

# Unit 8

## NEW MEDIA AGE

### LESSON 1 LESSON 1 LESSON 1 LESSON 1 LESSON 1

### Speaking 1

#### 1 Answer the questions.

1. What is the role of the media in society?
2. What is the main purpose of social media? How has online social networking influenced your relationships with your friends and family?
3. Do you agree that social media prevent people from communication in person? Why? Why do people spend so much time on websites like Facebook, and Instagram?
4. How has information technology changed the way people work and communicate?
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of searching for information on the Internet in comparison with other sources of information?
6. What is the main reason for watching television?
7. Which TV programmes do you admire most and least of and why?
8. What impact does television have on attitudes to different events and our views on life in general? How many hours of television do you watch in an average day or week?
9. Does violence on TV affect people's behaviour and make it more aggressive?
10. Is TV or computer addiction becoming a problem in the world? Why?

#### 2 Phonetics practice: read the words and phrases.

margarine	accustomed	sufficient	'decent – de'scent
straight	appreciate	substitute	media – meadow
quizzes	false	acronyms	'access (n) – ac'cess (v)
psychologist	misinformation	chaos	wander - wonder
censorship	antisocial	utilize	ignorance-ignore

#### 3 Reading practice: read the text, focusing on the pronunciation and intonation.

Decades ago, communication theorist Marshall McCarty coined the expression “the medium is the message” referring to how and why people watch television. The genius of this statement was that it focused on how and why people watched television not so much on what they were watching. Today, there are thousands of ways for consumers to view video content that was previously only available on TV. We all live in the “five screen” era of video with smart phones, tablets, laptops and desktops joining TV as our five video delivery devices. Some even went so far as to suggest that it was just a matter of time before TV was obsolete.

## Reading 1

**4** Read the article. Match each statement (A-H) with the corresponding paragraph (1-7). There is one statement you won't need to use.

### Our Love-Hate Relationship with Social Networking

- A It reduces family closeness.
- B It spreads incredibly fast.
- C Misinterpreting people's words or actions is not infrequent.
- D It's an invaluable promotion tool.
- E It develops sedentary lifestyle habits and sleep disorder.
- F It's a possibility for people to be universally linked.
- G It substitutes real feelings for artificial ones.
- H It connects kindred spirits.

1 "We never talked in person until months after online chatting. I think the reason why we never did it was our mutual embarrassment. Without talking face-to-face our online chatting made it easier to connect and get to know each other better," said seventeen-year-old Carry. The main purpose of social media is to be able to stay connected to friends and families in today's fast paced and ever changing world. No matter if you are searching for a former college roommate or your first grade teacher, no easier or faster way to make a connection exists than social media. Social networking lets people interact over the Web, make new friends and build business connections. "I was able to talk to my friends from different countries without leaving my mother a surprise in the next phone bill," said Carry.

2 When you opt to participate in a social network community, you can choose individuals whose likes and dislikes are similar to yours and build your network around those groups. It can also be a great way to share tips and ideas about hobbies and crafts like cooking, gardening and other do-it-yourself activities. By sharing your time, efforts and emotions, you can attract like-minded individuals into your circle, grow friendships and enrich your life. You have no difficulty in exchanging photos and having opinions on them with a large audience, increasing connectedness between people.

3 When it comes to getting information, few methods are faster than social media. News and information can spread like wildfire on social media sites. It's just enough to press the button on your iPad, tablet or mobile phone and the latest news and other important information are instantly available on a social media site. Many social networking sites incorporate an instant messaging feature, which lets people exchange information in real-time via a chat. This is a great feature for teachers to use in order to facilitate classroom discussions because it lets them utilize the vast store of information available on the Web. This can be a great time saver for the teacher – since students no longer need to visit a library to conduct research.

4 Putting out an announcement on a social network is much easier than wandering around and telling people the message. Companies, artists, and musicians use this feature to keep their members and fans up to date with changing events. They can reach an impossibly large and diverse amount of people using social media sites. This allows them to promote and market themselves and their products in a way that has never been seen before.

5 Since social networking is likely to involve too much sitting in front of a computer or a mobile device as well as staring into the artificial light of their screens, our ability to get a proper night's sleep is supposed to be badly affected. There is no denying that people are becoming more and more addicted to using it. More and more people admit to wasting time on social media while at work. These non-work related activities cost companies lots of money through lost productivity. All of this has caused some companies to forbid the employees to use mobile phones at work.

6 Social media conversations today are filled with "ha-ha", "LOL (laughing out loud)", and other exclamations that are meant to represent laughter. This shorthand has become second nature and is often used when the sender doesn't even mean to smile or laugh in real life. We are replacing actual laughter with simple acronyms. According to Robin Dunbar, a psychologist at Oxford, the actual physical act of laughter, and not the abstract idea of something being funny, is what makes laughing feel so good. "If we are so willing to replace the laughter with a graphic representation that doesn't even bring the same joy, what next emotion or action are we potentially ready to give up?"

7 Since social networking came around, the nature of communication has undergone a considerable change. The quality of conversations is believed to have dropped. People are thought to spend so much time online that they quite often fail to understand the feelings, emotions and even the character of the person they are talking to or grasp the reasons for their behaviour. When someone is talked to through a message, there is every possibility to misunderstand them or fail to express any concern for their problems or sorrows. It is very easy to get carried away with the attention and interactions you can have twenty four hours a day on websites like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, but one should be aware of the pros and cons of being absorbed into social networking.

**5 Ask seven questions (general, special or alternative) about some aspects of social networking.**

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....

**6 Write down seven arguments for the statement Pros and cons of social networking. Use the information from the above text. Start with linking words and phrases.**

**! Remember to answer WHY-questions.**

1. First, .....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

6. ....

