

UNIT 10: COMMUNICATION

A. PHONETICS

I. Complete the following words with *-ity* or *-itive*, then mark the stress in the words and practice saying them. You can use a dictionary if necessary.

defin_____	national_____	univers_____	pos_____
util_____	add_____	compet_____	secur_____
dens_____	abil_____	curios_____	possibil_____
acquis_____	real_____	trans_____	commun_____
connectiv_____	repet_____	availabil_____	similar_____

II. Mark the stress for the following words.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. activity | 2. primitive | 3. authority | 4. partitive |
| 5. quality | 6. inquisitive | 7. opportunity | 8. genitive |
| 9. responsibility | 10. insensitive | 11. personality | 12. infinitive |
| 13. popularity | 14. Interactive | 15. majority | 16. intransitive |
| 17. facility | 18. nutritive | 19. minority | 20. hypersensitive |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Match the words with their definitions.

1. face-to face meeting	a. the movements or positions of your body that show what you are thinking or feeling
2. netiquette	b. a phone that uses a metal or optical fibre wire for transmission, distinguished from mobile network
3. body language	c. a way of communicating in which thoughts are sent from one person's mind to another person's mind
4. cyber word	d. the rules of correct or polite behaviour among people using the Internet
5. video conference	e. a meeting that you have with someone in which you talk to them directly, not by phone, email, Online, etc.
6. landline phone	f. letters that are sent by post rather than by email
7. social media	g. a conference in which participants in different locations are able to communicate with each other by using video technology
8. telepathy	h. websites and Computer programs that allow people to communicate and share information on the internet
9. snail mail	i. the use of sound, pictures and film in addition to text on a screen
10. multimedia	j. an Online environment where people interact through the use of digital media

II. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases in part I.

1. You need to distinguish between friends in the real world and _____.
2. If you hear any thoughts at all, this is _____.
3. It was our first _____ after 10 years of being pen pals.
4. The use of audio or numerics with text does not qualify as _____.
5. Email is becoming so popular that some children have never received _____ before!
6. You need to follow _____ when chatting Online.
7. _____ can be held with people in any corner of the globe.
8. _____ is a means of nonverbal communication of mankind.
9. Many readers are consuming news through _____ such as Facebook or Twitter.
10. Her cell phone's switched off. I'll try her on her _____.

III. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

non-verbal	verbal	flat	cultural	barrier
three-dimensional	channel	breakdown	board	network

1. He blamed the mistake on a communication _____ between two members of staff.
2. Moving abroad isn't easy when there's a language _____.
3. Holography is a video-conference technology with _____ images.
4. _____ communication takes place through gestures, facial expressions, eye contact, etc.
5. The site included a bulletin _____ where visitors could post messages.
6. His car alarm had been going off for two days and, as a result, the battery was _____.
7. _____ communication include sounds, words, language, and speech.
8. Students studying abroad must face differences when living in a different country.
9. All Computer users are connected on a _____.
10. The newsletter is a useful _____ of communication between teachers and parents.

IV. Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. The Braille _____ enables blind and visually impaired people to read and write.
A. email **B.** note **C.** code **D.** report
2. _____ is an Internet Dictionary that includes one of the largest collections of text messaging, acronyms and smileys!
A. Signal **B.** Netlingo **C.** Symbol **D.** Emoji
3. _____ occurs when two people look at each other's eyes at the same time.
A. Eye contact **B.** Conversation **C.** Chatting **D.** Talking

4. _____ communications include emails, texts, memos, letters, documents, reports, newsletters, spreadsheets, etc.
A. Oral B. Visual C. Non-verbal D. Written
5. In the future, people will communicate brain-to-brain, using _____.
A. telepathy B. blog C. holography D. messenger
6. A smile is the most frequent _____.
A. social media B. verbal language C. facial expression D. spoken language
7. _____ are websites where users can freely type to communicate with one another in real time.
A. Message boards B. Chat rooms C. F2F meetings D. Video Conferences
8. It has been almost 30 years since the creation of _____, the Internet face emoticon.
A. painting B. code C. picture D. smiley

V. Underline the correct form.

- Ella promises *to share / sharing* her blogs.
- Johansen finished *to speak / speaking* and sat down.
- CVTV agreed *to integrate / integrating* sign language into their daily news broadcast.
- Do you want *to learn / learning* shorthand in 15 minutes?
- George gave up *to check / checking* Facebook in school time.
- After the break he went on *to paint / painting* the picture.
- I don't mind *to study / studying*, but it's hard to get /getting started.
- We plan *to host / hosting* a video conference but we do not have enough room.
- I intended *to leave / leaving* a note on your desk.
- When you go to a strange community, avoid *to use / using* too much eye contact.

VI. Complete the sentences with the bare-infinitive, to-infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

- Can you manage _____ (**finish**) _____ (**type**) the documents by 4 o'clock?
- Teens prefer _____ (**text**) their friends rather than _____ (**talk**) to them in person.
- You need _____ (**learn**) _____ (**manage**) your time more effectively.
- They refused _____ (**let**) us _____ (**check**) in until we paid for excess luggage.
- Emailing is popular, but most teens enjoy _____ (**chat**) Online more than _____ (**email**).
- He would rather _____ (**make**) a phone call than _____ (**send**) an email.

