

Communication

Lesson A Vocabulary and Grammar

A Unscramble the ways to communicate.

1. ileam _____

5. cesarh gnniee _____

2. xtte ssamege _____

6. mthaorpsen _____

3. loicas damei _____

7. meag sonolce _____

4. idvoe smaegse _____

B Write the things in A that you use. Include who you use them with.

C Complete the sentences with indirect objects. Use object pronouns (*me, you, him, her, it, us, them*).

1. I'm hungry. Please give _____ a sandwich.

2. It's her birthday. You should buy _____ a present.

3. I don't know their phone number. I'll send _____ an email.

4. My grandfather lives in Mexico, but I send _____ text messages all the time.

5. The dog is thirsty. Please give _____ some water.

6. You look bored. I'll tell _____ an interesting story.

7. We want to talk to you. Please give _____ a call.

D Look at the pictures and write requests or descriptions. Use direct and indirect objects.



1.

Please give me a call.

She gives him a call.



2.

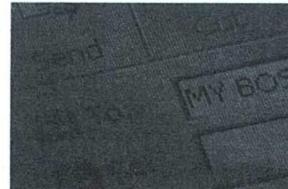
3.



4.



5.



6.



Lesson B Listening

A  22 Write the numbers you hear in words.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

B Complete the sentences with words from the box.

email address mailing address phone number social media

1. My _____ is rita at coolmail dot com.
2. My _____ is area code eight-one-eight, five-five-five, nine-oh-one-two.
3. My _____ is four-thirty-three Russell Road, Middletown, zip code four-eight-seven-two-eight.
4. Follow me on _____ at rita seven two four.

REAL LANGUAGE

People "follow" each other on social media by finding a person's name, or handle, on the website. The symbol @ is pronounced "at" and is common on many social media websites.

C Complete the address book. Write the information in words.

You	Your friend	Your family member
Name: _____	Name: _____	Name: _____
1. My phone number is _____	1. His/Her phone number is _____	1. His/Her phone number is _____
2. Follow me: _____	2. Follow him/her: _____	2. Follow him/her: _____
3. My mailing address is _____	3. His/Her mailing address is _____	3. His/Her mailing address is _____
4. My email address is _____	4. His/Her email address is _____	4. His/Her email address is _____

A Label the pictures with the correct senses from the box.

hearing sight smell taste touch



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

B Match the sentence parts.

- _____ 1. That fish is old. It smells
- _____ 2. I like this jacket because it feels so
- _____ 3. I don't like potato chips. They taste too
- _____ 4. I went out in the rain. Now my clothes feel
- _____ 5. Don't wear those jeans. They look
- _____ 6. My brother plays the drums. They sound very
- _____ 7. You shouldn't eat those bananas. They look too
- _____ 8. I love chocolate because it tastes

- a. sweet.
- b. loud.
- c. soft.
- d. salty.
- e. wet.
- f. dirty.
- g. bad.
- h. green.

C Circle the correct verb.

1. Can you hear that? My computer *sounds* / *looks* strange.
2. I like Thai food because it *feels* / *tastes* spicy.
3. Your new sunglasses *look* / *taste* really cool. Where did you get them?
4. My friend gave me some perfume. It *looks* / *smells* like flowers.
5. The water *feels* / *sounds* really cold. I don't want to go swimming.
6. That camera *sounds* / *looks* expensive. How much does it cost?

D Complete the sentences. Use your own ideas.

1. (taste) I like _____ because it tastes _____.
2. (smell) I don't like _____ because _____.
3. (feel) _____.
4. (look) _____.
5. (sound) _____.

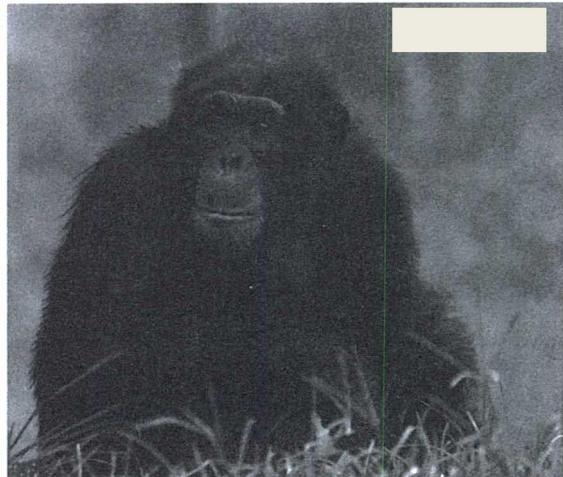
How Do Animals Communicate?