7. ....

## Vocabulary Practice 1

### General and Topic Vocabulary

<b>to mean (meant)</b> 1) намереваться, иметь в виду, иметь плохие/хорошие намерения 2) означать, влечь за собой 3) предназначать(ся)	<b>(Gr!) mean to do</b> (=intend to do) mean <u>sb/sth to do</u>   mean well mean no harm/offence <b>(Gr!) mean doing</b> (=result in sth) mean sth <u>to sb</u> (= important) mean the world/everything/ nothing/something <u>to sb</u>	I didn't mean <u>to upset</u> you.   I didn't mean it to happen at all.   He may sound rude at times, but he <b>means well</b> .   My new job means <u>travelling</u> a lot.   My work means much <b>to</b> me. The police <b>are meant to help</b> people. (= should help, as it is their responsibility) Does the name Iris mean anything <b>to</b> you? What do ou mean <b>by</b> saying it?
<b>meaning</b> значение, смысл	have/know the meaning <b>of</b> sth meaning <b>behind</b> sth	The meaning <b>of</b> her words was clear. We failed to <u>understand</u> the meaning <b>behind</b> his statement.
<b>notice</b> объявление, записка/внимание, наблюдение/сообщение, уведомление; предупреждение	take (no) notice <b>of</b> sth/sb not take any/much notice <b>of</b> sth   come <b>to</b> /escape sb's notice   (give sb) ten days'/ two months'/ a day's notice <b>(Gr!)</b>   <b>at short notice/ at no notice</b>	I shouted to them but they took no notice <b>of</b> it. I didn't take much notice <b>of</b> her suggestions. I'd like to <u>bring</u> this idea <b>to</b> your notice. They gave the workers only <u>a week's notice</u> when they closed the factory.   Firefighters were prepared to rush <b>at a moment's notice</b> .   The office is closed <b>until</b> further notice.
<b>to notice</b> – замечать, обращать внимание	notice sb/sth/that/who/what etc <b>(Gr!) notice sb do/doing</b>	The children didn't notice the cold. Did you notice <b>him</b> leaving the party early?
<b>to spread (spread)</b> распространять(ся), простираться, покрывать, расстилать, развешивать   длиться   намазывать   излучать	<u>sth</u> spread <b>through/over/ among/from sb to sb/</b> spread <u>sth across/out on/out/ throughout</u> a place spread like wildfire (=quickly)	<u>Fire</u> quickly spread <b>through</b> the building. He watched the stain spread <b>over</b> the carpet. News spreads fast <b>among</b> people. Papers <u>were spread across</u> the floor. (Passive!) He spread the <u>map out on</u> the desk. Such shops are spread <b>throughout</b> the country.
<b>let (let, letting)</b> позволять, разрешать    сдавать внаем    давать возможность, допускать   впускать	<b>(Gr!) let sb do</b> (=allow sb to do) (let - never in passive) ==> <b>let go</b> (=stop holding) let sth <b>(out) to sb</b>   let sb <b>in</b> let alone (не говоря уже о)	He <b>let me</b> have a look at that letter. <b>But:</b> <b>Gr! I was allowed to</b> have a look at the letter. <b>Let go!</b> You're hurting me.    Let me <b>in/out!</b> I've let my spare room <b>to</b> a student. / The room <u>has been let (out) to</u> a student. ( <b>Passive!</b> ) The baby can't even sit up yet, <b>let alone</b> walk!
<b>to reach</b> – добираться, доезжать   достичь, приходить к, добиться   протягивать (руку), тянуться за ч-л   брать, доставать   доходить до	reach a place ( <b>no prep.!</b> ) reach a decision/agreement/ conclusion/goal/ <u>sb, sth</u> reach + preposition ( <b>out/for/ down/after</b> )	We <u>reached London</u> late at night. Prices rose steadily <u>to reach</u> record levels. Cable TV <u>reaches</u> a huge audience. She reached <b>into</b> her bag to look for a ticket. He reached <b>down</b> to help her to her feet. She reached <b>out</b> her hand to take the money.
<b>reach</b> досягаемость, предел досягаемости	<b>out of/ beyond</b> (sb's) reach <b>beyond the reach of sb</b> <b>within</b> (easy) reach of sb	Keep matches <b>out of reach of</b> children. The box on the top shelf was <b>beyond my reach</b> .   Keep the pills and water <b>within reach</b> .

