

On 6 January 2021, a crowd of Donald Trump supporters attempted to overturn the result of the 2020 US Presidential Election by occupying the Capitol building in Washington DC. Here are the findings of the third United States House Committee hearing into the events of that day.

'Pence's Life Was in Danger'

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/6/16/five-key-takeaways-from-third-january-6-us-capitol-riot-hearing>

Here are some of the names you will hear: Caroline Edwards, Mike Pence, Liz Cheney, William Barr, Ivanka Trump, Bennie Thompson, Kevin McCarthy, Heidi Zhou-Castro

Now write a summary of the news report in 200-300 words

PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

The BBC's Online Pronunciation Workshop

Do you want to improve your English pronunciation? Well, the BBC's Pronunciation Workshop shows you how English is really spoken. It'll help you become a better listener and a more fluent speaker.

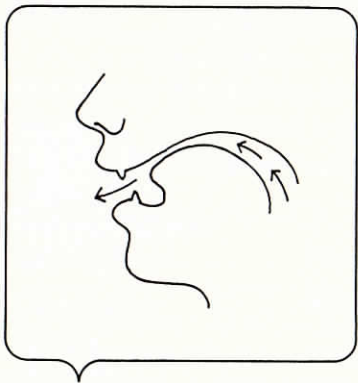
The Sounds of English

Scroll down to the bottom of this page for The Sounds of English, our video guide to all the consonant and vowel sounds in the English language.

Watch, listen and repeat. It's as simple as that.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/features/pronunciation>

Unit 32 ʃ shoe



First practise s (see page 97).

Then put your tongue up and back a little to make ʃ.

Practice 1 Listen and repeat:



sound 1 sound 2



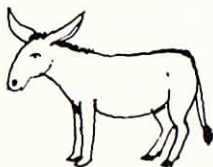
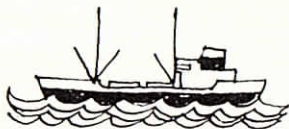
sea she



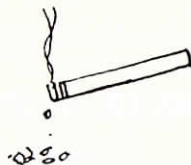
Sue shoe



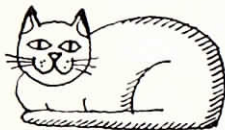
sip ship



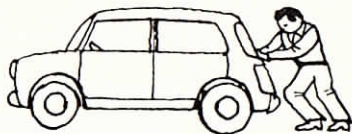
ass ash



Russ rush



puss push



Test Tick the words you recognise in the sentences you hear:



- 1 a) Sue's; b) shoes
- 2 a) ass; b) ash
- 3 a) puss; b) push
- 4 a) sack; b) shack
- 5 a) seats; b) sheets
- 6 a) save; b) shave



Practice 2 Listen and repeat:



sheets	Shaw	washing	Swedish
shall	shake	machine	English
shop	show	special	shrunk
shut	shirts	Marsh	finished
shouldn't	sure	wish	demonstration

Dialogue A special washing machine



- Mrs Marsh: *Does this shop sell washing machines?*
Mr Shaw: *Yes. This is the newest washing machine, madam.*
Mrs Marsh: *Is it Swedish?*
Mr Shaw: *No, madam. It's English.*
Mrs Marsh: *Please show me how it washes.*
Mr Shaw: *Shall I give you a demonstration? Here are some sheets and shirts. You put them in the machine. You shut the door. And you push this button.*
Mrs Marsh: *The machine shouldn't shake like that, should it?*
Mr Shaw: *Washing machines always shake, madam. Ah! It's finished now.*
Mrs Marsh: *But the sheets have shrunk, and so have the shirts.*
Mr Shaw: *Do you wish to buy this machine, madam?*
Mrs Marsh: *I'm not sure.*

Joining sounds Listen and repeat:

