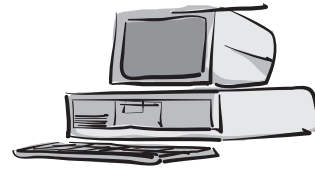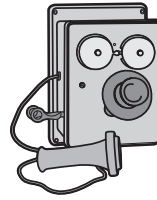# SOCIAL SCIENCE
Communication.

1 Match.

a. Gutenberg invented the printing press in

b. Graham Bell invented the telephone in

c. People first started using computers in

the 1950s

1451

1876

2 Match the questions to the answers.

When did computers become popular?
What can we do with computers?
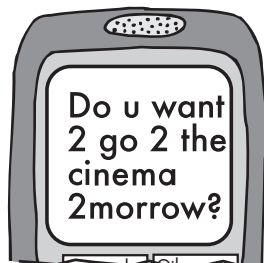**When did people first start using computers?**

a. _____
People first started using computers in the 1950s. They were huge, slow and very expensive. Very few people worked with computers.

b. _____
Computers became popular in the 1980s. More people started to use computers at work in the 1980s because these computers were much smaller, faster and cheaper. Nowadays a lot of people use computers at work and at home. They are smaller and faster.

c. _____
There are a lot of things we can do with computers. We can watch films, listen to music, listen to the radio and draw pictures on the computer. We can see and talk to people all over the world on the computer. We can also learn English. Computers can fly planes and drive trains and cars.
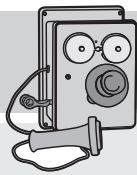
3 Write.

Amobilephoneisaportablephone.DrMartinCooperinventedthemobilephonein1973butthey
becamepopularinthe1980s.Nowadaysmostpeoplehavegotamobilephone.Weusemobilepho
nestocommunicatebuttheyhavegototherservices.WecansendSMSmessagesandemailsandha
veaccesstotheinternet.Wecanalsoplaygamesandsendandreceivephotosandvideos.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

4 Write.

C u after school.

Do u want 2 go 2 the cinema 2morrow?

R u staying home 2day or r u going out?

_____

_____

_____

TEACHER'S NOTES

Communication.

Aim
- To study different means of communication.

Language focus
Key vocabulary: *invent, printing press, telephone, computer, popular, smaller, faster, cheaper, nowadays, mobile phone, portable, communicate, message, e-mail, internet.*

Key language: *Gutenberg invented the printing press in 1451. People first started using computers in the 1950s. Computers can fly planes and drive trains and cars. Nowadays most people have got a mobile phone.*

Materials
- Worksheet.

Warm-up
- Write on the board the words *telephone, newspaper, book, computer, letter, television* and *radio.* Find out how many pupils use the telephone, eg, *Put your hand up if you talk to your friends on the telephone.* Continue with *read the newspaper, read books, use computers, write letters, watch television* and *listen to the radio.* Write sentences on the board, eg, *15 pupils talk to their friends on the phone.* Point out that *it is important to read newspapers, watch TV, read magazines, listen to the radio and use the internet to keep informed.*

- Ask the pupils to take out their English books. Explain that *nowadays we can print lots of books in a very short time with big printers. Before printers existed we copied books by hand.* Explain that *the telephone and computers changed the way people communicate. People can now communicate with people all over the world instantly.*

Completing the Worksheet

Activity 1
- Ask the children to read Activity 1 and guess the answers. Explain the difference between *1876* (one year) and the *1950s* (the years between 1950 and 1959). Encourage the pupils to use *I think …,* eg, *I think Gutenberg invented the printing press in 1451.*

Answers: **a**-1451; **b**-1876; **c**-1950s

Extension activity
Write some questions about telephones on the board. Arrange the pupils in groups of six or eight. Ask the pupils to carry out a survey among the pupils in their group, eg, *Have you got a mobile phone? Do you use the phone every day? Do you talk to your friends on the phone? Do you like talking on the phone? Have you got a phone in your bedroom? How many phones are there in your house?* Get feedback from the groups. Encourage the pupils to use _ *pupils in my group* __, eg, *Two pupils in my group have got a mobile phone.*

Activity 2
- Play hangman with the word *computer.* Ask a pupil to draw a computer on the board. Ask the class some questions about computers, eg, *Can you use computers? Do you use computers to do your homework or to study? Have you got a computer in your bedroom? Do you watch films on the computer? What other things can you do with computers?*

- Write on the board *When did computers become popular? What can we do with computers? When did people start using computers?* Elicit possible answers from the class. Ask the pupils to read Activity 2 and match the questions to the paragraphs. Then ask them some questions about the language in Activity 2, eg, What does *huge* mean: very big or very small? What's the opposite of *huge / slow / expensive?* Is *nowadays* present or past?

Answers: **a**-When did people first start using computers? **b**-When did computers become popular? **c**-What can we do with computers?

Activity 3
- Draw a mobile phone on the board. Elicit information about mobile phones from the class. Ask the pupils questions like *Are mobile phones big or small? Can you send messages with mobile phones? Can you play games? What other things can do you with a mobile phone?*

- Ask the pupils to read the text in Activity 3, separate the words and write the sentences. Check their answers.

Answers: A mobile phone is a portable phone. Dr Martin Cooper invented the mobile phone in

one stop clil

1973, but they became popular in the 1980s. Nowadays most people have got a mobile phone. We use mobile phones to communicate but they have got other services. We can send SMS messages and e-mails and have access to the internet. We can also play games and send and receive photos and videos.

Activity 4

- Ask the pupils to look at the messages on the mobile phones. Explain that *the way people communicate is different today. When people write messages on mobile phones they make their messages very short to save time and space.* Write some examples on the board and encourage the pupils to guess what the messages are, eg. *C u later* (See you later.) *Where r u?* (Where are you?) *C u 2morrow* (See you tomorrow.) *I want 2 go* (I want to go.) *It's 4 u* (It's for you.) *How r u?* (How are you?) *U r great!* (You are great!) Point out that it is OK to write short messages on mobile phones but

when we write on paper we must write complete words and use punctuation.
- Pupils write the complete messages under the mobile phones.

Answers: **1**-See you after school. **2**-Do you want to go to the cinema tomorrow? **3**-Are you staying home today or are you going out?

- Encourage the pupils to write their own SMS messages in short form. Invite some of them to write their messages on the board for the class to guess.

Extension activity

Write some true/false sentences on cards and stick them around the classroom. Encourage the pupils to discuss the sentences in pairs. Check answers, eg, *Gutenberg invented the telephone.* (F) *The first computers were huge.* (T) *Computers can fly planes.* (T) *Mobile phones became popular in the 1940s.* (F)