21. _____ pencil is broken. Can I borrow _____?

A. Mine, yours B. Your, mine C. My, yours D. Yours, mine

22. Jody has lost _____ book.

A. mine B. her C. hers D. theirs

23. This bird has broken _____ wing.

A. it's B. its' C. hers D. its

24. My telephone is out of order, but _____ is working.

A. your B. our C. his D. their

25. These grammar books are different. _____ has 278 pages, but _____ has only 275 pages.

A. Yours, mine B. Your, my C. Yours, my D. Your, mine

Exercise 10. Read the passages below and choose the best title for each passage. (There is one unnecessary title)

Title 1 – Why do "friends" websites seem dangerous?

Title 2 – How do "friends" websites work?

Title 3 – What's the best advice for people who want to use "friends" websites?

Title 4 – Where do Millie's friends live?

Title 5 – How can I find "friends" websites?

Title 6 – Why are "friends" websites popular?

1. _____ Millie is 14 years old and lives in Miami. She has 204 friends – and she makes two or three more friends every week. About 20 of her friends also live in Miami. Some go to the same school, and others go to the same music clubs and sports centers. She often sees them. The others live in other cities and other countries: England, Canada, Japan … She never meets these friends, but she talks to them on the Internet. They are her "My Space Friends".

2. _____ Because of websites like MySpace, Yahoo 360 and Bebo, people can make friends online. These websites are very popular all over the world, especially with young people. Users have their own homepage. They give

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information about themselves. They write letters for their webpage, show photos and give opinions. They write about their favourite films, music and TV programmes.

3. _____ For many young people, a good homepage is an important part of their image. It says: "This is me! I have something to say. These things – and these people – are important in my life." And these websites are also an easy way to talk to a lot of different people. That is why teenagers like these "friends" websites.

4. _____ But some people are worried that these websites aren't safe. For example, it is impossible to know that the information on a homepage is true. Perhaps the 14-year-old girl you talk to online is really a 40-year-old man.

5. _____ So here is some advice. Keep your webpage private. (only friends can see a private homepage). Do not put photos of yourself on your homepage. Do not meet people that you only know because of the website. And finally, remember that online friends are fun, but they are not the same as real friends.

Exercise 11. Read the text and answer the questions.

SIGN LANGUAGE

Because deaf people cannot hear, they have special ways of communicating. For example, they can learn to understand what someone is saying by looking at the mouth of the speaker. This is called lip-reading. Also, speaking is very difficult for the deaf, because they cannot hear their own voices. However, it is possible with special training. According to many deaf people all around the world, the most practical and popular way of communicating is with sign language.

In many ways, sign language is similar to spoken language. The words of sign language are made with signs, which are formed with movements of the hands, face, and body. As with words, each sign has a different meaning and can be combined to form sentences. Sign languages also have their own grammar. The alphabet of sign language is special hand signs that stand for letters; they make spelling possible. The signs combine to form a rich language that can express the same thoughts, feelings, and ideas as any spoken language. And just as people from different countries speak different languages, most countries have their own variety of sign languages.

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1. How can deaf people communicate with others?

_____

2. Why is speaking difficult for the deaf?

_____

3. Is sign language similar to spoken language in every way?

_____

4. How is sign language expressed?

_____

5. What stands for letters in the alphabet of sign language?

_____

6. Does sign language differ between countries?

_____

Exercise 12. Read the text and answer these following questions.

Telephones help people speak to one another when they are apart. For more than a hundred years, nearly every telephone was a landline. A landline telephone is one that needs to be connected by a wire to a network of other telephones. Because of the wires, people could not take those telephones with them when they left their homes or offices.

What if you had to make a call while you were away from home? You had to find a pay phone. Pay phones are landlines found in public places. Many pay phones are on the street. You can make a call from inside a glass or metal space called a phone booth. Once you are inside the booth, you put coins into a slot in the phone to make a call.

Telephones have seen a lot of progress. Today, many people carry cell phones. Cell phones do not need to be connected with wires. **They** can be used almost anywhere and can fit in an adult's hand.

Many cell phones sold today are smartphones. A smartphone is a cell phone that has lots of computer-style features. For example, people use smartphones to check e-mail and go on the Internet. And all that can be done using something small enough to carry in a pocket!

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1. Does a landline need to be connected by a wire to a network of other telephones?

_____

2. Why weren't people able to take the landline with them to work?

_____

3. What are payphones?

_____

4. What does "they" in paragraph 3 refer to?

_____

5. What is the difference between a smartphone and a cell phone?

_____

Exercise 13. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

1. used/ conferencing/ be/ special occasions/ for/ or/ video/ short conversations/ will/.

_____

2. very/ among/ has/ social media/ people/ popular/ become/ young/.

_____

3. by/ way/ is/ a/ communicate/ instantly/ thought/ telepathy/ to/.

_____

4. than/ text messages/ are/ ever/ sending/ before/ more/ teens/.

_____

5. by/ in/ communicating/ will/ telepathy/ people/ years/ be/ 30/?

_____

6. to/ someone/ is/ know/ often/ give/ a/ that/ something/ good/ we/ let/ "thumbs-up"/.

_____

7. allows/ chatting/ their/ watch/ via/ webcam/ body language/ with/ you/ to/ friends/.

_____

8. changed/ way/ each other/ we/ has/ with/ communicate/ technology/ the/ dramatically/.

_____

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9. cell/ face-to-face/ texting/ their/ prefer/ on/ to talking/ today/ teenagers/ phones/.

_____

10. help/ of/ barrier/ with/ communicate/ the/ language/ spite/ can/ foreigners/ in/ gestures/.

_____

Exercise 14. Write the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first one.

1. They will provide 5G in certain areas of the city, won't they?

   Will 5G _____

2. Beck had difficulty understanding her daughter's text messages.

   Beck found it _____

3. Video conferencing technology allows people in remote places to hold face-to-face meetings.

   Video conferencing technology lets _____

4. The first time that I created an email account is still unforgettable.

   I still remember _____

5. Making a video call without the network is impossible.

   It's _____

6. Face-to-face communication is better than texting.

   Texting isn't _____

7. Could you please confirm the date and time of the meeting?

   Would you _____

8. The teacher made me stay in after school and do extra work.

   I _____

9. 'Why don't we give Jean a video call?' Albert said.

   Albert suggested _____

10. My mother does her shopping at about this time every week.

    This time next week my mother _____

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