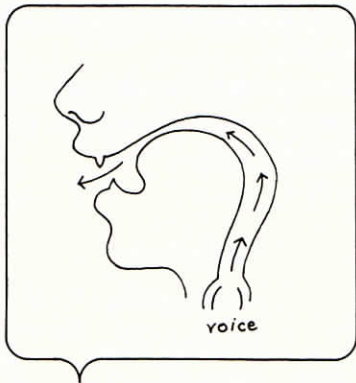


English shops	*Irish sheets
Danish ships	*Polish shirts
Scottish sheep	*Finnish shorts
*Swedish shampoo	*Turkish sugar
*French champagne	*Spanish shoes

The Quotes of Steven Wright:

- 1 - I'd kill for a Nobel Peace Prize.
- 2 - Borrow money from pessimists — they don't expect it back.
- 3 - Half the people you know are below average.
- 4 - 99% of lawyers give the rest a bad name.
- 5 - 82.7% of all statistics are made up on the spot.
- 6 - A conscience is what hurts when all your other parts feel so good.
- 7 - A clear conscience is usually the sign of a bad memory.
- 8 - If you want the rainbow, you got to put up with the rain.
- 9 - All those who believe in psycho kinesis, raise my hand.
- 10 - The early bird may get the worm, but the second mouse gets the cheese.
- 11 - If everything seems to be going well, you have obviously overlooked something.
- 12 - Depression is merely anger without enthusiasm.
- 13 - Hard work pays off in the future; laziness pays off now.
- 14 - I intend to live forever ... So far, so good.
- 15 - If Barbie is so popular, why do you have to buy her friends?
- 16 - What happens if you get scared half to death twice?
- 17 - My mechanic told me, "I couldn't repair your brakes, so I made your horn louder."
- 18 - Why do psychics have to ask you for your name
- 19 - If at first you don't succeed, destroy all evidence that you tried.
- 20 - A conclusion is the place where you got tired of thinking.
- 21 - Experience is something you don't get until just after you need it.
- 22 - To steal ideas from one person is plagiarism; to steal from many is research.
- 23 - The problem with the gene pool is that there is no lifeguard.
- 24 - The sooner you fall behind, the more time you'll have to catch up.
- 25 - If at first you don't succeed, skydiving is not for you.
- 26 – Never argue with a fool. You have more to lose than he does.
- 27 – Never kick a man when he's down. He might get up.
- 28 – You'll never know what worse luck your bad luck has saved you from.

Unit 33 3 television



First practise j (see page 103).
Use your voice to make 3.

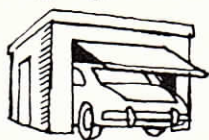
Practice 1 Listen and repeat:



television

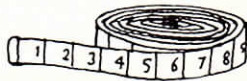


garage

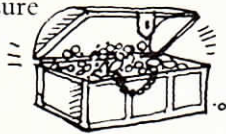


Peugeot

measuring tape



treasure



casual clothes



Asia



an unusual collision



Reading Television programmes: Channel O



7.00 – Children's film: *'Treasure Island'*

7.15 – News comment: *An Unusual Collision*

7.30 – Fashion: *Casual Clothes*

7.45 – Travel film: *Across Asia in a Peugeot*

8.15 – Do-it-yourself: *How to Measure a New Garage*

8.30 – Variety show: *It's a Pleasure*

Conversation Talk about the television programmes.

Example:

A: What are you going to watch on television tonight?

B: Treasure Island.

Drill When somebody says 'Thank you' for doing something, we sometimes say, 'It's a pleasure'. Practise this answer.

Example:

A: Thank you for lending me your television.

B: It's a pleasure.

- 1 Thank you for mending my television.
- 2 Thanks for lending me your measuring tape.
- 3 Thanks for lending me 'Treasure Island'.
- 4 Thank you for letting me use your garage.
- 5 Thanks for letting me drive your Peugeot.
- 6 Thanks for letting us watch your television.

