

ENGLISH 8

Unit 10: COMMUNICATION IN THE FUTURE

Part 1: Listen 1

Question 1: The passage describes predictions about future smartphones offered by _____.

- A. companies **B. experts** C. users D. students

Question 2: According to the passage, what can a user do to his / her smartphone by 2035?

- A. make it worse **B change its shape.** C. wear it as a necklace. D. Make it into a wallet.

Question 3: According to the passage, future smartphones may use _____ to help their users interact in computer games.

- A. sensors B. generators
C. holography D. four-dimensional image

Question 4: Which of the following tasks can a super smartphone NOT do for its users?

- A. Participate in meetings without having to be present in person
B. Check to-do lists.
C. Shop online.
D. Give advice.

Tapescript:

When Smartphones Become Even Smarter

Mobile phone technologies have developed rapidly over the last decades, and experts are making interesting predictions about smartphones of the future. They say that by 2035, smartphones will be able to change their shapes to meet the users' needs. For example, you can fold your phone like a sheet of paper and put it in your wallet. Similarly, you can bend it and wear it as a watch. Moreover, new generations of smartphones can send and receive holographic pictures. By using holography, you will be able to participate in meetings without having to be at the meeting venue in person. You will also be able to interact in computer games as if you were a character in it. Besides, smartphones will have super strong sensors to read your mind and complete some tasks, such as making to-do lists and shopping online. They will be able to sense your mood, give advice and play suitable music. In the near future, many

people may consider their smartphones their best friend, and they may interact with them even more than they do with their human friends.

Part 2: Listen 2

Question 1: . Deaf people have two main ways of communicating with others.

A. True B. False

Question 2: Deaf people often find lipreading difficult because they can't speak.

A. True B. False

Question 3: Sign language is the most widely-used method of communication.

A. True B. False

Question 4: Deaf people use hand signs to spell letters of the alphabet.

A. True B. False

Tapescript:

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.

Part 3: Pronunciation

Question 1. A. understand B. shrug C. culture D. communicate

Question 2. A. speech B. chatting C. cheer D. chemistry

- Question 3.** A. distance B. conference **C. comment** D. face
- Question 4.** **A. multimedia** B opportunity C. using D. music
- Question 5.** A. netiquette **B. media** C. message D. text

Part 4: Stress

- Question 1:** A.trainee B. between C. Chinese **D. seafood**
- Question 2:** A.engineer **B. wonderful** C. refugee D. referee
- Question 3:** **A.employee** B. Japanese C. Taiwanese D. absentee
- Question 4:** A. degree B. obese **C. coffee** D. Maltese
- Question 5:** A.Vietnamese B. guarantee C. Bhutanese **D. committee**

Part 5: Vocabulary

- Question 1:** Many people add _____ to their text messages to express their feelings.
A.emojiis B. words C. letters D. voice
- Question 2:** I send _____ messages when I don't feel like tybing.
A. group B. text C. holography **D.voice**
- Question 3:** Many teenagers like to meet on social _____ rather than face to face.
A. television **B. networks** C. projects D. systems
- Question 4:** . In a _____ people in different places can join the conversation.
A. voice message B. system of emojis C.emojiis **D.group**
- Question 5:** By using _____, you can attend a meeting with your 3D image instead of being there in person.
A. holography B. social networks C. languages D.voice messages

Part 6: Grammar

- Question 1.** After three hours of considering, we have decided _____ the final decision.
A. making **B. to make** C. to making D. make
- Question 2.** I tried _____ her by phone but the line was busy.

A. reach B. reached C. reaching D. to reach

Question 3. I _____ with my aunt when I go to Ha Noi next summer.

A. stay B. staying C. stayed D. will be staying

Question 4. "When is your math exam?" - "Well, at this time tomorrow, I _____ for it."

A. will sit B. will be sitting C. sit D. is sitting

Question 5. Do you want _____ a mobile phone battery that use solar energy?

A. to have B. have C. has D. had

Part 7: Spoken language

Question 1. Nam: "You would like another cup of tea, Phong?"

Phong: " _____ "

A. Yes, I'd like. B. That's a good idea.
C. Not at all. D. You're welcome.

Question 2. Hoa: " I'm bored. What should we do?"

Nga: " _____ "

A. Let's play a game. B. Let's to play a game .
C. let's playing a game. D. Let play a game.

Question 3. Lan: " How about having a drink with me?"

Phuong: " _____ "

A. Yes, I don't. B. That's great. I'll come with you.
C. Not at all. D. Thank you

Part 8: Closest meaning

Question 1: I can't read the text on the computer screen. Can you zoom in on it ?

A. make it bigger B. make it smaller C. transmit it D. change it

Question 2: You're kidding ! I can't believe Ms.Ngoc and you are sisters.

A. serious **B. joking** C. stressful D.hospitable

Question 3: We need a high-speed Internet connection to make video calls.

A. slow B.vast **C. fast** D. late

Part 9: Opposite meaning

Question 1: Our English exam was a piece of cake. I got full marks on it.

