs (6) ... by (7) ... and the music of (8) ... homeland (9) ... on the new continent. Modern (10) ... write that jazz (11) ... up of the music of West Africa.

be, hear
appear
one, bring
sing, they
they, play
science, make

5

A. Listen, (11), and read.

humiliate [hju:'miliəit] — унижать

instead (of) [ɪn'sted] — вместо

rude [ru:d] — грубый, невоспитанный

shame [ʃeɪm] — стыд

shoot [ʃu:t] — 1) стрелять; 2) снимать (фильм), фотографировать

society [sə'saɪəti] — общество

spoil [spɔɪl] — 1) испортить 2) избаловать

spy [spaɪ] — шпионить

threat [θret] — опасность, угроза

B.

humiliate: to humiliate children, to feel humiliated. It's very wrong to humiliate people. There's no reason for you to feel humiliated.

instead (of) (adv): I don't like coffee, could I, please, have tea instead? You should be doing your room instead of watching television.

rude: rude words, rude behaviour, a rude joke. His mother told him not to use rude words. It was very rude of her to leave without telling us.

shame: without shame, a great shame, to feel (no) shame at something, to bring shame on someone. Sadly, Jake felt no shame at his behaviour. To their shame, they were wrong. The people who did it should hang their heads in shame.

shoot (shot, shot): 1) to shoot at something (someone), to shoot someone dead. He shot at the bird, but missed it. (Compare: He shot the bird and killed¹ it). We heard on the news that the famous politician had been shot. 2) to shoot a film, to shoot a picture. The film was shot in the Russian north.

society: a modern society, today's society, a multicultural society, an industrial society. Bad drivers are a danger to society. My grandmother enjoys the society of young people.

¹ to kill [kɪl] — убивать

spoil: 1) to spoil the picture, to spoil the view. If it starts raining, it will spoil the whole fun. 2) to spoil a child. Stop saying “yes” all the time — you’re spoiling the girl. It’s Mother’s Day — let them spoil you a little!

spy (spied, spied): to spy for somebody, to spy on somebody. I have a feeling that somebody is spying on me.

threat: a threat of rain, a threat of war. All over the world people remember about the threat of terrorism.

6 A. Complete the sentences with the new words in their appropriate forms.

1) I’m coming out with my hands up — don’t ... ! 2) His bad behaviour brought ... on the whole school. 3) It’s ... to tell someone that you don’t like them. 4) They were called good-for-nothing people and felt 5) The food will ... if you don’t keep it in the fridge. 6) She ... on her new neighbours from behind her window curtains. 7) He didn’t like the ... of other people and preferred to be alone. 8) These children don’t take their father’s ... very seriously.

B. Make up 3—5 true sentences with *instead of*.

Example: I’d like (I prefer) to listen to music instead of singing myself.

7 A. Listen to the dialogue,  (12), then read it. Act it out.



The Morrisons are spending a Sunday evening at home.

Mrs Morrison: Tea is ready. Jim, please, turn on the telly. Come on everybody, sit down at table.

Mr Morrison: Well, here we are. But wait a moment, Jim. Don’t turn the telly on yet before we know what we’re going to see. I’m just looking at the programmes.

Jim: Dad, there is a good cowboy film on.

Susie: Oh, no. We are not going to sit through the evening watching cowboys, my dear brother.

Mr Morrison: Sue, stop talking like that, and Jim, you haven’t asked mum what programme she would like to see.

Mrs Morrison: It’s true, Jim, isn’t it? I’m all for a good comedy.

Jim: While you’re talking about it we are missing the film.

Mr Morrison: If you ask me, I would like to watch the football match that is on.

Susie: Oh, dad, you know I hate football. Let’s see what is on and decide what we all would like to watch.



8

Mrs Morrison: I agree with Sue. So, what's on, dear?
 Mr Morrison: There's a crime film starting in ten minutes and an opera on BBC 2.
 Jim: An opera... It sounds a bit too much for a Sunday evening.
 Susie: But it is a pop opera and quite modern, Jim.
 Mrs Morrison: What's on BBC 1?
 Mr Morrison: "The Cry in the Night" with Benjamin Wilson in the main role.
 Susie: Put it on, Jim, if mum agrees,
 Mrs Morrison: I have always liked Benjamin Wilson as an actor.

B. Make up your own dialogues between two friends choosing a programme to watch. Use some of the underlined phrases from Part A.

8 Your friend is fond of watching sports programmes on TV. And you would like to watch a documentary about the future of our planet. Convince¹ him/her to watch the programme with you.

Explain:

- how important it is to watch documentaries;
- why the future of the Earth is a serious problem;
- that documentaries are not shown as regularly as sports programmes.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

9

Choose the right forms of the verbs to complete the sentences.

1) Some new documentaries (have/had) been lately shown on Channel Four.
 2) Dick remembered that those short stories (have/had) been read on the radio by some popular actors.
 3) When we entered the room, the television (has/had) been turned on and my parents were watching the news.
 4) Thanks to television Walt Disney's cartoons (have/had) been spread all over the world.
 5) When I came to Troitsk last year, I visited the new library that (has/had) been built there.
 6) The *Harry Potter* films (have/had) been broadcast in all European countries.
 7) The teacher told us that those problems (have/had) never been discussed.
 8) Very few new species of animals (have/had) been lately discovered.
 9) Unfortunately our car (has/had) not been washed and we had to drive to town in the dirty car.
 10) Alice said that all invitation cards (have/had) been written.

10

Write the same in a different way. Use the passive voice.

Example: We spend a lot of time on watching television.
 A lot of time is spent on watching television.

1) The managers are discussing their plans for the coming year in Room 30.
 2) They have just given me some new information about the exams.
 3) We shouldn't discuss these problems now.
 4) How many sets have the tennis players done yet?
 5) These children have already seen hundreds of cartoons.
 6) What are they broadcasting on Channel 4 at the moment?
 7) We have made the plan and we won't change it.
 8) When I entered the sitting room, they were watching some quiz or a talk show.
 9) We have already done the lessons.
 10) The pupils have just completed the difficult task.

¹ to convince [kən'vɪns] — убеждать

11 With what other words can you combine¹ them?

1) to spoil: project, ..., ...

