

SOLUTIONS INTERMEDIATE 4
UNIT 8: MESSAGES
8F

PEGAH BAHOJB GHASEMI

8E

Word Skills

Verb patterns: reporting verbs*I can use a variety of reporting verbs correctly.***1 Circle the correct verbs to complete the sentences.**

- 1 'OK. I'll feed your cat while you're away,' she ____.
a advised b agreed c encouraged
- 2 'You really must stay for dinner,' he ____.
a asked b admitted c insisted
- 3 'I'll definitely be there to meet you at the airport,' she ____.
a begged b promised c suggested
- 4 'It's dangerous to walk around that part of town at night,'
he ____.
a denied b offered c warned
- 5 'Is the café still open at this time?' she ____.
a begged b suggested c wondered
- 6 'I'm the one who broke your laptop,' he ____.
a admitted b apologised c persuaded
- 7 'I could lend you some money,' he ____.
a denied b proposed c wondered
- 8 'You'd better say sorry,' she ____.
a advised b apologised c persuaded

2 Circle the correct reporting verb. Then complete the sentences with the infinitive or *-ing* form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 My parents never **encouraged** / **suggested** me _____ (sing) when I was younger.
- 2 Did you **admit** / **apologise** to your teacher for _____ (miss) the class?
- 3 My Spanish friends **mentioned** / **told** _____ (come) to visit us this summer.
- 4 Why are you **accusing** / **blaming** me of _____ (copy) your homework? It isn't true!
- 5 The President has **denied** / **refused** _____ (answer) any more questions on this topic.
- 6 I **begged** / **offered** her _____ (pay) for our train tickets.
- 7 They **denied** / **insisted** _____ (stay) at the party until after midnight.
- 8 My cousin **encouraged** / **refused** me _____ (play) a few songs on the piano.
- 9 Why did you **agree** / **insist** on _____ (have) the end-of-term party at our house?
- 10 My parents **begged** / **refused** my sister not _____ (leave) school at sixteen.
- 11 My brother finally **admitted** / **apologised** _____ (tell) everyone my secret.
- 12 Our next door neighbour **accused** / **warned** us of _____ (make) too much noise late at night.

3 USE OF ENGLISH Complete the text with the missing words.

When I got home, my brother was singing loudly in the kitchen. I asked him ¹ _____ to make so much noise, but he insisted ² _____ singing even louder. I accused him ³ _____ being the worst singer I'd ever heard. Instead of getting cross, he thanked me ⁴ _____ giving him an idea. Then he went upstairs, smiling. I wondered ⁵ _____ asking him what he was doing, but I knew he would refuse ⁶ _____ tell me. Two minutes later, he came downstairs again with a camcorder. He persuaded me ⁷ _____ video him. 'If I'm that bad, we can make money on YouTube,' he told ⁸ _____.

VOCAB BOOST!



When you learn reporting verbs, it's a good idea to learn the related nouns at the same time. You can also learn what verbs these related nouns usually go with. **Tip:** the most common verbs that go with the related nouns are *give* and *make*.

agree – make an agreement

advise – give some advice

- 4 Use a dictionary to find the nouns related to the verbs below. Write them in the correct category.

accuse apologise encourage promise suggest warn

give +	make +

5 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the correct form of *give* or *make* and a noun related to the underlined verb.

1 They warned us about the dangerous cliffs.

They _____ about the dangerous cliffs.

2 He rarely encourages his son.

He rarely _____ his son any _____.

3 She forgave him as soon as he apologised for his behaviour.


She forgave him as soon as he _____ for his behaviour.

4 The police accused him of something serious.

The police _____ a serious _____ against him.

