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| HW   1. Text about radio – read, translate 2. WB p.74 3. Words Unit 8 |

FACTS ABOUT RADIO

Radio is a type of sound communication by [radio wave](https://www.britannica.com/science/radio-wave)s, usually through the transmission of [music](https://www.britannica.com/art/music), news, and other types of programs from single broadcast stations to listeners. From its birth in the 20th century, broadcast radio amazed and delighted the public by providing news and entertainment with an immediacy never before thought possible. From about 1920 to 1945, radio developed into the first electronic mass medium. After 1945 the appearance of [television](https://www.britannica.com/technology/television-technology) began to transform radio’s content and role, but broadcast radio remained the most widely available electronic mass medium in the world.

**Radio’s Early Years**

The first voice and music signals heard over radio waves were transmitted in December 1906 from Brant Rock, Massachusetts, when Canadian experimenter [Reginald Fessenden](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Reginald-Aubrey-Fessenden) produced about an hour of talk and music for some listeners. The radio became more popular during the decade before [World War I](https://www.britannica.com/event/World-War-I), and the ability to listen with earphones and hear voices and music seemed almost magical. One of the world’s first scheduled radio broadcast services began in Rotterdam, [Netherlands](https://www.britannica.com/topic/history-of-the-Netherlands), on November 6, 1919.

Most developed nations began radio broadcasts by the mid-1920s. France (in Paris) and the [Soviet Union](https://www.britannica.com/place/Soviet-Union) (in Moscow) aired broadcasts in 1922. The first continuing Chinese radio station appeared in Shanghai early in 1923, when stations also appeared in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Spain.

Stations everywhere had the same problem: what to program in order to attract listeners—and how to support service financially.

[**Sound effects**](https://www.britannica.com/art/sound-effect)

Dramatic radio developed, as well as a need for sound effects. Some effects established the background of a scene; a story taking place in the woods at night with some crickets, an owl hooting, and a coyote howling, for example.

[**Sports**](https://www.britannica.com/sports/sports)

[Sports coverage](https://www.britannica.com/topic/sportscasting) on radio began on April 11, 1921, when [KDKA](https://www.britannica.com/topic/KDKA) in Pittsburgh broadcast the first live sporting event: a boxing match described by local newspaper reporter Florent Gibson.

**Later**

Clearly, the public wanted more news on radio. Radio could broadcast news, which newspapers could not do. By the late 1920s the newspaper industry saw broadcasting as a distinct threat and imposed restrictions on radio stations that were using the same wire services that supplied the [print](https://www.britannica.com/art/printmaking) media; stories were not to be broadcast until they had already appeared in newspapers.

Transmission - передача

to transmit – передавать

To provide – предоставлять

Electronic mass medium – электронное СМИ

An appearance – появление

Available - доступный

A decade – десятилетие

To seem – казаться

Scheduled – запланированный

A developed nation – развитая страна

A radio broadcast – радиопередача, эфир на радио

Sports coverage – освещение спортивного мероприятия

A distinct threat – явная угроза [dɪsˈtɪŋkt θret]

To impose restrictions – вводить ограничения

To supply - поставлять