





Afaq Language Center

A short history of written communication

Preliminary 3 Unit 11

Page 80 Reading & Listening





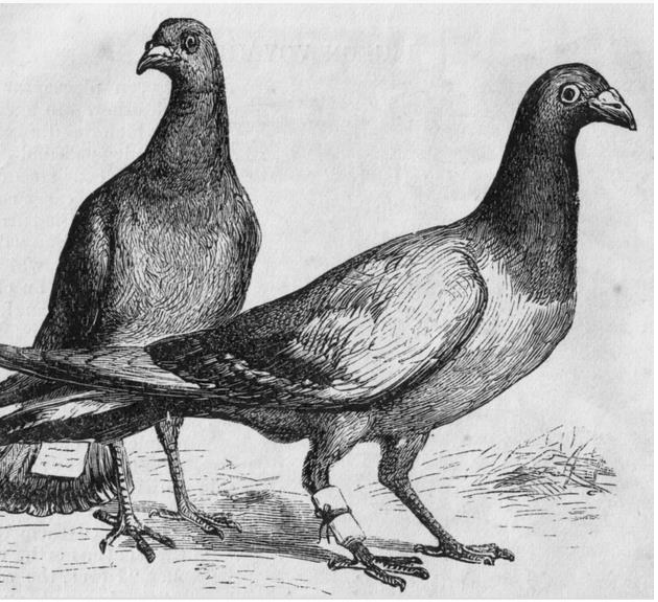






Session
(reading-listening)

Warm up







communication



The process in which people exchange information or express their thoughts and feeling.

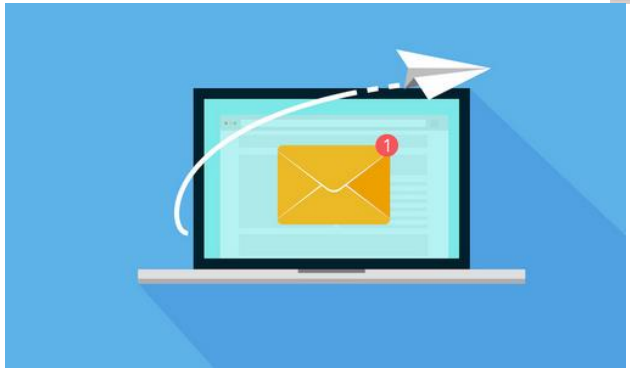
E.g. There has been a **breakdown in communication** (=failure to communicate).



How do you communicate with friends and family who live in different parts of the country?









