

3 SPREAD THE WORD!

VOCABULARY

Communicating

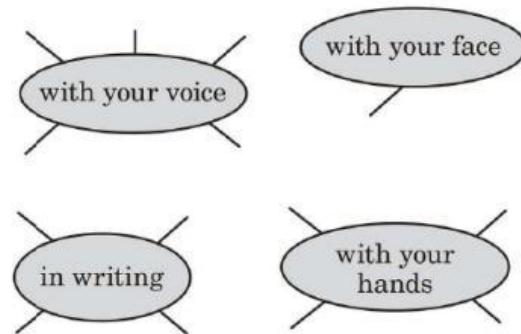
1  Put the letters in order to make words about communicating.

1 tereg	g <u> </u> e <u> </u> e <u> </u> t
2 retgesu	g <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
3 besiredc	d <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
4 ptreerint	i <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
5 stpo	p <u> </u> <u> </u>
6 eksha nsdah	s <u> </u> <u> </u> h <u> </u> <u> </u>
7 leims	s <u> </u> <u> </u>
8 vewa	w <u> </u> <u> </u>
9 latsenrta	t <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
10 wrheips	w <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
11 tsuho	s <u> </u> <u> </u>

2  Complete the sentences with words from Exercise 1.

- A thumbs up sign is a gesture that means 'good'.
- I don't know what Jackie looks like. Can you shake her to me?
- Don't speak loudly. Please be quiet. You'll wake up the baby.
- These instructions are in French. I need someone to translate them for me.
- There's Lucy across the road. Let's shout at her. Maybe she will see us.
- I only get angry when I'm very angry.
- Everyone understands when you smile at them. It means you're happy.
- It's good to post comments online and then wait for people to reply to them.

3  Complete the spidergrams with words from Exercise 1.



4  Complete the story with the correct form of words from Exercise 1.

I met my friend Kazue yesterday for the first time! Actually, I first met her online about six months ago. She's from Japan and now she's visiting my country with her family. I ¹ greeted her at the airport when she arrived. In her emails, she ² described herself as quite small, but in fact she's as tall as me. I also met her brother and her parents. I wanted to ³ shake hands with them, but Kazue quietly ⁴ whispered in my ear that Japanese people don't usually do that when they meet. I already knew what her brother looked like, because Kazue sometimes ⁵ uploads photos of him online. He was very friendly and he ⁶ smiled a lot. Kazue's parents don't speak English, but Kazue ⁷ translated everything I said into Japanese. Kazue and her family were tired and wanted to go to their hotel. I arranged to meet Kazue the next day and we ⁸ said goodbye as they drove away in a taxi.

Explore it!



Guess the correct answer.



People originally shook hands because ...

- they wanted to find out how strong the other person was.
- they wanted to show that they didn't want to start a fight.
- they wanted to check that the other person had clean hands.

Find an interesting fact about greetings and send the question in an email to a classmate or ask them in the next class.

READING

An article

- Look at the photo. What emotions/actions do the emojis show? _____
- Read the article and complete the paragraphs (A–D) with the headings (1–4).

1 From Japan to the world	3 Japan's alphabets
2 The most popular symbol	4 A world language
- Find adverbs in the article with the meanings below.
 - in a good way (paragraph A) _____ well
 - with no problems (paragraph B) _____
 - very much (paragraph C) _____
 - not how you expect (paragraph D) _____
- Read the article again. Are the sentences T (true) or F (false)? Correct the false sentences.

1 For verb endings like <i>-ing</i> , Japanese people use the <i>hiragana</i> alphabet.	T _____
2 <i>Katakana</i> has got the most symbols.	_____
3 You can't use more than one alphabet in one text.	_____
4 The first emoji didn't express many different feelings.	_____
5 In paragraph C, 'ones' refers to 'people'.	_____
6 The writer hopes emoji will become an international language in the future.	_____



Emoji

the world's most popular alphabet?

