

Unit 11 Connections

11a New media

Vocabulary news

- 1 Read the headlines. Decide which section of a newspaper the headlines are from. Choose one of the options.

1 **Racing world in shock after tragedy**

entertainment / sports pages

2 **Ford to cut 4,500 jobs**

business section / color supplement

3 **Pirates kidnap yacht crew in Indian Ocean**

politics and society / world news

4 **Hospitals "need another 1,000 nurses"**

national news / world news

5 **Why we welcome changes to the education system**

comment and analysis / sports pages

6 **Last night's TV: The X Factor**

comment and analysis / entertainment

7 **Defense secretary to resign**

business section / politics and society

8 **Unions in talks over strike action**

features / front page

Grammar reported speech

- 2 Rewrite these quotes from an interview using reported speech.

1 "Good news never makes the headlines."
The reporter said _____

2 "We can publish our own photos directly onto the Internet."
Jo Makeba said _____

3 "And what exactly is WildlifeDirect?"
The reporter asked _____

4 "Richard set up WildlifeDirect."
Jo Makeba said _____

5 "The website published Rosy's story."
Paula Kahumbu said _____

6 "And can I see him on the WildlifeDirect site?"
The reporter asked _____

- 3 Read your friend's words to you. Then complete your comments to them using reported speech.

1 "I don't watch the news."
You said _____

2 "I know how to upload photos."
You told me _____

3 "Have you seen this movie before?"
You asked me _____

4 "The documentary has just ended."
You said _____

5 "I'll tell you when the news comes on."
You said _____

6 "Can you help me download this video?"
You asked me _____

11b Mobile technology

Vocabulary extra communication technology

1 Complete the sentences with these words.

cable	network
contact list	online
downloading	send a text message
Internet connection	signal
keyboard	write software
launch a website	

- 1 If your cell doesn't have a _____, you can't make calls.
- 2 The cell phone _____ covers most places these days.
- 3 *Texting* means to _____.
- 4 If you want to use broadband, you need a fast and reliable _____.
- 5 Computer programmers are people who _____.
- 6 You need a _____ to connect devices unless you are using WiFi.
- 7 You can usually update programs by _____ them _____.
- 8 You need some kind of _____ if you want to type.
- 9 Most people store names and numbers in a _____.
- 10 If you want to reach a big audience, it's a good idea to _____.

Grammar reporting verbs

2 Write sentences reporting what was said.

- 1 "I'll find a solution."
(the manager / promise)

- 2 "Would you like to tell us about your ideas?"
(the company / the consultant / invite)

- 3 "We'll give all our customers ten free texts."
(the phone company / offer)

- 4 "Please donate text messages."
(the website / the public / ask)

- 5 "Don't be late for appointments."
(the doctor / the patients / tell)

- 6 "All hospitals should make arrangements for our visits next week."
(the officials / remind)

3 Complete the responses with the correct form of the verbs.

- 1 A: It's great that you can send texts with a computer now.

B: I _____ (not / realize)
you _____ (can / not).

- 2 A: I read his Twitter comments on my laptop.

B: I _____ (not / know)
Twitter _____ (work) on a
laptop, just a phone.

- 3 A: You can't text if you haven't got a signal.

B: Really? I _____ (think) you
_____ (can).

- 4 A: I've sent everyone a text about the party.

B: I _____ (wonder) if you
_____ (send) a text or an email.

11c Words and time

Reading old and new words

How does language change over time? Are there words that we simply stop using? Are there words that we have been using for hundreds or even thousands of years? And how will languages change in this age of global media and social networking? Researchers have been investigating exactly these questions.

Biologist Mark Pagel has studied 87 languages from Europe, the Middle East, and the Indian subcontinent that are all related to each other. He took 200 words that he knew had a shared history going back 9,000 years. Words like *who* and *three*, and their equivalents in the 87 different languages. The list of 200 words includes nouns like *salt* and *name*, verbs like *give* and *stand*, and adjectives like *new* and *yellow*. With the help of a computer program, Pagel analyzed all the data relating to these 200 words. The result of the analysis showed that the five oldest words of the 200—in other words, the ones that have not changed very much since ancient times—are *I*, *two*, *five*, *three*, and *who*. These words have hardly changed their sounds and forms. They are also some of the words that we use most in day-to-day speech and so that could be the reason why they have been so stable. The computer analysis, as well as taking a lot less time to look at the data, also highlights patterns that might be difficult to see. For example, it reveals that in all the languages in the study, verbs and adjectives change faster than nouns. Now it's the job of the human analysts to come up with an explanation for this.