<b>to allow</b> позволять, разрешать  давать (деньги)  допускать, признавать  делать ч-л возможным	(Gr!) <b>allow sb to do sth is allowed</b> (officially) (Gr!) <b>allow doing</b> allow sb sth  allow sth	My parents won't <b>allow me to go</b> to the party. Students <b>are not allowed to eat</b> in class. We don't <b>allow making</b> noise at the museum. My clothes allow great freedom of movement. He allowed <u>himself</u> a glass of wine at supper.
<b>to affect</b> (v) - влиять, воздействовать	affect sb/ sth affect badly/seriously/deeply	The region was <b>badly affected by</b> forest fires. Government decisions <b>affect our life</b> .
<b>an effect</b> (noun) результат, следствие  воздействие, влияние  содержание, смысл  действие, сила	<b>have/produce an effect on sb</b> a harmful/bad/side effect <b>put/bring sth into effect</b> <b>to good/great/no effect</b> <b>to this/that effect</b>	Smoking <b>has a bad effect on</b> your life.  I felt the <b>effects of</b> clean mountain air.  It wasn't easy <b>to put the plan into effect</b> .  We tried to wake him up, but <b>to no effect</b> .  He told me to go away, or <b>words to that effect</b> .
<b>affection</b> – любовь	have a deep affection <b>for sb</b>	Gordon had a deep affection <b>for</b> his parents.
<b>worth</b> (adj) стоящий, имеющий ценность  имеющий состояние  достойный	<b>be worth sth/nothing/a fortune</b> (Gr!) (it/sth) <b>be worth doing</b> be worth a trip/visit be worth the time/effort/work	The house is worth quite a lot of money now. I have heard <u>the actor</u> is worth over \$2 million. This exhibition <b>is worth visiting/</b> a visit. (Gr!) The degree of this college is worth the effort.
<b>to help</b> помогать, улучшать  угощаться (еда)  == > не могу не сделать/ не могу удержаться от предложить помощь	help sb (to) do sth help sb <b>with sth</b> help <b>oneself (to sth)</b> (Gr!) <b>can't help (doing sth)</b> (Gr!) <b>can't help but do</b> give/offer/lend a helping hand	She helped him choose some new clothes.  Will you help me <b>with</b> the task?  I <b>helped myself to</b> some delicious cake.  I <b>can't help laughing</b> when I see a clown.  Mary <b>couldn't help but agree</b> with her mother.  She's been giving me a helping hand <b>with</b> the children.
<b>to admit</b> (admitted) признавать(ся) (вину)  допускать, впускать, принимать (в университет, клуб)	admit <b>to sb</b> (that) Gr! admit (to) <b>doing</b> freely/openly/frankly admit admit sb <b>to</b> (hospital/the university)/ <b>into</b> (a place)	He admitted <b>to me</b> that he often missed classes. I <b>admitted (to) letting</b> her go to the party. We won't be admitted <b>to</b> the stadium without tickets.  He was admitted <b>into</b> the club in 2015. What time was she <b>admitted to hospital</b> ?
<b>hand</b> (n) – помогать  выходить из-под контроля  с одной стороны, с другой стороны   идти на помощь   (делать) вручную	give/lend (sb) a hand (to do) <b>with sth</b>    get <b>out of hand</b> <b>on the one hand... on the other hand</b>    (be) <b>at hand</b>    <b>by hand</b>    (go) hand <b>in hand</b> (with) have sth <b>on one's hands</b>	Can you give me a hand to lift the heavy box? The situation was <b>getting out of hand</b> . Your children <b>are in good hands</b> . We had our clothes washed <b>by hand</b> . Don't worry, help <b>is at hand</b> ! Wealth is said to <b>go hand in hand with</b> power. I've got so many problems <b>on my hands</b> .
<b>to hand</b> – давать, передавать, вручать, сдавать, раздавать	hand sb sth/ sth <b>to sb</b> hand sth <b>around</b> hand <b>in/ out</b>	He handed the teacher a slip of paper. He helped hand the sandwiches <b>around</b> . Did you hand <b>in</b> your homework <b>on</b> time? Could you hand these textbooks <b>out</b> , please?
<b>day</b> – в к-л день  днем  на днях  в начале ч-л  тогда; в те дни  в мое/ его время  до настоящего дня/ до нашего времени   день за днем  изо дня в день  день ото дня  весь день	<b>on a ... day  by day=in the day</b> the other day (=a few days ago) one of these days (in the future) <b>in the early days/ in those days</b> <b>in my/his/her/their day</b> <b>in this day and age</b> (в наше время) <b>to this day  to the present day</b> day <b>after day  from day to day</b> day <b>by day</b>    all day (long)	Owls usually hunt <b>by night</b> and sleep <b>by day</b> . She works at night and sleeps <b>in the day</b> . Gr! I got a letter from her <b>the other day</b> . <b>One of these days</b> I'm going to leave for Oslo. I cooked a lot <b>in the early days of</b> my marriage. My aunt was a TV personality <b>in her day</b> . This tradition has continued <b>up until (to) the present day</b> .  I can't stand sitting at a desk <b>day after day</b> (=for a long time).  His moods change <b>from day to day</b> (=often).   Her health was improving <b>day by day</b> (=slowly, gradually).
<b>view</b> 1. вид, пейзаж 2. точка зрения, мнение, взгляд	be/have/hold/express/share a/one's view <b>on/about/that</b> <b>in my view/What is your view?</b> be <b>in view/come into view</b> (Gr!) <b>with a view to doing</b>	What's your <b>view on</b> the subject? <b>In my view</b> , the party needs a new leader. Suddenly a beautiful lake <b>came into view</b> . The pyramids <b>disappeared from view</b> . The house has good views <b>over</b> the lake. We bought the house <b>with a view to</b> retiring

