4a. Find words in the article which mean

- far away in distance, not close:
- have taken the place of something;
- light and small enough to be easily carried or moved;
- the practical use of scientific discoveries:
- to exchange information or conversation with other people, using words, signs, etc.

4b. Read the sentences in italics in the article. What kind of sentences are they?



Read the rule (pp. 286–288) and check your answers.

5. Work with your partner. Use the article to answer the questions below:

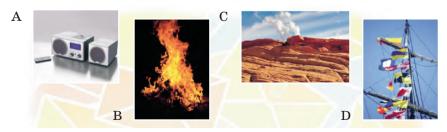
- 1. Do people communicate more or less now than they used to?
- 2. How do people communicate today?
- 3. What means of communication are most frequently used?
- 4. What ways of communication have modern technologies replaced?
- 5. What are the advantages of the modern means of communication?

6a. Work in a small group. Answer the underlined guestion in the article. Share your opinions on the problem.

6b. In writing, answer the underlined question in the article.

Lesson 3. History of communication

1a. Look at the pictures. What ways of communication do they show?





1b. Listen to the Discovery Channel programme telling us about the history of the means of communication. What means of communication is missing in ex. 1a?

2a. Match the words and their definitions:

1. available	a) able to be used
2. to deliver	b) to take (goods, letters, etc.) to people's
	houses or places of work
3. efficient	c) opposite to 'reliable'
4. inefficient	d) working or operating quickly and effec-
	tively in an organized way
5. reliable	e) something that is reliable can be trusted
	because it works well
6. lingua franca	f) a language which is used for communi-
	cation between groups of people who speak
	different languages
7. unreliable	g) opposite to 'efficient'
	•

2b. Complete the extract from the programme with the missing words. Mind the word forms.

efficient – inefficient reliable – unreliable

People ran to (1)... messages faster. When running with a message, to deliver it in spoken form, it is safer to do it one-self. Sending anyone else is (2)..., as the game of Chinese whispers demonstrates. So a system of writing was necessary. When writing appeared messages on stone columns (3)... very well across time, but they were an (4)... method of communication across space. The system became more efficient when it was the message that travelled. People ran with the written messages, rode horses to save time. For example, the network of Persian roads in the 5th century BC made communication faster and more (5).... New men and fresh horses were (6)... at posting stations. A message could travel the full distance of the road from Susa to Sardis (3200 km) in ten days. What helped to make communication even more (7)... was the Aramaic language as a (8)... used in Ancient Persia.

2c. Listen and check.

3. Read the sentences from the programme. Fill in the missing relative pronouns from the box.

which, who, that, when, where

- Now it is a general term for systems or technologies... are used in sending and receiving messages over a distance electronically.
- 2. There was a time... cave drawings were painted on the walls of caves and canyons to tell the story of people's culture.
- 3. So are fires ... usually meant 'danger' or 'victory'.
- 4. Ancient Egypt was the first country... birds domesticated pigeons were used for sending messages.
- 5. 1843 was the year in ... Samuel Morse proposed a way to give every letter and number a special code (point, line and space).
- 6. It was Morse's Symbol code ... we can still find used today.
- 7. It was Bell... managed to register it first.
- 8. Alexander Popov from Russia... invention of the radio came before Marconi's, did not patent it.
- 9. In 1983, the military project Arpanet became available to universities and research centres, ... finally gave birth to the Internet.

4a. Decide if the statements are true or false.

- 1. 'Telecommunication' means communication at distance.
- 2. Messages on stone columns were an efficient means of communication across long distances.
- 3. The network of roads made delivering messages more reliable.
- 4. Latin used as a lingua franca in Ancient Persia made communication more efficient.
- 5. Smoke signals, fires, drums and pigeons were other means of sending messages in olden days.
- 6. The telegraph, the telephone, Morse code and the radio were all invented in the $18^{\rm th}$ century.
- 7. The television, the computer and the Internet were born in the $20^{\rm th}$ century.

4b. Listen to the programme again and check yourselves.

5a. Work in a group. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

- The telephone is the most reliable means of communication.
- The Internet is the most efficient means of delivering messages.
- New and more efficient communication devices will be available in ten years.
- In 50 years people will be able to communicate their thoughts.
- The best way to send a message over a long distance is by letter.
- English as the lingua franca of the world today makes international communication more efficient.

5b. Write your opinion about one of the statements above.



Year 9 \rightarrow Unit 8 \rightarrow Lesson 8 \rightarrow Vocabulary (word search)