EMOJIS AND EMOTICONS, YES OR NO?

1. IN WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING WAYS DO YOU COMMUNICATE WITH FRIENDS? ESTIMATETHE AVERAGE NUMBER OF TIMES A DAY YOU USE EACH METHOD AND WRITE IT ON THE LINE.

_____ text messages	_____ email	_____ telephone calls
_____ Snapchat	_____ Instagram	_____ Other _____
_____ Tweets	_____ messages on Facebook	

2. DO YOUOFTEN USE EMOJIS OR EMOTICONS WITH FRIENDS? WHY OR WHY NOT?

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3. READ AND LISTEN TO THE SENTENCES AND GUESS THE MEANING OF EACH WORD OR PHRASE. THEN MATCH EACH PHRASE WITH ITS DEFINITION.

a. Thousands of years ago, before there were any written languages, our human **ancestors** used pictures and **symbols** to communicate. Even with just simple symbols and pictures, they managed to communicate **complex** messages.

b. In addition to spoken language, all human beings also use body language to help them **get across** their ideas. The use of body language, which includes both **gestures** with your hands and **facial expressions**, such as a smile, is **universal**.

c. English has a lot of **compound** words for weather. Two examples include *sunlight* (*sun* + *light*) and *snowstorm* (*snow* + *storm*).

d. In informal conversation in English, **reductions** are quite common. For example, *be going to* sounds like *gonna*, and *have to* sounds like *hafta*.

e. With the Internet, it is easy to **spread** information from one side of the world to the other in just minutes.

1.	_____	(n) shortened forms of a phrase
2.	_____	(phrasal v) communicate
3.	_____	(n) family members who lived a very long time ago, for example our great-great-great grandparents
4.	_____	(n) body movements to show something, such as a feeling
5.	_____	(adj) made by combining two or more things
6.	_____	(adj) not simple; complicated
7.	_____	(adj) found or practiced everywhere
8.	_____	(n) the looks on people's faces
9.	_____	(n) signs, marks, pictures, or objects understood to represent something else
10.	_____	(v) to go or travel a distance and reach many people

LIVEWORKSHEETS