A. easy B. different C. the same **D. difficult**

Question 2: We need a high-speed Internet connection to make video calls.

A. fast B. early **C. slow** D.advanced

Question 3: I can't read the text on the computer screen. Can you zoom in on it?

A .make it bigger **B. make it smaller** C. transmit it D. change it

Part 10: Mistakes

Question 1: A friend of my cannot connect her phone to the Internet.

A. A **B. my** C. to D.her

Question 2: Trang and Linda will be at television this evening to talk about future communication.

A. to B. this C. about **D. at**

Question 3: Please send the homework to your teacher via email in Thursday.

A. Please **B. in** C. via D.to

Question 4: Let's meet for coffee by Wednesday afternoon. I'll be busy in the morning.

A. for B. in **C.by** D. be

Question 5: A friend of my got a virtual reality device as a birthday gift.

A. my B. a C. reality D.as

Part 11: Reading 1

NETIQUETTE TIPS

Netiquette is the etiquette of the Internet, simple rules for how you should act in Cyberspace that keep things (1)_____ and help everyone get along. Here's some tips for being a good Cyber Citizen and practicing good Netiquette.

1. Ask Before you post

Always ask (2)_____ before posting about someone or sharing an email, photo, or chat conversation, and make sure that does not contain any personal information.

2. Pay Attention to Format

Check for typos or other mistakes before you post or send a message. Use (3)_____ and acronyms like LOL to get your message across in the right spirit. (4)_____ using ALL CAPS, it means you are shouting.

Question 1: A. important **B. polite** C. positive D. natural

Question 2: **A. permission** B. question C. allowance D. advice

Question 3: A. abbreviations B. expressions C. characters **D. emoticons**

Question 4: **A. Avoid** B. Try C. Choose D. Cease

Part 12: Reading 2

Telephones help people speak to one another when they are apart. For more than a hundred years, nearly every telephone was a landline. A landline telephone is one that needs to be connected by a wire to a network of other telephones. Because of the wires, people could not take those telephones with them when they left their homes or offices.

What if you had to make a call while you were away from home? You had to find a pay phone. Pay phones are landlines found in public places. Many pay phones are on the street. You can make a call from inside a glass or metal space called a phone booth. Once you are inside the booth, you put coins into a slot in the phone to make a call.

Telephones have seen a lot of progress. Today, many people carry cell phones. Cell phones do not need to be connected with wires. They can be used almost anywhere and can fit in an adult's hand.

Many cell phones sold today are smart phones. A smart phone is a cell phone that has lots of computer-style features. For example, people use smart phones to check e-mail and go on the Internet. And all that can be done using something small enough to carry in a pocket!

Question 1: What is a landline telephone?

A. telephone that can be carried around in your pocket and used anywhere

B.a telephone that can be used in a public place

C.a telephone that needs to be connected by a wire to a network of other telephones

D.a telephone that can be used to check e-mail and go on the Internet

Question 2: The article describes an example of a landline. What is an example of a landline?

A.a pay phone
phone

B.a smart phone

C.a cell phone

D.a mobile

Question 3: Pay phones are probably not used as much today as they were in the past. What piece of evidence supports this conclusion?

A.Many people today carry cell phones, which can be used almost anywhere.

B.Payphones are landlines that can be found in public places.

C.People could not take landlines with them when they left their homes.

D.People put coins into a slot in the pay phone to make a call.

Question 4: What might be a reason that cell phones were invented?

A.People wanted to be able to make calls from their homes or offices.

B.People wanted to be able to make calls away from home without finding a pay phone.

C.People wanted to be able to speak to one another when they were apart.

D.People wanted to be able to speak and see each other from far distance.

Part 13: Rewrite the sentences

Question 1: Jack is one of her cousins.

-Jack is a.....

Jack is a cousin of hers.

Question 2: The school bag is under the table.

-The table is

The table is on the school bag

Part 14: Write a paragraph

Write a paragraph (about 60-80 words) to describe your favorite kind of communication. These questions can help you:

- + What is it?
- + Why do people use it?
- + What are its advantages?
- + What are its disadvantages?
- + Will people use it in the future?

Sample:

Email is a popular form of communication today. An email is a letter that people use the Internet **to send to one another**. Using an email has a lot of **benefits**. It firstly saves time. People can transmit information very fast because emails can reach their receivers in just a few seconds. Additionally, it is effective. A lot of information can be included in an email because it might have images, sounds, and movies attached to it. Email users, **however**, occasionally become angry when they get virus-filled emails and spam in their inboxes. Emailing is incredibly convenient, thus it will likely remain a common form of communication **in the future**.

-----**TAPESCRIPT**-----

Listen 1:

Listen 2:

-----**SPEAKING**-----

Talk about your **favorite kind of communication** . You should use some questions:

- + What is it?
- + Why do people use it?
- + What are its advantages?
- + What are its disadvantages?
- + Will people use it in the future?

Question 1:

Question 2:



Part 1 Listen 1- ENGLISH 8.mp3



Part 2 Listen 2-ENGLISH 8.mp3

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