2) to shoot: film, ..., ...

3) to spy on: person, ..., ...

4) to humiliate: children, ..., ...

5) rude: reply, ..., ...

6) instead of: playing, ..., ...

12 Spell these words.

1) [spɔɪl]

2) [hju:'mɪliət]

3) [ʃu:t]

4) [ʃem]

5) [sə'saɪtɪ]

6) [θret]

7) [ru:d]

8) [ɪn'sted]

9) [spaɪ]

Step 6

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen to a TV interview with an American film star. Match the questions below (a—e) with the star's answers (1—5), (13).

a) What's the best piece of advice anyone has ever given you?

b) Are your partners rich?

c) How did you become famous?

d) Where do you and your family come from?

e) Who is the most important person in your life?

2 Look at the pictures and say what these people decided to do instead of other things.



1. Paul



2. Ann



3. Cathie



4. Robert



5. Alice



6. Tom and Maggie



7. Bob



8. Mrs Smith

Example: Instead of staying at home Paul decided to go to the park.

¹ to combine [kəm'baɪn] — соединять

3 You know the words in column A. What do the words in column B mean? Read the sentences to find out.

A.	B.
to humiliate	humiliation
threat	to threaten
to spy	a spy
shame	shameless
rude	rudeness ['ru:dnəs]

1) The final **humiliation** came after his death when we found out that he had never been an army general. 2) His behaviour was a real **humiliation** for the family. 3) The cruel uncle **threatened** to punish the little girl for what she hadn't done. 4) Modern progress **threatens** the life of people on the Earth. 5) A **spy** is a person whose job is to find out secret information about another country, business or organization. 6) A member of his company was discovered to be a foreign **spy**. 7) Someone who is **shameless** doesn't try to hide their bad behaviour. 8) The old lady didn't like the **shameless** way in which the young girls talked, laughed and danced. 9) He used a lot of bad words while speaking and Emily was shocked at his **rudeness**. 10) Don't put up with her **rudeness**.

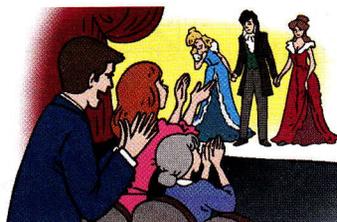
4 Repost what the broadcaster said in the nine o'clock news yesterday.

Example: to send an expedition

He said an expedition had been sent to the North Pole.



1) to break a new record



2) to perform a new play



3) to build a new hospital



4) to interview a well-known politician



5) to give a symphony orchestra concert



6) to make a speech to the government



7) to discover a new planet



8) to play the most important match of the season



9) to bring a collection of pictures to the country from Paris

5

A. Read the text and say which of the following ideas cannot be found in it.

- 1) Television has to answer for a lot of problems in the society.
- 2) Grown-up programmes should not be shown at the time when children watch television.
- 3) Programmes showing crimes are not interesting to children.
- 4) Not all TV programmes are made in good taste.
- 5) The time of TV watching must be limited.
- 6) Advertising on TV is not a very good idea.

Modern Television

Lately television has been criticized for being a threat to the society as it shows too much sex and violence. There are too many war films and, even worse, too many stories about secret agents, criminals and the police, who shoot people as if¹ they were rabbits. Naturally, a lot of people don't want television to show sex, violence and cruelty. They say such programmes, if they have to be shown at all, should never be run at prime time, which is the most popular for watching television or any other time when children can see them.

People also criticize bad-taste programmes where rude jokes are made, bad language is used or where people are made to fight over a sum of money forgetting all shame, or programmes spying on people at the most intimate ['ɪntɪmət] moments of their lives. Such programmes give examples of humiliation and bad taste.

Some political TV programmes introduce the views and ideas of one group of people instead of speaking about different views.

More than anything TV viewers dislike TV commercials² that can spoil the impression of any programme.

B. There may be some words in the text that are new to you. What are these words? What helped you to understand what they mean?

C. Listen to the text again,  (14), then read it aloud.

¹ as if — как будто

² a commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃəl] = a TV or radio advertisement

6 Comment on some ideas of the text. Give your point of view. Give examples.

- 1) Modern television teaches people immorality.
- 2) There is too much violence and cruelty on television.
- 3) Young children often watch programmes that teach them wrong things.
- 4) There are a lot of bad-taste programmes on television.
- 5) Programmes in which people are made to fight over a sum of money humiliate them.
- 6) Programmes where people are spied on are immoral.
- 7) Television should not support any political groups.
- 8) Commercials don't let people enjoy the programmes they watch.

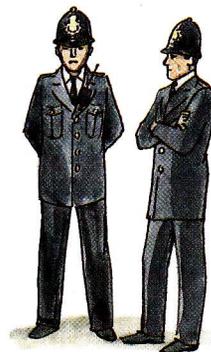


В английском языке слово **police** [pə'li:s] (полиция) имеет только множественное число и всегда употребляется с определённым артиклем. Поэтому мы говорим:

The police are coming soon.
The police are here, they have just arrived.

7 Some of these sentences have mistakes. Correct them.

- 1) The police have helped us to get home in their car.
- 2) Police have caught the criminal.
- 3) The police was asked for help.
- 4) Would you like to join the police?
- 5) Call police!
- 6) The police is looking for the criminals.
- 7) Sometimes the police are late: when they arrive, the criminal has already left the scene of crime.
- 8) Somebody called the police and it came very fast.



8 Imagine that it is Saturday night. You want to put your feet up and watch television. Below you can read what British television shows. What will you choose and why?

BBC 1. Film. *Primary Colours* (1998). Political satire, with John Travolta and Emma Thompson.

BBC 2. BBC News and Weather.

ITV 1. Documentary. *The Crocodile Hunter Diaries*.

Channel 4. Film. *Nutty Professor II* (2000). Comedy, starring Eddie Murphy.

Channel 5. Match of the Day: The FA¹ Cup.



DO IT ON YOUR OWN

9 Write out of the text "Modern Television" the English for the following phrases:

- 1) телевидение критикуют;
- 2) хуже того;
- 3) естественно;
- 4) если их вообще нужно показывать;
- 5) людей заставляют бороться за сумму денег;

¹ FA = Football Association

- 6) наиболее сокровенные моменты; 7) пропагандируют взгляды и идеи; 8) реклама на телевидении.

