

УДК 373.167.1:811.111
ББК 81.2Англ-922
А94

Аудиоприложения к учебнику, рабочей тетради и диагностическим работам доступны для бесплатного скачивания на rosuchebnik.rf/audio

Учебник соответствует Федеральному государственному образовательному стандарту
основного общего образования и включен в Федеральный перечень

Афанасьева, О. В.
А94 Английский язык : 9 класс. В 2 ч. Ч. 1 : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, И. В. Михеева, К. М. Баранова. — 6-е изд., стереотип. — М. : Дрофа, 2019. — 144 с. : ил. — (Российский учебник : Rainbow English).

ISBN 978-5-358-21515-3 (ч. 1)

ISBN 978-5-358-21514-6

Учебник, созданный известными специалистами в области преподавания английского языка О. В. Афанасьевой, И. В. Михеевой, К. М. Барановой, предназначен для учащихся общеобразовательных организаций и является основным компонентом учебно-методического комплекта, в который также входит рабочая тетрадь, диагностические работы, лексико-грамматический практикум, контрольные работы, книга для чтения, книга для учителя и аудиоприложения.

УДК 373.167.1:811.111
ББК 81.2Англ-922

РОССИЙСКИЙ УЧЕБНИК

Rainbow English

Учебное издание

**Афанасьева Ольга Васильевна
Михеева Ирина Владимировна
Баранова Ксения Михайловна**

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

9 класс

В двух частях. Часть 1

Учебник

Редактор *Л. Г. Беликова*. Художественный редактор *Л. П. Копачева*
Художник *А. А. Гурьев*. Компьютерная верстка *Н. В. Зайцева*. Корректор *Г. Н. Кузьмина*

Подписано к печати 02.08.18. Формат 60 × 90^{1/8}.

Гарнитура «Школьная». Печать офсетная.

Усл. печ. л. 18,0. Тираж 5000 экз. Заказ № .

ООО «ДРОФА». 123308, Москва, ул. Зорге, дом 1, офис № 313.



rosuchebnik.rf/метод

Предложения и замечания по содержанию и оформлению книги
можно отправлять по электронному адресу: expert@rosuchebnik.ru

По вопросам приобретения продукции издательства обращайтесь:
тел.: 8-800-700-64-83; e-mail: sales@rosuchebnik.ru

Электронные формы учебников, другие электронные материалы и сервисы:
LECTA.ru, тел.: 8-800-555-46-68

В помощь учителю и ученику: регулярно пополняемая библиотека дополнительных
материалов к урокам, конкурсы и акции с поощрением победителей, рабочие программы,
вебинары и видеозаписи открытых уроков rosuchebnik.rf/метод

ISBN 978-5-358-21515-3 (ч. 1)
ISBN 978-5-358-21514-6

© ООО «ДРОФА», 2014
© ООО «ДРОФА», 2018, с изменениями

Book Guide

UNIT 1. Mass Media: Radio, Television, the Internet (pages 5—52)	
Talking Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Different kinds of mass media 2. Television in the life of people 3. Television in the classroom 4. Varieties of TV programmes 5. The Internet and its role in modern life 6. Children and computers 7. Writing personal letters
Grammar Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Present progressive passive 2. Past progressive passive 3. Present perfect passive 4. Past perfect passive
Vocabulary Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Words for the talking points 2. Confusable words: <i>serial vs series</i> 3. The nouns <i>advice, hair, information, knowledge, money, news, progress</i>: the way they function 4. Phrasal verbs: <i>turn into, turn on/off, turn up/down, turn over</i> 5. The nouns <i>police, data, media</i> and their peculiarities 6. Word building: prefixes <i>non-, in-, il-, un-</i> to form words with negative sense 7. Social English: ways to correct the speaker, to express the opposite point of view
Culture and History	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BBC and its main radio and TV channels
Revision and Extension 1: Step 9 (pages 45—49)	
Workbook 9: Unit 1	
Test Yourself 1: Step 10 (pages 49—52)	
Project Work 1: page 52	
Reader 9: Section 1	
UNIT 2. The Printed Page: Books, Magazines, Newspapers (pages 53—105)	
Talking Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Importance of reading 2. Public and home libraries 3. Book preferences 4. Book categories. Paper books and e-books 5. The press 6. Journalists and journalism
Grammar Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The pronoun <i>one</i> 2. Participle I, participle II 3. Structures with participle I (<i>to have fun skiing</i> etc) 4. Gerund used after the verbs <i>start, finish, love, keep</i> etc 5. Peculiarities of the gerundial constructions after the verb <i>mind</i>