- 1 Read the article. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?
 - 1 Researchers have been studying how global media will change language.
 - 2 Mark Pagel looked at words that share a 9,000-year history.
 - 3 Pagel analyzed a group of 87 words.
 - 4 The words that we use most frequently change the most.
 - 5 Verbs and adjectives have changed more quickly than nouns over time.
- 2 What were two advantages of using a computer to analyze the data?

Word focus *time*

- 3 Look at these excerpts (1–3) from the article. In which excerpts do we use *time*:
 - a with an adjective?
 - b with a verb?
 - c as an uncountable noun?
- 1 How does language change over **time**?
- 2 ... have not changed very much since **ancient times** ...
- 3 The computer analysis, as well as **taking a lot less time** to look at the data ...
- 4 Complete the sentences with these expressions with *time*. There is one extra expression.

difficult time	time
great time	time
have time	time and time again
modern times	take time
spend time	

- 1 _____'s up! Please stop writing now and hand in your answer sheets.
- 2 Thanks for everything. We had a _____.
- 3 If you _____, could you call your sister this evening?
- 4 Come on, it's _____ to get up.
- 5 It's a _____ for young unemployed people.
- 6 I've told you _____ not to leave the computer on.
- 7 I think we should _____ with our parents this weekend.
- 8 Are these ideas relevant in _____?

11d Can I take a message?

Real life telephone messages

1 Put the words in order. Then write V next to the four sentences from a voicemail message.

- a message / this / Nils Davis / is / a / for
 _____ V
- b Dan's / meeting / I'm / in / afraid / a
 _____ V
- c delivery / it's / the / of / phone chargers / about
 _____ V
- d 415-555-2399 / my / Jill / I'm / name's / on / and
 _____ V
- e take / I / message / can / a
 _____ ?
- f calling / who's / yes,
 _____ ?
- g later / you / I'll / try / call / and
 _____ V
- h let / I'll / called / know / you / him / that
 _____ V

2 The other four sentences in Exercise 1 are a receptionist's words in a phone conversation. Complete the conversation with four of the sentences (a-h) from Exercise 1.

C: Hello, can I speak to Dan, please?

R: ¹ _____

C: Oh, I'm returning his call.

R: ² _____

C: Yes, can you ask him to call me?

R: ³ _____

C: It's Alice Black. My number's 703-555-2963.

R: ⁴ _____

3 Can you think of more than one way to complete these requests?

- 1 Can _____ call _____ back?
- 2 Could _____ call _____ later?
- 3 Could _____ leave _____ name?
- 4 Can _____ give _____
 _____ number?
- 5 Can you tell _____ I called?
- 6 Could you ask _____ to phone me?

4 Put the conversation between a patient and a receptionist in a doctor's office in order (1-10)

- _____ a Receptionist: Of course. Can you come on Friday at nine o'clock?
- _____ b Patient: Oh, well, it's about my next appointment.
- _____ c Patient: Can I speak to the doctor, please?
- _____ d Receptionist: Thank you for calling. Bye.
- _____ e Receptionist: OK, thanks. Can I give you a new appointment time?
- _____ f Receptionist: OK, could you give me your name?
- _____ g Patient: Thanks. Can you make it in the morning, please?
- _____ h Patient: Yes, it's John Watson. I can't get to my appointment today.
- _____ i Receptionist: I'm sorry, the doctor is with a patient now.
- _____ j Patient: Yes, that's fine. Thanks.



11e A community meeting

Writing a report of a meeting

1 Writing skill using notes to write a report

Look at these notes from a meeting about a neighborhood party. Then read the options (a–c) for each note. What do the notes mean? Cross out any options that aren't a logical explanation of the notes.

1	Present: 25
2	1 party time & date
3	April 30, start at 2 p.m. All agreed.
4	2 preparations
5	Music – Ms. Clarke has contacted DJ.

