

Unit 5: Sending messages

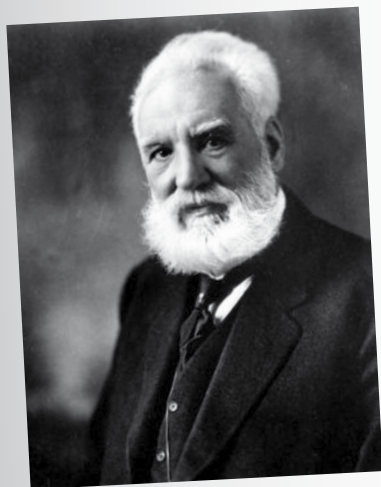
A Last-Minute Warning

In 404 BC, a messenger staggered up to the Greek general Lysander (lie-SAND-a). Five messengers had set out from Persia. He was the only one to survive. The messenger handed his belt to Lysander. Inside the belt was a meaningless line of letters. But when Lysander wrapped the belt around a scytale, or wooden baton, the letters lined up and a message appeared. It said that the Persians were about to attack. Lysander prepared for battle, and won!



Great Inventors 19

Alexander Graham Bell



Alexander Graham Bell was born in Scotland in 1847. His father, Alexander Melville Bell, was an expert on speech and how the voice worked. His mother, Eliza, had poor hearing but learned to play the piano very well.

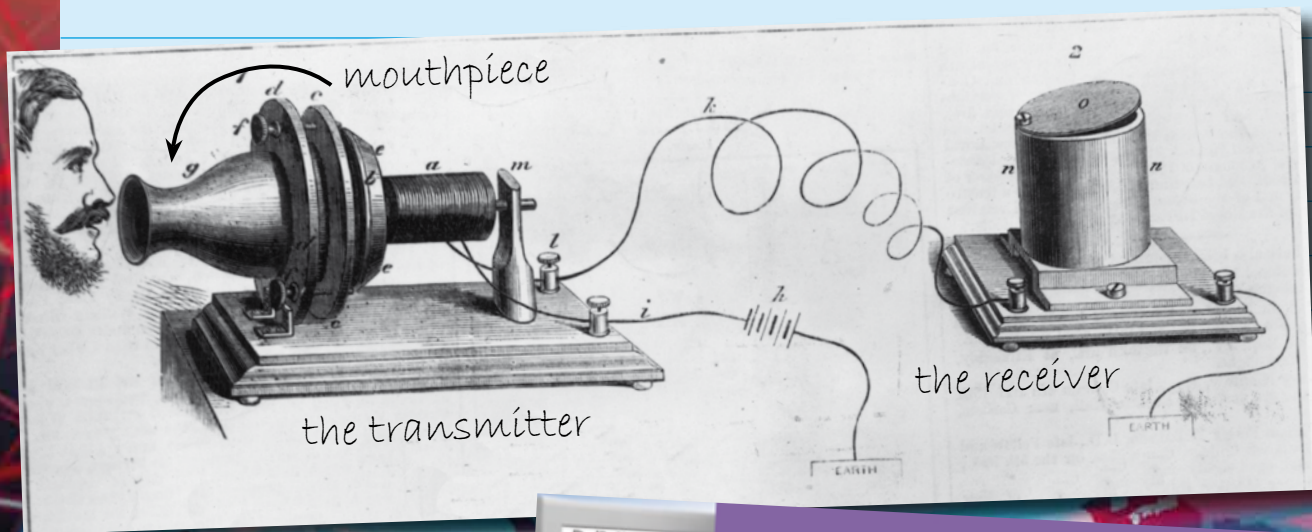
In 1865 Bell studied how the mouth was used to make sounds and speech. In 1870, the Bells moved to Canada, then America. The next year, Alexander Graham Bell began to teach at a school for deaf people.

He experimented with many inventions. Bell came up with the ideas and his assistant, Thomas Watson, made the equipment. They invented an electric speaking telegraph, which we now call a telephone.

On March 10, 1876, Alexander Graham Bell made the first ever telephone call.

March 10, 1876

I then shouted into the mouthpiece the following sentence:
"Mr. Watson, come here — I want to see you."
To my delight he came and declared that he had heard
and understood what I said.



The Internet

In 1960s USA, a few large computers connected to each other.

If one of the computers broke down, the others would keep working. Universities began to connect computers in the same way. This grew into the Internet — lots of computers connected to each other.

The Internet spread as more people were allowed to use it. Thousands and then millions of computers went online around the world. The speed at which the Internet sent information got much faster.

Early on, the Internet was mainly used for email. The

World Wide Web became the main way to share media in the 1990s.

GO FACT!

THE FIRST

Spam is unwanted email. The first spam was sent to 600 people in 1978.