Vocabulary Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Words for the talking points2. Confusable verbs: <i>mumble</i> — <i>murmur</i>; <i>shout</i> — <i>scream</i>; <i>print</i> — <i>publish</i> — <i>type</i>3. How synonyms may be different4. Homonyms: verbs <i>to lie (lay)</i> — <i>to lie (lied)</i>5. Social English for telephone talks6. Word building: suffixes 1) <i>-ly</i> to form adjectives (<i>weekly, monthly</i>), 2) <i>-ment</i> to form nouns, 3) <i>-ous</i> in adjectives7. Phrasal verbs: <i>look after, look through, look for, look forward to doing sth</i>8. English idioms with the verb <i>mind</i>
Culture and History	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Famous British and Russian writers2. Peculiarities of headings in British newspapers and magazines
Revision and Extension 2: Step 9, pages 97—101	
Workbook 9: Unit 2	
Test Yourself 2: Step 10, pages 102—105	
Project Work 2: page 105	
Reader 9: Section 2	

Unit 1



5

Step 1

Mass Media: Radio, Television, the Internet

Step 1

DO IT TOGETHER

1 **A.** Listen to the song, (1), and decide which of the three things the song is about.

a) wildlife

b) freedom

c) travelling



B. Read the lyrics and sing the song along.

Eagle

ABBA (Benny Andersson, Bjorn Ulvaeus)

They came flyin' from far away,
Now I'm under their spell.
I love hearing the stories that they tell
They've seen places beyond my land
And they've found new horizons
They speak strangely but I understand
And I dream I'm an eagle
And I dream I can spread my wings.

орёл

= flying
очарование

[bɪ'jɒnd] за пределами

расправить

Flyin' high, high, I'm a bird in the sky
 I'm an eagle that rides on the breeze
 High, high, what a feeling to fly
 Over mountains and forests and seas
 And to go anywhere that I please.

As all good friends we talk all night
 And we fly wing to wing
 I have questions and they know everything
 There's no limit to what I feel
 We climb higher and higher
 Am I dreamin' or is it all real?
 Is it true I'm an eagle?
 Is it true I can spread my wings?

Flyin' high, high, I'm a bird in the sky
 I'm an eagle that rides on the breeze
 High, high, what a feeling to fly
 Over mountains and forests and seas
 And to go anywhere that I please.



C. Say where in the world you would like to go and why.

2 Answer the questions.

- 1) What kinds of mass media¹ do you know?
- 2) Which, in your opinion, is the most popular of them? Why?
- 3) What, in your view, makes the Internet a fast developing kind of the mass media?
- 4) In what way do you use the Internet?
- 5) What newspapers and magazines do you (your family members, friends) read? Do you use paper media or electronic media? What kind of information do you look for in them?
- 6) For what categories of people do you think the radio is important?
- 7) Do you ever listen to the radio?
- 8) The mass media give us information and entertain us. Which of the two is more important for you?
- 9) What do you usually watch on TV: the news, films, talk shows, sports programmes, musical programmes or any other?
- 10) Do you watch a lot of television? What are your favourite programmes? Why do you prefer them?