	<b>be of the same view</b>	there.   They were all <b>of</b> the same views.
<b>beyond</b> – далеко, вдали, на расстоянии   позже, после   вне, выше, сверх, за	beyond some place beyond (= after) <b>beyond</b> repair/control/doubt belief/recognition/ dispute etc <b>be/go beyond</b> sb	Our destination was <b>beyond</b> the river. The party went on <b>until beyond</b> midnight. Our equipment was damaged <b>beyond repair</b> . The situation is <b>beyond our control</b> . Why she ever married him is <b>beyond me/my understanding</b> .
<b>to watch</b> наблюдать, следить за/наблюдать как к-л делает ч-л   быть осторожным   поджидать, караулить	watch sth/ sb carefully/closely/ <b>with</b> interest etc   ( <b>Gr!</b> ) <b>watch</b> sb/sth <b>do/doing</b> watch television   watch a film/program/show <b>on</b> TV   watch <b>for</b> (a bus) <b>Watch out!</b> = Осторожно!    <i>He kept watching TV all night.</i> <i>We sat and watched the birds in the park.</i>   <i>Watch your head <b>on</b> the shelf.</i> <i>Most parents don't know what their kids are <b>watching on</b> TV.</i> <i>(Gr!) We <b>watched</b> them <u>open</u> the door and <u>leave</u>. I <b>watched</b> them <u>arguing</u>.</i>	
<b>the media</b> - television, radio, newspaper etc	<b>the mass media</b>   <b>the news media</b>   to report sth <b>in</b> the national media   <i>The mass media <b>is/are</b> controlled by the government.</i>	
<b>social networking</b>	<b>the social media</b>   social networking   ( <b>on</b> ) a social networking (web) site <i>Social networking has shifted the way we communicate.</i> <i>Most popular social sites are Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Vkontakte.</i>	
<b>to friend/</b> <b>to de-friend/</b> <b>unfriend</b>	<i>I never <b>friend</b> someone I haven't met in real life.</i> (= to add someone to your list of friends <b>on</b> a social networking site) <i>I was really hurt when she <b>de-friended</b> me.</i>	
<b>news</b> известие(я) новость(и), сообщение(я)	listen <b>to</b> /watch/hear <b>the (latest)</b> news <b>of/ about/ on</b>   hear sth <b>on</b> the news   <b>a piece/bit/item of news</b>   <i>What's the <u>latest</u> news <b>on</b> the results of the talks?</i> <b>be in/on</b> the news: <i>The minister was <b>on the 9 o'clock news</b>.</i> (=he appeared or there was a report about him on a radio or TV news programme) <i>Education has been <b>in the news</b> a lot this week.</i> (=it has been discussed a lot)	
<b>information</b> сведения, сообщения, информация, осведомленность	information <b>about/on</b> my/his/our information <b>is</b>   <b>a piece/an item of</b> information   <b>for</b> sb's information   useful/valuable/correct/accurate/wrong/false/new/further/detailed/background/ <b>the latest/the</b> necessary information <i>Do you have <u>any</u> information <b>about</b> the trips to India? Newspapers are valuable <u>sources</u> of information <b>on</b> a wide variety of subjects.</i>	
<b>to cover</b> освещать в СМИ <b>coverage (Unc)</b>	cover the news   media/news coverage   live coverage (of the match)   get the media coverage   (get) widespread/local/good coverage <i>The wedding <b>received extensive coverage</b> in the newspapers.</i>	
<b>broadcast</b> – вещать <b>(broadcast)</b>	<i>The interview was <b>broadcast live</b> across the country.</i>   <i>Don't <b>broadcast the fact</b> that he lost his job not long ago. When was <b>the first broadcast made</b>?</i>	
<b>Internet</b>	<b>the Internet</b>   (buy sth) <b>on</b> the Internet   use the Internet   <b>go on</b> the Internet   <b>surf</b> the Internet/ <b>connect to</b> the Internet/ <b>download</b> sth <b>from</b> the Internet	
<b>access (Unc)/to access</b> (получить) доступ к	<b>to have/get/gain access to</b> sth/a car/ computer   have Internet access ( <b>no art.</b> ) to access the Internet   <i>We have a villa with easy <b>access to</b> the sea.</i>	
<b>issue</b> 1) выпуск, номер (газеты, журнала) 2) (спорный) вопрос/предмет спора, обсуждения	an issue <b>of</b>   the current/latest issue of a magazine or newspaper   a key/major/big/burning/ <u>topical</u> issue   a political/social/economic issue   a range of issues   discuss/debate/raise an issue   deal <b>with</b> an issue   decide/settle/resolve/evade an issue   be <b>at</b> issue <i>Some important issues <b>were raised</b> at the conference.</i>   <i>There is no point in <b>evading the issue</b> any longer.</i>   <i>Our national security is <b>at issue</b>.</i>	
<b>to communicate</b> exchange information   tell sb sth   understand <b>communication</b>	communicate <b>with</b> sb   communicate sth (information, feelings) <b>to</b> sb   <i>Parents find it difficult to communicate <b>with</b> their teenage children.</i> <i>A baby communicates its needs <b>to</b> the parents by crying.</i> a means of communication   communication skills	
<b>bias</b> - предвзятость <b>to bias sth</b> <b>to be (heavily) biased</b>	an <u>opinion</u> about whether a person, group, or idea is good or bad; the opinion influences how you deal with it: bias <b>against/towards/ in favour of</b> sb, sth   political/gender/racial bias. <i>The company has a bias <b>against</b> women.</i>	



## Prepositions

### 7 Fill in the correct preposition.

1. The treatment was producing a desired effect .... the patient day .... day. 2. Keep the gun ... reach of children. 3. The news of the new gadget spread quickly ... people. 4. His affection .... my little son means the world .... me. 5. Help yourself ... this delicious Christmas pudding. 6. I admit ... bringing the device .... effect. 7. I let the situation get .... hand. 8. There was no live coverage .... football matches .... my day. 9. Economic growth must go hand .... hand .... environment protection. 10. There's no one available .... such short notice to give you a helping hand .... moving out. 11. I bought the bedside table .... a view .... keeping a book and glasses .... easy reach. 12. Maybe, he is the man who let .... our robbers? 13. New reporting is heavily biased .... this business group. 14. Unlimited access of teenagers ... the computer is in no way a healthy trend. 15. There is a lot of dangerous content ... the Internet. 16. What is the latest news .... your university application? 17. The Samsung vs Apple scandal has been ... the news this week. 18. Please hand these leaflets ... before the lecture. 19. She said she was .... the same view .... the matter, or something .... that effect. 20. He was admitted ... hospital and treated with antibiotics but ... no effect. 21. This documentary helped readers take notice .... this problem of 100 million sharks. 22. A slow smile spread .... her face. 23. She reached .... her hand to stroke the cat. 24. He has changed ..... recognition.