10 Fill in the missing words where necessary to complete the sentences.

- 1) You will spoil ... your younger brother if you let him do anything he wants.
 2) Fascist ['fæʃɪst] organizations are a threat ... any society. 3) He felt that somebody had been spying ... him for some time. 4) Cruelty and violence must disappear ... the screen. 5) I can't understand Alan's cruelty ... his dog. We must speak ... him. 6) Let's go to the cinema instead ... going to the circus. 7) The boy's rude behaviour brought shame ... his family. 8) This man worked for the British government spying ... it. 9) Don't humiliate ... people, it's very rude. 10) The film-makers were criticized ... the scenes of violence and cruelty.

11 Use the appropriate verb forms to complete the sentences.

- 1) I often ask him what to do and can say that his advice (be) always good and sensible. 2) Some important information just (arrive). 3) I think my cousin's hair (be) very beautiful. 4) The latest news, he said, (be) very sad. 5) The money already (receive). We are rich again. 6) His knowledge of statistics (be) deep enough and he could use it in his new career. 7) A lot of progress (achieve) lately by our company.

12 Get ready to speak about the programme you watched on television yesterday or the day before yesterday.

Remember to say:

- at what time and with whom you watched it;
- what impression the programme produced on you;
- who took part in the programme and what it was devoted to.

Step 7

DO IT TOGETHER

1 You will hear five parents speaking about television and their children. Listen,  (15), and match the statements below (a—f) with what the parents say (1—5). There is one statement you don't have to use.



1.



2.



3.



4.



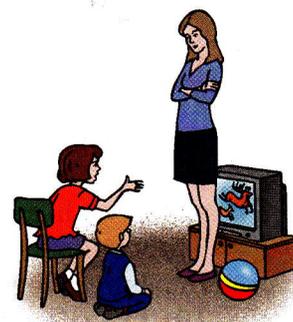
5.

- a) My child has no time limit for watching television.
 b) My child prefers real events and activities to those shown on the screen.
 c) My child watches the programmes I choose.
 d) My child chose his career watching television.

- e) My child learns so many things watching television.
 f) My child's choice of TV programmes is under control.

2 Comment on the situation in the picture and say how television influences family life.

“When I want my children to hear me, I have to stand in front of the television.”



Word Building

Для того чтобы образовать слова противоположного значения, в английском языке часто используются приставки с отрицательным значением. Наиболее часто употребляемые вы уже знаете: 1) *un-*: uncertain, unbelievable, unclear, unpolluted; 2) *dis-*: disagree, disappear, dislike. Однако существует ещё целый ряд префиксов, придающих словам отрицательный смысл:

non-: non-stop (без остановки), nonsense (бессмыслица), non-standard (нестандартный), non-violence (неприменение силы для решения политических проблем);

in-: inability (неспособность), inactive (неактивный);

im- (перед словами, начинающимися с букв **m**, **p**, **b**): impossible (невозможный), immoral (аморальный);

il- (перед словами, начинающимися с буквы **l**): illegal (нелегальный), illiterate (необразованный);

ir- (перед словами, начинающимися с буквы **r**): irregular (нерегулярный), irresponsible (безответственный).



3 Complete the sentences. Use the derivatives of the words on the right.

- 1) It is ... to work on the computer all day
- 2) ...s say that children ... often copy what they seen on television or find in the Internet.
- 3) I don't think that ... and aggression can ... from the TV screens, as they are part of our life.
- 4) I can't stand his ... to behave himself.
- 5) Such actions are ... and
- 6) He is always ... and ... to make a decision.

**possible, stop
 special, fortunately**

violent, appear

**ability
 legal, moral
 active, able**

4 **A.** Listen, (16), read and match the words with the pictures.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) a disk | e) a laptop (notebook) | h) a Xerox |
| b) a monitor | f) a printer | i) a flash drive (pen drive) |
| c) a mouse | g) a mouse pad (mouse mat) | j) a scanner |
| d) a keyboard | | |



B. Learn some more computer words,  (17).

global network — глобальная сеть

e-mail (message) ['mesɪdʒ] — сообщение на (по) электронной почте

information security [sɪ'kjʊərəti] — информационная безопасность

to be online — быть подключённым к компьютерной сети

to surf the Internet — искать информацию в Интернете

to find and save data ['deɪtə] — находить и сохранять сведения

to create [kri'eɪt] **a programme** — создавать программу

to crack a programme — взламывать программу

to navigate the Internet — искать информацию в интернете

to exchange information — обмениваться информацией

on the Internet — в Интернете

5

A. Read the text and answer the question it asks.

The Newest Media

The Internet, a global computer network, helps people to communicate [kə'mju:nɪkeɪt] with each other. Its history began in the United States in 1969 when it was designed for the army. The idea was that information which is sent over the Internet takes the shortest and the safest way from one computer to another, so any two computers on the net are to exchange information.

Nowadays the Internet has entered our everyday life. Millions of people have become its regular users and their number is growing. The most popular Internet service is e-mail. A lot of people use the network only to send and receive

e-mail messages. There are some other popular services as well, for example, reading the news. A commercial use of the net is also growing.

However, there are problems and the most important of them seems to be security. When you send an e-mail, your message can travel through many different networks and computers. It is possible to get into any of them, use or even change the data. A lot of programmes are cracked. Another big and serious problem of the net is control. There is so much information travelling through the net that it has become impossible to control it. Scientists all over the world are working on it and in the future the situation [ˌsɪtʃu'eɪʃn] may change, but at the moment we have what we have: some of the information the network offers may be unwanted or even dangerous for the society.

One thing is clear — the Internet has changed our life greatly, but is it for the better or for the worse?

B. Speak about how you use the Internet or would like to use it.



1. Обратите внимание на особенности использования слова **data** (данные, часто компьютерные или статистические). Хотя существительное **data** по сути является формой множественного числа от латинского заимствования **datum** (данное), в наши дни в повседневном общении многие используют его как неисчисляемое существительное. Поэтому возможно сочетание единицы **data** с глаголом как во множественном, так и в единственном числе:

These data are very important.