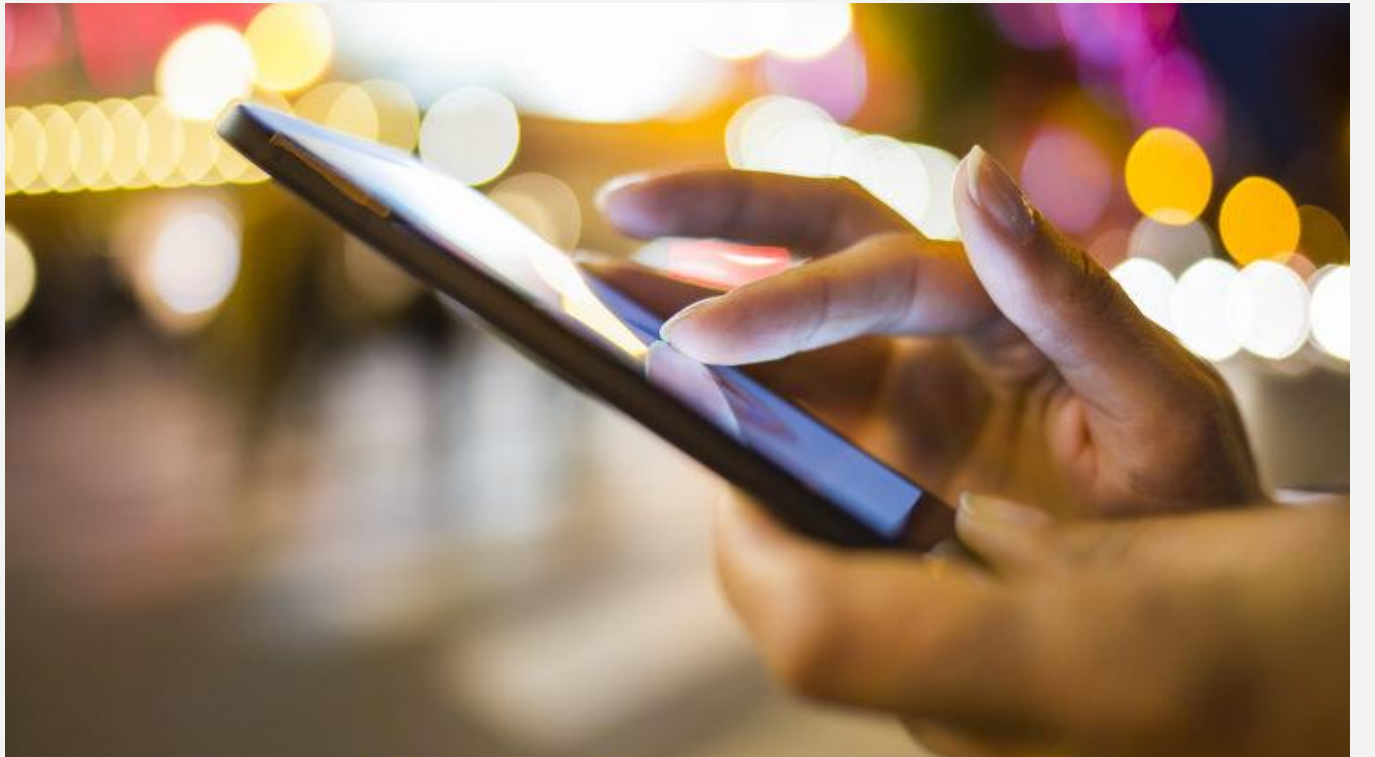
5 Why do you never suggest anything?