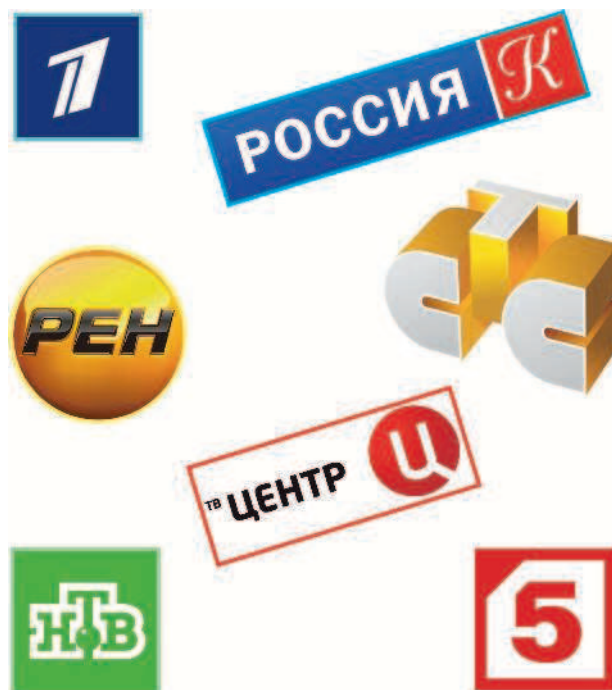


3 **A.** Work in small groups. Interview your classmates and find out how many of them:

- 1) never or not often watch television;
- 2) watch TV from 2 to 4 hours a day;
- 3) watch TV more than 4 hours a day;

¹ **mass media** [ˌmæsˈmi:diə] — (*always plural*) средства массовой информации

- 4) watch only their favourite programmes;
- 5) watch anything that is on;
- 6) prefer watching:
 - a) films,
 - b) cartoons,
 - c) documentaries,
 - d) TV games,
 - e) musical programmes,
 - f) educational programmes,
 - g) sports programmes,
 - h) talk shows,
 - i) reality shows,
 - j) other;
- 7) watch TV:
 - a) to relax¹,
 - b) to have a good laugh,
 - c) to learn something new,
 - d) to be in the know,
 - e) for other reasons;
- 8) enjoy TV;
- 9) hate TV.



B. Compare the results in different groups and sum them up.

4 Say the same using the passive voice.

Example: They show a lot of thrillers on TV nowadays.
A lot of thrillers are shown on TV nowadays.

1) John Logie Baird made the first television of old cars, bicycle parts, lenses² and other things. 2) Baird demonstrated the first TV in 1925. 3) They opened the first television service in Britain in 1936. 4) They first used colour television in the United States in 1956. 5) In the early days of television few people bought television sets because they were expensive. 6) They soon developed new technologies and built a lot of TV stations. 7) The BBC³ World Service shows programmes in forty different languages as well as in English. 8) They publish TV programmes in the *TV Times*, a popular weekly magazine. 9) Nowadays you can find television practically in every family. 10) They always devote a lot of programmes to sport. 11) TV people will introduce new programmes in the near future.

5 Complete these sentences using passive forms of the verbs.

1) In the 1970s TV technologies (to develop) very fast. 2) Nowadays a lot of TV and radio programmes (to devote) to politics. 3) In the future new TV stations (to build) in Russia. 4) The BBC (to found) in the nineteen twenties. 5) The Internet can (to use) in many ways. 6) The BBC (to know) as the best non-commercial [kə'mɜːʃəl] television and radio system. 7) More and more people (to teach) with the help of television and the Internet in the future. 8) Our lives (to domi-

¹ **to relax** [rɪ'læks] — отдыхать, расслабляться

² **a lens** [lenz] — линза

³ **the BBC** (the British Broadcasting Corporation) — Британская теле- и радиовещательная корпорация

nate) by the Internet in the future. 9) The modern idea of radio (to develop) by many individuals — inventors, engineers, businessmen of the previous centuries. 10) A global system of interconnected computer networks (to call) the Internet.