In the texts

1 Which of the following can you see on pages 46 and 47?

drawings of telephone parts black-and-white photo

color photo of a man color illustration

2 Are the texts in this unit fiction or nonfiction? _____

3 Read the text at the top of page 47.

a How does it *look* different from the other texts?

b Circle *I* and *my* in the text. ☆ Done

c Who do you think *I* and *my* refer to?

d This text comes from: a set of instructions diary recipe .

Why do you think so?

4 Answer **yes** or **no**. The texts on page 46 and at the bottom of page 47:

a are in the present tense _____

b tell about who or what, where and when _____

c tell what happened, in time order _____

d give facts and personal information _____

5 Which text type are the texts listed in question 4?

procedures descriptions factual recounts

6 Write down all the dates you can find on pages 46 and 47.



Read and learn

1 Who or what am I? Read all the texts and fill in the missing nouns.

- a** I won a battle after I read a message. _____
- b** I send information around the world really fast. _____
- c** I made the first telephone equipment. _____
- d** the part of a phone you speak into _____
- e** a sMark and belt for sending secret messages _____
- f** the inventor of the telephone _____

2 With a partner, discuss the diagrams on page 47. Describe what you see.

3 What do you think the man holding the tin can is doing?

4 Complete these sentences with words from the word bank.

Word bank assistant inventor messenger general Persian

- a** A person who carries a message is a _____.
- b** A person who creates something that has never been made before is an _____.
- c** A person from a country once called Persia is a _____.
- d** A person who helps another person do a job is an _____.
- e** A person in charge of many soldiers is a _____.





5 Cross out the small letter at the beginning of each proper noun.

Write a capital letter below each one.

~~a~~lexander graham bell was born in scotland.

A _____

6 List some technical words from the texts. Put a comma between each one and a period at the end.

7 Underline the exact words that Mr. Bell said to Mr. Watson.

Add punctuation marks (, “ ” . —).

The first sentence ever said over a telephone was Mr. Watson come here I want to see you

8 Draw lines to join the beginning of each sentence to its ending.

A transmitter is the part of a telephone

that you hold to your ear.

A receiver is the part of a telephone

that you speak into.

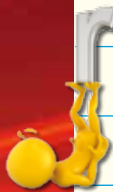
Equipment is

where sound is changed into electrical signals and sent to a receiver.

A mouthpiece is the part of a telephone

all the things you need for a job.

9 Why do you think Alexander Graham Bell was interested in the voice, and taught deaf people to speak?



Making verbs agree

1 A verb has a subject, which is the person or thing that does something.

For example, *One computer broke down*. The subject is *One computer*, and the verb is *broke down*. Circle the subjects in these sentences. The verbs are underlined.

a The other computers kept working.

b Eliza Bell had poor hearing.

2 A verb can be singular (one) or plural (more than one). A verb must go with its subject. This is called *making the subject-verb agreement*. It means:

- if a subject is singular, its verb must be singular.
- if a subject is plural, its verb must be plural.

For example, *I am* is singular, and *We are* is plural.

Mark a box to show if the subjects and verbs are singular or plural.

| | singular | plural |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a (She) <u>has</u> a telephone. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b (We) <u>have</u> mobile phones. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c (Spam) <u>is</u> email that we don't want. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d (Many soldiers) <u>are</u> waiting. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3 Sometimes it can be hard to tell if a verb is singular or plural, eg *come* can be singular (*I come*) or plural (*we come*).

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1st person singular | <i>I walk</i> | 1st person plural | <i>we walk</i> |
| 2nd person singular | <i>you walk</i> | 2nd person plural | <i>you walk</i> |
| 3rd person singular | <i>he/she/it walks</i> | 3rd person plural | <i>they walk</i> |

a Circle the verb with *s* on the end. ☆ Done

b Which person has a different ending? _____

4 Add s to make singular verbs in the 3rd person present tense.

She cuts

c The child play _____

a It put _____

d He drive _____

b The man eat _____

e She swim _____

5 If a verb ends in *ch, sh, ss, x* or *z* add *es* to make it singular in the 3rd person present tense, eg *he searches, she fusses*.

Underline the verbs and circle their *es* endings.

She rushes

c he boxes

a she reaches

d it watches

b it pinches

e he washes

6 If a verb ends in *y*, change the *y* to *i* and add *es* to make it singular in the 3rd person present tense, eg *try* becomes *tries*.

Write these verbs in the 3rd person present tense.

carry → carries

b cry → _____

a study → _____

c worry → _____

7 Read *The Internet* on page 47. Add verbs to complete the sentences.

Computers and the Internet _____ very important inventions.

The Internet _____ lots of computers connected to each other. If

one computer _____ down, the others _____ working.

At first, only universities _____ able to use the Internet. Then, it

_____ mainly used for email. Now, millions of people _____

it. The Internet _____ information so fast that the World Wide Web

_____ now the main way to share media. Spam however

_____ a big problem.