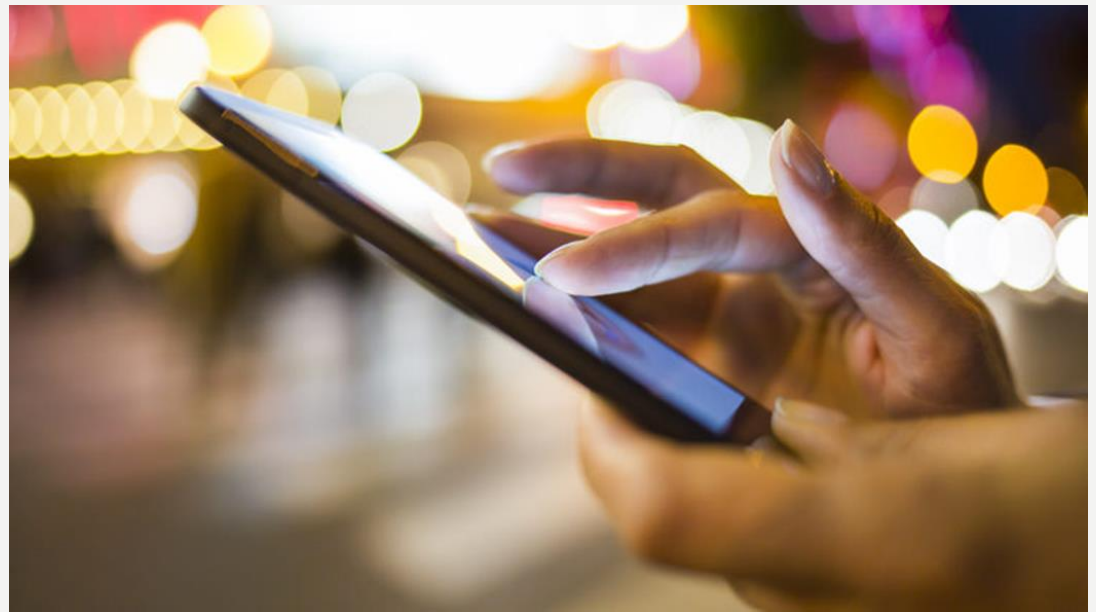
Why do you never _____ any _____ ?



**DO YOU THINK
DIFFERENT AGE
GROUPS USE MOBILE
PHONES FOR
DIFFERENT
PURPOSES?**







PAPERBACK





ZINE





ZINE IN DIGITAL FORMAT



1 VOCABULARY What types of things do you read and how do you read them? Do you prefer paper or digital formats? Use the words below to help you.

Reading matter biographies blog posts comics
magazines newspapers novels poems textbooks

Digital formats blogs e-books social networking sites
tweets websites zines

WHICH ONE HAS GOT MORE FACILITIES?



WHICH ONE HAS GOT MORE FACILITIES?



- versatile





VIRGINIA WOOLF



VIRGINIA WOOLF

Tarpe Mills

Edgar Allen Jr.

Nella

Miss Fury



VIRGINIA WOOLF

Tarpe Mills

Edgar Allen Jr.

Nella

Miss Fury

Pseudonyms

2 Read the text quickly, ignoring the gaps. What are cell phone novels and how do they work? Circle the correct answer: a, b or c.

a They are paperback novels divided into instalments and sent to mobile phones.

b They are stories in episodes written on mobile phones and uploaded onto a special website.

c They are long texts sent by friends to other friends.

A different type of phone book

Although books are still popular with teenagers, most of them spend more of their leisure time staring at their phone than reading a paperback. And the more versatile phones become, the more reasons young people have for looking at them. ¹ ___ Instead of publishing a whole book at once, they produce

5 very short chapters, which they send once a week to their readers by text message. Some even claim that this style of writing represents a new literary genre: the 'cell phone novel'.

The very first cell phone novel was written in 2003 by a man in Tokyo who called himself Yoshi. ² ___ It became so popular, mainly through word of mouth,

10 that it was later published as a paperback. The book version sold 2.6 million copies and a television series, a comic book and a film were made of the story. Online companies became interested and set up websites where authors could upload their stories and readers could discuss them in forums as the stories evolved.

15 Although the idea originated in Japan, cell phone novels have also sprung up in the rest of East Asia, Europe and Africa. Many are written by high school or university students who are very familiar with the topics that teenagers are interested in. ³ ___ Twenty-one-year-old Rin said that she started her novel

20 *If You* during her final year at high school and explained that it was the tragic love story of two childhood friends.



Rin wrote her novel over a six-month period in spare moments, often while commuting on the train. ⁴ ___ Readers then voted her novel the best that year and she was offered a book contract. Her book sold 400,000 copies and was number five in the Japanese bestseller list. Rin said that her mother had had

25 no idea that she had been writing a novel and was therefore very surprised when she saw a book with her daughter's name on it.

The style of cell phone novels has evolved to suit the medium. Chapters have no more than 200 words, and often just 50–100 words. ⁵ ___ The text mostly consists of dialogue and the language is direct, conveying a lot in a few words.