Animals communicate in many different ways. Some animals use their whole bodies. For example, bees dance to communicate. They send messages about flowers and other places with food. Other bees see the dance and find the food.

Some insects communicate with smells. They produce chemicals so that other insects can find them. Wolves and dogs also use smell to get a lot of information about other animals. And cats like to rub their bodies on things like trees to put their smell on them. The smell means, "This tree is mine!"

Many animals communicate by touching. For example, chimpanzees say "hello" by touching another chimpanzee's hand. When two horses put their noses together, it means, "We are friends."

And, of course, many animals communicate with sounds. Birds use their beautiful songs to communicate. Dogs, cats, and people all make different kinds of sounds to send many different messages.



▲ a chimpanzee



▲ a bee



▲ a wolf



▲ an insect

A Write the names of the animals next to the sense(s) they use to communicate.

bee bird cat chimpanzee dog horse wolf

Hearing

Sight

Smell

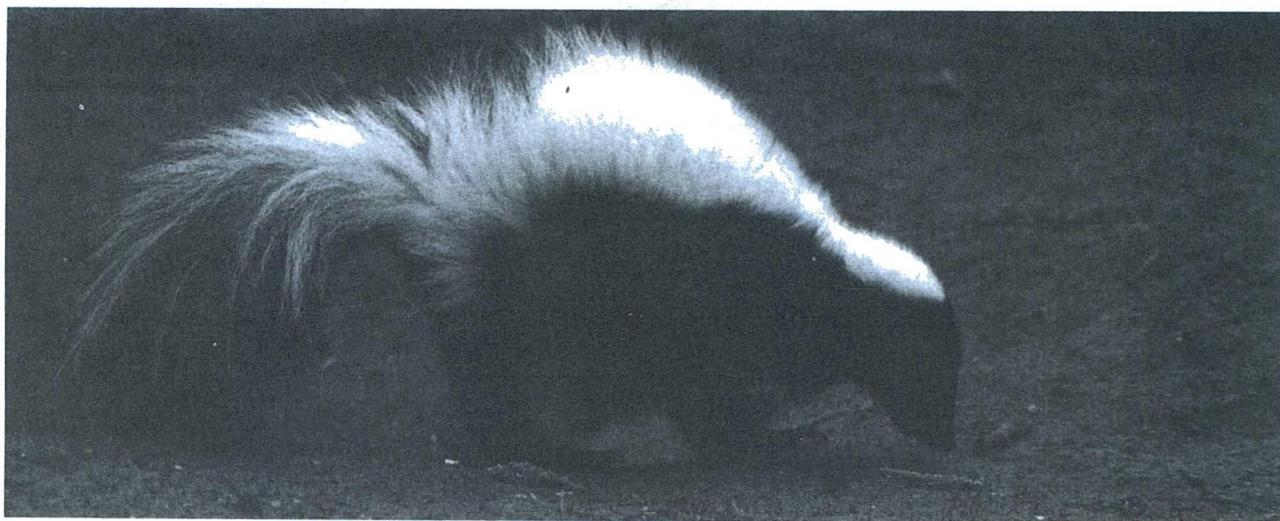
Touch

B Complete the sentences.

1. Bees dance to tell other bees about _____.
2. Insects use _____ to find other insects.
3. _____ like to put their smell on things.
4. Horses use their noses to communicate that they are _____.
5. People and birds both use _____ to communicate.

C Match the animal communication with its meaning.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| _____ 1. A dog wags (moves) its tail. | a. It is angry. |
| _____ 2. A cat wags its tail. | b. Stay away—it can bite. |
| _____ 3. A skunk lifts its tail. | c. It is happy. |
| _____ 4. A snake moves its tail and makes a noise. | d. Stay away—it smells. |



▲ a skunk

Lesson E Writing

- A Write about the ways you communicate with your friends. What do you use to communicate? When is your communication formal and when is it informal?

