

barricade relatives and children and cause them enormous distress, all in (he interests of 'a good story'.

(from *Key Words in the Media*)

a. Answer the questions:

1. What information can you get from the headline?
2. Why is 'electronic expert' in the second paragraph in inverted commas? Make the right choice:
 - a) the person doing the bugging didn't know much about electronics
 - b) the person was less interested in electronics than in earning money by selling the secret recording to newspapers,
 - c) you don't really know, but it might be a combination of a) and b).
3. What sort of state employs large numbers of informers?
4. If you endorse an activity, do you support it and approve of it or reject it?
5. Is this a picket line in the literal or figurative sense?
6. If someone barricades people into a house, do they let them leave?
7. If someone causes someone distress, what do they actually do?

b* How would you answer the questions put in the letter?

c What are the author's concerns? Do you share them?

Exercise 49

Work in pairs. Exchange opinions with your partner on the following issues which concern state control. Do you think state corporations should control the following services and industries?

- radio and television; - newspapers; - railways; - public transport and airlines; - the telephone system; - oil and petrol; - hospital and medical services; - banking.

GRAMMAR SUPPLEMENT

THE PARTICIPLE

(verbal form with properties of a verb and an adjective)

FORMS

	Active	Passive
Participle I (Non-Perfect Present I Participle) shows the activity taking place at the moment of speech or immediately preceding it. Never refers to the activity that has taken place before,	(not) doing 1. делающий (который делает) 2. делавший (который делал) 3. делая 4. сделав 5. так как, поскольку сделал	(not) being done 1. делающийся (at the moment) 2. так как / поскольку ... делается (делалось)
Participle I (Perfect Participle) focuses on the activity prior to that of the I predicate, which takes time or effort. Never used as an attribute.	(not) having done 1. сделав, после того как ... 2. так как ...	(not) having been done 1. после того как ... 2. так как ...
Participle II (Past Participle) always passive referring to the perfected action.	—	done (3 rd verb-form) сделанный