

3c. Look through the articles. Find examples of complex sentences. Define their types.

4a. Make a survey on mobile phones. Take one question each and ask all your classmates. Make notes of their answers. Report the results of the survey to the class.

- Do you have a mobile phone? What can your mobile do?
- Do you prefer meeting people or talking to them on the phone?
- How much time a day do you use your mobile phone?
- What do you mostly use your mobile for: talking, texting, playing video games, other?
- Do you use your mobile during school?
- Do you think you have an addiction to mobile phones?
- Do you use your mobile at night?
- How much time do you spend a day doing physical activity?
- If you had to choose between the mobile phone and the TV, what would you choose?
- If you had to choose between the mobile phone and the Internet, what would you choose?

4b. Are any of the results surprising?

4c.  Write your own answers to the questions in ex. 4a.

Lesson 8. Future of communications

1. Read the predictions below and decide which of them was the most stupid.

“There is no reason anyone would want a computer in their home.”

Ken Olson, president of Digital Equipment Corp., 1977.

“The phone has too many shortcomings to be seriously considered as a means of communication”

Western Union Statement in 1876

“Television won’t last because people will soon get tired of it”

Lee deForest, American radio pioneer and inventor, 1957

2a. Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences taken from an article about the future of communications.

1. What we need to know is ...
 2. If we don’t do anything about aggression promoting TV programmes, Internet and mobile phone addictions today, ...
 3. It is always possible ...
 4. Sometimes we take it for granted ...
 5. Though it seems ...
 6. When we think about the future,
 7. We don’t know ...
 8. But the thing that worries many of us most is ...
 9. It appears ...
- A. ... it might be too late tomorrow.
 - B. ... what we are going to do about the changes that all these new inventions bring along and how they will affect our lives.
 - C. ... whether new means of communication will be available in the future and whether they will change the quality of our life.
 - D. ... we imagine something really revolutionary like time travel or telepathy.
 - E. ... that our life is becoming more and more comfortable and successful with all the new means of communication and new devices – plasma TVs, portable computers, wireless Internet and smart phones.
 - F. ... that there is a contradiction between the advantages of new technologies and the disadvantages we can’t help noticing.
 - G. ... that new ways of keeping in touch will appear and replace the old ones.
 - H. ... as if everything has already been created, inventors surprise us with new gadgets every year.
 - I. ... what can be invented in 10, 20 or 50 years from now.

2b. Define the types of the subordinate clauses in the sentences above.

2c. Put the sentences in a logical order to make an article.

2d.  Listen and check yourselves.

3a. A website asked their teenage readers to answer the question: *What predictions can you make about how we will communicate globally in the future?* Read the predictions. Which of them do you agree with most?

In the future I think there will be...

...no telephones, parents will have mobile phones and kids will have watches that they can talk to friends on

...just about no such thing as a piece of paper, because things will be done by using I.C.T. (Information and communication technologies)

...teleporters!!!! Also I think we will have time machines! I'm looking forward to getting all this GREAT / AWESOME stuff!!!!

...more types of computers & telephones, cellphone watches, a TV that you can put in your bag and watch it when you are walking round and a telephone that you can talk to and see what they are doing

...an electronic high technology microchip inserted in a person's head that will read the minds of other people

...one book and you can talk and do all your subjects all in one book

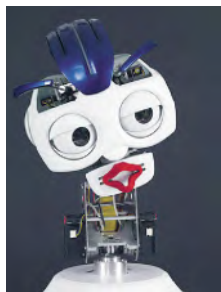
...books that talk to you so you don't have to read them, everyone will have electric wheel chairs and those cool scooters!

...no need to plug anything into walls because someone will have come up with something else to power up things

...mini ear phones that you can just push a button and it will call anyone you want. Also I think that we will live in gold houses.

COOL!


...no teachers, just robots, who will never get mad at you for not doing your homework



...a small web cam thingy in schools that connects every class together and you'll be able to get holographic images through it ...no need to learn many foreign languages, because English will be the lingua franca in the whole world

3b. Write your predictions about the future of global communication.

Lesson 9. Slam

1.  Listen and read the introduction to the extract from a novel. Have you ever heard the name of the author? Have you read his books or seen films made after his books?

Nick Hornby (born 17 April 1957) is an English novelist and essayist. He is best known for the novels *High Fidelity*, *About a Boy*, and for the football memoir *Fever Pitch*. His work frequently touches upon music and sports. *High Fidelity* – his first novel – was published in 1995. The novel, about a record collector and his relationships, was adapted into a 2000 film starring John Cusack and a Broadway musical in 2006. His second novel, *About a Boy*, published in 1998, is about two “boys” – Marcus, a teenager from a single-parent family, and Will Freeman, an immature and selfish man in his mid-thirties who becomes better through his growing relationship with Marcus. Hugh Grant and Nicholas Hoult starred in the 2002 film version. *Slam* is a novel published in 2007. The book is written from the perspective of a teenager, Sam, who gets into trouble.



2.  Listen and read the extract. Can you guess what kind of trouble Sam gets into?

Good **stuff** had been happening for about six months.

- For example: Mum got rid of Steve, her rubbish boyfriend.
- For example: Mrs Gillett, my Art and Design teacher, took me to one side after a lesson and asked whether I'd thought of doing art at college.