



## Al-Balqa Applied English (2)

**English**

**Second Edition**

LANGUAGE CENTER

**UNIT 5**

**Al-Balqa Applied University**

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**"Fire and swords are slow engines of destruction,  
compared to the tongue of a gossip."**

**Richard Steele, Sr.**

### **Learning Objectives**

1. Recognize direct and reported speech.
2. Build up grammatically correct sentences using direct and indirect speech.
3. Read and answer questions about the text.
4. Write a paragraph using both indirect speech and direct speech.
5. Employ the new vocabulary in meaningful constructions.
6. The primary objective is to help students accurately produce and differentiate English consonant clusters.
7. They can improve their pronunciation accuracy and avoid common errors.
8. Students can accurately spell and decode words that contain these clusters. This skill contributes to improved reading fluency and comprehension.
9. Mastering consonant clusters improves overall pronunciation clarity and intelligibility. students ensure that their speech is easily understood by native English speakers and other English learners.

## Vocabulary

### Activity 1

#### Write It!

#### Matching Synonyms

Write the words in the box under "synonyms" to match those under "words."

<b>hateful</b>	<b>revisit</b>	<b>respectable</b>	<b>fan</b>
<b>doubter</b>	<b>funny</b>	<b>famous</b>	<b>search</b>

<b>Words</b>	<b>Synonyms</b>
malicious	
admirer	
critic	
haunt	
seek	
celebrity	
decent	
hilarious	

**Activity 2**  
**Drag and Drop**  
**Matching Game**

Write the similar meanings in the provided spaces beside each word.

**motivate variable mimic relevant fish legal mock**

having much variation or diversity	
to attack or treat with ridicule	
idle talk or rumor, especially about the private affairs of others	
properly applying to; applicable	
permitted by law	
to provide with an incentive	
to imitate or copy in action or speech	
to catch or attempt to catch	

**Activity 3**  
**Write It!**  
**Match the Meanings with the Words**

Select the words from the box to match the definitions in the table below. Write them next to their corresponding definitions.

consequence	privacy	right
ban	ritual	offensive

<b>Word</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
	a just claim or title, whether legal, prescriptive, or moral
	the effect, result, or outcome of something occurring earlier
	causing resentful displeasure; highly irritating, angering, or annoying
	the state of being private; retirement or seclusion
	any practice or pattern of behavior regularly performed in a set manner
	to prohibit, forbid, or bar

**Activity 4****Write It!****Anagrams**

Look at the anagrams below, arrange the letters into words, and write the words in the space that match the definitions.

puisblh	esncre	maied
docutamenry	vateiol	ppsoeur

1. the means of communication, as radio and television, newspapers, and magazines	
2. to issue publicly in writing or any other means	
3. the reason for which something exists or is done	
5. to treat disrespectfully or disturb rudely	
6. a program presented in a factual and informative manner	
8. to select by examining systematically	

## Reading

***"A rumor without a leg to stand on will get around some other way."***

- John Tudor

**Activity 1****True or False****Gossip and the Media**

Read the text below and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

### **Gossip and the Media**

Many people dream of fame. To become famous, some people develop their intellectual skills and their creativity, while other people simply strive to be in the spotlight. However, those who want to be in the spotlight sometimes find that there is a negative side to fame. When they succeed, it feels glorious; however, as the public becomes more interested in celebrities, they want to find out more about the people they admire.

Many fans live vicariously through the lives of their favorite celebrities. This creates a demand for more details about celebrities' private lives than some celebrities wish to make public. In some cases this causes the media to intrude into the private lives of celebrities which can be quite stressful for them. As a genre, gossip magazines have flourished in response to the public's desire to know more about the personal lives of celebrities. Scandalous stories are often featured inside these magazines. These stories are frequently based on a kernel of truth combined with rumors and gossip. It's a sad fact that scandals sell. While some people may consider these stories entertaining, they can be a source of frustration for the celebrities who are the subject of the story. On a positive note, even negative publicity can cause the public to watch celebrities on talk shows or in film. That's just one aspect of entertainment.

1. People who strive to be in the spotlight discover that their life has become better and easier.

 TRUE FALSE

2. The media is not allowed to intrude into the private lives of celebrities because it can be quite stressful for them.

 TRUE FALSE

3. As a genre, gossip magazines have flourished in response to the public's desire to know more about the personal lives of celebrities.