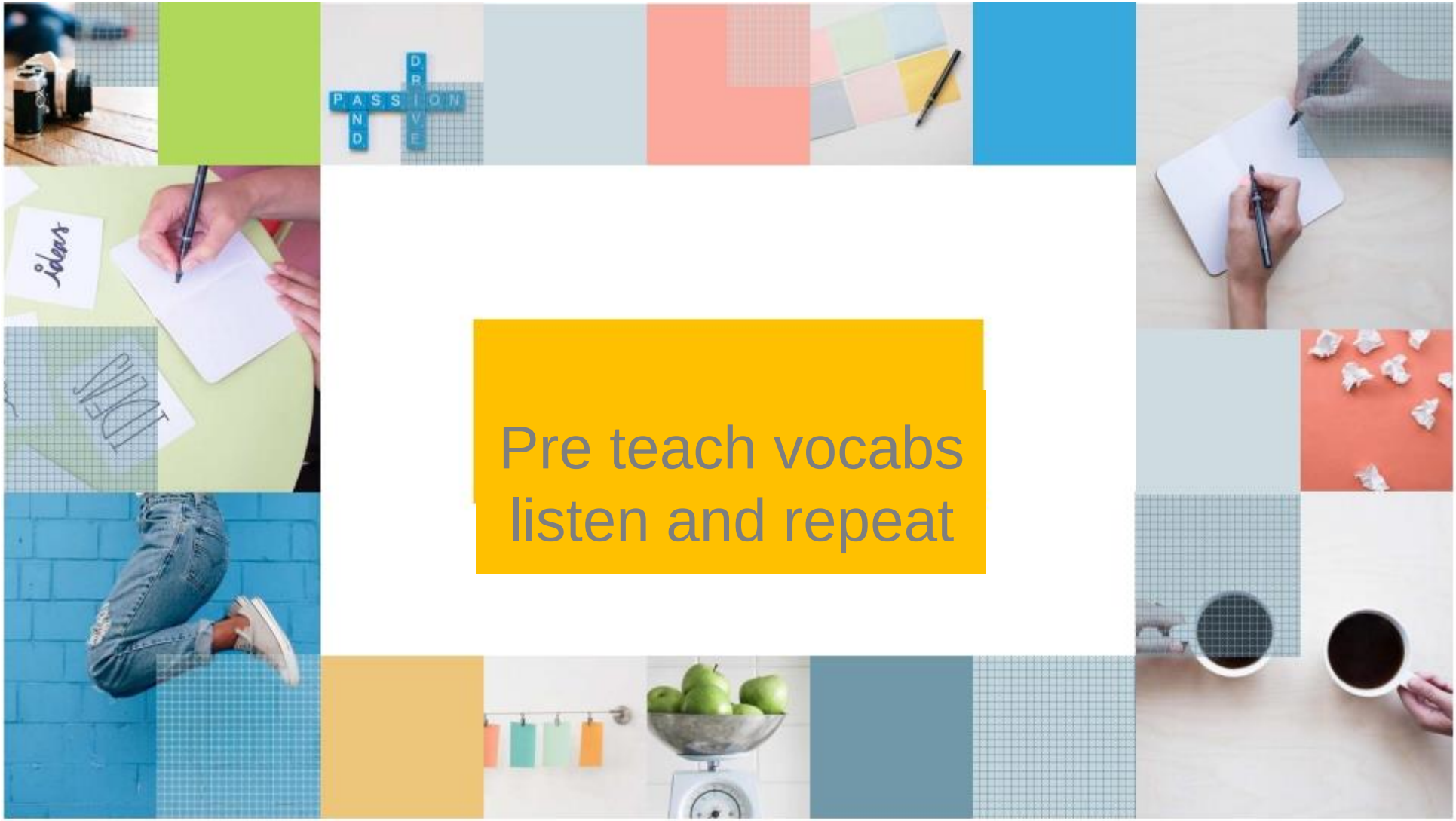
How do you think the methods of communication have changed in the last 40 years?(room)