This data is very important.

Употребление глагола во множественном числе более характерно для языка науки.

2. Существительное **media** ['mi:diə] является формой множественного числа латинского заимствования **medium** ['mi:diəm] — *средство, способ*. Однако возможно образовать множественное число этого слова и обычным способом при помощи окончания **-s**: а **medium** — **mediums**. Глаголы согласуются с той или иной формой существительного по общим или известным вам правилам:

Radio is a medium of communication.

Theatre, cinema, television and the Internet are all media/mediums that form public opinion.

6

Complete the sentences. Use some computer words.

1) A small computer that you can carry with you is a 2) A small object that you move to do things on a computer screen is a 3) A piece of equipment used for putting information into a computer is a 4) Another name for a computer screen is a 5) A piece of information that you send by e-mail is a 6) Information in a form that a computer can use is 7) To break into a computer programme to get some information means to ... it. 8) To make something new or original that people did not know before means to ... it. 9) To be connected to a computer system means to be on 10) Another name for the global network is the 11) To make a computer keep information that you have put into it means to ... information.

Social English

При общении друг с другом может возникнуть необходимость поправить собеседника, высказать свою точку зрения, предоставить иную информацию. Очень важно делать это тактично, не обижая того, с кем говоришь. В английском языке это особенно принято. Вот несколько примеров того, как можно вежливо поправить собеседника:

Yes, but...

Sorry to correct you, but...

Not exactly (Не совсем так).

It's not quite as I see it. I think...

Forgive me if I keep correcting you, but... (Простите, если поправляю вас, но...)

В разговоре с ровесниками в неформальной обстановке допустимы и более прямолинейные высказывания, например:

I'm afraid you're mistaken.

I'm sure you're wrong.

You're quite wrong, you know...

Quite the other way round... (Наоборот)

On the contrary ['kɒntrəri]... (Напротив)

7 Work in pairs. Make guesses¹ about other pupils. If the guess is wrong, correct your partner.

— My guess is that you watch TV all day long.

— I should think your favourite TV programme is “The Animal World”.

— I'm almost sure you've never come close to a computer.

— ...

8 Read the dialogue, act it out and then make a similar one.

A: In my opinion, there's absolutely nothing to watch on television nowadays.

B: No, I'm sure you're wrong. Personally I watch TV quite a lot.

A: You must be joking! They show nothing but stupid old films and soap operas.

B: Not exactly. Only yesterday I watched a very interesting documentary about the climate changes.

A: It may be interesting for you, but most people just don't watch such stuff²

B: Forgive me if I keep correcting you but I have some friends who like the same programmes as I do.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

9 Complete the text. Use the derivatives of the words on the right.

In some families children surf the Internet for several hours. Many parents (1) ... this (2) ... work on the computer. They think that some computer sites can show too much (3) ... and (4) They also (5) ... to let their sons and daughters spend a lot of time before monitors because young people become (6) ... , not sporty and even physically (7) Some parents say they want to control the (8) ... their children get which is often (9) ...

like, stop

violent, aggressive, fit

agree

active

inform

possible

¹ make guesses ['gesɪz] — угадай, догадайся

² such stuff [stʌf] — зд.: такие вещи

10 A. Write these in English.

- 1) Сообщение по/на электронной почте; 2) обмениваться информацией; 3) искать информацию в интернете; 4) взламывать интернет-программы; 5) быть подключённым к интернету; 6) принтер и сканер; 7) коврик для мыши; 8) новая клавиатура для компьютера.

B. Write your own sentences with these words and word combinations.

11 A. Complete the dialogue with the phrases that help the speakers to correct each other. Write them down.

A: Well, well, well! So they lost, didn't they?

B: Who? What are you talking about?

A: Your favourite football team, the *Riders*. The score was 3 : 1 (three to one). Didn't you watch television yesterday?

B: No, I didn't and ... I don't support the *Riders*.

A: But you said only yesterday that you were their fan.

B: ...I have always supported the *Rangers*.

A: Have you? Oh, but anyway it's a pity you missed yesterday's match. I thought you watched all the important games.

B: ...I never watch football on television. If I want to see a match, I go to the stadium.

A: Oh, I know. You're just like Peter. The two of you go to the stadium together, don't you?

B: ... we don't. I go there with my friend Steve. He supports the *Rangers* too.

A: Steve? He doesn't like football. Steve prefers basketball.

B: ... he doesn't. Everybody knows that he never misses a good football match.

B. Get ready to act the dialogue out in class.

12 Think of five reasons why people use computers and write them down.

First of all...

Then...

Secondly...

And finally...

Thirdly...

Step 8

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Read the text and answer the questions after it.

Writing Letters



Everybody likes to receive a letter or an e-mail from a friend. A letter tells you that someone was thinking about you. Unlike a telephone call, you can keep a letter and read it again and again. You need to write letters too. Sometimes you want to write a letter to a friend. Sometimes you need to write a thank-you note or an invitation. Sometimes you have to write a business letter to get or to give some information.

First you will learn to write informal letters and do it correctly. You may soon enjoy writing letters as much as you enjoy receiving them.

You usually write informal letters to family members and friends. You may think that nowadays fewer and fewer people write letters using pen and paper. It is true that e-mail has partly replaced the traditional letter. Sending e-mails is fast and not so expensive, which makes it popular. However, an e-mail looks very much like a letter: it has more or less the same parts and the reason for writing it is very much the same — you write letters and e-mails to exchange news or just to say hello. Besides, in some situations a traditional letter may be preferable because it is warmer and more personal.

Questions:

- 1) How often do you write traditional pen-and-paper letters? To whom do you write them?
- 2) Are your letters well planned or spontaneous? How long does it usually take you to write a letter?
- 3) Do you find letter writing easy or difficult?
- 4) Why, do you think, people say that there is an art of writing letters?
- 5) Do you ever write e-mails? With whom do you exchange them and how often?
- 6) What kind of information do you usually give in your messages?
- 7) Do letters and e-mail messages help you to keep in touch¹ with your friends and family?
- 8) Do you think traditional letters will disappear all together in the future? How soon will it happen if it does? Will you be sorry if people stop writing traditional letters?



