

The End of the World is Near (Part 2)

_____ the incredible _____ of the reporting _____ nine o'clock on October _____ people _____ the United States was _____ attack. In major cities _____ New York and San Francisco families _____ from their _____ and apartments and _____ to look for _____ in the parks. _____ citizens _____ the sky for the _____ and even _____ wet handkerchiefs round their heads to keep _____ from _____ gazed to _____. One man _____ his _____ radio station to ask, “_____ time _____ the end of the world?” _____ fainted in the streets and _____ rooms of _____ hospitals were filled with _____ people. There were traffic _____ in all the big _____ of the nation.

_____ Orson Welles was _____ to see the police force _____ into the studio of the _____ station where the play _____ performed. They _____ about the _____ panic. They _____ Orson Welles _____ a _____ of announcements _____ that this was not an _____ broadcast, but only the evening's fictional _____. The _____ had to _____ four _____ before the play _____. But that was _____ to calm the population now _____ in a _____ of invasion. _____ announcements _____ be made _____ midnight.

The _____ day Orson Welles, who _____ at the time, apologized for what _____. He said he had never _____ he

_____ the _____ that Martians _____ invaded the Earth. He had not _____ two _____ people _____ the news that was broadcast _____ night. Many years _____ he admitted, _____, he _____ it to be a _____. Orson Welles had in fact _____ that memorable evening _____ for a Halloween trick on the radio. He _____ simply _____ “his” hoax the evening _____ Halloween and not on the _____ (*in letters*) of October!

_____ this _____ again today? Could _____ play _____ trick on an _____ in our _____ of _____ technology? Some experts _____ that people are _____ more _____ today _____ in the _____. These experts speak of a _____ rush into _____ with a _____ “I”. _____ broadcasts _____ to _____ in a _____ missile attack in a film made for television _____ “The _____. _____ example was a news program in _____ and journalists tried to _____ that terrorists _____ _____ bombs in South _____. But _____ has ever come _____ to _____ the American people _____. Orson Welles _____ in _____. _____ the end of his _____ he admitted, “It was _____ to prove the radio _____ along with _____!” _____ we all _____ it _____ happen again?

PRONUNCIATION: You pronounce the “wo” in “woman” as in “would”, but in the plural “women” the “wo” is pronounced as in “we”. “Wee” mean “very small or tiny”. So “women” is pronounced as “wee men”, i.e., “small men”—even by feminists! Note that in the Scottish dialect, the “wee” means “a short time or a little bit” the “weans” means the “children” (the “wee” ones).

GRAMMAR

Notice that the verbs: *recommend, order, suggest, demand*** are followed either by the subjunctive form (*the infinitive without “to”*) or by “should” + the infinitive without “to”

INFORMATION

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Why did Orson Welles choose the 30th of October?

“All Saints' Day” is on November 1st. Halloween is the evening before i.e. the 31st of October. On Halloween evening young Americans disguised to frighten people go from house to house ringing doorbells and asking “Trick or treat?” If they don't get a “treat” (something sweet to eat), they threaten to perform a “trick” (i.e. do something evil to the house or neighborhood).

The origin of the word “Halloween” comes from “to hallow” = sanctify

“Hallowed be Thy name” comes from the Lord's prayer. Thy = your

Halloween = Hallow + e' en from “e(ve)en(ing)”

eve = the night before

Halloween = The hallowed (sacred) night before

ASSIGNMENT: LEARN this text “by heart” and underline all the VERBS in RED.

STRUCTURES (*To be learned and used frequently*)

1. The listeners **were** so frightened **that they fled** in terror.
2. If **I heard** a similar broadcast today, **I would** simply **turn on** the television.
3. If **I had heard** the original broadcast, **I wouldn't have felt as** scared **as** they did.
4. They **ordered** that announcements **(should) be made** to **point out that** it was only a hoax and not an **actual** invasion.

VERY IMPORTANT: Notice that the verbs ***order, recommend, require, suggest, demand*** are followed by “*that*” plus a subordinate clause with either the subjunctive form of the verb (the infinitive without “to”) or with “should” preceding the verb.

Example:

They ordered that Welles **make*** the announcement.

*Notice the use of the infinitive and not the 3rd person singular—there is no “s” ending. OR:

They ordered that Welles **should make** the announcement.

EXERCISE

Instructions: Transform the following sentences according to this pattern:

They said, “Welles must stop the broadcast”.

They ordered...

You write: They ordered that Welles stop the broadcast. OR: that Welles should stop...

They said, “Welles must make the announcement himself”.

They recommended _____

They said, “Welles must apologize for the panic he has created.”

They demanded _____

They said, “Welles must explain the reason for his hoax to the whole (entire) nation.”

They suggested _____

Be careful with the last two sentences. Remember to use the infinitive without “to” and not the verb.

They said, “The broadcast must **be interrupted**.”

They ordered _____

They said, “Announcements must be made.”

They required _____

It is true that you will hear people speak using these verbs followed by an infinitive and you may even see them written followed by an infinitive as below:

They ordered him to stop.

They recommended him to do it.

They required him to apologize.

They suggested him to apologize.

They demanded him to stop.

And especially in the 1st person:

I (We) order him to stop.

I (We) recommend him to do it.

I (We) require / suggest him to do it.

I (We) demand him to stop.

** But do not forget that "officially" this construction is considered incorrect. It often comes up in the exercise in the TOEFL where you have to find mistakes. So beware!

WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT

Write an essay on “**Gullibility in Our Society Today**”. Be sure to consult “Advice on Writing Essays”. Here are some questions to inspire you.

1. How would you have reacted if you had heard this announcement back in 1938?
2. Could we broadcast false news today and make TV viewers believe it was the truth?
3. Are people just as gullible (*believing everything*) today as they used to be? Give examples.

Use “conditionals” in your essay:

Hypothesis (Real): If I/people *knew, realized, imagined*, etc., I/they *would act, think, imagine*, etc.

Past hypothesis (Unreal): If I/people *had known, had realized, had imagined* etc., I/they *would have acted, thought, imagined*, etc.