

## 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.

1. Ella promises **to share / sharing** her blogs.
2. Johansen finished **to speak / speaking** and sat down.
3. CTV agreed **to integrate / integrating** sign language into their daily news broadcast.
4. Do you want **to learn / learning** shorthand in 15 minutes?
5. George gave up **to check / checking** Facebook in school time.
6. After the break he went on **to paint / painting** the picture.
7. I don't mind **to study / studying**, but it's hard to get /getting started.
8. We plan **to host / hosting** a video conference but we do not have enough room.
9. I intended **to leave / leaving** a note on your desk.
10. 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.

1. Can you manage \_\_\_\_\_ (**finish**) \_\_\_\_\_ (**type**) the documents by 4 o'clock?
2. Teens prefer \_\_\_\_\_ (**text**) their friends rather than \_\_\_\_\_ (**talk**) to them in person.
3. You need \_\_\_\_\_ (**learn**) \_\_\_\_\_ (**manage**) your time more effectively.
4. They refused \_\_\_\_\_ (**let**) us \_\_\_\_\_ (**check**) in until we paid for excess luggage.
5. Emailing is popular, but most teens enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (**chat**) Online more than \_\_\_\_\_ (**email**).
6. 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?

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2. Why is speaking difficult for the deaf?

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

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4. How is sign language expressed?

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

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6. Does sign language differ between countries?

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**E. WRITING**

**I. 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.

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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".

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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 \_\_\_\_\_

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