2

Read the letter and match its parts (1—5) with their names (a—e).

1)

St Petersburg

Russia

September 20, 2012

2) Dear Ann,

3) I have great news! My parents have bought a computer. That's really wonderful. Now we can chat¹ online with each other via² the Internet or I can send you e-mails every day. I say there are so many advantages if you have a computer and the Internet. Now I can find the information I need about anything within a short time. I'm going to create my own homepage and tell other users about my interests, about what I want. That's no problem at all.

Write soon. Let me know how you are doing.

4) Best wishes

5) Your friend,

Julia

a) Body b) Closing c) Greeting d) Heading e) Name

¹ to keep in touch [tʌtʃ] — поддерживать связи, отношения

² to chat [tʃæt] — беседовать, болтать

³ via [ˈviə] — при помощи, через

Запомните несколько правил, которые следует соблюдать, когда вы пишете письма.

1. Начало письма (Heading), в котором сообщается, где и когда оно было написано, находится в правом верхнем углу и обычно располагается на трёх строчках: первая — название города; вторая — название страны; третья — дата, причём сначала указывается месяц и число, а затем через запятую — год.

Samara	London
Russia	UK
October 19, 2012	March 3, 2013

2. Обращение к адресату всегда пишется с левой стороны, с начала строки без абзаца. Первое слово обращения и все имена собственные пишутся с заглавной буквы, так же как и слова *Mrs, Mr, Miss, Ms, Dr.* После обращения всегда ставится запятая.

Вот несколько типичных обращений:

Dear Ann,	Hi, Boris,
Dear Mr Show,	Hello, Sue,

3. Сам текст письма (Body) начинается там, где заканчивается обращение, только строкой ниже, обычно прямо под запятой предыдущей строки. Первое предложение начинается с заглавной буквы и является по сути выражением благодарности за полученное письмо (сообщение). Возможные варианты:

Thank you (Thanks) for your letter (e-mail).

It's been great to hear from you.

Many thanks for the letter (e-mail).

I've just received your letter (e-mail). Thank you very much.

Your letter (e-mail) has been a pleasant surprise. Thanks a lot. I hope you're well.

В первом же абзаце следуют ответы на те вопросы, которые содержались в полученном письме или электронном сообщении. Их можно ввести в своё послание при помощи фраз: *You are asking me about... You would like to know...*

Второй абзац основного текста письма содержит просьбу продолжать переписку. Естественно, что абзац начинается с красной строки. Обычно в него включают следующие фразы:

Keep in touch.

Write (back) soon.

Hope to hear from you soon.

I have to do my homework now.

Looking forward to your answer.

Say hello to your family from me.

I have to go now.

Иногда после вышеперечисленных фраз могут следовать предложения:

Write to me how you are doing.

Write to me how's life.

4. Завершающие письмо фразы (Closing) весьма разнообразны: *Good luck! Best wishes, All the best, Take care, With love, Love, Missing you, Your friend, Lovingly, Yours, Always yours, Sincerely, Sincerely yours.* (Последние четыре являются более формальными.) Эти фразы обычно располагаются справа, на отдельной строке. После них ставится запятая.

5. То, какую подпись вы ставите в конце письма, зависит от того, насколько близко вы знаете адресата. Если вы хорошо с ним знакомы, письмо

заканчивается именем или даже прозвищем, если нет — следует написать имя и фамилию. Располагается подпись непосредственно под завершающей фразой.

6. Не забудьте сосчитать количество слов в своём письме. Согласно требованиям ОГЭ (SFA), их должно быть 100—120. При этом помните, что если объем письма менее 90 слов, то задание оценивается в 0 баллов. При подсчёте слов адрес и дата учитываются. В расчёт принимаются все слова: артикли, предлоги, частицы, числительные. Сокращённые формы (don't, that's, we're, hasn't etc), сложные слова, которые пишутся через дефис (ready-made), числительные, выраженные цифрами (49, 2012), считаются как одно слово.

3 Write the following headings correctly.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Leeds
UK
September 5, 2007 | 4. 2013 November 5
USA
Boston |
| 2. London
UK
January 11, 2006 | 5. Perth
Australia
December 15, 2010 |
| 3. Russia
31 August 2012
St Petersburg | 6. 7 April 2011
Russia
Rostov |

4 **A.** Write the greetings correctly.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1) dear uncle tony | 6) hi Sue |
| 2) dear grandmother | 7) hello mum |
| 3) dear dr mason | 8) hello dear |
| 4) dear hazel | 9) my dear Alice |
| 5) hi, bruce | 10) hi George |

B. Write the final parts of these letters correctly.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) sincerely Julia | 6) lots of love. Jane |
| 2) always yours Victor | 7) Best wishes. Rita |
| 3) Love Sofia | 8) Alec, with love |
| 4) your friend Kelly | 9) all the best Richard |
| 5) take care, Rose | 10) missing you. Kate |

5 Read a part of your pen friend's letter. Write the main body of your own letter to him (her) in two paragraphs. Answer your friend's questions.

...I hope you're enjoying your holidays. What do you do in your free time? Do you go out with your family or friends? Do you do any sports or play games? I spend a lot of time playing basketball for my school. It's great fun!...

- 6 Write an answer to your pen friend's letter. Answer his (her) questions. The number of words in your letter should be 100—120.

...This school year I began doing French. To be honest, I find it quite difficult, especially the grammar part — it is so different from English! Are you learning any foreign languages besides English? How do you like language learning? How are you planning to use foreign language in the future?...

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 7 Write a list of 10—15 questions you would like to ask your pen friend about the role of mass media in his (her) life.

Example: Do you ever listen to the radio?



- 8 Read a part of your pen friend's letter. Answer his (her) letter. The number of words in your letter should be 100—120.

...Our school trip to Russia is planned for January. We are going to stay in St Petersburg for 2 days. Do you think we'll have enough time to see the most important places? What places, do you think, we should see first? What museum in St Petersburg will you recommend to visit?...

- 9 Read the letter. Correct the mistakes in all its parts and rewrite the letter according to the rules.