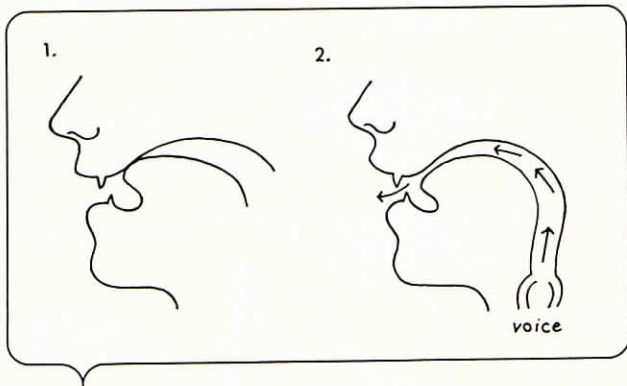
Television or **TV** is a telecommunications medium used for transmitting moving images in monochrome (black-and-white), or in colour, and in two or three dimensions and sound. The term can refer to a television set, a television program ("TV show"), or the medium of television transmission. Television is a mass medium for entertainment, education, news, politics, gossip, and advertising.

Television became available in crude experimental forms in the late 1920's, but it would still be several years before the new technology was marketed to consumers. After World War II, an improved form of black-and-white TV broadcasting became popular in the United States and Britain, and television sets became commonplace in homes, businesses, and institutions. During the 1950's, television was the primary medium for influencing public opinion. In the mid-1960's, colour broadcasting was introduced in the US and most other developed countries. The availability of multiple types of storage media such as Betamax, VHS tape, local disks, DVDs, flash drives, high-definition Blu-ray Discs, and digital video recorders have enabled viewers to watch pre-recorded material—such as movies—at home on their own time schedule. For many reasons, the storage of television and video programming now occurs on the cloud. At the end of the first decade of the 2000's, digital television transmissions greatly increased in popularity. Another development was the move from standard-definition television (SDTV) (576i, with 576 interlaced lines of resolution and 480i) to high-definition television (HDTV), which provides a resolution that is substantially higher. HDTV may be transmitted in various formats: 1080p, 1080i and 720p. Since 2010, with the invention of smart television, Internet television has increased the availability of television programs and movies via the Internet through streaming video services such as Netflix, Amazon Video, iPlayer, Hulu, Roku and Chromecast.

In 2013, 79% of the world's households owned a television set. The replacement of early bulky, high-voltage cathode ray tube (CRT) screen displays with compact, energy-efficient, flat-panel alternative technologies such as plasma displays, LCD's (both fluorescent-backlit and LED), and OLED displays was a hardware revolution that began with computer monitors in the late 1990's. Most TV sets sold in the 2000's were flat-panel, mainly LED's. Major manufacturers announced the discontinuation of CRT, DLP, plasma, and even fluorescent-backlit LCD's by the mid-2010's. In the near future, LEDs are gradually expected to be replaced by OLEDs. Also, major manufacturers have announced that they will increasingly produce smart TV's in the mid-2010's. Smart TVs with integrated Internet and Web 2.0 functions became the dominant form of television by the late 2010's.

Television signals were initially distributed only as terrestrial television using high-powered radio-frequency transmitters to broadcast the signal to individual television receivers. Alternatively television signals are distributed by coaxial cable or optical fiber, satellite systems and, since the 2000's via the Internet. Until the early 2000's, these were transmitted as analog signals, but a transition to digital television is expected to be completed worldwide by the late 2010's. A standard television set is composed of multiple internal electronic circuits, including a tuner for receiving and decoding broadcast signals. A visual display device which lacks a tuner is correctly called a video monitor rather than a television.

Unit 35 dʒ jam



First practise tʃ (see page 108).
Use your voice to make dʒ.

Practice 1 Listen and repeat:



sound 1 sound 2



cheap jeep



choke joke



chin gin



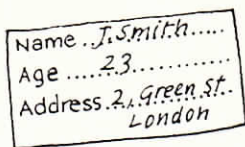
cherry Jerry



larch large



H age



Test

Tick the words you recognise in the sentences you hear:



- 1 a) choking; b) joking
- 2 a) larch; b) large
- 3 a) cheap; b) jeep
- 4 a) chain; b) Jane
- 5 a) chilly; b) Jilly
- 6 a) cheered; b) jeered

**Practice 2**

Listen and repeat:



gin	dangerous	village
jeep	manager	bridge
January	agency	edge
just	injured	large
joke	passenger	George Churchill
jail	damaged	ginger-haired chap