7. Where were you last night? I tried _____ (**call**) you but couldn't _____ (**get**) through.
8. Young children nowadays spend more time _____ (**look**) at screens than _____ (**play**) outside.
9. We stopped _____ (**buy**) some food, and then continued _____ (**drive**) along the Highway 6.
10. It's difficult _____ (**read**) this message. Do you mind _____ (**help**) me?
11. Our English teacher made us _____ (**learn**) fifty new words every week.
12. He decided _____ (**explain**) the problem on the phone instead of _____ (**send**) a letter.
13. Many people dislike _____ (**use**) the public transport system at night.
14. I can't stand _____ (**do**) the washing-up. Could you help me _____ (**do**) it?
15. More and more people today are choosing _____ (**not marry**).

VII. Complete the sentences using the future continuous tense.

1. At 8 p. m tonight, we _____ (**perform**) a new play. Don't miss it!
2. All tomorrow afternoon, I _____ (**work**) on my project, so I won't be able to meet you.
3. _____ (**your friend/ wait**) at the station when you arrive?
4. Don't phone her now; she _____ (**attend**) a video conference.
5. We _____ (**not use**) landline phone in ten years' time.
6. What _____ (**you/ do**) early on Monday night?
7. I know you _____ (not sleep) at 12 p.m. You _____ (**play**) mobile games.
8. _____ (**they/ come**) round for dinner tomorrow evening?
9. Next time Joe writes to you he _____ (**live**) in Australia.
10. This time next week, I _____ (**not work**). I _____ (**start**) my holiday!

VIII. Put the verbs in brackets in the future simple or future continuous.

1. Please don't call me after 3 p.m. I _____ (**have**) a F2F meeting.
2. You are so late! Everybody _____ (**work**) when you arrive at the office.
3. I _____ (**finish**) my homework before I go out tonight.
4. "What the hell? I can't read this message." - "Don't be so serious! I _____ (**decode**) it".
5. The company _____ (**hold**) a video conference at 9:00 next Tuesday.
6. We _____ (**call**) you as soon as we arrive at the airport.
7. I wish I could visit you, but I _____ (**manage**) a very important project.
8. I suppose the weather _____ (**be**) better tomorrow.

9. "Can I borrow your car?" - "Sure, I _____ (**not use**) it until Friday."
10. Promise me you _____ (**not call**) before 10; I hate being woken up early!
11. This time on Friday we. _____ (**take**) a history exam.
12. _____ (**you/ go**) to bed when I return?
13. You can't meet me at the supermarket. I _____ (**not shop**) in the afternoon.
14. Do you think people _____ (**communicate**) by thought someday?
15. _____ (**everyone/ use**) smart phones by the end of this century?

IX. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Notice how the student responds _____ and through body language. (**verbalize**)
2. Email features _____, whereas snail mail represents tradition. (**modern**)
3. A three-_____ object can be measured in three different directions. (**dimension**)
4. Message boards can be _____ teaching tools. (**interact**)
5. They have been together so long they have a _____ understanding. (**telepathy**)
6. _____ communication is often described as 'body language'. (**verbal**)
7. There are many cultural _____ between Vietnam and the us. (**differ**)
8. Waving his hand to me, he _____ me to come join him. (**sign**)
9. A _____ language is a language produced by sounds, as opposed to a written language. (**speak**)
10. By paying attention to your storytelling and body language, you can become a more effective _____. (**communicate**)

X. Fill in each gap with an appropriate preposition or adverb.

1. We were waiting for ages, but she didn't show _____.
2. I tried to call her but couldn't get _____.
3. Have you finished talking _____ the phone?
4. By using video calls, you can talk and see all your friends _____ the same time.
5. They communicate _____ each other Via email.
6. She glanced _____ her watch for many times that morning.
7. They have been exchanged letters _____ a pen friend project 2013.
8. Teens prefer chatting with friends Online seeing them in person.
9. She was in the kitchen chatting _____ her best friend.
10. We will see the film _____ Galaxy Nguyen Du.

C. SPEAKING

I. Decode the following mini-dialogues.

A: Wot R u doin 2nite?

B: I'm gonna c *The Angry Birds*. Did u c it?

A: Yeah. LOL.

A: Where r u?

B: We r w8ing for you @ Lotte on 3/F.

A: I'll b there b4 8. CUS.

A: RU Corning to the party 2moro?

B: Yeah. Y?

A: GR8. B/C I want 2 talk F2F w u.

A: Gotta go. B4N. ril call u 18r.

B: Pls call me ASAR Thx.

