

KLASA I B BS

Temat: **Reading - *Slow TV*. Czytamy artykuł na temat "slow TV."**

Cele lekcji:

Uczeń:

1. Powtarza słownictwo dotyczące nazw programów telewizyjnych.
2. Określa główną myśl przeczytanego tekstu.
3. Znajduje w tekście określone informacje.

1) Welcome to the English class.

Moi drodzy. Na ostatnich zajęciach poznaliście słownictwo dotyczące telewizji i programów telewizyjnych. Dziś poćwiczymy rozumienie tekstu pisanego również tematycznie związanego z telewizją.

2) Zapraszam Was na stronę 59 w podręczniku. Znajdziecie tu tekst zatytułowany *Slow TV*. Zapoznajcie się z nim.

After reading the text try to answer the question: what does *Slow TV* mean? (po przeczytaniu tekstu odpowiedzcie na pytanie: co oznacza wyrażenie *Slow TV*?)

3) Teraz wykonajcie zadanie 3 i 4 umieszczone pod tekstem.

4) Zadanie pisemne dla Was:

Would you like to watch any of the *Slow TV* shows mentioned in the text? Why? Why not?

Have a nice week!

Pozdrawiam, Joanna Nowakowska

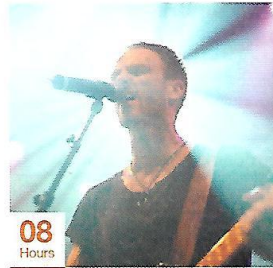
SLOOOOOOOOOOW TV

It's Friday night. What would you like to watch on TV? How about a reality show to find the best singer in the country? Or the funniest comedy programme on TV? Or how about watching a complete seven-and-a-half-hour train journey from Oslo to Bergen in Norway?

One Friday night in 2009, against all predictions, a million people in Norway (20% of the population) decided to watch the programme about the longest railway in the country! This programme was the start of a new phenomenon called 'Slow TV'.

'It was the 100th anniversary of this route and we'd planned a couple of documentaries,' says Rune Møklebust, head of programming at the Norwegian public TV channel (NRK). 'Then someone said 'why not film the whole trip?'. We thought it would be something completely new ... and cheap. The programme went out at the same time as *The X Factor* and a popular comedy programme. It was the most popular programme that night. Many people said they only planned to watch for a few minutes, but they ended up watching for hours and hours.

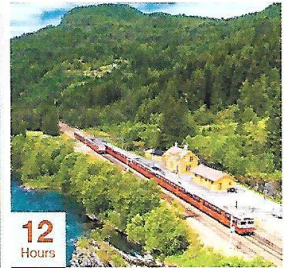
Some Slow TV programmes are longer and slower than that first programme. There has been a nine-hour programme which showed the process of getting the wool from a sheep and turning it into a jumper. There has also been a 12-hour programme showing a wood fire burning. And an 18-hour programme showing somebody fishing (it took four hours to catch the first fish!). The longest programme so far was 134 hours, showing the coast of Norway from a ship. Møklebust used 11 cameras and filmed for five and a half days. Many people went to the coast to appear in the programme.



08
Hours



Watch Now



12
Hours



Watch Now

3.2 million people watched it. That's more than half the country! So why is Slow TV so popular? Life is faster and more stressful than in the past. For many people, Slow TV is more relaxing than modern programmes where the pictures and sounds change rapidly. Also, more and more people live in big cities. Maybe Slow TV helps them to feel in contact with nature again. After all, this is real 'reality TV', with no editing, not like the programmes they call 'reality shows'.

Slow TV is getting bigger and bigger. And it isn't only Norwegians who are interested in it. A US company has started to show the programmes on over 100 channels. 1.1 million Americans watched the famous seven-and-a-half-hour train programme. But some Americans say that Slow TV was really an American invention. One of the most famous American artists, Andy Warhol, made a film in 1963. It was called *Sleep*. In the film, a poet called John Giorno sleeps for six hours!

1a Work with a partner. What can you see in the TV screens? Each one is of a TV programme. Which programme would you prefer to watch? Why?

1b You are going to read a magazine article about Slow TV. Before you read, what do you think Slow TV might be?

2 Read the text and check your prediction in 1b.

3 Choose the best answers and write them in your notebook.

- When a lot of people watched the train programme in 2009, it was ...
 - because there was nothing good on the other channels.
 - a surprise.
 - because Norwegians are interested in their railway.
- Originally, Rune Møklebust didn't ...
 - have a reason to make a programme about the train journey.
 - want to make a programme about the train journey.
 - plan to make a long programme of the train journey.
- In Norway, ...
 - there are approximately 5 million people.
 - people generally live on the coast.
 - people are only really interested in nature programmes.

4 Slow TV is 'real' because ...

- they only use one or two cameras.
- what they film is what you see.
- they only film nature and animals, not people.

5 On American TV, ...

- there are channels that are starting to show Norwegian programmes.
- they are saying that an American artist invented Slow TV.
- there are channels which now only show Slow TV.

4 Answer these questions in your notebook.

- Why did Rune Møklebust and his team decide to make their first long programme?
- What reasons can explain the popularity of Slow TV?
- What are the similarities between the film *Sleep* and Slow TV?

5 CRITICAL THINKING

Think! Then compare ideas with your class.

- 'Reality shows do not show the real world.' Do you agree? Why/Why not?

6 What do the underlined words in the text mean? Guess and then check in your dictionary.

7 What about you?

Would you like to watch any of the Slow TV shows mentioned in the text? Why/Why not?