## Word Formation

### 8 Look at Appendix 3 and give the missing form of the words below.

verb	noun 1	noun 2	adjective 1	adjective 2	adjective (negative)	adverb
demand		=====		=====		=====
			valuable	=====		=====
=====		=====		=====	illiterate	=====
				affectionate		
		=====		=====	unnoticed	
		=====	sufficient	=====		
connect						=====
			personal	=====		
embarrass		=====			=====	
	participation				=====	=====
			pressing	=====	=====	=====
		=====	simple	=====	=====	
		practical				
=====	physics			=====	=====	
			admissible	=====	=====	



# Grammar Practice 1: Infinitive / -ing form

Forms of the Infinitive			Forms of the -ing form	
	Active Voice	Passive Voice	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present	(to) do	(to) be done	doing	being done
Pres. Cont.	(to) be doing		=====	=====
Perfect	(to) have done	(to) have been done	having done	having been done*
Perf. Cont	(to) have been doing		=====	=====

\* Passive Present Continuous and Perfect Continuous are rarely used.

The to-infinitive is used	The -ing form is used
1. to express <u>purpose</u> . <i>I entered the university <b>to become</b> a lawyer.</i>	1. as a noun. <i><b>Running</b> is a good exercise.</i>
2. after certain <u>verbs</u> : agree, afford, appear, decide, deserve, demand, expect, fail, hope, plan, promise, pretend, refuse, suppose etc <i>I <b>refused to talk</b> to him in private.</i>	2. after certain verbs: admit (to), avoid, bear, consider, continue, delay, deny, discuss, enjoy, excuse, fancy, finish, forgive, go ( <i>swimming, shopping</i> ), imagine, involve, keep (=continue), mention, mind, miss, postpone, practise, prevent, quit, recall, report, resist, risk, save, suggest, understand etc. <i>We <b>suggested inviting</b> them to the party.</i> <i>Do you <b>mind my closing</b> the door?</i>
3. after certain <u>adjectives</u> : bound, delighted, due, happy, glad, sorry etc. <i>I was <b>bound to tell</b> her the truth. His book is <b>due to be published</b> soon.</i>	3. <u>after</u> : enjoy, dislike, hate, like, love, prefer to express general preference. <i>I <b>prefer swimming to jogging</b>.</i>
4. after certain <u>nouns</u> : ability, chance, pleasure etc. <i>It's such a <b>pleasure to be</b> your guest.</i>	4. <u>after</u> : I'm busy, it's no use, what's the use of, can't help, can't stand, there's no point (in), it's (no) good, it's (not) worth, have trouble, have difficulty (in), in addition to, as well as, have a hard/difficult time, feel like, with a view to, look forward to. <i>I <b>look forward to hearing</b> from you.   <b>There is no point (in) arguing</b> with me.   This matter is <b>worth considering</b>.</i>
5. after I would like/would love/would hate/ would prefer to express specific preference <i>I <b>would hate to see</b> you crying.</i>	5. after <u>prepositions</u> . <i><b>After finishing</b> school I went to university <b>without spending</b> time on the gap year. She looked at him closely <b>before answering</b>.</i>
6. with: for + noun/pronoun + to do <i>It was difficult <b>for them to reach</b> a decision. He stood aside <b>for us to pass</b> by. <b>For you to lend</b> him the money was a mistake.</i>	6. after: be/get used <u>to doing</u> (=habitual actions in any tense; иметь привычку, привыкнуть) <i>I <b>am used to getting</b> up early. I hope he'll <b>get used to coming</b> to work on time. When he lived in the country he <b>was used to walking</b> miles in the woods. She <b>was used to being told</b> what she wanted to know.</i>
7. <u>after</u> too/enough constructions. <i>It's <b>too early to leave</b> the party. He is <b>clever enough to make</b> such a mistake. I've got <b>enough time to lend</b> you a hand.</i>	
8. with: it + be+ adjective + of sb to do <i>It's <b>nice of you to give</b> us a helping hand.</i>	
9. with "only" to express an unsatisfactory result <i>He came to her place <b>only to find</b> she had left.</i>	
10. with: so + adjective + as <i>Would you be <b>so kind as to let</b> me in?</i>	
11. after: be + the first/second last/ best <i>You'll be <b>the last to get</b> access to my car.</i>	
12. in expressions: to tell the truth, to put it mildly, to begin with, to be honest, to cut/make a long story short, to say the least etc <i><b>To put it mildly</b>, I don't quite understand you. <b>To be honest</b>, I don't understand you at all.</i>	

13. after: <b>had better + (not)do/ would rather + (not)do/ would sooner + (not)do</b> (without to) You <i>had better watch</i> him closely.	7. be/get accustomed <b>to</b> doing, be in the habit of doing <i>The doctor is accustomed to listening to different people.</i>
14. after <b>used to do/would do</b> <i>We used to spend a lot of time together.</i> <i>I would surf the Internet for hours.</i>	<b>verbs + pronoun/noun + gerund</b> <i>He insisted on my/me reading the letter.</i> <i>I don't remember this patient complaining.</i>

Verbs taking to-infinitive or -ing form without a change in meaning	
• advise, allow, encourage, permit, recommend, require + object + to-infinitive <i>I don't recommend you to taste this dish. We don't permit employees to smoke in the office.</i>	
• advise, allow, encourage, permit, recommend, require + -ing form <i>I don't recommend tasting this dish. Most plants require regular watering.</i>	
• be advised, be allowed, be encouraged, be permitted, be required + to-infinitive <i>I was advised to go to see a doctor. He was encouraged to play the guitar by his father.</i>	
• need, require, want + to-infinitive/ -ing form/ passive infinitive <i>She needed to hand sandwiches around.</i> <i>The shoes need polishing. Or The shoes need to be polished.</i>	