30 Many cell phone novelists had never written fiction before and many of their readers have never read a normal novel. Other rules have evolved; for example, authors only have one name and that is a pseudonym or pen name.

In 2009, a young Japanese writer called Takatsu, who

35 lives in Canada, began writing the first English language cell phone novel, *Secondhand Memories*. Each instalment appeared on textnovel.com, a website dedicated to cell phone stories. Takatsu had read an English translation of Rin's story *If You* and had been impressed by its simple and

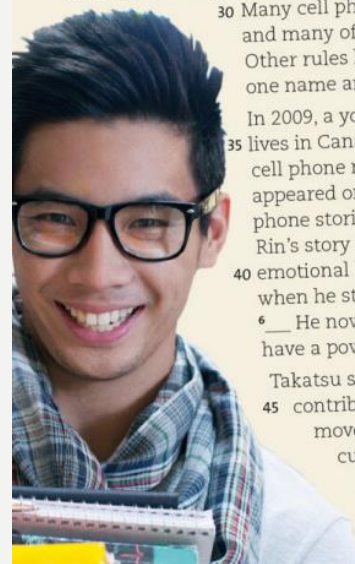
40 emotional language. It was a feature he deliberately copied when he started writing *Secondhand Memories*.

⁶ ___ He now believes that, in English, cell phone novels have a powerful and poetic identity of their own.

Takatsu sees himself, and the other writers who

45 contribute to textnovel.com, as part of a literary movement which blends drama, technology, pop culture and social media. Cell phone novels encourage young people to engage in fiction, even those who would not normally pick up

50 a book. They could be described as teen novels for the 21st century.



Reading Strategy

Read the missing sentences carefully. Then read the sentences in the text that come before and after each gap. Use these two strategies when selecting which sentence fits each gap:

- 1 Look for vocabulary links between the sentence and the surrounding text.
- 2 Look for pronouns, e.g. *he, she, it* and other references and check that they match your answer choice.

3 Read the **Reading Strategy**. Match sentences A–H with gaps 1–6 in the text. There are two extra sentences.

- A Common themes are love, tragedy and betrayal, and the stories often deal with difficult or controversial issues.
- B Books are sometimes regarded as old-fashioned and difficult to read.
- C In response to this trend, some smart young authors have changed the way they write.
- D However, as the story progressed, the style gradually evolved into something different.
- E She typed out instalments on her phone and uploaded them onto a popular website for cell phone authors.
- F No money is made from cell phone novels unless they are published as books.
- G It was called *Deep Love* and told the story of a teenager who contracted AIDS.
- H Sentences are short and there are no descriptions of anything or anybody because there isn't space.

**4 Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?
Write T or F.**

- 1 The first cell phone novel appeared in Japan. ____
- 2 The success of Yoshi's first book was due mainly to advertisements on the TV and in comic books. ____
- 3 Most cell phone novels deal with difficult issues. ____
- 4 Rin did not tell her parents that she was writing a cell phone novel. ____
- 5 There is a lot of conversation between the characters in cell phone novels. ____
- 6 Cell phone novels in English have recently appeared in the USA. ____

5 Answer the questions.

- 1 What was the first cell phone novel about?
- 2 How did Rin write her cell phone novel?
- 3 How did the first English language cell phone novel come about?
- 4 What does Takatsu particularly like about this form of writing?

6 VOCABULARY Match a–k with 1–11 to make compound nouns. They are all in the text.

Compound nouns

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 leisure | a series |
| 2 cell | b book |
| 3 television | c school |
| 4 comic | d story |
| 5 high | e time |
| 6 love | f name |
| 7 book | g phone |
| 8 bestseller | h culture |
| 9 pen | i contract |
| 10 pop | j media |
| 11 social | k list |

7 SPEAKING Work in pairs or small groups. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you think cell phone novels are a good idea? Why? / Why not?
- 2 Would you be interested in reading one? Why? / Why not?
- 3 Do you think you could write one yourself? Why? / Why not?

ASSIGNMENT: -

WORKBOOK 8F

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SUMMARY

DEADLINE: WEDNESDAY