- B Look at the diagram below. How did Sanjay hear the news? Write sentences with indirect objects. (In 1–5, write each sentence two different ways.)



1. a. Tara sent Brian an email.

b. Tara sent an email to Brian.

2. a. _____

b. _____

3. a. _____

b. _____

4. a. _____

b. _____

5. a. _____

b. _____

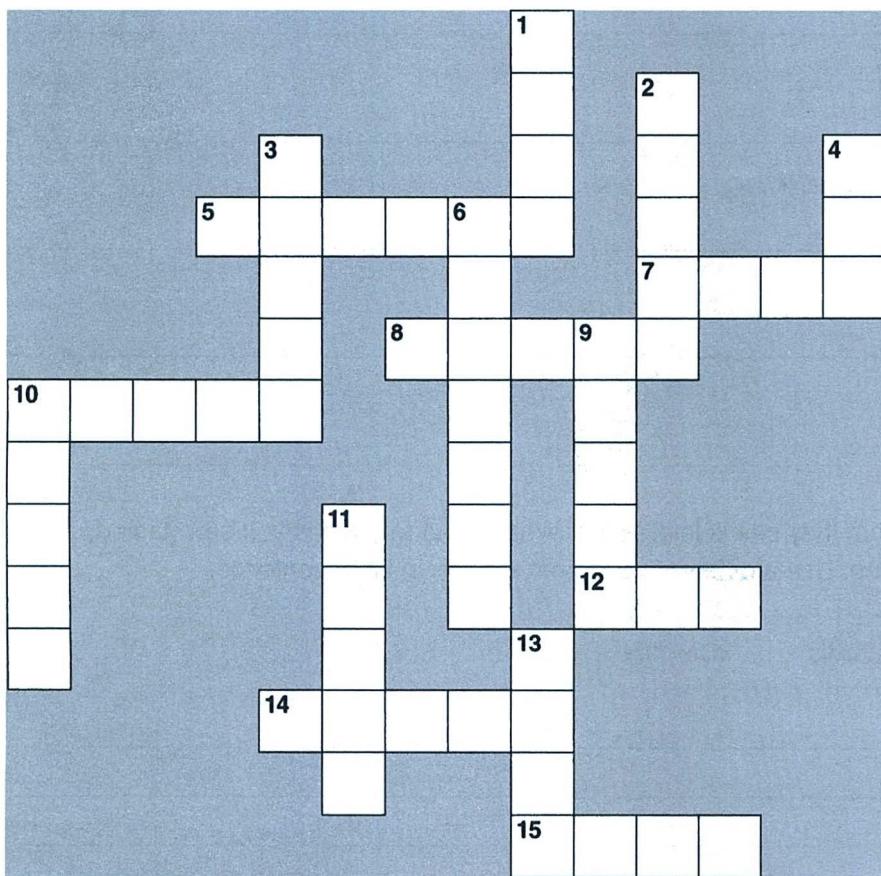
- C Ask another student questions about the sentences above. How did each person get the news?

How did Brian get the news?

Tara sent him an email.

- D Write a paragraph with the title: *How Sanjay heard the news*. Use these sequence words: *First, Next, Then, After that, Finally*.

A Solve the crossword puzzle with vocabulary and grammar from this unit.



Across

5. simple past of *buy*
7. I wrote him a short ____ message.
8. French fries ____ salty.
10. Drums ____ loud.
12. I wrote to my mother. I sent ____ a letter.
14. I made a ____ call.
15. Those photos ____ interesting.

Down

1. simple past of *send*
2. simple past of *write*
3. simple past of *find*
4. simple past of *get*
6. This sense uses your ears.
9. This sense uses your hands.
10. Flowers ____ sweet.
11. This sense uses your eyes.
13. These sweaters ____ soft.

B Complete the text with words from the box.

communicate email smartphone social media text message

We (1) communicate in many different ways. Most people have a cell phone or a computer. With a cell phone, you can communicate quickly with a call or a (2) _____, and with your computer and the internet, you can send an (3) _____. Nowadays, more and more people are using (4) _____ to communicate with their family and friends and to share information and photos. It's a fast way to be in contact with a lot of people at the same time. If you have a (5) _____, you can make calls, send text messages and emails, and communicate via social media—all from one device!