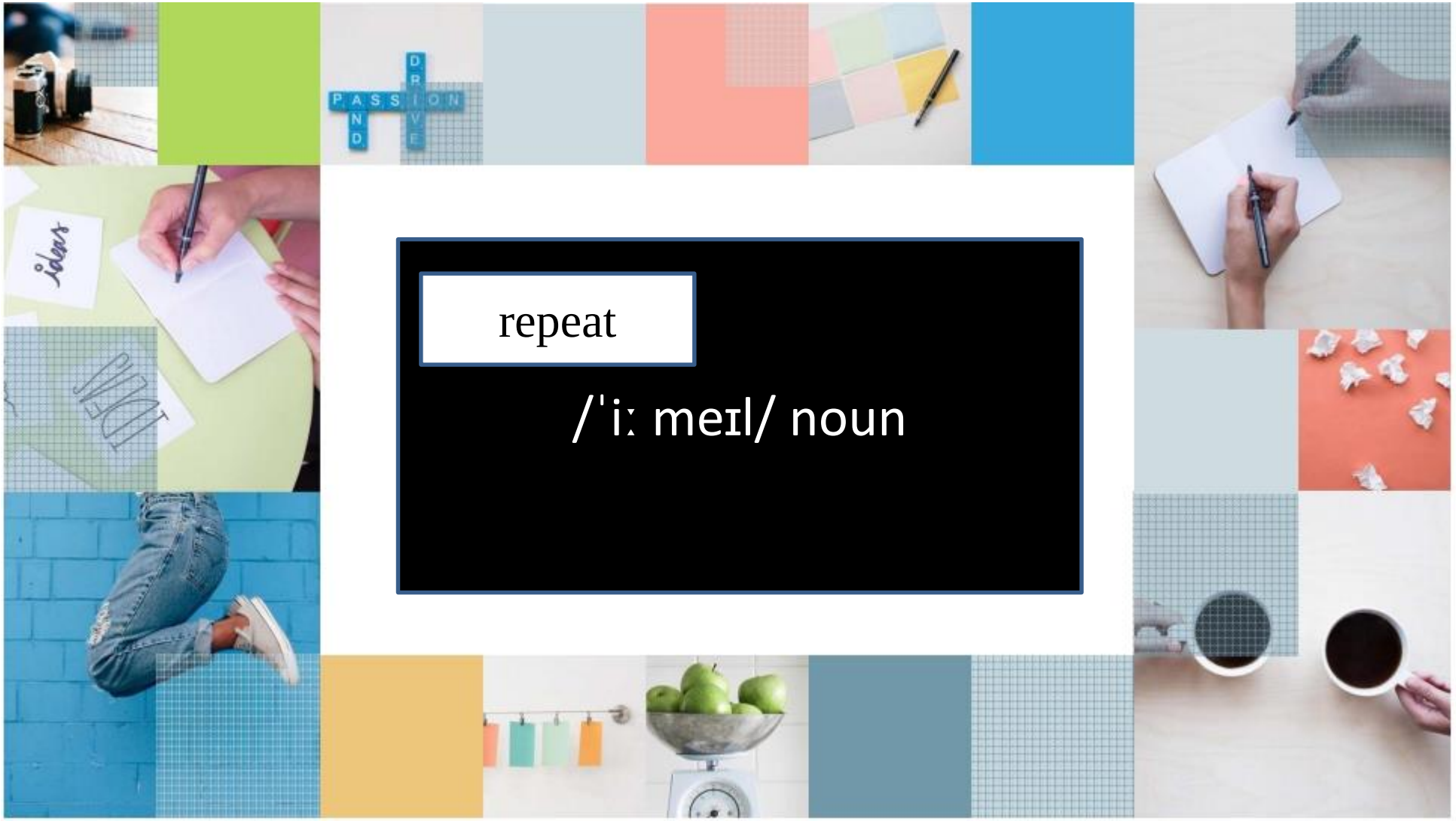








Pre teach vocabs
listen and repeat


repeat
/ˈiː meɪl/ noun

e·mail



a system that allows you to send and receive messages by computer SYN electronic mail.

E.g. It’s usually best to contact him by email.