 TRUE FALSE

4. Usually, stories written by journalists are based on a kernel of truth combined with rumors and gossip.

 TRUE FALSE

5. Scandals have no positive side at all. It only brings frustration to both celebrities and to the public.

 TRUE FALSE

**Activity 2**  
**Multiple Choices**  
**Juicy Campus.com**

Read the article below and then circle the correct answers in the multiple-choice questions that follow.

In 2008, Juicy Campus.com hit universities and colleges in the United States of America. Juicy Campus is a gossip site that was launched by a graduate from Duke, named Matt Ivester. The gossip website gave students in many universities the right to publish whatever stories or gossip they wanted online. Ivester knew he would quickly lose control of the content that was on the



site, but still he insisted on starting this college site. He wanted to create a place online where people could gossip.

This website had both admirers and critics. Some thought it was a great website. It provided a space for everyone to share their stories and find out about the latest gossip in their universities. On the other hand, critics described it as a place for mean-spirited and malicious lies that haunted many innocent and decent people who were trying to find a job or start a new relationship.

This issue was taken to court in response to the request of many university presidents. The U.S. Legal Code Title 47 Section 230 offers protection for private blocking and screening of offensive material. The code states that "No provider or user of an interactive computer service shall be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider." Therefore, the U.S. law protected Juicy Campus from being banned on the basis that all people, including students, have the freedom of speech. By attempting to ban this popular gossip web site at a public university, critics would have been violating one of the students' First Amendment rights, which is Freedom of Speech.

1. Juicy Campus is:
  - a. the name of a university's campus.
  - b. a gossip website.
  - c. a place where students can gather and gossip.
  
2. Matt Ivester is:
  - a. a brand of juice.
  - b. the person who launched Juicy Campus.
  - c. The university president.

3. "No provider or user of an interactive computer service shall be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider," is
  - a. a law written by Matt Ivester.
  - b. the students' First Amendment rights.
  - c. the U.S. Legal Code Title 47 Section 230.
4. Freedom of speech is:
  - a. a law written by Matt Ivester.
  - b. the students' First Amendment rights.
  - c. the U.S. Legal Code Title 47 Section 230.
5. Some students found the website:
  - a. a place to find a job.
  - b. a place where everyone could share their stories.
  - c. A place where critics live.
6. Juicy Campus will:
  - a. be banned.
  - b. remain running.
  - c. Free of charge.
7. In the second paragraph, the "lies that haunted many innocent and decent people" means:
  - a. ghosts are on campus.
  - b. students are visited by their former friends.
  - c. Hurtful statements continually reappear to cause pain and discomfort for innocent people.

## Grammar

### Grammar Focus 1

#### Direct and indirect Speech

There are two ways of relating people's speech: direct and indirect. In direct speech we repeat the original speaker's exact words, which we also call **Quoted Speech**:

■ He said, 'I lost my job as a reporter.'

The exact repeated words are placed between inverted commas, and a comma or colon is placed immediately before the remark. Direct speech is found in conversations in books, in plays and in quotations.

In indirect (or reported) speech we give the exact meaning or idea of a remark or a speech, without necessarily using the speaker's exact words:

- He said (that) he had lost his job as a reporter.

There is no comma after **say** in indirect speech. **That** can usually be omitted after **say** and **tell**.

When we turn direct speech into indirect, some changes are usually necessary.

Indirect speech is usually introduced by a verb in the past tense. Verbs in the direct speech have then to be changed into a corresponding past tense. The changes are shown in the following table.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Present Simple 'I never eat meat,' he explained.	Past Simple He explained that he never ate meat.
Present Continuous 'I'm waiting for Ann,' he said.	Past Continuous He said (that) he was waiting for Ann.
Present Perfect 'I have found a flat,' he said.	Past Perfect He said (that) he had found a flat.

Pronouns usually change from first or second to third person except when the speaker is reporting his own words:

- He said, 'I've forgotten to fasten my seat belt.'

=

He said that he had forgotten to fasten his seat belt.

- I said, 'I like my new house.'

=

I said that I liked my new house. (Speaker reporting his own words)

### **Expressions of Time and Place in Reported Speech**

Adverbs and adverbial phrases of time change as follows.