Video A New View of the Moon

A Watch the video. Then unscramble the sentences.

want to / look / the / you / at / do / moon

(1) _____

where / look / supposed to / am / I

(2) _____

right / supposed to / you / look / are / here

(3) _____

the / I / at / moon / looking / am

(4) _____

it / of / want / more / I / see / to

(5) _____

B Some people in the video think what they see is interesting. Write about four times you saw, tasted, smelled or felt something interesting. Use a different word from the box in each sentence.

amazing awesome fantastic incredible

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Lesson A Vocabulary and Grammar

A Complete the sentences with the correct form of a verb in the box. You can use some words more than once.

buy clean do get have speak study take

1. Maria is _____ the house.
2. Isabel and Ken are _____ married soon.
3. Are you _____ for the test?
4. Riko's long-term plan is to _____ English fluently.
5. Jakob needs to _____ a new job.
6. My parents are _____ a new house.
7. Mr. Natzuke is _____ a vacation this week.
8. Jorge is _____ the laundry.
9. Jihoo and Mina want to _____ children.
10. Leticia wants to _____ a new car.

B Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|---|--|
| _____ 1. Is he buying a new car? | a. Yes, I'm going to Recife, Brazil, for a week. |
| _____ 2. Is Anita doing the laundry today? | b. Probably. We love each other. |
| _____ 3. Are you taking a vacation soon? | c. Maybe. She had an interview yesterday. |
| _____ 4. Is Yasmin getting a new job? | d. Yes, I do. |
| _____ 5. Do you want to buy your own house? | e. Yes. An electric one! |
| _____ 6. Are you and your partner going to get married? | f. Usually, but I don't always have time. |
| _____ 7. Do you clean the house every week? | g. No, she isn't. |

C Use the words to write sentences with *be going to*.

1. she / get a new job / in the city She's going to get a new job in the city
2. they / get married / next year They're going to get married next year
3. we / clean the house / on Saturday We're going to clean the house on Saturday
4. the Yangs / have a baby The Yangs are going to have a baby
5. my teacher / take a vacation / in August My teacher is going to take a vacation in August
6. Tanaka / speak English fluently / within two years Tanaka is going to speak English fluently within two years
7. Mrs. Lopez / buy a new car / in November Mrs. Lopez is going to buy a new car in November
8. Gloria and Esteban / buy their own house / in the spring Gloria and Esteban are going to buy their own house in the spring

Lesson B Listening

A 24 Listen and complete the sentences with the correct answer.

B 24 Listen again and complete the chart.

What is the project?	When does the project start and finish?	Who is going to do each part?
	Start:	Kanna:
	Finish:	Fernanda: Rodrigo: Luis:

C Put the parts of the project in order.

- a. Group members are going to choose topics.
 - b. The group is going to present their research to the class.
 - c. They are going to choose a city in an English-speaking country.
 - d. Each member is going to do their research.

A Complete the sentences with words from the box.

gas oil solar wave wind wood

1. Most cars use gasoline or diesel fuel, which both come from _____.
2. _____ provides clean, renewable energy, but some people complain that the tall turbines make the landscape ugly.
3. The ocean is the source of powerful _____ energy.
4. In cold weather, people often build fires with _____ in their homes.
5. Is the stove electric or _____?
6. _____ panels collect sunlight for energy.

B Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Coal is a form of *renewable / non-renewable* energy.
2. *Renewable / Non-renewable* energy can always be used.
3. Solar panels are often on top of *buildings / wind turbines*.
4. Wood is a natural source of energy, but it is *renewable / non-renewable*.
5. Natural gas is often used to *heat homes / fuel cars*.
6. *Renewable / Non-renewable* energy sources, like coal and oil, won't last.
7. *Coal / Wood* comes from deep inside the Earth.

C Rewrite the sentences. Replace *be going to* with *will* or *won't*.