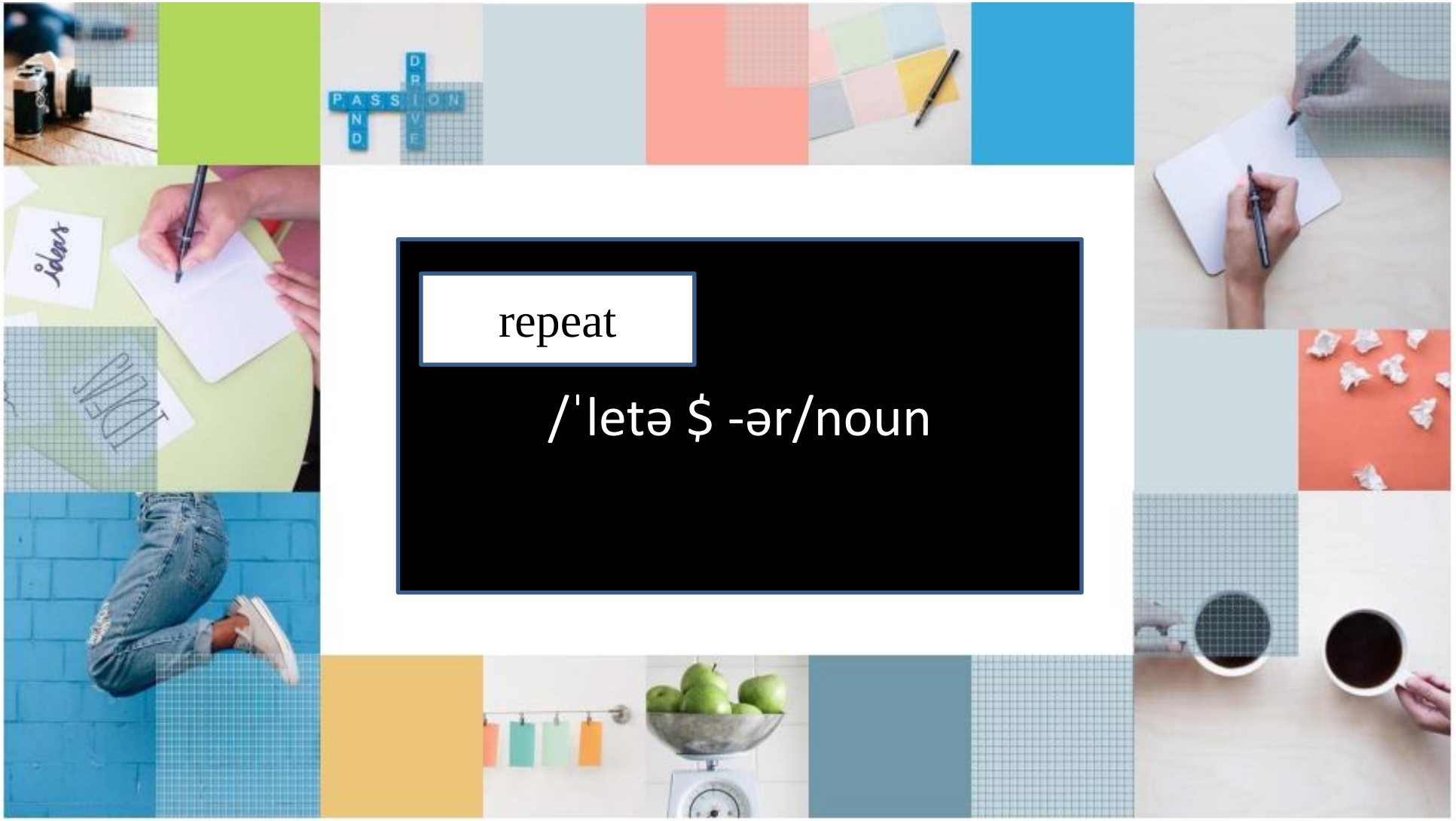

repeat
/fæks/ **noun**

fax

- a letter or message that is sent in electronic form down a telephone line and then printed using a special machine

E.g. Did you get my fax?



