

Communication

7

Lesson A Vocabulary and Grammar

A Unscramble the ways to communicate.

1. ileam email
2. xtte ssamege text message
3. loicas damei social media
4. idvoe smaege video message

5. cesarh gnniee research engine
6. mthaorpsen smartphone
7. meag sonolce game console

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

I use email with my theachers, text messages with my friends, my smartphone to watch videos, and social media to have fun.

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

1. I'm hungry. Please give me a sandwich.
2. It's her birthday. You should buy her a present.
3. I don't know their phone number. I'll send them an email.
4. My grandfather lives in Mexico, but I send him text messages all the time.
5. The dog is thirsty. Please give him some water.
6. You look bored. I'll tell you an interesting story.
7. We want to talk to you. Please give me 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.

Please send me a message

He sends him a message



3.

I play you a video game

He plays she a video game



4.

He watches you in a video

She watches him in a video



5.

I send him a email

He send his boss a email



6.

He writes your mom a comment

She writes me a comment

Lesson B Listening

A  22 Write the numbers you hear in words.

1. 71
2. 84
3. 23
4. 90
5. 41
6. 12

7. 56
8. 35
9. 78
10. 18
11. 70
12. 43

B Complete the sentences with words from the box.

email address mailing address phone number social media

1. My email address is rita at coolmail dot com.
2. My phone number is area code eight-one-eight, five-five-five, nine-oh-one-two.
3. My mailing address is four-thirty-three Russell Road, Middletown, zip code four-eight-seven-two-eight.
4. Follow me on social media 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: <u>Luis Fernando</u>	Name: <u>Jamel</u>	Name: <u>Oliver</u>
1. My phone number is <u>924 138 532</u>	1. His/Her phone number is <u>974 586 086</u>	1. His/Her phone number is <u>927 510 500</u>
2. Follow me: <u>Whatsapp</u> <u>Twitter</u>	2. Follow him/her: <u>Whatsapp</u> <u>Instagram</u>	2. Follow him/her: <u>Whatsapp</u> <u>Facebook</u>
3. My mailing address is <u>Sector VI, Asociacion Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero. Cerro Colorado.</u>	3. His/Her mailing address is <u>Sector VIII, Asociacion Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero. Cerro Colorado.</u>	3. His/Her mailing address is <u>Sector VI, Asociacion Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero. Cerro Colorado.</u>
4. My email address is <u>lquispepum@gmail.com</u>	4. His/Her email address is <u>jamel_mendoza2000@gmail.com</u>	4. His/Her email address is <u>oliverch_2000@gmail.com</u>

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

hearing sight smell taste touch



1. smell

2. taste

3. sight

4. hearing

5. touch

B Match the sentence parts.

- g 1. That fish is old. It smells _____
c 2. I like this jacket because it feels so _____
d 3. I don't like potato chips. They taste too _____
e 4. I went out in the rain. Now my clothes feel _____
f 5. Don't wear those jeans. They look _____
b 6. My brother plays the drums. They sound very _____
h 7. You shouldn't eat those bananas. They look too _____
a 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 this food because it tastes very delicious.
2. (smell) I don't like that perfume because it smells very sweet.
3. (feel) I like my pajamas because they feel soft.
4. (look) I like my new smartphone because it looks great.
5. (sound) I don't like your new headphones because they sound very loud.

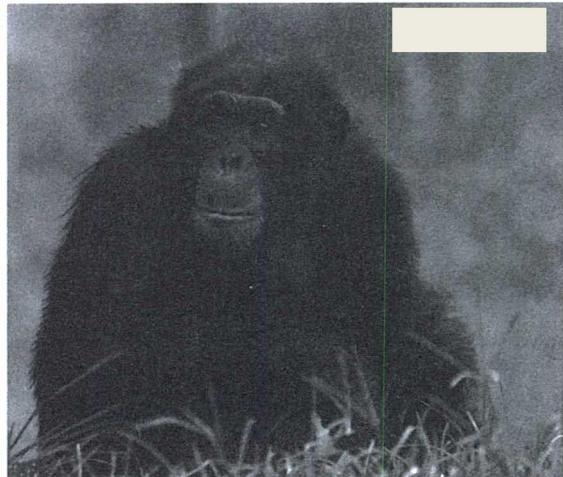
How Do Animals Communicate?

