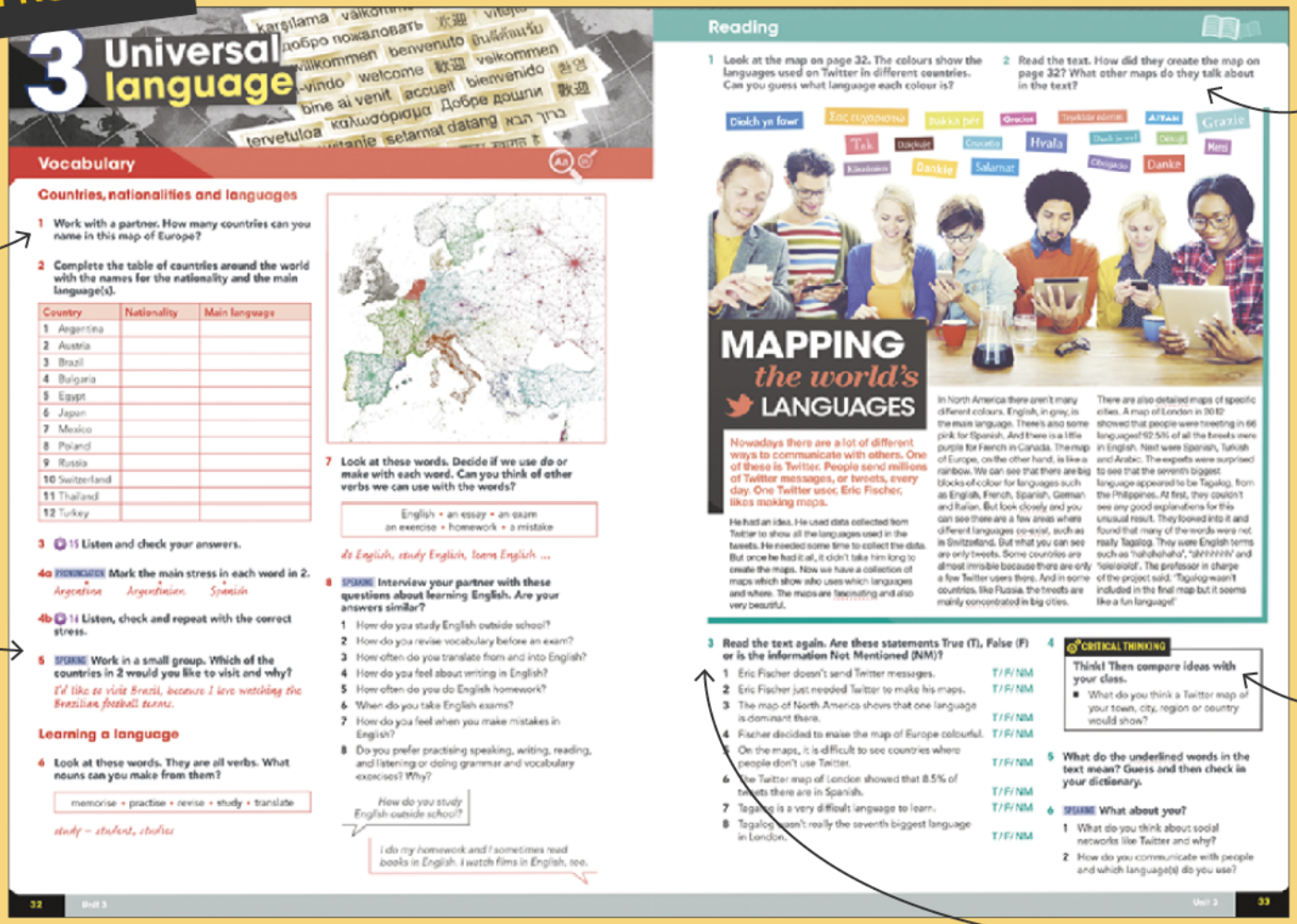
Vocabulary and Reading

The first exercise gives students the opportunity to test their prior knowledge by introducing topic-related vocabulary.

Vocabulary is brought to life with skills activities, allowing students to personalise the language.



3 Universal language

Vocabulary

Countries, nationalities and languages

1 Work with a partner. How many countries can you name in this map of Europe?

2 Complete the table of countries around the world with the names for the nationality and the main language(s).

Country	Nationality	Main language
1 Argentina		
2 Austria		
3 Brazil		
4 Bulgaria		
5 Egypt		
6 Japan		
7 Mexico		
8 Poland		
9 Russia		
10 Switzerland		
11 Thailand		
12 Turkey		

3 11 Listen and check your answers.