UK

London

5, February, 2010

Dear Jane

Guess what! I have some wonderful news! Last night mom had twins, a boy and a girl! All summer I dreamed of a baby sister and Tom wanted a brother. We never thought we'd both be so lucky. Can you imagine what fun we'll have with two babies in the house? I think we'll have a lot of problems too as they will keep mom pretty busy. Tom and I are ready to help her

Do you have any brothers or sisters? How big are they? Are they twins? Are you good friends?

Love, Carol

Step 9

Revision and Extension

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen to the dialogue of two friends, (18). Complete the sentences (1—4) choosing the appropriate endings.

1. Yesterday night Betty ...

- a) looked sleepy
- b) couldn't fall asleep¹
- c) didn't go to bed before midnight

2. Alice ...

- a) practically never plays computer games
- b) prefers to play computer games on vacation
- c) is very good at playing computer games

3. Betty thinks that ...

- a) Alice is very sensible about playing computer games
- b) Alice should spend more time on computer games
- c) she must play computer games as much as Alice does

4. Alice explains that she ...

- a) thinks that surfing the Internet can be fun
- b) is fond of surfing the Internet
- c) thinks surfing the Internet is a waste of time.



2 Choose the appropriate forms of the words to complete the sentences.

- 1) The situation was becoming dangerous and the police (was/were) called.
- 2) Have you listened to (a/the) news today? 3) She turned (on/off) the shower and the water stopped running.
- 4) She lay sleepless in her bed turning (over/down) now and then.
- 5) The news (is/are) good and (it/they) (has/have) come just in time.
- 6) She lives on the money that (is/are) given to her by her parents.
- 7) The advice (was/were) good but John couldn't follow (it/them).
- 8) The information (has/have) arrived. (It/They) (is/are) absolutely useless.
- 9) What have you done to your hair? Why (is/are) (it/they) purple?
- 10) His knowledge (is/are) deep enough. He will be able to do the test.
- 11) You will never be able to turn this metal (in/into) gold.

3 Use the verbs in the appropriate passive forms.

- 1) I hate it when too many commercials (show) on television.
- 2) They say a new film (shoot) by our famous director now. I hope it will be very successful.
- 3) Everybody knew about it as the information (give) in the Evening News.
- 4) They can't (threaten): they are not afraid of anything.
- 5) The e-mail message just (send), you'll get it in a second.
- 6) James Bond felt that he (spy) on. It was a very unusual feeling for the secret agent.
- 7) Joe told us the school pantomime (spoil) because one of the young actors had forgotten the words.
- 8) Political

¹ to fall asleep [ə'sli:p] — засыпать

problems (often discuss) on television. 9) Some money can (save) by using less water, gas and electricity. 10) Yesterday at about 10 o'clock she was at home because her favourite comedy (broadcast). 11) Every time they met some kind words and smiles (exchange). 12) A new site for our school (create) now. It will soon be ready.

4 Match the words and complete the sentences with the word combinations.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1) computer | a) behaviour |
| 2) current | b) data |
| 3) advertise | c) humiliated |
| 4) shameless | d) new plays |
| 5) save | e) network |
| 6) important | f) keyboard |
| 7) multicultural | g) media |
| 8) global | h) society |
| 9) feel | i) dead |
| 10) shoot | j) service |
| 11) security | k) time |
| 12) mass | l) events |

1) We live in a ... which includes people of different nationalities. 2) All this time he has been telling me lies and he isn't even sorry about his 3) Online shopping can help you to ...; you may find it very useful. 4) I found this ... on one of the Internet sites. 5) ... is a government organization whose work is very important for the country. 6) The ... helps people to communicate with each other. 7) I don't want to ... animals ... , I've never liked the idea. 8) Radio, television and newspapers are traditionally included into 9) More and more people learn about the ... from the Internet preferring it to TV or newspapers. 10) They don't often ... on television. 11) I'm surprised Steve doesn't ... after he lost his job. 12) There are only Latin letters on this



5 Read the texts (1—4) and match them with the statements (a—e). There is one statement you don't have to use.

- a) This person thinks the network can teach while entertaining.
 b) This person thinks the network helps people to communicate.
 c) This person thinks the network can be helpful in some special situations.
 d) This person thinks that surfing the Internet is the best possible pastime.
 e) This person thinks using the network can help in business.



1. What is good about the Internet is that you can use it at home or at work. People like this media because it gives them information about all kinds of things. Here you can find anything you want and it doesn't take a lot of time. Some people put their own information on the net. Everyone can create a homepage of their own and tell other users about their interests or their plans.

2. The computer is an important part of any modern office. Companies advertise their goods and services on the Internet. Many universities are able to exchange information about their work and often start new projects together. It helps them to save time and money and helps their development too.

3. By playing over the Internet children learn to use it. They learn to write on the keyboard, to navigate, to open and close programmes, to save data. All these things can be learned easily when you're young and used in the future.

4. A lot of women have to stay at home to look after their children. Nowadays it won't be a problem anymore: you can work on your computer from home. Some men also take this opportunity. The Internet is great help to disabled people. They can find a job, do online shopping, and chat on line with their friends.



6

Work in pairs or in small groups. Read the list of disadvantages the Internet has. Discuss them and decide which are the most dangerous. Tell the others about your decision and explain it.

- You are never safe from meeting bad people on the Internet. There is a lot of harmful information as well.
- A lot of people lie about themselves on the Internet, you can never be sure about the information they give.
- Your personal information can be read by someone and used against you.
- Some people get so used to surfing the net that they have no real life. If something happens to their computers, it's like the end of the world for them.
- The computer can make us helpless: it finds information for us, counts for us, corrects our spelling mistakes, helps us with shopping etc. We may soon stop thinking all together.
- People who don't have computers feel like outsiders, as they don't belong to the Internet community.
- The computer may replace books which teach us to think and to speak correctly.
- Children sitting too long in front of the computer don't learn the necessary social behaviour.
- Other.

7

Work in pairs. You need your friend's advice about buying a computer. Ask him/her about:

- the possibilities of the computer;
- its advantages over other kinds of mass media;
- the possible price of a computer;
- where to buy it and what kind to choose.

You begin the conversation.

Remember to:

- be active and polite;
- ask questions and find out the information you need;
- decide if you will finally buy a computer.

8

Listen,  (19), and read the text and say which of the computer words mentioned in it you personally use.