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

bird

Sight

bee

Smell

dog wolf cat

Touch

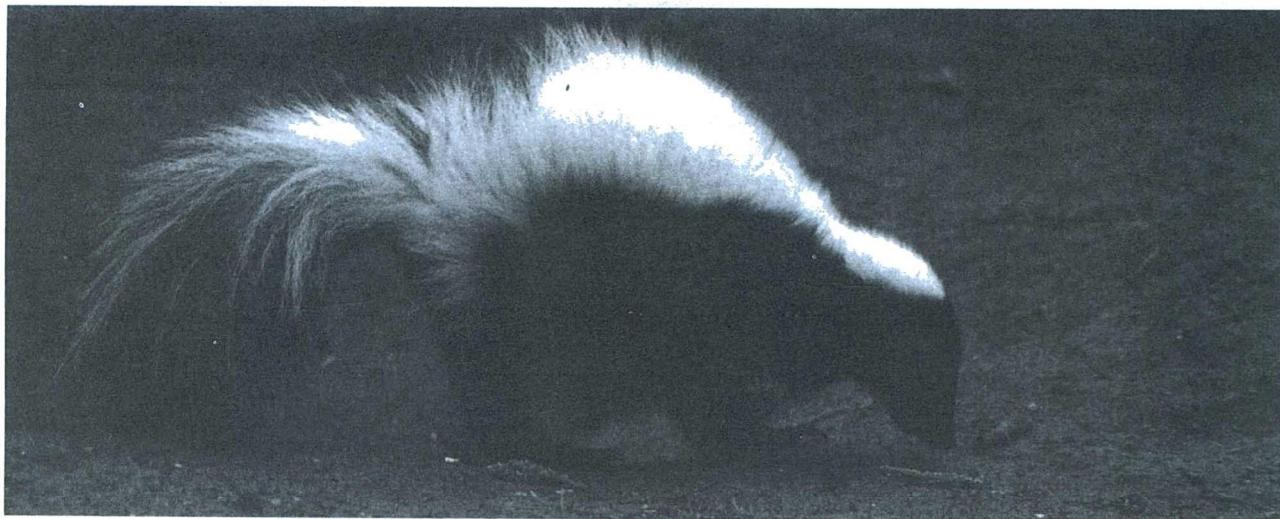
chimpanzee horse

B Complete the sentences.

1. Bees dance to tell other bees about flowers and other places with food
2. Insects use chemicals to find other insects.
3. cats like to put their smell on things.
4. Horses use their noses to communicate that they are friends.
5. People and birds both use differents kinds of sounds to communicate.

C Match the animal communication with its meaning.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------|
| <u>c</u> | 1. A dog wags (moves) its tail. | a. It is angry. |
| <u>a</u> | 2. A cat wags its tail. | b. Stay away—it can bite. |
| <u>d</u> | 3. A skunk lifts its tail. | c. It is happy. |
| <u>b</u> | 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?

Well, my way to communicate with my friends is social media, emails, letters and calls. My formal way of communication is emails and letters. And my informal way communication is calls and social media like whatsapp, messenger and Twitter.

- 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. Brian sent Daniel a message
b. Brian sent a message to Daniel
3. a. Daniel wrote Sophia a letter
b. Daniel wrote a letter to Sophia
4. a. Sophia told Melanie the news
b. Sophia told the news to Melanie
5. a. Melanie gave Sanjay a phone call
b. Melanie gave a phone call to Sanjay

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

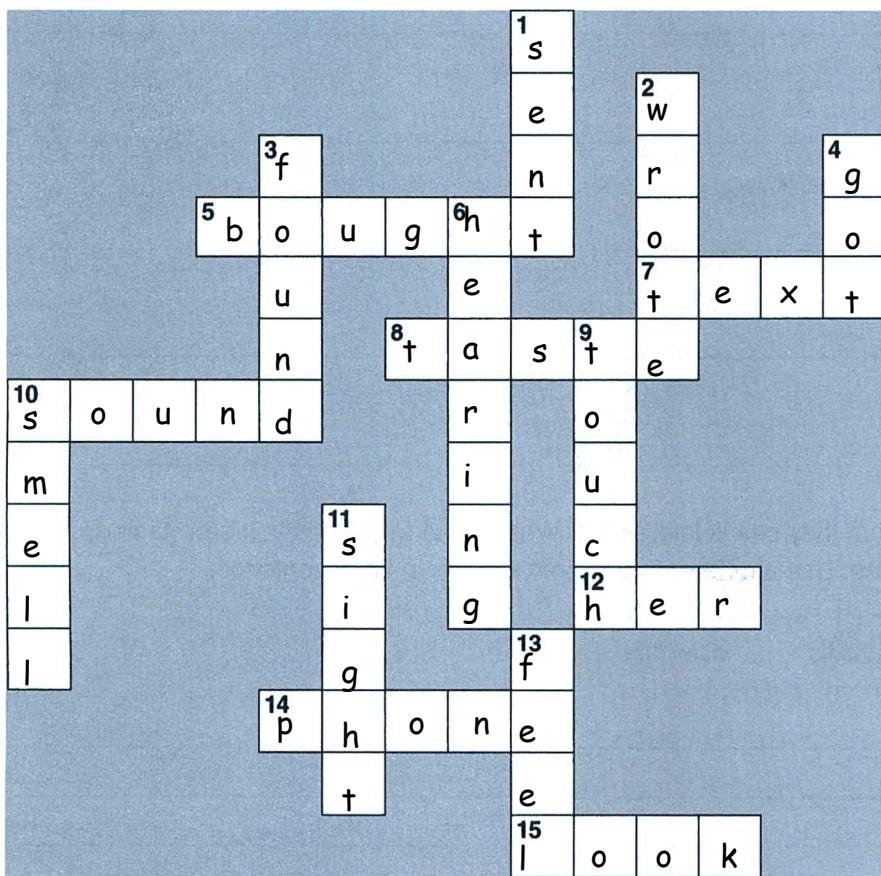
How did Brian get the news?