## 9 Put the verbs in brackets in the -ing form or the infinitive (active or passive).

- My elder brother George can't bear ..... (get up) early at the weekend.
- When the summer ends, I will really miss ..... (go) to the beach in the afternoon.
- I wish you wouldn't keep ..... (change) the channel. For me ..... (watch) the news is extremely important. You had better ..... (read) the book.
- Would you rather ..... (have) soup or salad for lunch? – Neither, I'm not hungry.
- In addition to ..... (lose), the poor dog risked ..... (run) over by a car.
- I couldn't help ..... (laugh) when I saw him in such a funny hat.
- He suggested ..... (take) a trip to Cuba and offered ..... (buy) tours.
- Do you fancy ..... (come) to my house after school this evening?
- I've considered ..... (ask) my boss to raise my salary, but he says he can't afford ..... (do) it. His boss doesn't permit ..... (take) such decisions on his own.
- It was brave of Jake ..... (jump) into the river to save his friend.
- Our study trip to England was fantastic! It was definitely worth ..... (go). I really enjoyed ..... (see) all the places we'd read about at school.
- Did Johnson plead guilty? – Yes, he admitted ..... (commit) the crime.
- The children didn't feel like ..... (walk). They were used to ..... (pick up) at school by their mum. Besides, she doesn't encourage ..... (walk) alone.
- Mother advised her daughter ..... (resist) ..... (buy) more new clothes.
- Your job involves ..... (take) decisions, so you are bound ..... (make) mistakes.
- Why are you hiding? I'd hate ..... (notice) smoking in a public place.
- She used ..... (give) background information about the guests of her TV show, but now she practises ..... (surf) the Net herself with a view to ..... (provide) with accurate and detailed information.
- The London Museum is worth ..... (visit) as it presents a real biography of the city. I have been there twice already and would like ..... (visit) it again.
- Michael was the first ..... (raise) the question at the meeting.
- I'm delighted ..... (hear) that you can come for the weekend. We are all looking forward to ..... (see) you. You should be used to ..... (swim) in September, so I suggest ..... (bring) your bathing suit.
- Garry insisted on ..... (pay) for our meal saying it was his treat.

22. Professor Benders hates ..... (argue) with in class. For his students ..... (take) his every word for granted is of prior importance.
23. She demanded ..... (see) by the manager and was allowed ..... (talk) to him.
24. Gladys was already in town and he was waiting ..... (call) at any time.
25. .... (paint) was his passion, and he was anxious ..... (teach) by the master.

Verbs taking to-infinitive or -ing form with a change in meaning	
<b>want + to do</b> (= хотеть сделать) <i>I want to listen to the latest news.</i> <b>want + doing</b> (= нужно сделать) <i>These windows want cleaning.</i>	<b>stop + to do</b> (= остановиться, чтобы сделать) <i>Let's stop here to admire the view.</i> <b>stop + doing</b> (= прекратить делать) <i>He stopped studying and switched on TV.</i>
<b>remember + to do</b> (= помнить, что надо сделать) <i>Remember to feed the dog before leaving.</i> <b>remember + (sb) doing</b> (= помнить, что уже делал) <i>I don't remember seeing him at school yesterday.</i>	<b>forget + to do</b> (= забыть сделать) <i>I forgot to switch off TV.</i> <b>forget + (sb) doing</b> (= забыть, что уже сделал) <i>I'll never forget meeting the Queen.</i>
<b>try + to do</b> (=do one's best; attempt to do sth) <i>Try to do this work carefully and on time.</i> <b>try + doing</b> (=do sth as an experiment in order to reach some result) <i>Try adding some spices to the dish. They might improve the taste of it.</i>	<b>go on + to do</b> (= finish doing sth and start doing sth else; then; afterwards) <i>He told us about his trip and went on to show his photos.</i> <b>go on + doing</b> (=continue) <i>We went on talking till the early hours of the morning.</i>
<b>(would) prefer + to do (rather than do)</b> <i>I'd prefer to go to bed rather than watch TV.</i> <b>prefer + doing to doing</b> (=in general) <i>I prefer running to cycling.</i>	<b>mean + to do</b> (=намереваться сделать) <i>She means to study painting in Italy.</i> <b>mean + doing</b> (= подразумевать, влечь за собой) <i>Her new job means travelling a lot.</i>
<b>regret + to do</b> (=be sorry to do; вводная фраза) <i>I regret to say, but I'm not going with you.</i> <b>regret + doing</b> (=feel sorry about sth you have done) <i>I regret leaving home so young.</i>	<b>hate + to do</b> (= sorry what one is about to do) <i>I hate to interrupt, but it's urgent.</i> <b>hate + doing</b> (= feel sorry for what one is doing) <i>I hate bothering you at such a late hour.</i>

## 10 Put the verbs in brackets in the -ing form or the infinitive (active or passive).

- Sorry, I didn't mean ..... (interrupt) you! I didn't realize you were still working.
- Dieting means ..... (be) careful about what food I eat and buy.
- Stop ..... (drive) so fast! Don't you remember ..... (pay) a huge fine last time?
- Sorry! Look, I'll have to stop at this garage ..... (get) some petrol, anyway.
- We regret ..... (inform) you that your project requires ..... (improve).
- Do you regret ..... (refuse) a visa? No, it means ..... (save) a lot of money.
- I'll never forget ..... (give) a friendly welcome on my first working day.
- Don't forget ..... (send) her a birthday card next week, she deserves ..... (congratulate) on her fiftieth anniversary. – I'll remember ..... (do) it.
- Dad's trying ..... (start) the car, but it's broken down. It wants ..... (service).
- Well, why don't we try ..... (push) it? That often works.
- After ..... (say) a few words about the author, the lecturer went on ..... (speak) of his works. Suddenly he remembered ..... (forget) ..... (take) slides from home.
- Although she asked him to stop, he went on ..... (tap) his pen on the desk.
- Do you remember ..... (teach) how to drive a car. – Yes, my father was a good teacher. I tried ..... (teach) my son, but it turned out to be a disaster.
- I must remember ..... (set) my alarm clock tonight.
- The window wants ..... (fix). I advise ..... (send) for a carpenter.