1. People aren't going to stop driving their cars to save energy.

2. In the future, there are going to be more electric cars.

3. I don't think the US is going to use wave energy.

4. In the future, are more countries going to use renewable energy?

5. People aren't going to use coal because it makes the air dirty.

6. Are scientists going to discover more types of renewable energy?

7. My wife and I are going to buy a house with solar panels on the roof.

8. There aren't going to be any more non-renewable sources of energy.



Building Bridges

In some rural communities around the world, people cannot get to school, a market, or visit the doctor because of a river they cannot cross. Footbridges are a common solution in many places. These basic bridges are often made with rope and pieces of wood. They're not very strong and sometimes fall down.

About 20 years ago, a man in the US saw a photo in a magazine of a person in Ethiopia being hauled over the Blue Nile River on a rope. This was how people crossed the river ever since the old bridge **collapsed**. The image made Ken Frantz, a construction company owner, decide to fix that bridge.

Frantz created a group called Bridges to Prosperity to build the bridge. The group worked with

the local people who would use the bridge, and the **tribal elders** gave permission for the project. Donkeys carried supplies to the area, and Frantz, his team, and local volunteers built a lightweight steel bridge in 10 days. Since then, Bridges to Prosperity has built more than 250 bridges in countries around the world.

A safe and reliable footbridge improves the lives of people in rural areas. It means they can bring goods or food to a market to sell. They can possibly earn an income from this. It also means children can go to school and families can visit their relatives on the other side of the river.

collapse fall down

tribal elders older people who make decisions for a tribe

A Read the article. Circle **T** for *true* or **F** for *false*.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. There are places where not having a bridge is a problem. | T | F |
| 2. Footbridges are for people to drive across. | T | F |
| 3. Most footbridges are made of lightweight steel. | T | F |
| 4. Footbridges can be dangerous. | T | F |
| 5. A tourist in Ethiopia decided to fix a bridge. | T | F |
| 6. Ken Frantz saw the problem in a photo in a magazine. | T | F |
| 7. Frantz had a solution to the problem. | T | F |

B Number the events in the article in order.

- _____ a. Village elders approved the bridge project.
- _____ b. The Bridges to Prosperity group was created.
- _____ c. The group and local volunteers built a new bridge.
- _____ d. Frantz saw a photo of a dangerous river crossing.
- _____ e. Bridges to Prosperity built more than 250 bridges.
- _____ f. Frantz decided to fix the bridge.

C Complete the sentences with *as a result of*, *because*, or *because of*.

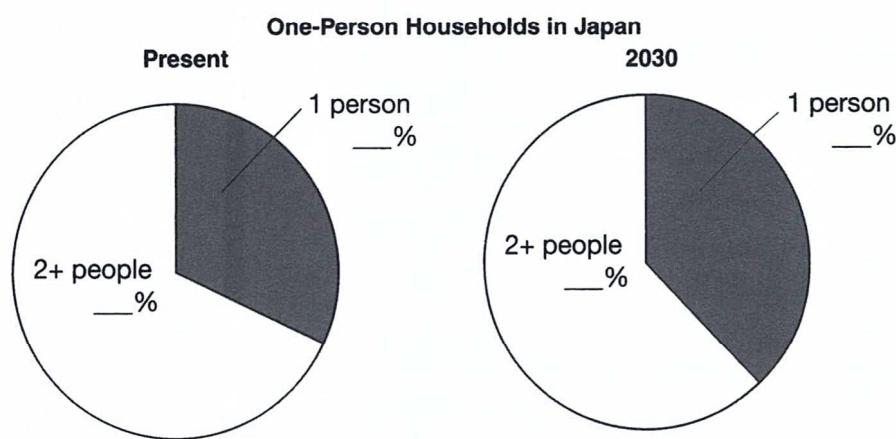
1. People cannot go to the market _____ the river.
2. _____ the bridge fell down, people crossed the river by rope.
3. Ken Frantz knew about the problem _____ a photo in a magazine.
4. Bridges to Prosperity was created _____ Ken's decision to build a bridge.

D Do you think Ken Frantz's reaction to the photo is unusual? Why? Write about another person who solved a problem they learned about from a magazine, the internet, or TV? What was the problem and their solution?

A Read about future trends and answer the questions in your notebook. Then fill in the charts.

One population trend is the increase in one-person households. A one-person household is a home where someone lives alone. In the entire world, 15% of households have only one person, and 85% have two or more people. In Japan, the average is higher. There, 32% of households have one person, and 68% have two or more people. In the future, the number of one-person households will probably increase to 38% and the number of households with two or more people will decrease to 62%.