The Passive Voice

1. Вы уже знаете, что сказуемое в предложениях в страдательном залоге образуется по формуле:

глагол to be в нужном времени + V₃ (третья форма основного глагола).

The house is built, we can move in.

The house was built about ten years ago.

The house will be built very soon.

2. Для того чтобы сказать в страдательном залоге о том, что какое-то действие происходит в момент речи или происходило в определённый момент в прошлом, в английском языке используют времена:

	Present Progressive Passive	Past Progressive Passive
	am being is being are being } + V ₃	was being were being } + V ₃
+	1) A new school is being built in our street.	1) When I came back home, a new school was being built in our street.
	2) The letters are being answered now.	2) At 5 o'clock the letters were still being answered.
-	1) The article is not being translated now.	1) When I rang John up, he said my article was not being translated yet.
	2) The rooms are not being cleaned now.	2) At 6 the rooms were not being cleaned yet.
?	1) Is the e-mail being sent?	1) Was the e-mail being sent when he called?
	2) Where are these toys being sold?	2) Were these toys being sold when the instruction came?

6

Say the same in Russian.

- 1) A new bridge is being built across the river.
- 2) When I entered the hotel, I noticed that all the cleaning ladies were busy. The rooms were being prepared for the coming visitors.
- 3) John said he was not sure that those dictionaries were still being sold.
- 4) You can't get inside. The floors are being cleaned.
- 5) "Where is my favourite T-shirt?" — "Sorry, dear. It is being washed."
- 6) I know that this article is being translated now.
- 7) Where are your bags? — They are being weighed.
- 8) The story that was being told when I entered the room surprised me.
- 9) What music is being played? I can't recognize it.
- 10) When I entered the hall, a beautiful new melody was being played.

7

Look at the picture and say what is being done at the moment for the school party.



8

Read the texts (1—5) from English newspapers and match them with the titles (a—f). There is one title you don't have to use.

- a) New Sports Star
- b) Part for the Young Actor
- c) Problems of the Black Continent
- d) Politicians
- e) Climatic Problems of the World
- f) Political History of the World

1. Jared Leto plays Hephaestion, Alexander the Great's closest friend and trusted soldier in this Oliver Stone film. The role was first offered to Brad Pitt, who had already appeared on our screens in *Troy*, another ancient history blockbuster. Leto stars with Colin Farrell as Alexander, Anthony Hopkins as Ptolemy and Angelina Jolie who plays the part of Olympias, Alexander's mother.

2. Kevina is 14. Her parents, aunts and uncles were killed by AIDS¹, so she must look after her four younger brothers, three younger sisters and her blind 84-year-old grandmother. They have no food, money or home. In the near future Africa will have 40 million parentless children — all because of AIDS.

3. Most scientists agree that global warming is real. In the last century the average temperature went up about 0.6 degrees Celsius (about 1 degree Fahrenheit) around the world. They say the higher temperatures are the result of an atmospheric growth of carbon dioxide.

4. Lance Armstrong has always loved swimming and running, but he seemed to be born to race bikes. Sometimes he rode so far from home at weekends, his mum and dad had to drive to look for him. He became good enough to ride with the US Olympic training team during his last years at school.

¹ AIDS [eidz] (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) — СПИД

5. The UK and US have had a special relationship for two centuries. Fighting together in World War II cemented their friendship. “What I have called the fraternal association of the English-speaking peoples means a special relationship between the two countries,” said Winston Churchill in 1946, just after the end of World War II.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

10

Unit 1

9 Choose the appropriate verb forms to make the sentences complete. Write the sentences down.

1) I can't give you John's article now. It (is translated/is being translated).
2) We couldn't get in because the rooms (were painted/were being painted).
3) When your granny was a little girl, computer games (were not played/were not being played).
4) In England milk and newspapers (are brought/are being brought) to front door.
5) At the moment a new bridge (is built/is being built) across the river.
6) I can't give you any information about the project. It (is completed/being completed) now.
7) Christmas and Easter (are celebrated/are being celebrated) in many European countries.
8) Such cakes (are made/are being made) easily.
9) What about the hall? — When I entered the house, it (was decorated/was being decorated).
10) Everybody was busy. The rooms (were prepared/were being prepared) for the arriving visitors.