Dialogue**George Churchill**

Jerry: *Just outside this village there's a very dangerous bridge.*

John: *Yes. Charles told me two jeeps crashed on it in January. What happened?*

Jerry: *Well George Churchill was the driver of the larger jeep, and he was driving very dangerously. He'd been drinking gin.*

John: *George Churchill? Do I know George Churchill?*

Jerry: *Yes. That ginger-haired chap. He's the manager of the travel agency in Chester.*

John: *Oh, yes. I remember George. He's always telling jokes. Well, was anybody injured?*

Jerry: *Oh, yes. The other jeep went over the edge of the bridge, and two children and another passenger were badly injured.*

John: *Were both the jeeps damaged?*

Jerry: *Oh, yes.*

John: *And what happened to George?*

Jerry: *George? He's telling jokes in jail now, I suppose!*

Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and the largest in the Solar System. It is a giant planet with a mass one-thousandth that of the Sun, but two and a half times that of all the other planets in the Solar System combined. Jupiter and Saturn are gas giants; the other two giant planets, Uranus and Neptune are ice giants. Jupiter has been known to astronomers since antiquity. The Romans named it after their god Jupiter. When viewed from Earth, Jupiter can reach an apparent magnitude of -2.94 , bright enough for its reflected light to cast shadows, and making it on average the third-brightest object in the night sky after the Moon and Venus.

Jupiter is primarily composed of hydrogen with a quarter of its mass being helium, though helium comprises only about a tenth of the number of molecules. It may also have a rocky core of heavier elements, but like the other giant planets, Jupiter lacks a well-defined solid surface. Because of its rapid rotation, the planet's shape is that of an oblate spheroid (it has a slight but noticeable bulge around the equator). The outer atmosphere is visibly segregated into several bands at different latitudes, resulting in turbulence and storms along their interacting boundaries. A prominent result is the Great Red Spot, a giant storm that is known to have existed since at least the 17th century when it was first seen by telescope. Surrounding Jupiter is a faint planetary ring system and a powerful magnetosphere. Jupiter has at least 67 moons, including the four large Galilean moons discovered by Galileo Galilei. Ganymede, the largest of these, has a diameter greater than that of the planet Mercury.

Jupiter has been explored on several occasions by robotic spacecraft, such as the early *Pioneer* and *Voyager* flyby missions and later by the *Galileo* orbiter. In late February 2007, Jupiter was visited by the *New Horizons* probe, which used Jupiter's gravity to increase its speed and bend its trajectory en route to Pluto. The latest probe to visit the planet is *Juno*, which entered into orbit around Jupiter on July 4, 2016. Future targets for exploration in the Jupiter system include the probable ice-covered liquid ocean of its moon Europa.

Jupiter's upper atmosphere is about 88–92% hydrogen and 8–12% helium by percent volume of gas molecules. A helium atom has about four times as much mass as a hydrogen atom, so the composition changes when described as the proportion of mass contributed by different atoms. Thus, Jupiter's atmosphere is approximately 75% hydrogen and 24% helium by mass, with the remaining one percent of the mass consisting of other elements. The atmosphere contains trace amounts of methane, water vapor, ammonia, and silicon-based compounds. There are also traces of carbon, ethane, hydrogen sulfide, neon, oxygen, phosphine, and sulfur. The outermost layer of the atmosphere contains crystals of frozen ammonia. The interior contains denser materials - by mass it is roughly 71% hydrogen, 24% helium, and 5% other elements. Through infrared and ultraviolet measurements, trace amounts of benzene and other hydrocarbons have also been found.

Jupiter's diameter is one order of magnitude smaller ($\times 0.10045$) than the Sun, and one order of magnitude larger ($\times 10.9733$) than Earth. The Great Red Spot is roughly the same size as Earth.

Jupiter's mass is 2.5 times that of all the other planets in the Solar System combined—this is so massive that its barycenter with the Sun lies above the Sun's surface at 1.068 solar radii from the Sun's center. Jupiter is much larger than Earth and considerably less dense: its volume is that of about 1,321 Earths, but it is only 318 times as massive. Jupiter's radius is about 1/10 the radius of the Sun, and its mass is 0.001 times the mass of the Sun, so the densities of the two bodies are similar.