What will increase? What will decrease?

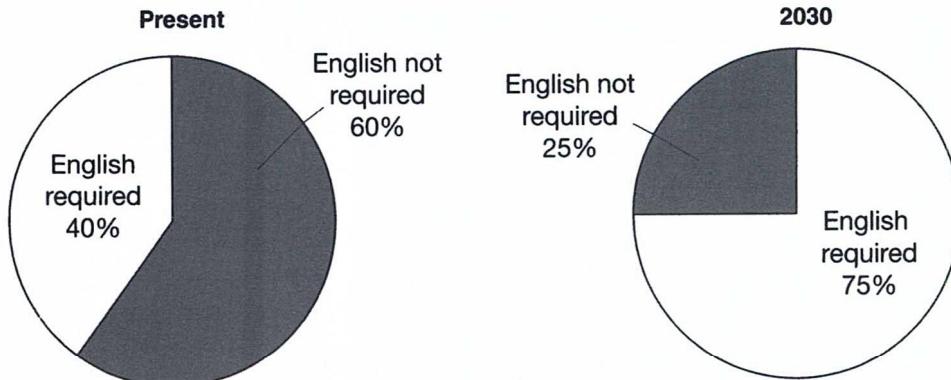


B Look at the charts in A. Complete the paragraph with words from the box.

certain decrease definitely increase probably

It is (1) _____ that the population is going to increase. The number of people living alone will probably (2) _____. The number of people living with others will probably (3) _____. There (4) _____ won't be enough houses and apartments for more people to live in one-person households. There will (5) _____ be a need for more houses and apartments.

C Look at the information about how many schools require students to study English and, in your notebook, write a description of the future trends. Use the paragraph in **B** as a model.



A Complete the questions with *be going to*. Use the pronouns in parentheses.

1. _____ speak English fluently? (you)
2. _____ buy a new car next year? (she)
3. _____ get married in the summer? (they)
4. Who _____ do the laundry this week?
5. Where _____ go on vacation? (you)
6. When _____ buy our own house? (we)
7. _____ have children? (you)
8. Who _____ pay for dinner?

B Write the questions. Use *be going to* and a question word from the box.

what	when	where	who
------	------	-------	-----

1. A: _____? B: I'm going to have pizza for dinner.
2. A: _____? B: They're going to study in the library.
3. A: _____? B: She's going to leave at ten o'clock.
4. A: _____? B: Ritika is going to help me.

C Rewrite the *be going to* statements as questions with *will*.

1. People are going to speak more than one language. Will people speak more than one language?
2. The use of wind energy is going to increase. _____
3. She is going to study English in Toronto. _____
4. He is going to get a new job soon. _____
5. Tomas is going to study hard for the next test. _____
6. They are going to buy an apartment in the city. _____
7. Businesses are going to use more renewable energy. _____
8. They're going to put solar panels on their roof. _____

D Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't*.

1. In the future, people _____ burn coal or wood.
2. In the future, more electricity _____ come from renewable energy sources.
3. _____ the cost of electricity increase in the future?
4. My country _____ get electricity from wave energy. We're far from the ocean.
5. _____ taxis soon be electric cars?
6. In 50 years, _____ we have robots in our homes?
7. There _____ be enough drinking water in the future.
8. In about 30 years, most people _____ live in cities.

Video A Virtual Choir 2,000 Voices Strong

A Read and answer the questions.

1. What is a choir? Have you ever heard a choir sing?

-
2. Do you sing? Do you know anyone who sings well?
-

B Watch the video. Complete the chart.

What is the project?	Who are the people involved?	What are they going to need?

C Write the word or phrase from the box that means the same as the underlined word.

announcement audition was in order filmed scene participated thunderstruck

-
1. Eric was amazed when he heard Britilin's voice.
 2. I sent out this call to singers.
 3. I had a test performance.
 4. Many singers joined in the choir.
 5. They tried until they got just the right take.
 6. He made sure that everything lined up.

D Answer the question.

As the video shows, a choir is special because many people sing together. What makes this choir different from other choirs? Can you think of another way the internet can bring different people together?