II. Rearrange the sentences to make a complete conversation.

___ Talking? I don't think so. She's just moving her hands and smiles sometime.

___ Oh, I see. How about running a subtitle as in a film?

___ Which girl?

___ Can they understand all of those signs? It seems not easy at all.

1 Dad! What is that girl doing?

___ The one on the bottom left corner on the TV.

___ That text is too short.

___ You're right. But why not read the running text on the bottom?

___ I see, Dad.

___ There's a subtitle already. Don't you see the text at the beginning of each piece of news?

___ Ah! She is talking with deaf audiences.

___ They can, I think. They must have learnt sign language.

___ Short but useful. And the signs are helpful, too.

___ Well, I mean she is communicating with people who cannot hear the news on TV. It's sign language.

___ That running text is not about the news, just related information.

D. READING

I. Complete the passage with the words from the box.

conferencing directly telepathy change
enough digital transmit smartphone

FUTURE COMMUNICATION

One way we might see communication (1)_____ in the future is through augmented reality (AR). In an augmented-reality System, you view the world through a technological overlay. This could take the form of a hand-held device like a (2)_____
- there are several augmented-reality applications already available for some phones. Another possible application is through a set of augmented-reality glasses. In either case, you can view the world around you and see real-time (3)_____ information about what you're viewing.

Then there's video (4)_____. While the technology has existed for years, video calls aren't popular. It might be because the hardware hasn't been compelling or cost-effective (5)_____. But now webcams are starting to appear on televisions and are Standard on many laptops. Are we about to enter an era of video conferencing? In the distant future, we may be able to communicate by sending our thoughts through a network (6)_____ into someone else's brain. We're decades away from such technology, but scientists are working on creating brain-computer interfaces that allow people to (7)_____ thoughts directly to a Computer. Perhaps 50 years from now we'll all use an electronic version of (8)_____.

- augmented reality (n): (công nghệ) thực tế ảo tăng cường - overlay (n): lớp phủ

II. Read the passage carefully, then do the tasks.

SIGN LANGUAGE.

Because deaf people cannot hear, they have special ways of communicating. For example, they can learn to understand what someone is saying by looking at the mouth of the speaker. This is called lipreading. Also, speaking is very difficult for the deaf, because they cannot hear their own voices. However, it is possible with special training. According to many deaf people all around the world, the most practical and popular way of communicating is with sign language.

In many ways, sign language is similar to spoken language. The words of sign language are made with signs, which are formed with movements of the hands, face, and body. As with words, each sign has a different meaning and can be combined to form sentences. Sign languages also have their own grammar. The alphabet of sign language is special hand signs that stand for letters; they make spelling possible. The signs combine to form a rich language that can express the same thoughts, feelings, and ideas as any spoken language. And just as people from different countries speak different languages, most countries have their own variety of sign language.

A. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Deaf people have two main ways of communicating with others.
2. Deaf people often find lipreading difficult because they can't speak.
3. Sign language is the most widely-used method of communication.
4. Deaf people use hand signs to spell letters of the alphabet.
5. Sign language has letters, but no words.
6. Thoughts, feelings, and ideas can be expressed through the combination of signs.
7. People in different countries use the same sign language.

B. Answer the questions.

1. How can deaf people communicate with others?

2. Why is speaking difficult for the deaf?

3. Is sign language similar to spoken language in every way?

4. How is sign language expressed?

5. What stands for letters in the alphabet of sign language?

6. Does sign language differ between countries?

E. WRITING

1. Reorder the words to make sentences.

1. used/ conferencing/ be/ special occasions/ for/ or/ video/ short conversations/ will.

2. very/ among/ has/ social media/ people/ popular/ become/ young.

3. by/ way/ is/ a/ communicate/ instantly/ thought/ telepathy/ to.

4. than/ text messages/ are/ ever/ sending/ before/ more/ teens.

5. by/ in/ communicating/ will/ telepathy/ people/ years/ be/ 30?

6. to/ someone/ is/ know/ often/ give/ a/ that/ something/ good/ we/ let/ "thumbs-up".

7. allows/ chatting/ their/ watch/ Via/ webcam/ body language/ with/ you/ to/ friends.

8. changed/ way/ each other/ we/ has/ with/ communicate/ technology/ the/ dramatically.

9. cell/ face to face/ texting/ their/ prefer/ on/ to talking/ today/ teenagers/ phone.

10. help/ of/ barrier/ with/ communicate/ the/ language/ spite/ can/ foreigners/ in/ gestures

II. Write the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first one.

1. They will provide 5G in certain areas of the City, won't they?

Will 5G _____

2. Beck had difficulty in understanding her daughter's text messages.

Beck found it _____

3. Video conferencing technology allows people in remote places to hold face-to-face meetings.

Video conferencing technology lets _____

4. The first time that I created an email account is still unforgettable.

I still remember _____

5. Making a video call without the network is impossible.

It's _____

6. Face-to-face communication is better than texting.

Texting isn't _____

7. Could you please confirm the date and time of the meeting?

Would you _____

8. The teacher made me stay in after school and do extra work.

I _____

9. 'Why don't we give Jean a video call?' Albert said.

Albert suggested _____

10. My mother does her shopping at about this time every week.

This time next week my mother _____