16. I prefer ..... (wear) clothes made of natural fibers rather than ..... (buy) artificial ones. – I've also stopped ..... (wear) that type of clothes.
17. I prefer ..... (have) 24 hours access to the Internet to ..... (disconnect) to the rest of the world. – Do you suggest ..... (spend) more money on the Internet?
18. I would prefer ..... (charge) less money for your service. The final bill requires ..... (correct) which means ..... (make) calculations again.
19. I hate ..... (ask) you, but would you mind ..... (lend) me a hand with the washing-up? – I suggest ..... (try) ..... (do) it yourself for a change?
20. "I hate ..... (catch) hold of and ..... (pull) back home," thought the dog.



## LISTENING 1

**11** You will hear 7 people talking about the mass media. Look at the statements (1-8) and say which of the speakers (A-G) each statement refers to. There is one phrase you won't need to use.

1. The media censorship is a necessary tool to avoid bias.
2. The mass media are sure to have positive effects.
3. They shape our mind and behaviour.
4. The origin of mass media dates back as far back as the fifteenth century.
5. The media are biased by nature.
6. Everyone can feel their negative effects.
7. New strategies are important for advertising.
8. Each kind of the mass media has its benefits.

Speaker	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Statement							



## WRITING PRACTICE 1

### *Paraphrasing skills*

**12** Paraphrasing Practice. Complete the sentences without changing their ideas. Make use of the word-combinations.

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. keep in contact  provide for regular contact  keep/stay in touch    by means of (the Internet)  share sth with sb  exchange information, ideas  send sth to sb  enjoy popularity etc                                                                 |
| 2. spread the information  (information) reaches sb  keep sb up to date  keep sb informed<br>means of communication  the Internet audience etc                                                                                                          |
| 3. experience emotions/ feelings   lack sth   affect badly  have a harmful effect on   differ from/<br>be different from   get together for a chat, meal/ get together to do sth  communicate with sb<br>directly  discourage sb from sth/doing sth etc |

1. *Social media are the platform for like-minded people to communicate all types of information to each other.*

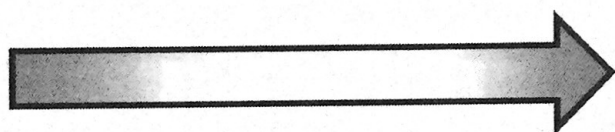
- a) In my opinion, ..... a network is a good way for people to share ideas, hobbies etc and discuss issues of mutual interest.
- b) There's no doubt that .....
- c) In my view/opinion, .....

2. *When it comes to getting information, few methods are faster than social media.*

- a) I'm convinced that, ..... news and information can spread like wildfire on social media sites.
- b) To my way of thinking, .....
- c) .....

3. *Some people say social network communication replaces face-to-face relationships, natural emotions and true friendship.*

- a) People .... spend too much time on the Net instead of meeting people in person, having a nice time together or experiencing and expressing true emotions.
- b) Net communication .....
- c) .....



## Home Assignment 1

**13 Put the verbs in brackets into the -ing form or the infinitive (active or passive).**

- 1. He didn't object to ..... (examine). He was accustomed to ..... (take) various kinds of tests ..... (prove) his qualifications and ..... (get) the job.
- 2. Robert was responsible for ..... (notify) everyone about the meeting, but he apparently forgot ..... (call) several people who in their turn failed ..... (show up).
- 3. Mira is not used to ..... (tell) what to do. She'd rather ..... (be) on her own.
- 4. After ..... (advise) to have a good rest, Sam began to consider ..... (live) in the country a week or two. He had been postponing ..... (go) on holiday too long.
- 5. He was the only person ..... (receive) no replies to his job applications – not a single one. He had sent so many of them only ..... (get) no offers. Maybe his applications needed ..... (reshape) and were worth ..... (send) again.
- 6. June couldn't hide her disappointment at ..... (leave) out of the team.
- 7. She delayed ..... (submit) her application until before the deadline.
- 8. You had better ..... (acquaint) with some basic requirements before ..... (admit) to this University. We advise ..... (study) the list of them ..... (know) them.
- 9. James was driving fast so as ..... (avoid) ..... (hit) by another car.
- 10. His goal had very little ..... (do) with ..... (give) that task, just ..... (keep) the job, as the boss was about ..... (fire) him after his ..... (fail) the project.
- 11. When you are in Prague, I recommend ..... (visit) the castle. In addition to ..... (enjoy) a lovely view, the way will permit ..... (take) a good exercise.
- 12. Mr Miller demanded ..... (include) in the meeting ..... (see) the new clients.