A _____

Did you know that the Japanese language has three alphabets? One alphabet, *katakana*, is mostly for foreign words, like 'pizza' (ピザ). This alphabet has 48 characters, or letters and symbols. Another alphabet, *hiragana*, is usually for grammar words, like the word ending 'した', which changes a verb into the past tense – similar to *-ed* in English. *Hiragana* has 46 characters. A third alphabet, *kanji*, has about 50,000 different symbols. It is usually for verbs, adjectives and nouns. For example, 山 is the Japanese symbol for 'mountain'. Often a piece of writing contains all three alphabets at the same time! Learning written Japanese well can be difficult!

B _____

But there is another kind of 'alphabet' from Japan, which everyone can easily recognise. You probably use it a lot when you communicate with friends. It doesn't use letters, it uses emoji, which translates as 'picture character' in English. We can all recognise emoji when we see them. They show a huge range of feelings or actions, from love and sadness to dancing and waving.



C _____

The Japanese have used emoji since 1999. Of course, these early emoji were very simple and people could only use them to show basic emotions.

Since then, they have become more and more popular around the world and the number of emoji symbols has greatly increased – now there are nearly 3,000 official ones. Everyone can understand emoji – it doesn't matter which country they are from.

D _____

And what is the most common emoji symbol that people use? Surprisingly, it is not a smiling face or a heart. It is the 'tears of joy' emoji, showing a face laughing and crying happily. Perhaps in the future, they will create an emoji for every possible emotion and we will be able to communicate with anyone in the world, only by using emoji symbols!

LANGUAGE IN ACTION

can, could, will be able to

1 ★ Are these sentences about the *past*, *present* or *future*?

- 1 Most people couldn't send each other quick messages 30 years ago. past
- 2 It's possible that we will be able to interpret any language on a smartphone app. future
- 3 Animals can't communicate in the same way that humans can. present
- 4 I couldn't speak until I was three years old. past
- 5 I won't be able to use my phone in the mountains. future

2 ★★ Complete the conversation with the correct form of *can*, *could* or *will be able to* and the verbs in brackets.

KIM ¹ Can you tell (you / tell) me why you didn't reply to my email?

DAN Sorry! I was at my grandparents' house in the middle of the countryside. I ² not use (not use) my phone.

KIM Really? But you ³ post (post) messages online. I saw them.

DAN Err, yes, but I ⁴ not check (not check) my emails.

KIM Right, anyway, ⁵ you / help (you / help) me practise my presentation tomorrow for next week's test?

DAN Sorry, I ⁶ not do (not do) it then. I'm really busy. I ⁷ help (help) you now, though.

KIM Oh, I ⁸ not practise (not practise) now. I haven't written anything yet.

DAN Well, we ⁹ write (write) it together now, if you want. What's the topic of the presentation?

KIM How to communicate successfully!

3 ★★ Complete the blogs with one word in each gap.

HOME
ABOUT ME
ARCHIVE
FOLLOW

Julia

I ¹ couldn't play the piano very well when I was younger. I didn't like practising because the piano was in our living room downstairs. That meant everyone had to listen to me when I played and no one ² watch TV or read. Now I've got an electric piano and I ³ use headphones. It's great because my family ⁴ hear anything I'm playing! So now I'm practising a lot and I ⁵ play quite well.



Liam

I ⁶ swim at all, but I'd like to. Last summer, I went with my friends to the beach and I ⁷ join in the fun in the water. That made me feel sad, so I hope I ⁸ be able to start taking lessons in the next few months. I know that I ⁹ be able to swim like a fish after just a few lessons, but I just want to be confident in the water so that I ¹⁰ be able to swim with my friends next summer!



4 ★★★ Look at the information about Olga. Write sentences with the correct form of *can*, *could* and *will be able to*.

	1 play the piano	2 type quickly	3 sleep ten hours a night	4 ask her parents for money
when she was younger	✗		✓	
now	✓	✗	✗	✓
in the future		✓		✗

1 Olga couldn't play the piano when she was younger, but she can now.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____