10 Open the brackets to complete the sentences. Use the passive voice. Write the sentences down.

1) The first television programmes (to show) at the beginning of the 20th century.
2) Nowadays new television technologies (to develop).
3) He says the new book (to discuss) in Room 15 now.
4) Look! A new school (to build) in our street.
5) A lot of programmes on TV (to devote) to sport.
6) This fact (to know) to everybody.
7) Don't worry! Your papers (to prepare). They'll be ready soon.
8) These exercises (to do) yesterday.
9) When Nick entered the kitchen, dinner (to cook).
10) These books (to sell) everywhere now.

11 Match the parts of the sentences in the two columns to get complete phrases.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) When I returned to my native city, I noticed that... | a) Bill was not. |
| 2) The room for the Christmas party... | b) the last chapter is still being written. |
| 3) Last Saturday I was invited to your party but... | c) a new theatre was being built in its main square. |
| 4) I haven't posted the letters yet, ... | d) Mr Jackson is being interviewed in the room next door. |
| 5) — Has the reporter come?
— Yes, ... | e) is being decorated. |
| 6) — Has Alec Fox finished the book yet?
— No, ... | f) they are being translated and will be sent tomorrow. |

12 Get ready to speak about your summer holidays. Mention:

- where you spent them;
- with whom you spent them;
- what new things you saw or learned;

- what useful things you did during your holidays;
- what you liked most about your holidays;
- what you liked least about your holidays;
- what kind of holidays you'd like to have next time.

Step 2

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1** Yesterday different programmes were shown on television. Listen, (2), and decide which channels¹ these people probably watched.



Watching Television

- a) Alice Radcliffe has recently visited China, Japan and Vietnam. She has fallen in love with the culture and traditions of these countries. Never misses a TV show devoted to them.
- b) Will Smith is fond of travelling. He has been to many European countries but has never visited any country of the Pacific or Indian Oceans. Wants to know more about flora and fauna of that region.
- c) Christina Bruce has been travelling over the world since her childhood. She is very much interested in the exotic traditions and customs of different peoples.

Alice probably watched Channel

Will probably watched Channel

Christina probably watched Channel

- 2** Listen to the text again, (3), and decide which of the statements are true and which of them are false.

Channel 1

- 1) New Zealand is the same size as the USA.
- 2) New Zealand is often called a natural park.
- 3) The kiwi bird is New Zealand's national symbol.
- 4) All birds in New Zealand are nicknamed *kiwi*.
- 5) The kiwi bird will be protected by the government of the country.

Channel 2

- 1) Kwanzaa is celebrated in spring.
- 2) Kwanzaa is a theatre performance.
- 3) Kwanzaa is celebrated in Africa.

¹ a channel ['tʃænəl] — зд.: телевизионный канал

- 4) Kwanzaa is very popular among some African people living in the USA.
- 5) Kwanzaa means “favourite fruit” in Swahili.

Channel 3

- 1) The channel showed the programme about a spring celebration in the East.
- 2) In spring Easter is celebrated in Europe.
- 3) In spring eastern churchmen walk barefoot¹ on fire during the Nagatoro Fire Festival.
- 4) Chocolate rabbits and eggs are symbols of the Nagatoro Fire Festival.
- 5) The Nagatoro Fire Festival is celebrated once in two years.

- 3** Try to imagine a TV studio 10 minutes before the beginning of a live talk show. Use the word combinations below and say what is being done at the moment.

Example: invite the visitors into the studio. — The visitors are being invited into the studio.