13. I would sooner ..... (die) than ..... (marry) you. – But I can't help ..... (love) you.  
In addition to ..... (treat) as a princess, you'll be the first and the last ..... (become) my wife.
14. Some employees have difficulty in ..... (listen) to by their employers.
15. .... (compete) more effectively with others, people need ..... (equip) themselves with a degree which, ..... (tell) the truth, requires ..... (study) hard.
16. She would ..... (help) hand the sandwiches around, and now, ..... (put) it mildly, she's got used to ..... (address) as the Boss.
17. Liam admitted ..... (allow) himself ..... (take) a bit of beer before ..... (drive). Now he risks ..... (punish) and ..... (fine) for ..... (speed).
18. I pretended ..... (be) ill so as ..... (postpone) ..... (go) on a business trip.
19. We couldn't afford ..... (wait) for him ..... (come) any longer.
20. Your bicycle needs ..... (fix) before your ..... (get) hurt.
21. I didn't mean ..... (tell) him the news, but he looked so sad that I couldn't resist..... (do) it. Good news encouraged his mood ..... (lighten).
22. I hate ..... (give) no chance ..... (participate) in this sporting event.

**14 Put the verbs in brackets in the -ing form or the infinitive (active or passive).**

1. I'm not sure whether you'd like ..... (work) in this company. It means ..... (get) up very early and ..... (work) long hours. Do you mind ..... (do) that?
2. My Dad has stopped ..... (buy) newspapers. He says they all are biased.
3. If the shoes are still too big, try ..... (wear) them with thicker socks.
4. After ..... (get) ..... (know) Jeff better, she regretted ..... (judge) him unfairly, as she remembered ..... (spread) some rumours about him before.
5. Did you remember ..... (send) your Betty a card or did you forget ..... (do) it?
6. We regret ..... (inform) you that Flight 567 to Hong Kong has been delayed.
7. Margaret stopped ..... (answer) the phone as she was leaving the office.
8. My grandmother remembered ..... (see) a plane landing on their field when she was six. Then she got accustomed to ..... (watch) a lot of planes landing and taking off, but she never forgot ..... (wave) her hand to the pilot.
9. I hate ..... (bother) you, but the client is still waiting ..... (give) a definite answer. – It's no good ..... (keep) him ..... (wait).
10. On ..... (graduate) from high school, William went on ..... (study) at Harvard. For him ..... (be) a student of that prestigious institution was an achievement.
11. I must remember ..... (reserve) a hotel for our guests who are arriving tomorrow.
12. I forgot ..... (lock) the car. – You had better ..... (go) and ..... (lock) it instead of ..... (risk) the car ..... (steal). – I would rather ..... (hurry) up.
13. My sister hates ..... (disturb) when she is practising ..... (play) the piano.
14. Sorry, I meant ..... (tell) you about it earlier, but it's really difficult for me ..... (find) a suitable moment. – Would you be so kind as ..... (tell) me about it now?
15. I have trouble ..... (enter) my on-line bank account. – Try ..... (log) off and ..... (log) on again. – I keep ..... (forget) ..... (use) this method.

**15 Translate the sentences. Make use of the Vocabulary of the Unit and the verbs and phrases from the Grammar Table (p.334-335).**

1. Джейн призналась, что удалила Линду из списка друзей в Фейсбук.
2. Нет смысла отрицать, что Интернет существенно изменил нашу жизнь, и его воздействие может быть как положительным, так и отрицательным.

3. Ты что забыл, что мы слышали об этом в новостях? – Я помню только, что мне говорили об этой трагедии, и я не могу не пожалеть бедных животных.
4. Постарайся не сердиться на Анну, она не имела в виду ничего плохого. Я уверен, что она уже жалеет о том, что распространяла эти слухи.
5. Психологи рекомендуют родителям *стать друзьями* своих детей в *сети*, чтобы знать, чем они живут (какая у них жизнь) и что предпочитают делать.
6. Это лекарство имеет много *побочных эффектов* и может плохо *повлиять на* ваше здоровье, поэтому прежде чем принимать его, я рекомендую посоветоваться с врачом. И вам лучше не откладывать свой визит к врачу.
7. Предлагаю продолжать переговоры, пока мы не *достигнем компромисса* по всем пунктам соглашения. – Я думаю, это *стоит* сделать.
8. Мой дедушка не любит смотреть телевизор и считает, что средства массовой информации *очень не объективны* и *распространяют* слухи, а не новости.
9. Этот фильм *стоит* посмотреть. – Предлагаешь пойти в кино?
10. Роза никому не *позволяет* ничего трогать в своей комнате без ее разрешения. А если ты *позволишь себе* взять что-нибудь, это не *ускользнет от ее внимания*.
11. Большинство молодых людей давно перестали смотреть телевизор, а *новости* предпочитают *узнавать из Сети*. Однако в кино они продолжают ходить.
12. Я бы предпочел приступить к выполнению более полезного задания, чем продолжать *раздавать* эти рекламные брошюры. Какой в смысл это делать?
13. Как ты думаешь, к нему *стоит* обратиться за помощью? – Я не советую тебе его сейчас беспокоить, он очень занят подготовкой доклада для конференции.
14. Сейчас, когда я уехал из родного города, я *не могу не думать* о доме. Я скучаю по разговорам с родителями по вечерам и прогулкам с друзьями в выходные.
15. Ник *признался*, что скачал свою курсовую работу из Сети? – Нет, он отрицал, что сделал это. – Лучше бы он сказал правду, чем продолжал лгать.
16. Я *подал* заявление об уходе (resignation) *за две недели*.

16



**Writing a letter.** You received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend David who writes:

*.... This morning my Mum told me off for spending too much time on the Internet. She says I had too little sleep again. She is spot-on! But I stuck in Facebook chatting. How much time do you spend on websites like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, or V Kontakte? Why? How do you think online social networking influences our relationships with friends and family? Do you friend anyone you haven't met in real life?*

*... By the way, I downloaded a really interesting computer game. But I'm not sure whether it is worth telling my Mum about it....*

**Write back to David.**

**In your letter (100-140 words)**

1. answer his questions
2. ask **3 questions** about the new computer game