



UNIT 2: COMMUNICATION

PART III. SKILL

LISTENING

Exercise 1. Listen to a conversation about online safety. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

1. What is Charlie's mom doing?
A. She is doing something with his computer.
B. She is cooking in the kitchen.
C. She is calling her friends by her phone.
2. What are the privacy settings for?
A. To change pictures B. To buy things online C. To make us safe online
3. What does Charlie want to do with things he posted on social media?
A. He would like to share everything to everyone.
B. He wants to delete some things.
C. He likes to public his account.
4. What is Charlie's password?
A. CrazyCharlie121 B. FunnyCharlie121 C. LovelyCharlie122
5. Where does Charlie put his password?
A. In his cellphone
B. On a paper on the desk
C. On his notebook on the desk

Exercise 2. Listen again and complete the table with the words in the box.

upload
difficult

privacy
public

settings
password

1. Charlie's mom is changing his _____.
2. His account is totally _____ at the moment, and you're logged in!
3. If he doesn't change his privacy settings, when he _____ a photo, anyone can see it.
4. Charlie can delete things, but it's very _____. Some things stay there forever.
5. He must learn how to stay safe, and he mustn't tell anyone his _____!

READING

Exercise 1. Read the text, and mark the sentences T (true), F (false) or DS (doesn't say).

Texting Teens

Recent surveys show a dramatic increase in the amount of texting by teenagers. One survey says that more than 66% of teenagers own a mobile, and they send about 190 texts per week! Some teenagers send hundreds of texts a day. In fact, many teenagers spend so much time texting, they can't imagine life without their mobile. So why do teenagers like texting? What makes it better than phone calls? Many teens say that texting is easier, faster and more fun. Texts are private - they can send texts during class time and no one can hear what they're saying. Texts are cheaper — on a lot of phones, and you can have unlimited texts: it makes no difference if you send one text or a hundred texts, the cost is the same.

Teenagers also say that texting is the best way to stay in touch with friends. They don't feel lonely or sad because they can talk to their friends any time. It's nice to get texts from friends, and it helps them feel relaxed if they are nervous or depressed. But texting has a negative side too. Too much texting can make your thumbs hurt!

1. Teenagers are texting more than before.
2. Some teenagers send a hundred texts per hour.
3. Many teenagers have problems without their phone.
4. Teenagers often send texts to their parents.
5. Teenagers have very high phone bills.
6. Texting makes teenagers feel happy.

Exercise 2. Read the text, and then answer the questions.

Emojis, smiley faces, hearts, winking eyes, were created in 1998 by Shigetaka Kurita, an engineer at the Japanese phone company, NTT Docomo. His job was to create a way for customers to communicating using icons. His efforts resulted in the creation of 176 icons, which he called "emojis" coming from two Japanese Words "e" (picture) and "mojis" (character)

Today there are more than 1,800 emojis. Emojis usually don't have any labels, so their meaning is up to those who use them. Emojis can serve as a social media status marker. Scientific studies reveal that when people look at a smiley face online, they have the same feeling when they look at a real human face.

People can remember what they read more easily thanks to emojis. People in offices say that if negative feedback from a boss goes with positive emojis, employees don't feel bad about the message.

1. When were the first emojis?
→ _____
2. What was Kurita's job?
→ _____
3. What does the word "emoji" come from?
→ _____
4. What do people feel when they look at a smiley face online?
→ _____
5. Are emojis good for our memory? Why?
→ _____

6. How can emojis make our office more friendly

→ _____

Exercise 3. Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

THE MOST FAMOUS SOCIAL NETWORK

Facebook is a social networking service and website. It has more than two billion active (1) _____.

Facebook started in February 2004 when Mark Zuckerberg and his college friends (2) _____ it at Harvard University.

The name of the service (3) _____ the name for the book with names and photographs given students at the start of the school year by some universities in the United States. These books help students get to (4) _____ each other.

