

Look!

I'm speaking emoji 😊

- 1 Anna is sitting on the sofa and she's sending Lucy an instant message. They're having a long conversation, but Anna isn't only using real words and they aren't writing real sentences. Like most other young people, they're messaging with small, colourful pictures. They're communicating with emojis.
- 2 Look around and you can find creative emoji T-shirts, posters, videos, and emoji stories and songs. Emojis are everywhere, but where are they from and why are they so popular?
- 3 The inventor of the first emojis, Shigetaka Kurita, is from Japan, and 'emoji' comes from the Japanese for picture (e) and letter (moji). There are now more than a thousand, showing people and ideas from many cultures, not only Japan. They now have many different skin colours, and they are becoming a truly international language.
- 4 Emojis and emoticons are popular because they can show our feelings. When we aren't speaking face-to-face, it's important to see if a message is sad, silly, funny or happy. So emojis are useful, but most of all they add a bit of colour to our lives, and a bit of fun. And that's why we really love them.



Emoji fact file

First used: 1999, Japan

Why: easy to send in phone messages

Original number of emojis: 176

Number of emojis now: more than 1,200

Most popular emoji:



- 1 Read the article. Which of topics A–E are in the text? Put the topics in order.

- A Emojis to communicate ☐
- B Fashion in Japan ☐
- C Emojis in everyday life ☐
- D Emojis and emotions ☐
- E Where emojis are from ☐

- 2 1.16 Read and listen to the article again. Write true or false.

- 1 Lucy is reading a message made of emoticons. ☐
- 2 There are emojis on clothes. ☐
- 3 Emojis show only Japanese culture. ☐
- 4 The people and faces in the new emojis use a lot more colours. ☐
- 5 Emojis don't help with communication. ☐

- 3 **VOCABULARY PLUS** Use a dictionary to check the meaning of the words in blue in the text. For more practice go to page 20 in the Workbook.

- 4 **USE IT!** Work in pairs. Do you like emojis? Why / Why not?

REMEMBER!

- ✓ We use the **Present Continuous** to talk about *things happening now*.
- ✓ We make the Present Continuous with the **verb to be (am, is, are)** and the **-ing form of a verb**.
- ✓ We don't usually use some verbs in the Present Simple. Two of these are "verb to be" and "have (possession)", for example: ~~I am being a student. I am having brown eyes.~~
- ✓ Pay attention to the following Strategy:

STUDY STRATEGY

Finding spelling rules

Sometimes the final letter of a verb can show you how to spell the continuous form.

- Look at verbs that end in *-e*. Do you keep or delete the *-e* before you add *-ing*?
- Look at verbs that end in a short vowel and then a consonant. What letter is added before *-ing*?

1. Complete the sentences with the *verb to be (am, is, are)*

- a) Ann ____ reading a book.
- b) We ____ listening to music
- c) I ____ studying.
- d) My sister ____ playing tennis.
- e) You ____ speaking.
- f) They ____ cleaning the house.
- g) Tom's sister ____ running.
- h) Mum ____ working.
- i) Dad ____ washing the car.
- j) I ____ learning English.

2. Choose the correct option

- a) We **are cooking** / **is cooking** dinner.
- b) My aunt **are driving** / **is driving** the car.
- c) I **are reading** / **am reading** a comic.
- d) They **are sleeping** / **is sleeping**.
- e) Mary **am singing** / **is singing** Harry Styles' songs.

Write the following verbs with -ing

buy → buying

sit → _____

have → _____

say → _____

listen → _____

sleep → _____

point → _____

3 Look at picture A. Complete sentences 1–6 using affirmative and negative forms of the present continuous.

- 1 A man, a woman and a dog _____ (sit) in a boat.
- 2 The man _____ (have) a conversation.
- 3 He _____ (say), 'We're having a fantastic holiday!'
- 4 The woman _____ (listen).
- 5 She _____ (sleep).
- 6 The dog _____ (point) to a sign.



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