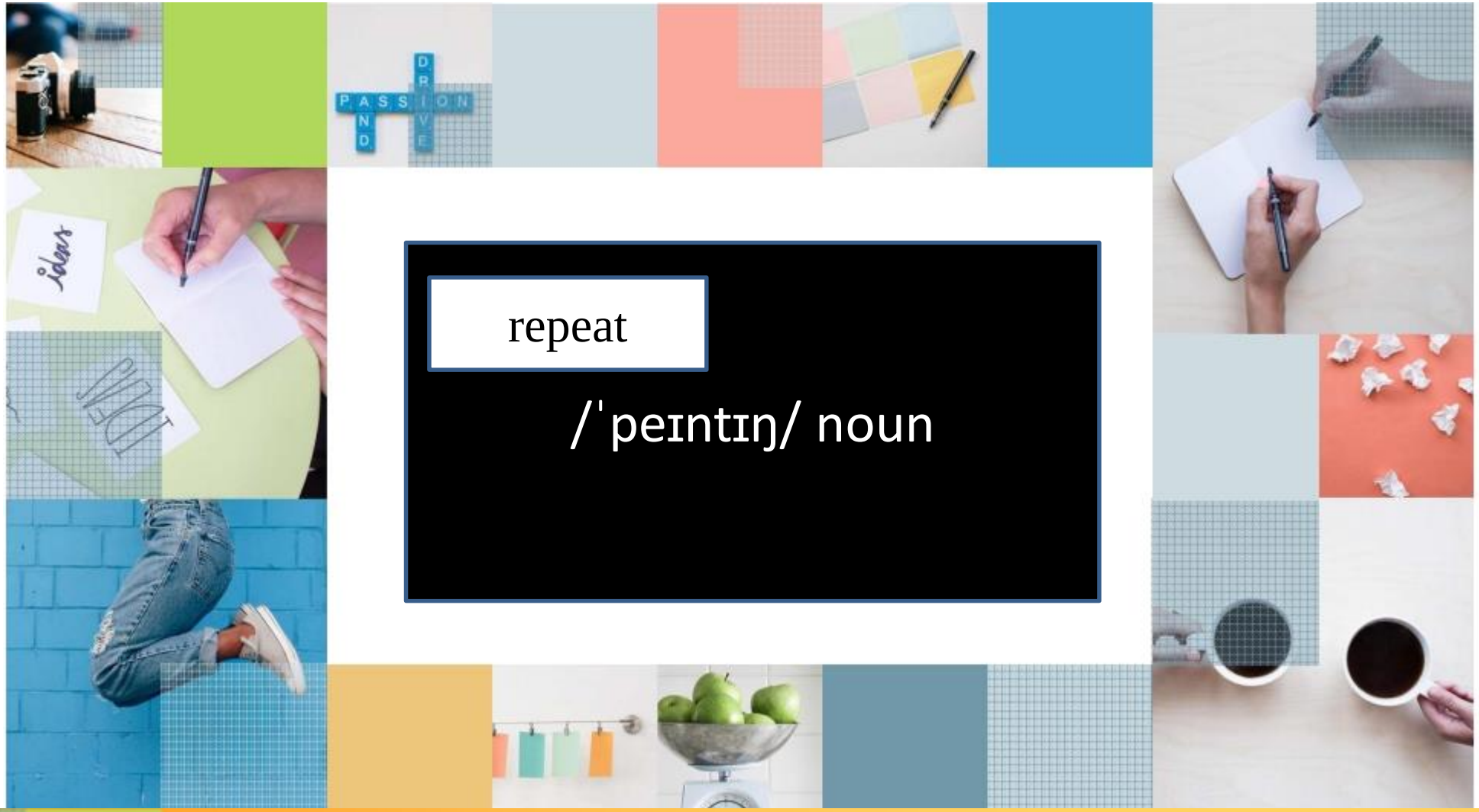

repeat
/ˈletə $ -ər/noun

let·ter

a written or printed message that is usually put in an envelope and sent by mail

E.g. I got a letter from Melanie today.