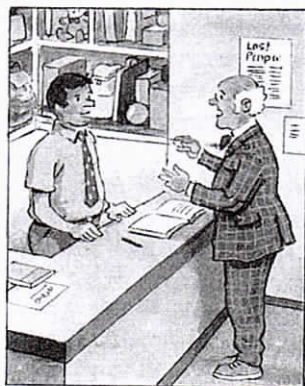
The introduction to the picture story

My uncle, John Smith, has a very good job. He's a university professor, actually, and very intelligent. But the strange thing is, he's always losing things. It's quite extraordinary. Last Thursday, for example, during a trip to London on business, he accidentally left his umbrella on the train. It must be the sixth time he's lost that same umbrella. It's a rather special one, with red and yellow stripes, a present from his youngest daughter for his birthday one year. Anyway, the next day, as soon as he was free, he called at the Lost Property Office to ask about it. Fortunately, it's in the next street to his house. He's no stranger to the people there. They know him quite well.

The conclusion of the story to be told in the speaker's own words

At the Lost Property Office

1



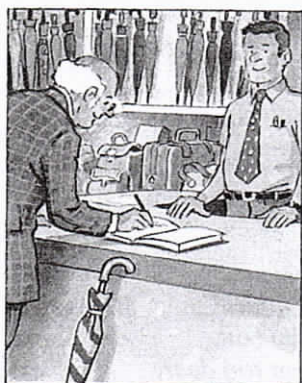
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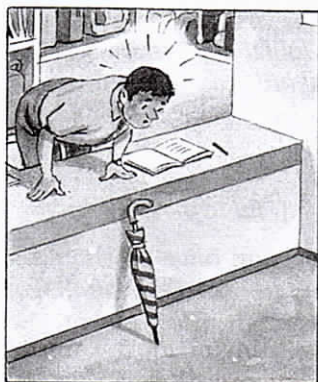
3



4



5



Artwork by Joseph McEwan

The Shopping List reading passage

This list contains examples of the 44 English phonemes; in addition to the overall rhythm and tone, the way the phonemes and junctures are realised may indicate common L1 interference. The words *some*, *of*, *for*, *and* and *to* would normally have their weak, unstressed pronunciations (/səm/, /əv/, /fə/, /ən/ and /tə/).

	phonemes	clusters and junctures
<i>If you're going shopping, John,</i>	/j/ /g/ /ŋ/ /ʃ/ /dʒ/	ŋʃ ŋdʒ
<i>could you get me these few things,</i>	/ð/ /z/	d-j (/dʒ/) ŋz pl
<i>please?</i>	/i:/ /θ/ /b/	θr nz
<i>Three kilos of beans,</i>	/ɪ/ /f/ /ʃ/	ks ts
<i>six fillets of fish</i>	/e/ /r/ /j/ /p/	
<i>some red and yellow peppers,</i>	/æ/ /b/ /g/	plz
<i>a bag of apples,</i>	/a:/ /h/ /f/ /k/ /dʒ/	dʒt
<i>half a kilo of large tomatoes,</i>	/b/ /f/ /p/ /t/	
<i>a coffee pot,</i>	/ɔ:/ /b/ /p/	ndb kp
<i>some corned beef and a pork pie,</i>	/ʊ/ /k/ /b/	
<i>a cookery book,</i>	/ʌ/ /b/ /t/	nt vb
<i>one tub of butter,</i>	/u:/ /g/	bz gl
<i>two tubes of glue,</i>	/z:/ /ð/ /θ/ /i/	zd
<i>the turkey for Thursday,</i>	/eɪ/ /p/	pl ts
<i>eight paper plates,</i>	/əʊ/ /d/ /v/ /s/	
<i>a Dover sole,</i>	/aɪ/ /l/ /w/ /n/	tw
<i>a light white wine,</i>	/aʊ/ /m/ /n/ /aʊə/	mbr fl
<i>some brown flour,</i>	/ʊə/ /ɔ:/ /v/	mpj
<i>some pure olive oil,</i>	/ɪə/ /b/ /d/	mb t-t
<i>some beer, not too dear,</i>	/eə/ /dʒ/ /w/	nzt
<i>a pair of jeans to wear,</i>	/s/ /p/ /k/	ksp ts kr sps
<i>six packets of crisps</i>	/v/ /ʒ/ /g/ /z/	nm
<i>a television magazine</i>	/b/ /dʒ/ /u:/	ndʒ dʒ-dʒ
<i>some orange juice</i>	/tʃ/ /d/ /z/	tʃ-tʃ
<i>and some Dutch cheese,</i>	/θ/ /k/ /n/	tθ
<i>cut thick or thin</i>		
<i>Thanks very much for your help,</i>	/θ/ /v/ /tʃ/ /h/ /dʒ/	ŋksv lpdʒ
<i>John.</i>		