Direct	Indirect
Today	That day
Yesterday	The day before
The day before yesterday	Two days before
Tomorrow	The next day / the following day
The day after tomorrow	In two days' time
Next week / year etc.	The following week / year etc.
Last week / year etc.	The previous week / year etc.
A year etc. ago	A year before / the previous year

- 'I'll do it tomorrow,' he promised

=

He promised that he would do it the next day.

- 'I am starting the day after tomorrow, mother,' he said.

=

He told his mother that he was starting in two days' time.

### **Using Say vs. Tell**

1. **Say** can introduce a statement or follow it:

- Tom said, 'I've just heard the news'

Or

'I've just heard the news,' Tom said.

2. **Tell** requires the person addressed:

Tell me.

He told us.

I'll tell Tom.

### **Activity 1**

#### **Write It**

#### **Changing from Direct to Indirect**

Change the following sentences from direct to indirect speech and write them on the spaces provided.

1. She said, "I will give you a call tomorrow."

---

2. Fred said, "I am not coming to the meeting."

---

3. Jim said, "I visited France last year."

---

4. John said, "I have given up my job."

---

5. She said, "Margaret has had a baby."

---

6. He said, "I don't know what Sally is doing."

---

**Activity 2****Write It****Changing from indirect to Direct speech**

Change the following sentences from indirect to direct speech and write them on the spaces provided.

1. Jim said that he couldn't afford to buy a new car.

---

2. Sally said that she might not be able to go to the party.

---

3. Laura said that her trip to New York was fantastic.

---

4. Kelly said that her assignment needed editing.

---

5. Charlie said that he was living in London then.

---

6. Grant said that it was safer to go on climbing than to go down.

---

**Activity 3****Multiple Choice****Direct or Indirect ?**

Circle the **direct** button if the sentence is in the direct speech, or circle the **indirect** button if it is in the reported speech.

1. Nadia said that she tried to imagine how things used to be.

direct

indirect

2. Nadia said, "England is a wonderful district."

direct

indirect

3. Bess said, "I am going to come back so please wait for me."

direct

indirect

4. "Please don't forget to mail these parcels tomorrow," the manager said.

direct

indirect

5. Sally told me that I should keep it a secret.

direct

indirect

6. He said that Jim changed his mind the day before.

direct

indirect

7. Hally Berry said that she didn't want to revisit that part of her life.

direct

indirect

8. The reporter said, "The website will not be banned."

direct

indirect

## Listening

### Activity 1

#### True or False

#### Did you know?

Listen to the audio script and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

#### **Audio Script**

In general, the term "media" refers to different means of communication. Television, radio, newspapers and the internet are considered to be different

types of media. Thanks to technology, it's much easier to find out about many things today than it used to be.

By simply turning on your television, you can learn about politics and history in the making. Al Jazeera, the BBC and CNN provide you with different points of view about events that take place all over the world. People watch television for many purposes. Some watch television for entertainment, others watch documentaries to inform themselves about different topics and others watch television as a bonding ritual with their families.

The radio is still popular today as well. Many people listen to the news or for information about traffic to see which roads to take when traveling. Another example which demonstrates the importance of radio is when a natural disaster occurs. Often when a natural disaster takes place, the electricity goes off. You can turn on the radio in that case, using batteries, to listen to the useful tips and guidelines to survive that natural disaster.

Then there is the Internet. Many people now simply point and click their way through their favourite online newspaper to catch up on current events. By looking at blogs, you can get the unofficial stories about some topics. Unlike just a few decades ago, thanks to the Internet, it's easy to find out what everyday people from far away think about important developments by looking at blogs or forums on topics you are interested in.

The modern media has also changed the face of contemporary education. Nowadays more and more courses, like this one, are delivered by way of the Internet and web-based technologies. This means that the way instructors

are delivering these courses has also been transformed from the old days of writing on blackboards. In addition to this, students today can access the most reliable and current information from academic journals in online databases. That means no more spending hours and hours in the library and dragging home enormous piles of books to complete assignments.

1. Television, radio, newspapers and the media are considered to be different types of media.

 TRUE FALSE

2. The modern media has changed the way courses are being taught today.

 TRUE FALSE

3. People use the television for entertainment only.

 TRUE FALSE

4. Media has advantages only, without any disadvantages.

 TRUE FALSE

5. The term "media" refers to different means of communication.

 TRUE FALSE

6. The radio can help its listeners when a natural disaster occurs.

 TRUE FALSE



## Pronunciation

### Focus :

#### CONSONANT CLUSTERS

**Consonant clusters:** are groups of two or more consonant sounds that appear together in a word without any vowels in between. Practicing these clusters will help improve your English pronunciation and fluency. These clusters can be found in various positions within a word.