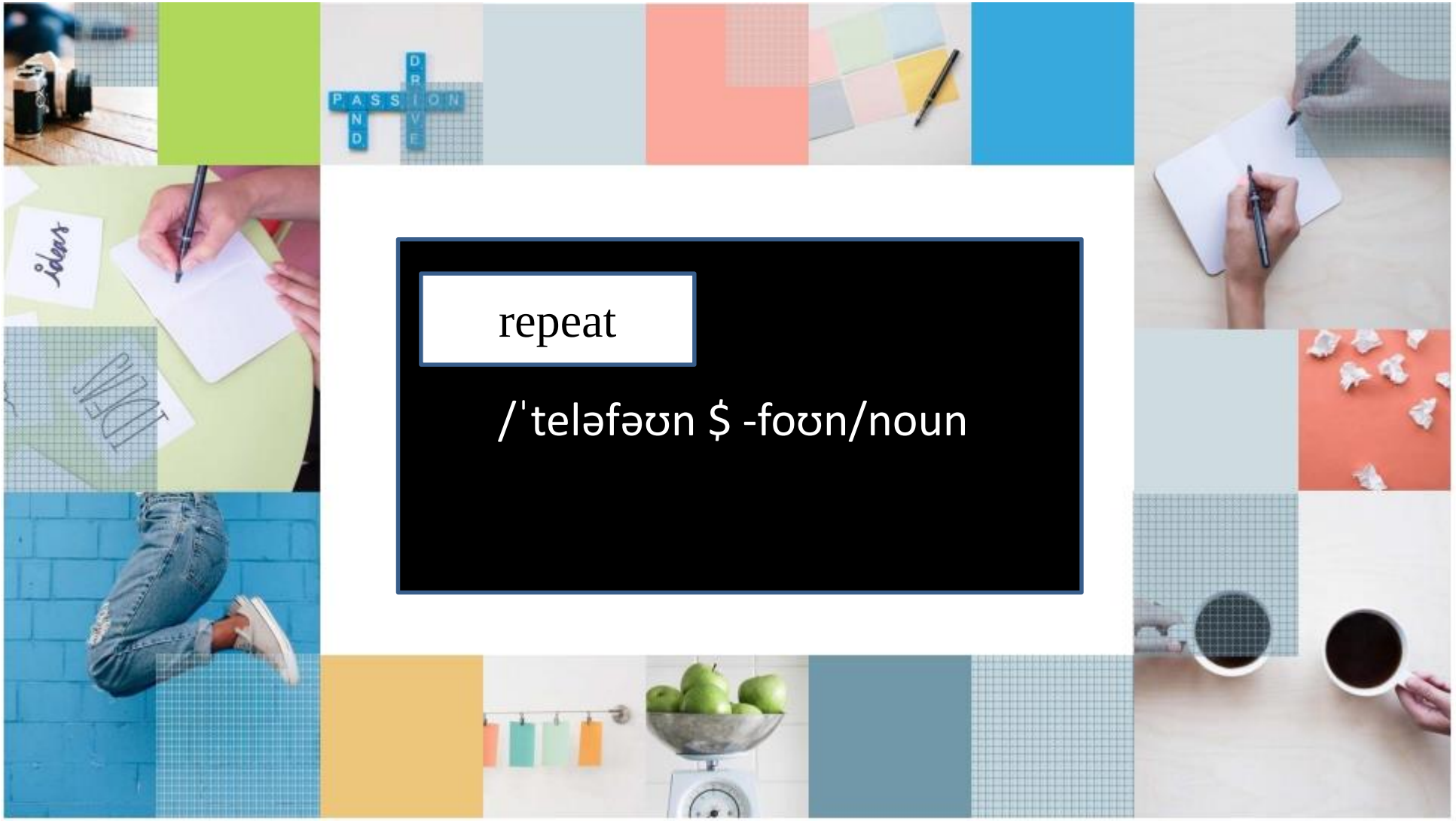

repeat
/ˈpeɪntɪŋ/ noun

paint·ing

a painted picture that you put on a wall for people to see

E.g. There was a large painting of his father on the wall.




repeat
/ˈteləfəʊn $ -foʊn/noun

tel·e·phone

the piece of equipment that you use when you are talking to someone by telephone **SYN phone.**

E.g. She **picked up the telephone** and dialled a number.






repeat
/ˈteləgrɑːf $ -græf/noun

tel·e·graph

an old-fashioned method of sending messages using radio or electrical signals.

E.g. I **telegraphed** you before I married and gave you the chance to stop it then.