Note: The compounds *corned beef*, *pork pie* and *olive oil* should have two equal stresses, while *coffee pot*, *cookery book*, *television magazine* and *orange juice* should have the main stress on the first element.

English is Tough Stuff

Dearest creature in creation,
Study English pronunciation.
I will teach you in my verse
Sounds like corpse, corps, horse, and worse.
I will keep you, Suzy, busy,
Make your head with heat grow dizzy.
Tear in eye, your dress will tear.
So shall I! Oh hear my prayer.

Just compare heart, beard, and heard,
Dies and diet, lord and word,
Sword and sward, retain and Britain.
(Mind the latter, how it's written.)
Now I surely will not plague you
With such words as plaque and ague.
But be careful how you speak:
Say break and steak, but bleak and streak;
Cloven, oven, how and low,
Script, receipt, show, poem, toe.

Hear me say, devoid of trickery,
Daughter, laughter, Terpsichore,
Typhoid, measles, topsails, aisles,
Exiles, similes, and reviles;
Scholar, vicar, and cigar,
Solar, mica, war and far;
One, anemone, Balmoral,
Kitchen, lichen, laundry, laurel;
Gertrude, German, wind and mind,
Scene, Scopolamine, mankind.

Billet does not rhyme with ballet,
Bouquet, wallet, mallet, chalet.
Blood and flood are not like food,
Nor is mould like should and would.
Viscous, viscount, load and broad,
Toward, to forward, to reward.
And your pronunciation's OK
When you correctly say croquet,
Rounded, wounded, grieve and sieve,
Friend and fiend, alive and live.

Query does not rhyme with very,
Nor does fury sound like bury.
Ghost, lost, post and cloth and loathe.
Job, nob, bosom, ransom, oath.
Mint, pint, senate and sedate;
Dull, bull, full and George ate late.

Scenic, Arabic, Pacific,
Science, conscience, scientific.

Liberty, library, heave and heaven,
Rachel, ache, moustache, eleven.
We say hallowed, but allowed,
People, leopard, towed, but vowed.
Mark the differences, moreover,
Between mover, cover, clover;
Leeches, breeches, wise, precise,
Chalice, but police and lice;
Camel, constable, unstable,
Principle, disciple, label.

Petal, panel, and canal,
Wait, surprise, plait, promise, pal.
Worm and storm, chaise, chaos, chair,
Senator, spectator, mayor.
Tour, but our and hour and four.
Gas, alas, and Arkansas.
Sea, idea, Korea, area,
Psalm, Maria, but malaria.
Youth, south, southern, cleanse and clean.
Doctrine, turpentine, marine.

Compare alien with Italian,
Dandelion and battalion.
Sally with ally,
Eye and I,
Face, but preface, not efface.
Large, but target, gin, give, verging,
Ought, out, joust and scour, scourging.
Ear, but earn and wear and tear
Do not rhyme with here but ere.
Seven is right, but so is even,
Hyphen, roughen, nephew Stephen,
Monkey, donkey, Turk and jerk,
Ask, grasp, wasp, and cork and work.

Won't it make you lose your wits,
Writing groats and saying grits?
Finally, which rhymes with enough?
Though, through, plough, or dough, or cough?
Hiccough has the sound of cup.
My advice is just give up!!!