- There were twenty-five residents at the meeting.
 - There will be twenty-five residents at the party.
 - Twenty-five residents came to the meeting.
- First, we discussed the time and the date of the meeting.
 - The first item on the agenda was the time and date.
 - The first thing we decided was the time and date of the party.
- It was agreed that the party would be on April 30 and would start at 2 p.m.
 - We agreed that the party will be on April 30 and will start at 2 p.m.
 - There was agreement that the party will start at two o'clock on April 30.
- There are many things to be discussed.
 - The next thing to be discussed was the preparations.
 - The second item was the preparations.
- Ms. Clarke offered to contact a local DJ about music.
 - Ms. Clarke has some contacts with DJ music.
 - Ms. Clarke said she had contacted a DJ about the music.

2 Grammar extra passive reporting structures

▶ PASSIVE REPORTING STRUCTURES

We can use the passive with some reporting verbs to avoid repeating the same subject, or when the emphasis is on the reported words rather than the subject.
It was agreed that the party will be on April 30.
(= *We all agreed that the party will be on April 30.*)

We can use this pattern with reporting verbs such as *agree, decide, explain, report, suggest*.

Rewrite the sentences using passive reporting structures.

- Everyone agreed that the party would end at midnight.

 - We decided that we would decorate the street.

 - Someone suggested that we should put up a tent.

 - Some people explained that no special permission was needed for this type of event.

 - Someone reported that preparations were complete.

- 3 Use the full notes from the meeting about the party and the ideas from Exercise 1 to write a report of the meeting.

Neighborhood Party meeting Feb 28

Present: 25

1 party time & date

April 30, start at 2 p.m. All agreed.

2 preparations

Music – Ms. Clarke has contacted DJ.

Food – Ms. Gregg to organize. Asked volunteers to sign list.

Decorations – Mr. & Mrs. Walker to organize (lights, flags, balloons, etc.)

3 questions

Mr. Blair – will we need a permit? Mr. Blair to check.

Next meeting: Mar 21, 8 p.m., community center.

Wordbuilding prefix *un-*

► WORDBUILDING prefix *un-*

We can add *un-* to the beginning of a word to mean "not."
uncontacted tribes
unseen footage
unavailable for comment

- 1 These words are all in the Student Book. Which two are not adjectives?

unable unbreakable unbroken
 uncomfortable uncooked unexpected
 unforgettable unfortunately unfriendly
 unhappy uninhabited unintentional
 unnecessary unpleasant unpleasantly
 unpredictable unsolved unspoiled
 unusual unwanted

- 2 Choose the correct option (a–c).

- I don't think you should eat that if it's **raw**.
a unable b uncooked c unusual
- I'm worried about Jack. His behavior is **erratic**.
a unhappy b unpredictable c unsolved
- They said they'd had a **nasty** experience at the hospital.
a unpleasant b unpredictable c unwanted
- Sadly**, these beautiful animals are endangered.
a unfortunately b unfriendly c unpleasantly
- The decision was quite **sudden** and we didn't know how to react.
a unable b unexpected c unspoiled
- What was the most **memorable** experience of your trip?
a unbreakable b unforgettable c unnecessary
- It's a chain of **empty** islands in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.
a uncomfortable b uninhabited c unnecessary
- They said that if they had caused offense, it was **not deliberate**.
a unbroken b unintentional c unforgettable

Learning skills using the Internet (2)

- 3 Which of these online resources would you use if you had these problems (1–5)? Write the online resource with the problem.

dictionaries grammar practice practice tests
 translators vocabulary practice

- How do you say *broadband* in my language?

- Does the word *unconnected* exist in English?

- I have to buy some computer equipment, but I'm not sure what to ask for in English.

- I'm still not sure how to report questions.

- I'm thinking about taking a class to get an official certificate of my level of English.

Check!

- 4 Can you find eight words in the wordsquare? Use the clues to help you.

- a kind of message you can send with your cell phone
- a way of sending short messages to unlimited numbers of people
- computer code that runs programs
- moving images or movies
- the "title" of a newspaper article
- up-to-date information
- when a video is viewed thousands of times on the Internet
- you need one of these or your cell phone won't work

W	T	L	R	G	O	P	E	T	E
H	E	A	D	L	I	N	E	V	Y
C	X	R	F	I	N	E	N	I	S
I	T	S	O	F	T	W	A	R	E
P	W	U	O	P	Z	S	V	A	A
R	S	K	T	T	I	A	E	L	S
L	C	A	A	L	L	Q	R	G	L
T	S	I	G	N	A	L	T	D	C
Q	B	G	E	N	M	U	K	F	T
U	O	Y	T	W	I	T	T	E	R