

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)*

- Ann ____ reading a book.
- We ____ listening to music
- I ____ studying.
- My sister ____ playing tennis.
- You ____ speaking.
- They ____ cleaning the house.
- Tom's sister ____ running.
- Mum ____ working.
- Dad ____ washing the car.
- I ____ learning English.

2. Choose the correct option

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

Write the following verbs with -ing

buy → buying

sit → _____

have → _____

say → _____

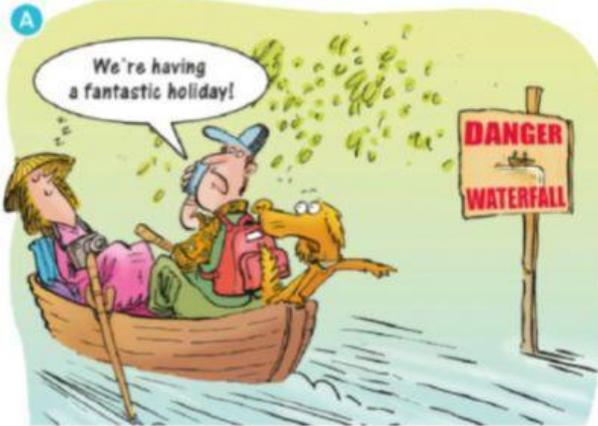
listen → _____

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.



ACAPI San Roque – 7th “A”
Miss Estefi