#### Beginning (initial) Consonant Clusters:

- "bl" (e.g., black, blend)
- "dr" (e.g., drink, dress)
- "gr" (e.g., green, great)

#### Ending (final) Consonant Clusters:

- "st" (e.g., best, post)
- "mp" (e.g., jump, lamp)
- "nd" (e.g., hand, friend)

### Activity 1

Find two words on each of the following

- the initial consonant cluster "sp":
  1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
- the initial consonant cluster "dr":
  1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
- the final consonant cluster "nd":
  1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
- the final consonant cluster "st":
  1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_

## Speaking

### Activity 1

#### Offline Activity

#### Dead Girls Don't Gossip

1. Form teams of four.
2. With your team members, read the following poem and discuss different interpretations.

She **use** to talk  
She **use** to gossip about everyone  
Her favorite subject **was** me  
She **use** to cheerlead  
She was student body president  
She **had** straight a's  
She **use** to breathe  
**Dead** girls don't gossip  
do they?

3. Share your ideas with your team members.
4. Your instructor will call on you to express your ideas in front of the rest of your class.

She **use** to gossip about everyone  
Her favorite subject **was** me  
She **use** to cheerlead  
She was student body president  
She **had** straight a's  
She **use** to breathe  
**Dead** girls don't gossip  
do they?

3. Share your ideas with your team members.
4. Your instructor will call on you to express your ideas in front of the rest of your class.

### Activity 2 Pick and Choose Cards Game

- a. Form teams of four.
- b. Click on one of the cards shown on the screen to make a quote appear.
- c. With your team members, discuss possible explanations to these quotes.
- d. Form five proper sentences to express your thoughts.
- e. Each team will be called upon to present their answers to the class.
- f. Select one member to present his/her team's answers.

#### First Card's Quote:

"Gossip is a sort of smoke that comes from the dirty tobacco-pipes of those who diffuse it; it proves nothing but the bad taste of the smoker."

- George Eliot

#### Second Card's Quote:

"Gossip is what no one claims to like – but everyone enjoys."

- Joseph Conrad

#### Third Card's Quote:

"Whoever gossips to you will gossip about you."

- Spanish Proverb

## Writing

**"The only time people dislike gossip is when you gossip about them."**

**- Will Rogers**

### Activity 1

#### Write It!

#### Personal Stories about Gossip

- In MS Word, write an extended paragraph about a time when you or someone you know gossiped or were gossiped about. What happened and what did you learn from that experience?
- Check the first draft with a classmate and correct any mistakes.
- Save your second draft.
- You will receive instructions in class about how to submit the assignment.

Note: Try to include words from the Word List provided for this unit.

<b>Word List</b>	
<b>celebrity (n.)</b>	a famous or well-known person
<b>fame (n.)</b>	widespread reputation, especially of a favorable character
<b>seek (v.)</b>	Look for and find
<b>consequence (n.)</b>	the effect, result, or outcome of something occurring earlier
<b>screen (v.)</b>	to select, reject, consider, or group (people, objects, ideas, etc.) by examining systematically
<b>ban (v.)</b>	to prohibit, forbid, or bar
<b>amendment (n.)</b>	A change made by correction, addition, or deletion
<b>ritual (n.)</b>	any practice or pattern of behavior regularly performed in a set manner
<b>abundantly (adv.)</b>	more than enough
<b>harass (v.)</b>	to disturb persistently
<b>documentary (n.)</b>	a work, such as a film or television program, presenting political, social, or historical subject matter in a factual and informative manner
<b>stereotype (n.)</b>	A conventional, formulaic, and oversimplified conception, opinion, or image

<b>admirer (n.)</b>	one who esteems or loves greatly
<b>critic (n.)</b>	one who finds fault
<b>malicious (adj.)</b>	full of, characterized by, or showing malice; malevolent; spiteful
<b>haunt (v.)</b>	to visit habitually or appear to frequently as a spirit or ghost
<b>offensive (adj.)</b>	causing resentful displeasure; highly irritating, angering, or annoying
<b>privacy (n.)</b>	The state of being private; retirement or seclusion