- 1) turn on the lights
- 2) light² up the studio
- 3) check the cameras
- 4) bring in some extra chairs
- 5) put flowers on the tables
- 6) give some last-minute recommendations to the host³
- 7) play a nice melody on the piano
- 8) read the scenario [sɪ'nɑ:riəʊ] again
- 9) instruct the visitors
- 10) switch on the microphones ['maɪkrəfəʊnz]

- 4** Yesterday Andrew wanted to watch TV but couldn't find anything good enough to himself. He began to surf the channels⁴. Say what he saw on them.

Example: Channel 1 — a sentimental melodrama [ˌmelə'drɑ:mə] — show
On Channel 1 a sentimental melodrama was being shown.

- Channel 2 — an old horror film — repeat
Channel 3 — a talk show — give
Channel 4 — a modern opera — perform
Channel 5 — a ballet performance — give
Channel 6 — pop songs — sing
Channel 7 — food — prepare
Channel 8 — women's clothes — demonstrate
['demənstreɪt]
Channel 9 — kids' bedtime stories — tell
Channel 10 — classical music — play



- 5** Listen,  (4), and read.

A.

- advertise** ['ædvətaɪz] — рекламировать, помещать объявление
broadcast ['brɔ:dka:st] *n* — трансляция
broadcast *v* — транслировать
citizen ['sɪtɪzən] — 1) гражданин, гражданка; 2) житель города

¹ **barefoot** ['beəfʊt] — босиком

² **to light (lit, lit)** [laɪt] — освещать

³ **a host** [həʊst] — ведущий программы

⁴ **to surf the channels** — переключать каналы

current ['kʌrənt] — текущий, происходящий в настоящий момент
discuss [dɪ'skʌs] — обсуждать
discussion [dɪ'skʌʃn] — обсуждение
main [meɪn] — главный, основной
news [nju:z] — новость, новости
the news — новостная программа
serve [sɜ:v] — служить, обслуживать, подавать (еду)
service ['sɜ:vɪs] — 1) служение, служба; 2) услуга
stand for — употребляться вместо, обозначать

B.

advertise: to advertise goods, to advertise a new project. The new shop is being advertised in our local paper. Political parties are not allowed to advertise on TV before elections. Someone who advertises something is an advertiser.

broadcast *n*: a radio broadcast, a TV broadcast. More details will be given in our evening broadcast.

broadcast (broadcast/broadcasted, broadcast/broadcasted) *v*: to broadcast live, to broadcast (something) on something, to broadcast on television (on the Internet, on the radio). The Prime Minister's speech will be broadcast tomorrow. The President's interview was broadcast live across the whole country.

citizen: 1) a citizen of the world, fellow citizens. Jane married an American and became a US citizen. 2) a citizen of Boston. Citizens of London love their parks.

current (usually before noun): his current address, the current year, the current situation, the current climate, the current changes, the current events. The current changes in the world's economy seem to be global.

discuss: to discuss a plan (project, problem), to discuss the child's future, to discuss a trip (voyage). You should discuss it with your parents. We are meeting to discuss where to go for holidays.

discussion: a long discussion. We need to have a discussion about your new project.

main: the main problem, the main character, the main building. The main entrance to the building is behind the corner. We eat our main meal of the day in the evening.

news (always in the singular, no indefinite article): 1) important news, current news, bad news, good news, the latest news. Bad news travels fast. I've got news for you. No news is good news.

the news: the 9 o'clock news. The news is a TV or radio programme. It was on the news yesterday. Do you often watch the news?

serve: to serve the country, to serve people, to serve dinner. My brother served in the army two years ago.

service: 1) his service in the army. Jack was given a gold watch after 25 years of perfect service to his master. 2) the services of a doctor. They offer all possible Internet services.

stand for something: RF stands for the Russian Federation.