Today Facebook users can make a personal profile, add other users as friends, and send (5) _____. Facebook users must register before (6) _____ the site. They can join user groups. These groups can be for a work, school, university, hobbies or other interests.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. people | B. singers | C. workers | D. users |
| 2. A. created | B. took | C. followed | D. studied |
| 3. A. comes in | B. comes from | C. goes | D. does |
| 4. A. study | B. meet | C. know | D. remember |
| 5. A. messages | B. web pages | C. websites | D. bloggers |
| 6. A. starting | B. using | C. logging in | D. signing out |

Exercise 4. Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Sitting on the sofa, Anna is sending Lucy an (1) _____ message. But Anna isn't using real words or writing real sentences. Like other young people, they're communicating with small, (2) _____ pictures – emojis.

You can find (3) _____ emoji T-shirts, posters, videos, stories (4) _____ songs. Emojis are everywhere, but where are they from and why are they so popular?

The emoji inventor, Shigetaka Kurita, is from Japan, and 'emoji' in Japanese means picture (e) and letter (moji). Now over a thousand emojis with different skin colors show people and ideas from many (5) _____, not only Japan. They are becoming a truly (6) _____ language.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. A. long | B. instant | C. urgent | D. short |
| 2. A. colorful | B. important | C. different | D. similar |
| 3. A. short | B. silly | C. creative | D. Engaged |
| 4. A. but | B. or | C. so | D. and |
| 5. A. cultures | B. journeys | C. countries | D. oceans |
| 6. A. useful | B. funny | C. native | D. international |

WRITING

Exercise 2. Write affirmative and negative sentences using the present continuous.

1. Anna / not work / on the computer / play a game

→ _____

2. you / not listen to the teacher / talk

→ _____

3. I / send a text on my mobile phone / not make a call

→ _____

4. Mai / not sit in her chair / run to the door

→ _____

5. we / read a magazine / not do our homework

→ _____

6. Nick and Mary/ eat some biscuits/ not study

→ _____

Exercise 4. Rearrange the words in the right order to make a meaningful sentence.

1. learning /why / you / English / are?

→ _____

2. are / working / your parents?

→ _____

3. talking / your teacher / to / who is?

→ _____

4. the lesson / enjoying / are / you?

→ _____

5. doing / your parents / are / what?

→ _____

6. is the work/ The phone box / of/ two university students/

→ **The phone box** _____

7. emoticons / I like/ symbols called / using funny/. //

→ **I like** _____

8. Do you /social media/ everyday? / go on/

→ **Do you** _____

9. call his dad / back in / Sam will/ a few minutes/. //

→ **Sam will** _____

10. bored with/ the ringtone/ You're /on your phone /. //

→ **You're** _____

Exercise 5. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. It's important to get up early in the morning.

→ **Getting** _____

2. More people are interested in learning English.

→ **More people enjoy** _____

3. Playing game too much is not good for your health.

→ **It's** _____

4. Do you like speaking English?

→ **Are** _____

5. I spend two hours playing football every Monday.

→ **It takes** _____

6. She is interested in listening to classical music.

→ **She likes** _____

EXTRA EXERCISE

Look at the signs. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each sign.



1.

- A. You can't turn right.
- B. You can't turn left.
- C. You can turn right.
- D. You can turn left.



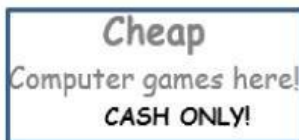
2.

- A. No entry
- B. No parking
- C. No stopping
- D. No overtaking



3.

- A. For vehicles that are over 3.5m in height.
- B. For vehicles that are over 3.5m in length.
- C. For vehicles of the exact height of 3.5m.
- D. For vehicles that are not higher than 3.5m.



4.

- A. You can't pay by credit card.
- B. You can get discount as playing games here.
- C. Come here for cheap computers!
- D. Computers for sale!



5.

- A. You have to pay to park here.
- B. Parking here is free for everybody.
- C. There is no cost to leave your car here if you use a shop.
- D. The shop opens seven days a week.