Computer Language

If you want to understand the computer language, you should know common computer words.

Luckily, most of them are easy to learn. First of all many of them have practically the same form in Russian: *computer*, *menu*, *virus* ['vaɪərəs]. Secondly, a lot

of them are very colourful and user-friendly¹ as they are often created with the help of comparison: *a mouse*, *memory*, *icon* ['aɪkən], *snail mail* = *traditional mail*. Thirdly, most computer words are shortened:

B4: before;

BTW: by the way;

FYI: for your information;

GR8: great;

LOL: lots of love;

ОТОН: on the other hand (с другой стороны).

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

9 Spell these words.

1) ['ru:dnəs]

2) [ɪk'stʃeɪndʒ]

3) [sə'saɪtɪ]

4) [θret]

5) [ɪn'sted]

6) ['ædvətaɪz]

7) ['brɔ:dkɑ:st]

8) [dɪ'skʌs]

9) ['sɪtɪzɪn]

10) ['klærənt]

10 Choose the appropriate replies to the following phrases.

1) There are some people who are afraid of the computer.

- a) Fairly good.
- b) Are there? I've never met them.
- c) Quite the other way round.

2) Newspapers are losing their popularity in the modern society.

- a) You're welcome.
- b) Ouch!
- c) Not exactly.

3) Do you think the Internet is going to replace television?

- a) You're quite wrong, you know.
- b) I'm positive about it.
- c) Mmmm...

4) Everybody watches reality shows nowadays.

- a) Sorry to correct you, but nobody I know does.
- b) Sorry, are you telling the truth?
- c) Forgive me, but you're not telling the truth. Nobody does.

5) The Internet is a real threat to the society.

- a) Great!
- b) I've never seen it.
- c) It's not quite as I see it.

11 Write an answer to your pen friend's letter. Answer his/her questions. The number of words in your letter should be 100—120.

"... I think that at the moment IT² is my favourite subject at school. I've already learned to do a lot of things working with different computer programmes. Do you have IT in your school? Do you like it? What are your favourite school subjects?"...

¹ **user-friendly** [ju:zə'frendli] — удобный

² **IT** = Information Technology

word
box

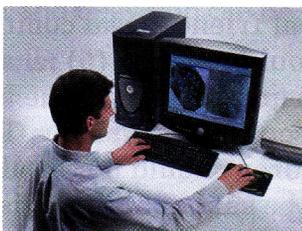
Adaptation, advertise, broadcast, channel, citizen, commercial, communicate, create, current, data, discuss, discussion, e-mail, exactly, exchange, flash drive (pen drive), forgive (forgave — forgiven), humiliate, humiliation, immoral, impossible, inability, inactive, instead, irregular, irresponsible, laptop, main, mass media, message, monitor, mouse, mouse pad/mat, navigate, Net, network, news, non-stop, notebook, on-line (online), police, printer, rude, rudeness, save, scanner, security, serial, series, serve, service, shame, shameless, shoot (shot), site, society, stuff, system, threat, threaten, Xerox;
to turn down, to turn into, to turn on, to turn off, to turn over, to turn up.

Step 10

TEST YOURSELF

I. LISTENING

- 1 You'll hear five people speaking about the ways they learn the news and get information. Listen,  (20), and match the statements (1—6) with what the people say (a—e). There is one statement you don't have to use.



- 1) The speaker explains that he uses only the Internet to find the necessary information.
- 2) The speaker prefers to listen to the radio to know the latest news.
- 3) The speaker says that the news is of no great importance to him.
- 4) The speaker says that not all the data on the Internet is correct.
- 5) The speaker prefers to watch television to know what's going on.
- 6) The speaker explains he tries to get the current news from all the media possible.

Maximum result	5
Your result	?

II. READING

2

Read the text and complete it with the phrases (a—f).

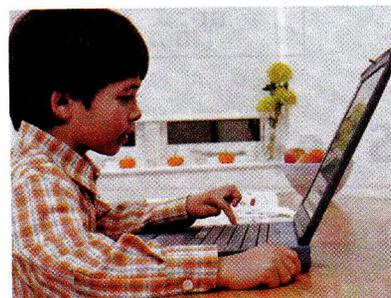
- a) to surf through the net;
- b) which is going to be the main medium of the future;
- c) or meet people online;
- d) are active users of the Net;
- e) to live in the real world;
- f) put their children in front of a computer.

Children and Computers

Nowadays it has become clear that the Internet may have a bad influence on our daily life because it changes people's social behaviour, especially the social behaviour of children.

In our times, when a lot of families have computers and (1) ..., children should certainly learn how to do it. They should know how to get information, how they can buy something (2) If they don't learn to use the Internet when they are young, they will have great difficulties later. The reason is that the Internet is a very powerful medium (3)

Meanwhile, there is a certain danger in the Internet. Children easily become its competent users, but they don't know how (4) ... any longer. The Internet will never replace real life, real friends, real communication and children should be told about it. Parents should not just (5) ... and say "Oh well, that's the Internet, go on, have some fun and be quiet." The Internet was not made for children and so it should not be used as a babysitter. There is so much harmful material on the Internet, that children should not be allowed (6) ... all by themselves. Absolutely the same can be said about television, which also has a tendency to replace real life. I believe that people who watch too much television, forget how to be members of a social community.



Maximum result	6
Your result	?

III. USE OF ENGLISH

3

Choose the appropriate words or forms to complete the sentences.

- 1) Do you have any idea why the police (is/are) here? Has anything happened?
- 2) I tried not to think about what (has/had) been done the day before.
- 3) Please don't turn the television (up/down): it's my favourite piece of music.
- 4) She was busy at that moment and did not hear what (had been discussed/was being discussed) in the talk show.
- 5) Don't be afraid to keep your money in this bank. (It/They) will be safe here.
- 6) They are showing a new (serial/series) of programmes about the animal world.

- 7) Nobody knows what the film is like, it (was not/has not been) shot yet.
 8) Mass media (is/are) very important in the life of every social community.
 9) In my view it is (im-/in-)possible to spend all your free time in front of the TV or the computer. 10) I felt I was being spied (on/for) and I became frightened.

Maximum result	10
Your result	?