6

A. Use the words from the box to complete the sentences.

stand, discussion, discuss, serving, news, main, broadcast, current, services, advertised, citizens

1) The President's speech will be ... on all channels at 6.00 this evening. 2) To achieve the best results they used the ... of a designer. 3) We need to have a ... about our current problems. 4) He met his future wife while he was ... in the

army. 5) The book was ... in a lot of women's magazines. 6) I have no idea what these letters ... for. 7) Is this your ... address? 8) The ... entrance to the building is in Oxford Street. 9) All the ... of London got interested in the new project. 10) You should ... this problem with your doctor. 11) I wrote to my cousin telling him all the latest

B. Make up some sentences with the new words.

7

A. Read the text and the sentences after it. Say what facts are true, false or not stated in the text.

The BBC

The BBC is probably the best known non-commercial radio and television **system**, **formed** in 1927 to educate the citizens. The letters BBC stand for the **British Broadcasting Corporation**, a very large television and radio **organization** in the UK. It includes a number of national and local radio stations, national television stations, the international BBC World Service and **BBC Worldwide Television**. The BBC is a public service. It is paid for by taxes¹, by advertisers, and all the main political parties can give political **broadcasts** on it.

There are four radio channels. Radio 1 has mostly pop music; Radio 2 has light music, comedy, sport. Radio 3 has classical and modern music, talks on serious problems, old and new plays. Radio 4 gives current news reports, talks and discussions.

The BBC also has two television channels BBC 1 and BBC 2. BBC 2 offers more serious programmes than BBC 1. It shows discussions, **adaptations** of novels into plays and films, operas and concerts. BBC 1 offers lighter plays and **series**, **humour** and sport, but there are also some interesting documentaries. BBC documentaries like *The Blue Planet* and *Planet Earth* won different awards and are popular in many countries of the world.



- 1) The BBC was not organized to make money.
- 2) The BBC includes both radio and television.
- 3) The BBC has five national radio stations.
- 4) There are seven local TV stations in the UK.
- 5) The BBC works for the UK only.
- 6) The BBC is regularly used by the political parties.
- 7) All the radio channels specialize in different programmes.
- 8) To listen to serious music people turn on Radio 1.
- 9) You can hear talks and discussions on just one radio channel.
- 10) BBC 1 television channel presents less serious programmes than BBC 2.
- 11) BBC documentaries are shown worldwide.

¹ taxes ['tæksɪz] — налоги

B. Listen to the same text, (5), then read it aloud.

C. The marked words in the text may be new to you. Do you understand what they mean? What helped you to understand their meanings?

D. Answer the questions about the BBC.

- 1) What do the letters BBC stand for?
- 2) When and why was the BBC formed?
- 3) What parts does the BBC consist of?
- 4) How do you understand the phrase “The BBC is a public service”?
- 5) How can the British political parties use the BBC?
- 6) Why do you think different radio and TV channels specialize [ˈspeʃəlaɪz] in different programmes?
- 7) Which of the BBC radio and TV channels would you like to choose for yourself?
- 8) Have you ever watched any of the BBC documentaries? What impression did they make on you?

8

A. Read the sentences and say how negations and questions in present and past progressive passive are formed.

Present Progressive Passive	Past Progressive Passive
—	
1) The papers are not being signed . The boss is busy. 2) The floors are not being cleaned . The vacuum cleaner has broken down.	1) I saw that the papers were not being signed . 2) I understood why the floors were not being cleaned . The vacuum cleaner had broken down.
?	
1) Is a new hotel being built on this square? 2) Are the rooms being prepared ? The guests will be here in an hour.	1) Was the new hotel being built on the square when you moved here? 2) Were the rooms being prepared when you arrived at the hotel?

B. Make the statements negative.

1) The new theatre is being built in Green Street. 2) The papers are being looked through. 3) A new programme is being shown on Channel 4. 4) An interesting tale is being told to the children. 5) The visitors are being taken into the hall.

C. Make the statements interrogative.

1) A new test is being prepared. 2) The final plan is being discussed. 3) The invitation cards are being written. 4) Some new details are being introduced to the committee. 5) A lot of new buildings are being built in this part of the city.