



5b. Think what you can do to make the experience healthy and useful every time you use a computer or the Internet. Copy and fill in the table below.

Time	What I do, how I use the computer	How to make the activity healthy for the mind and the body

Lesson 5. Are you addicted to the Internet?

1a. Read the joke below. Do you agree with the arguments?

The top 5 reasons why the television is better than the World Wide Web

5. It doesn't take 5 minutes to build the picture when you change the TV channels.

4. The family never argues over which Website to visit this evening.

3. A remote control has fewer buttons than a keyboard.

2. The news programme never slows down when a lot of people tune in.

1. You can't surf the Web from a couch with a fizzy drink in one hand and a packet of crisps in the other.

1b. What do you spend more time on: watching TV or surfing the Net? Do you know someone who is addicted to the Internet?

an addict – addicted – an addiction



2a. Work in pairs – Student A and Student B – to know if you are an Internet addict. Do your part of the quiz. Make note of the answers you have chosen.

Student A's questions:

1. What do you think are good names for children?
 - a) Scott and Jenny.
 - b) Bill Gates IV.
 - c) Mozilla and Dotcom.
2. What's a telephone?
 - a) A thing with a round dial you use to talk to others.
 - b) A telecommunications **gadget** (device) with 12 keys.
 - c) Something you plug into a modem.
3. Which punctuation is most correct?
 - a) I had a wonderful day!
 - b) I had a **wonderful** day!!!
 - c) I had a wonderful day :-)
4. You wake up at 4:00 a.m. and decide to:
 - a) visit the bathroom.
 - b) check the fridge.
 - c) check your email.
5. What are RAM and ROM?
 - a) A male sheep and a city in Italy.
 - b) Big stars of the WWF.
 - c) I need more of the former (RAM) and should upgrade the latter (ROM).
6. To avoid a virus you should:
 - a) stay away from people who sneeze and cough.
 - b) never read email titled "Good Times".
 - c) use virus scanning software.

Student B's questions:

7. When you want to buy something hard-to-find you:
 - a) ask friends where to get it.
 - b) check out the Yellow Pages.
 - c) go to Yahoo!
8. When you don't understand how to use a new gadget you:
 - a) ask the shop-assistant.
 - b) call the manufacturer's toll-free number.
 - c) visit the manufacturer's Website and look for the FAQ (frequently asked questions).
9. When you're interested in someone you say:
 - a) Tell me more about yourself.
 - b) What's your star sign?
 - c) What's your Profile?
10. When you want to research something you:
 - a) open up your encyclopaedia.
 - b) put Encarta Encyclopaedia in your CD-ROM drive.
 - c) go to [www. google. com](http://www.google.com).
11. When you write a letter you:
 - a) put pencil to paper.
 - b) open Eudora.
 - c) ask: What's a letter? Is it like email?
12. You correct errors using:
 - a) an eraser.
 - b) white-out.
 - c) backspace or delete.

2b. Student A: ask your partner questions 1–6. Write down your partner's score. Student B: ask your partner questions 7–12. Make note of the answers your partner has chosen.

2c. Use the comments below to score yourself. Are you an Internet addict?

SCORING:

Give yourself zero points for each “a” response, five for each “b” and 10 for each “c”.

If you scored 100 or higher, unplug your computer and get more hours in real life.

If you scored between 31 and 99, you're living a good mix of Net and reality.

If you scored under 30, you probably didn't read this far.

Grammar focus

Complex sentences

- Read the sentences below and answer the questions in L1. Are they simple or complex sentences?

1. What number of clauses do they consist of? 2. Which of the sentences above contains an adverbial clause of time and which – an adverbial clause of condition?

A. When I don't understand how to use a new gadget, I visit the manufacturer's Website to look for the FAQ.

B. If your score is 100 or higher, you are addicted to the Internet.



Read the rule (pp. 288–290) and check your answers.

- 3a.** Read the advice to Internet addicts. Which is the best piece of advice?

If you are addicted to the Internet...

- you should consult a doctor and have talk therapy;
- you will have to take some special medicine, which is used to stop kleptomania or gambling addiction;
- you can take up some hobby such as cycling or reading;
- talk to your parents;
- ask a friend or a family member to put on parental controls on your computer – it will block the websites you spend most time on or you will be unable to use your computer during certain hours of the day.

- 3b.**  Write your advice to an Internet addict.

He is a person **whose** invention made him popular all over the world.

One of the gadgets **whose** functioning may cause problems is iPhone-4.

One of the gadgets the functioning **of which** may cause problems, is iPhone-4.

д) Упрощение придаточных определительных предложений: относительные придаточные предложения с местоимениями в роли дополнения можно заменить причастием (participle). Это делает предложение более коротким и легким для понимания.

I told you about the device **which connects** the computer to the Internet. – I told you about the woman **connecting** the computer to the Internet.

Lesson 5. Complex sentences. Сложноподчинённые предложения

I. Предложение (sentence) – это сочетание слов, выражающее законченную мысль.

Email is gradually replacing snail mail. – Электронная почта постепенно заменяет обычную почту.

II. По составу предложения бывают простыми (simple sentences) или **сложными**. Простые предложения можно разбить на две группы – *распространённые* и *нераспространённые*. Сложные предложения делятся на *сложносочинённые (compound sentences)* и *сложноподчинённые (complex sentences)*.

Сложносочинённое предложение имеет в своем составе два и более равноправных простых предложений (clauses). В сложносочинённом предложении составляющие его простые предложения равноправны по смыслу и связаны сочинительными союзами: **and** – и; **but** – но; **while, whereas** – а, в то время как; **or** – или; **otherwise** – иначе; **either... or** – или... или.

Latin was the lingua franca of the Roman Empire and it helped people of different nationalities to communicate with each other. – Латинский язык был языком межнационального общения в Римской империи и он помогал людям разных народов поддерживать отношения друг с другом.

Email is reliable, while snail mail is something very personal. – Электронная почта надёжна, в то время как обычная почта является чем-то очень личным.

III. Сложноподчинённое предложение состоит из главного (*the principal (or main) clause*) и одного или нескольких придаточных предложений (*subordinate clause(s)*), поясняющих главное предложение. Придаточные предложения выполняют роль различных членов предложения: подлежащего (*subject*), именной части сказуемого (*predicative*), дополнения (*object*), определения (*attributive*), обстоятельства (*adverbial*).

IV. Типы придаточных предложений

Придаточные предложения дополнительные (Object subordinate clauses), которые присоединяются к главному предложению с помощью союзов *that, if / whether, what, who, which, where, how, why*.

I don't know *where the contradiction lies*. – Я не знаю, где лежит противоречие.

Придаточные предложения определительные (Attributive subordinate clauses), которые присоединяются к главному предложению с помощью таких союзов и наречий, как *who* (который), *whose* (чей), *which / that* (который), *where* (где), *why* (почему).

Here is the gadget (*that / which*) *we have spoken about*. – Вот приспособление, о котором мы говорили.

Эти предложения могут соединяться с главным предложением бессоюзно (*См. материалы по теме Relative (Attributive) clauses.*)

English is the subject *I like best*. – Английский язык – это предмет, который я люблю больше всего.

The mobile phone is the means of communication *I use the most*. – Мобильный телефон – это средство связи, которым я пользуюсь больше всего.

Придаточные предложения обстоятельственные времени, места, причины, образа действия, следствия, уступительные, цели, условия (adverbial subordinate clauses of time, place, cause, manner, result, concession, purpose, condition), которые имеют свою собственную классификацию.