- 4 Complete the text with the derivatives of the words on the right.

The Internet changed our life a lot and the (1) ... of this medium is quite clear. To spend a part of the day on the Internet is for many people quite typical. They (2) ... use this medium to get (3) ... about all kinds of things. (4) ... some of them like surfing the Net (5) ... , others would like to have some Internet (6) ... , for example, they may prefer to do online shopping.

important

usual, inform
probable
stop
serve

Maximum result	6
Your result	?

IV. SPEAKING

- 5 Speak about how the Internet and television can be used for education. Mention:

- how they are used in schools;
- how they can be used for self-education outside school;
- how you use or would like to use these two forms of mass media.

Maximum result	10
Your result	?

V. WRITING

- 6 Write these in English.

- 1) Клавиатура компьютера;
- 2) без остановки;
- 3) портативный компьютер;
- 4) невозможное решение;
- 5) средства массовой информации;
- 6) унижение и стыд;
- 7) шпионить за кем-то в интересах какой-то страны;
- 8) грубый ответ;
- 9) угрожать моей жизни;
- 10) текущие новости.

Maximum result	10
Your result	?

Count your results.

Total result	Tasks 1—6	47	55
	Personal letter (Step 9, Ex. 8)	8	
Your total result	Tasks 1—6	?	?
	Personal letter (Step 9, Ex. 8)	?	

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

7 Do Project Work 1.

Complete a page in your English Album. Write about how television and computers can be used in language learning. Illustrate your story with pictures. Don't forget to think of an outline for your story before you write it. Ask your family and/or friends to help you if necessary.

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

be [bi:]	was/were [wɒz] [wɜ:]	been [bi:n]	быть
become [br'kʌm]	became [br'keɪm]	become [br'kʌm]	станови́ться, явля́ться
begin [br'gɪn]	began [br'gæn]	begun [br'gʌn]	начина́ть
blow [bləʊ]	blew [blu:]	blown [bləʊn]	ду́ть
break [breɪk]	broke [brəʊk]	broken ['brəʊkən]	лома́ть
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	приноси́ть
broadcast [brɔ:dka:st]	broadcast ['brɔ:dka:st]/ broadcasted ['brɔ:dka:stɪd]	broadcast ['brɔ:dka:st]/ broadcasted ['brɔ:dka:stɪd]	трансли́ровать, передава́ть
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]	строи́ть
burn [bɜ:n]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	же́чь, гореть
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	покупа́ть
can [kæn]	could [kʊd]		мочь
catch [kæʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	схва́тывать
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃəʊz]	chosen ['tʃəʊzn]	выбира́ть
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]	приходи́ть
cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	стои́ть
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	реза́ть
dig [dɪg]	dug [dʌg]	dug [dʌg]	копа́ть
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]	дела́ть
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]	риси́вать; тащи́ть
dream [dri:m]	dreamed/ dreamt [dremt]	dreamed/ dreamt [dremt]	мечта́ть
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	пи́ть
drive [draɪv]	drove [drəʊv]	driven ['drɪvn]	води́ть (<i>машину,</i> <i>автобус</i> и т. п.)
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten ['i:tn]	е́сть
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen ['fɔ:lən]	пада́ть
fight [faɪt]	fought [fɔ:t]	fought [fɔ:t]	дра́ться, сра- жа́ться
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]	находи́ть
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [fləʊn]	лета́ть
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	forgotten [fə'gɒtn]	забыва́ть
forgive [fə'gɪv]	forgave [fə'geɪv]	forgiven [fə'gɪvn]	проща́ть

get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]	получать
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given ['gɪvɪn]	давать
go [gəʊ]	went [went]	gone [gɒn]	идти, направ- ляться
grow [grəʊ]	grew [gru:]	grown [grəʊn]	расти
hang [hæŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	вешать
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	иметь
hear [hɪə]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]	слышать
hold [həʊld]	held [held]	held [held]	держать
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	держать, содержать
know [nəʊ]	knew [nju:]	known [nəʊn]	знать
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]	вести; руководить
learn [lɜ:n]	learned/learnt [lɜ:nt]	learned/learnt [lɜ:nt]	учить
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	уезжать, поки- дать, оставлять
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]	позволять
lie [leɪ]	lay [leɪ]	lain [leɪn]	лежать
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]	терять
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]	делать, изготавливать
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	значить, иметь в виду
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	встречать
put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]	класть
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	читать
ride [raɪd]	rode [rəʊd]	ridden ['rɪdn]	ездить (<i>верхом на лошади, на велосипеде</i>)
ring [rɪŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]	звонить
rise [raɪz]	rose [rəʊz]	risen ['rɪzn]	вставать, подниматься
run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]	бегать
say [seɪ]	said [sed]	said [sed]	сказать
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]	видеть
sell [sel]	sold [səʊld]	sold [səʊld]	продавать
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	посылать

shake [ʃeɪk]	shook [ʃʊk]	shaken [ʃeɪkən]	трясти
ski [ski:]	skied [ski:d]	skied [ski:d]	кататься на лыжах
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spəʊk]	spoken ['spəʊkən]	говорить
spell [spel]	spelt [spelt]	spelt [spelt]	произносить по буквам
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	тратить (<i>деньги</i>): проводить (<i>время</i>)
stand [stænd]	stood [stʊd]	stood [stʊd]	стоять
steal [sti:l]	stole [stəʊl]	stolen ['stəʊlən]	красть
strike [straɪk]	struck [strʌk]	struck [strʌk]	ударять, бить (<i>о часах</i>)
swim [swɪm]	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]	плавать
take [teɪk]	took [tʊk]	taken ['teɪkən]	брать
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]	учить, обучать
tear [teə]	tore [tɔ:]	tore [tɔ:n]	рвать
tell [tel]	told [təʊld]	told [təʊld]	сказать, рассказать
think [θɪŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]	думать
understand [ʌndə'stænd]	understood [ʌndə'stʊd]	understood [ʌndə'stʊd]	понимать
wear [weə]	wore [wɔ:]	worn [wɔ:n]	носить, быть оде- тым
win [wɪn]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]	выигрывать
write [raɪt]	wrote [rəʊt]	written ['rɪtn]	писать