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*.

First, Tara sent Brian an email. Next, Brian sent Daniel a text message. After that Daniel wrote Sophia a letter. Next, Sophia told Melanie the news. After, Melanie gave Sanjay a phone call. Finally, Sanjay heard the news.

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) text message, and with your computer and the internet, you can send an (3) email. Nowadays, more and more people are using (4) social media 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) smartphone, 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 cleaning the house.
2. Isabel and Ken are getting married soon.
3. Are you studying for the test?
4. Riko's long-term plan is to speak English fluently.
5. Jakob needs to get a new job.
6. My parents are buying a new house.
7. Mr. Natzuke is taking a vacation this week.
8. Jorge is doing the laundry.
9. Jihoo and Mina want to have children.
10. Leticia wants to buy a new car.

B Match the questions and answers.

- | | | |
|----------|---|--|
| <u>e</u> | 1. Is he buying a new car? | a. Yes, I'm going to Recife, Brazil, for a week. |
| <u>g</u> | 2. Is Anita doing the laundry today? | b. Probably. We love each other. |
| <u>a</u> | 3. Are you taking a vacation soon? | c. Maybe. She had an interview yesterday. |
| <u>c</u> | 4. Is Yasmin getting a new job? | d. Yes, I do. |
| <u>d</u> | 5. Do you want to buy your own house? | e. Yes. An electric one! |
| <u>b</u> | 6. Are you and your partner going to get married? | f. Usually, but I don't always have time. |
| <u>f</u> | 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 are going to get married next year
3. we / clean the house / on Saturday We are 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?
<p>Four topics about a city. This project is about Chicago city.</p>	<p>Start: Today</p> <p>Finish: Two weeks later</p>	<p>Kanna: Business</p> <p>Fernanda: People</p> <p>Rodrigo: Enviroment and Geographic</p> <p>Luis: Culture</p>

C Put the parts of the project in order.

- 2 a. Group members are going to choose topics.
4 b. The group is going to present their research to the class.
1 c. They are going to choose a city in an English-speaking country.
3 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 oil.
2. wind provides clean, renewable energy, but some people complain that the tall turbines make the landscape ugly.
3. The ocean is the source of powerful wave energy.
4. In cold weather, people often build fires with wood in their homes.
5. Is the stove electric or gas?
6. solar 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.

People won't stop driving their cars to save energy

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

In the future, there will be more electric cars

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

I don't think, the US will use wave energy

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

In the future, Will countries use renewable energy?

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

People won't use coal because it makes the air dirty.

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

Will scientists discover more types of renewable energy.

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

Will my wife and I buy a house with solar panel on the roof.

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

There won't 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. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | F |
| 2. Footbridges are for people to drive across. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| 3. Most footbridges are made of lightweight steel. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | F |
| 4. Footbridges can be dangerous. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | F |
| 5. A tourist in Ethiopia decided to fix a bridge. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| 6. Ken Frantz saw the problem in a photo in a magazine. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | F |
| 7. Frantz had a solution to the problem. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | F |

B Number the events in the article in order.

- 4 a. Village elders approved the bridge project.
 1 b. The Bridges to Prosperity group was created.
 5 c. The group and local volunteers built a new bridge.
 2 d. Frantz saw a photo of a dangerous river crossing.
 6 e. Bridges to Prosperity built more than 250 bridges.
 3 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 because of the river.
2. As a result of the bridge fell down, people crossed the river by rope.
3. Ken Frantz knew about the problem because a photo in a magazine.
4. Bridges to Prosperity was created as a result of 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?

