

# UNIT 10: COMMUNICATION (PRE-PRACTICE)

## PRACTICE

### 1. Listen to James talking about the telegraph. Decide true (T) or false (F).

1. The telegraph machine was invented in the 18th century. -----
2. Samuel Morse was also good at art. -----
3. Long signals are represented as dots. -----
4. The telegraph was made well-known thanks to the radio. -----
5. About 25 words on average can be transmitted and received by expert operator. -----

### 2. Listen again. Answer the questions below.

1. How many types of signals are there?  
-----
2. What is the transmission speed of Morse code measured in?  
-----
3. How many words as maximum can an expert telegraph operator transmit and receive in one minute?  
-----
4. What animal is mentioned related to message delivery speed?  
-----
5. How many telegraph companies had the US had before the mid of the 19th century?  
-----

### 3. Read and choose the best answers.

#### Communication in Groups

The sheer number of people in a group affects the amount of communication. Consider the difference between communication between two friends and communication in a group of five people. When friends talk, there are two people sending and receiving messages. In a group of five, there are five people doing the same thing. Each idea that is expressed must be understood by four others, who may also choose to respond. Consequently, the greater number of people in a group, the fewer contributions any individual may make. Because there are disadvantages to large groups, you might assume that small groups would be the most effective. However, groups can't be too small as well as too large. With too few members, a group has limited resources, which eliminates a primary advantage of groups for decision making. Also, in very small groups, members may be unwilling to disagree or criticize each other's ideas. I believe that five to seven members is the ideal size for a small group.

1. We can conclude from the reading that in large groups .
  - A. there is always a chaos at the end of each discussion
  - B. no one criticizes each other's ideas
  - C. before a decision is made everyone has to express their ideas individually
  - D. everyone is free to express their ideas as much as they want
  - E. there is less opportunity for each person to speak
2. According to the passage, small groups.
  - A. are always more successful than large groups in terms of decision-making
  - B. can have some disadvantages as well
  - C. express their criticism more freely than large groups
  - D. have always had infinite resources
  - E. are unable to make a decision at the end of discussions
3. The author of the article suggests that.
  - A. the number of people in a small group must not be more than five
  - B. large groups are always superior to small groups
  - C. the ideal size for a small group should be five to seven
  - D. small groups are better as members of them have a chance to criticize each other
  - E. everyone should listen to each other's ideas no matter how large the group is

**4. Rewrite the sentence without changing the meaning, using given word in brackets.**

1. The book she is reading is mine. (my)  
-> She is \_\_\_\_\_
2. This smartphone is her favorite electronic device. (hers)  
-> This smartphone \_\_\_\_\_
3. We gave them our telephone number. (ours)  
-> We gave \_\_\_\_\_
9. His telephone is out of order. (his)  
-> The telephone \_\_\_\_\_
10. Will this be your desk? (yours)  
-> Will \_\_\_\_\_