

2002-1 Text 0

1- Comparisons were drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Yet much had happened _____.

As was discussed before, it was not _____ the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic _____, following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the _____ of the periodical.

It was during the same time that the communications revolution _____ up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading _____ through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures _____ the 20th-century world of the motor car and the airplane.

Not everyone sees that process in _____.

It is important to do so.

2- It is generally recognized, _____, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, _____ by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, _____ its impact on the media was not immediately _____.

As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became “personal” too, as well as _____, with display becoming sharper and storage _____ increasing.

They were thought of, like people, _____ generations, with the distance between generations much _____.

3- It was within the computer age that the term “information society” began to be widely used to describe the _____ within which we now live.

The communications revolution has _____ both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time, but there have been _____ views about its economic, political, social and cultural implications.

“Benefits” have been weighed _____ “harmful” outcomes. And generalizations have proved difficult.