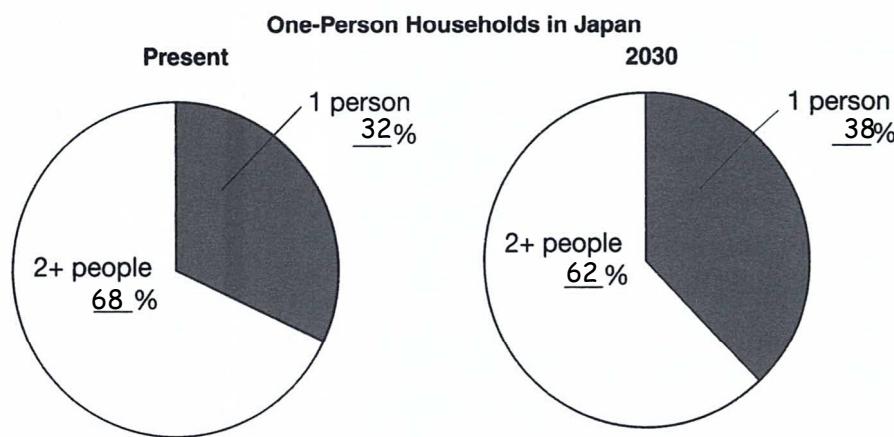
Environmental pollution is a very big problem and has solutions such as recycling.

Lesson E Writing

- 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?

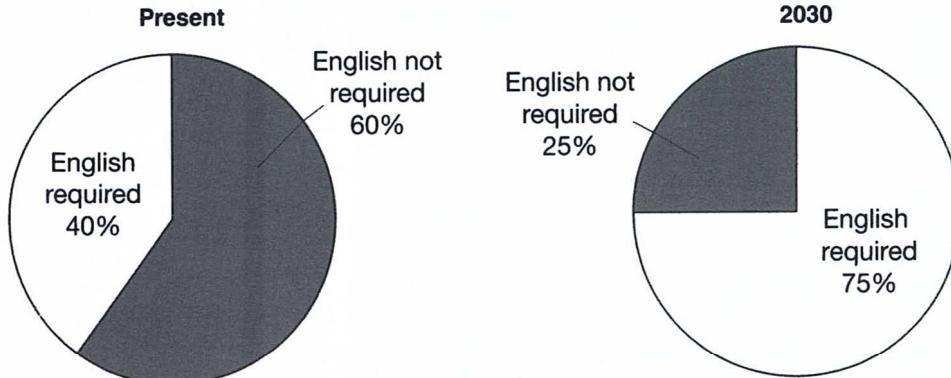


- B Look at the charts in A. Complete the paragraph with words from the box.

certain decrease definitely increase probably

It is (1) probably that the population is going to increase. The number of people living alone will probably (2) increase. The number of people living with others will probably (3) decrease. There (4) definitely won't be enough houses and apartments for more people to live in one-person households. There will (5) certain 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. Are you going to speak English fluently? (you)
2. Is she going to buy a new car next year? (she)
3. Are they going to get married in the summer? (they)
4. Who is going to do the laundry this week?
5. Where are you going to go on vacation? (you)
6. When are we going to buy our own house? (we)
7. Are you going to have children? (you)
8. Who is going to pay for dinner?

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

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

1. A: What are you going to eat for dinner? B: I'm going to have pizza for dinner.
2. A: Where are they going to study? B: They're going to study in the library.
3. A: When is she going to leave? B: She's going to leave at ten o'clock.
4. A: Who is going to help you? 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. Will the use of wind energy increase?
3. She is going to study English in Toronto. Will she study English in Toronto?
4. He is going to get a new job soon. Will he get a new job soon?
5. Tomas is going to study hard for the next test. Will Tomas study hard for the next test?
6. They are going to buy an apartment in the city. Will they buy an apartment in the city?
7. Businesses are going to use more renewable energy. Will businesses use more renewable energy?
8. They're going to put solar panels on their roof. Will they put solar panels on their roof?

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

1. In the future, people won't burn coal or wood.
2. In the future, more electricity won't come from renewable energy sources.
3. Will the cost of electricity increase in the future?
4. My country won't get electricity from wave energy. We're far from the ocean.
5. Will taxis soon be electric cars?
6. In 50 years, Will we have robots in our homes?
7. There won't be enough drinking water in the future.
8. In about 30 years, most people will 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?

It's much people to sing same the time.

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

No, I don't

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?