4a PRONUNCIATION Mark the main stress in each word in 2.
Argentina Argentinian Spanish

4b 14 Listen, check and repeat with the correct stress.

5 SPEAKING Work in a small group. Which of the countries in 2 would you like to visit and why?
I'd like to visit Brazil, because I love watching the Brazilian football team.

Learning a language

6 Look at these words. They are all verbs. What nouns can you make from them?

memorise • practise • revise • study • translate

study – student, studies

7 Look at these words. Decide if we use *do* or *make* with each word. Can you think of other verbs we can use with the words?

English • an essay • an exam
an exercise • homework • a mistake

do English, study English, learn English ...

8 SPEAKING Interview your partner with these questions about learning English. Are your answers similar?

1 How do you study English outside school?
2 How do you revise vocabulary before an exam?
3 How often do you translate from and into English?
4 How do you feel about writing in English?
5 How often do you do English homework?
6 When do you take English exams?
7 How do you feel when you make mistakes in English?
8 Do you prefer practising speaking, writing, reading, and listening or doing grammar and vocabulary exercises? Why?

How do you study English outside school?

I do my homework and I sometimes read books in English. I watch films in English, too.

32 Unit 3

Reading

1 Look at the map on page 32. The colours show the languages used on Twitter in different countries. Can you guess what language each colour is?

2 Read the text. How did they create the map on page 32? What other maps do they talk about in the text?

Dioch yn fawr • Ευς πυγοποιια • Pakka pèr • Gracias • Teşekkür ederim • AITAH • Grazie • Tak • Dziękuję • Gracias • Hvala • Dank je wel • Dziękuję • Merci • Klaaskaas • Dankie • Salamat • Obrigado • Danke

MAPPING *the world's* LANGUAGES

Nowadays there are a lot of different ways to communicate with others. One of these is Twitter. People send millions of Twitter messages, or tweets, every day. One Twitter user, Eric Fischer, likes making maps.

He had an idea. He used data collected from Twitter to show all the languages used in the tweets. He needed some time to collect the data. But once he had it all, it didn't take him long to create the maps. Now we have a collection of maps which show who uses which languages and where. The maps are fascinating and also very beautiful.

In North America there aren't many different colours. English, in grey, is the main language. There's also some pink for Spanish. And there is a little purple for French in Canada. The map of Europe, on the other hand, is like a rainbow. We can see that there are big blocks of colour for languages such as English, French, Spanish, German and Italian. But look closely and you can see there are a few areas where different languages co-exist, such as in Switzerland. But what you can see are only tweets. Some countries are almost invisible because there are only a few Twitter users there. And in some countries, like Russia, the tweets are mainly concentrated in big cities.

There are also detailed maps of specific cities. A map of London in 2012 showed that people were tweeting in 66 languages! 92.5% of all the tweets were in English. Next were Spanish, Turkish and Arabic. The experts were surprised to see that the seventh biggest language appeared to be Tagalog, from the Philippines. At first, they couldn't see any good explanations for this unusual result. They looked into it and found that many of the words were not really Tagalog. They were English terms such as 'hahahahaha', 'shhhhhhh' and 'lolololol'. The professor in charge of the project said: 'Tagalog wasn't included in the final map but it seems like a fun language!'

3 Read the text again. Are these statements True (T), False (F) or is the information Not Mentioned (NM)?

1 Eric Fischer doesn't send Twitter messages. T / F / NM
2 Eric Fischer just needed Twitter to make his maps. T / F / NM
3 The map of North America shows that one language is dominant there. T / F / NM
4 Fischer decided to make the map of Europe colourful. T / F / NM
5 On the maps, it is difficult to see countries where people don't use Twitter. T / F / NM
6 The Twitter map of London showed that 8.5% of tweets there are in Spanish. T / F / NM
7 Tagalog is a very difficult language to learn. T / F / NM
8 Tagalog doesn't really the seventh biggest language in London. T / F / NM

4 CRITICAL THINKING
Think! Then compare ideas with your class.
- What do you think a Twitter map of your town, city, region or country would show?

5 What do the underlined words in the text mean? Guess and then check in your dictionary.

6 SPEAKING What about you?
1 What do you think about social networks like Twitter and why?
2 How do you communicate with people and which language(s) do you use?

Unit 3 33

Reading tasks focus on stimulating topics using recognisable and relevant contexts.

The **Critical thinking** activity embedded in every **Reading** lesson guides students towards the use of higher-order thinking skills. It also gives students the opportunity to develop analytical skills and use them in an authentically communicative way.

Typical reading tasks include exam-style comprehension questions such as multiple-choice, True/False or inserting sentences into a text.