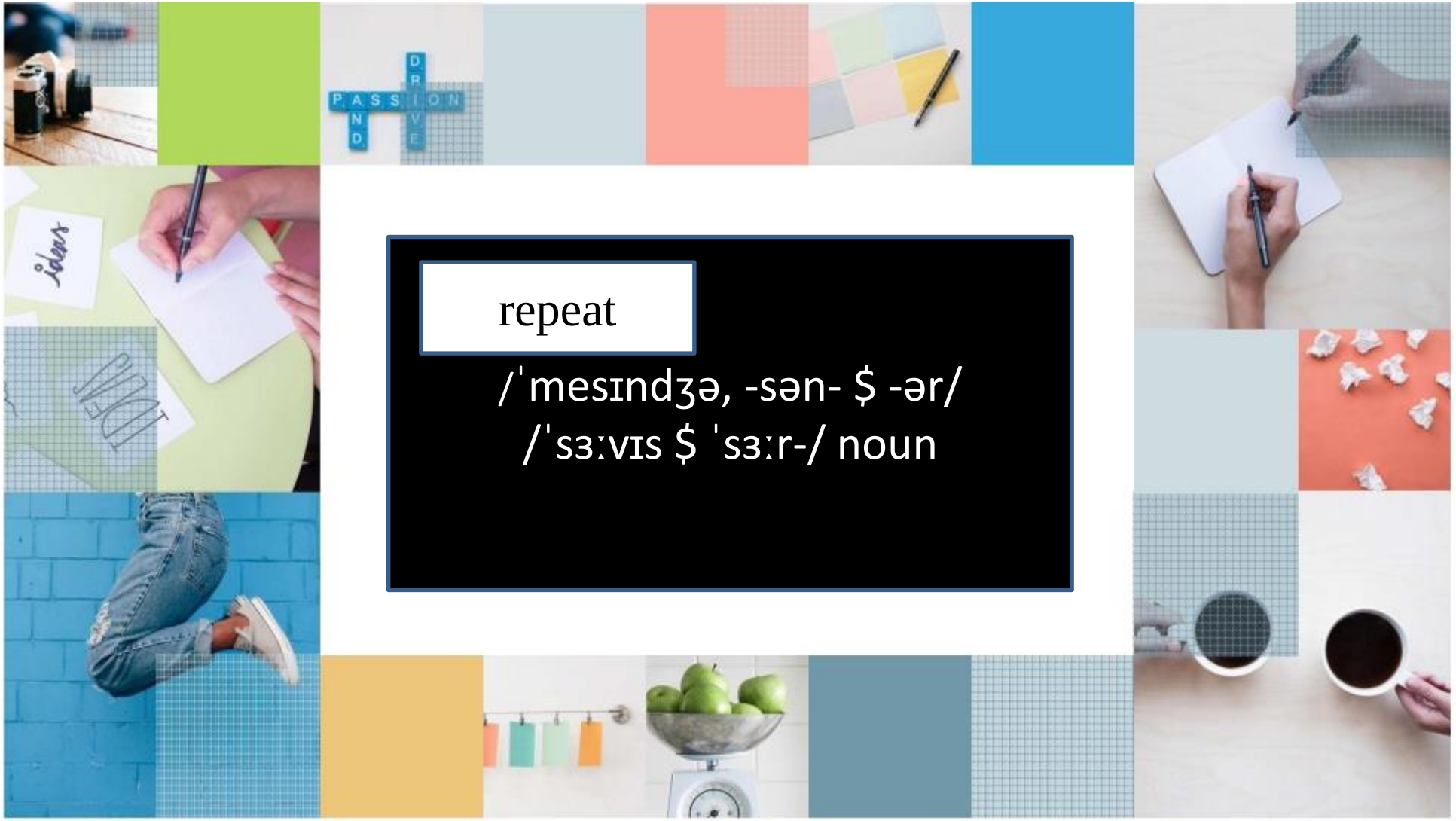

repeat
/ˌhaɪrəˈglɪfɪks/noun

hier·o·glyph·ics

pictures and symbols used to represent words or parts of words, especially in the ancient Egyptian writing system.

E.g. First, as with many civilizations, came **hieroglyphics**.





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Messenger service

a person who takes messages from one person or group to another or others.

E.g. *We can send the document* by messenger.



CCQ 1

Match the words (1–8) with their meanings (a–h).

1 alphabet d
2 e-mail _____
3 fax _____
4 hieroglyphs _____
5 letter _____
6 messenger _____
7 telegraph _____
8 telephone _____



a a form of communication sent by computer
b a form of spoken communication by telecommunications equipment
c a form of written communication, sent by mail
d a set of fixed letters or symbols used for writing a language
e a form of written communication sent by a machine from one home or office to another
f a person who delivers messages as a job
g a form of written communication sent by a computer
h symbols used for writing in ancient Egypt

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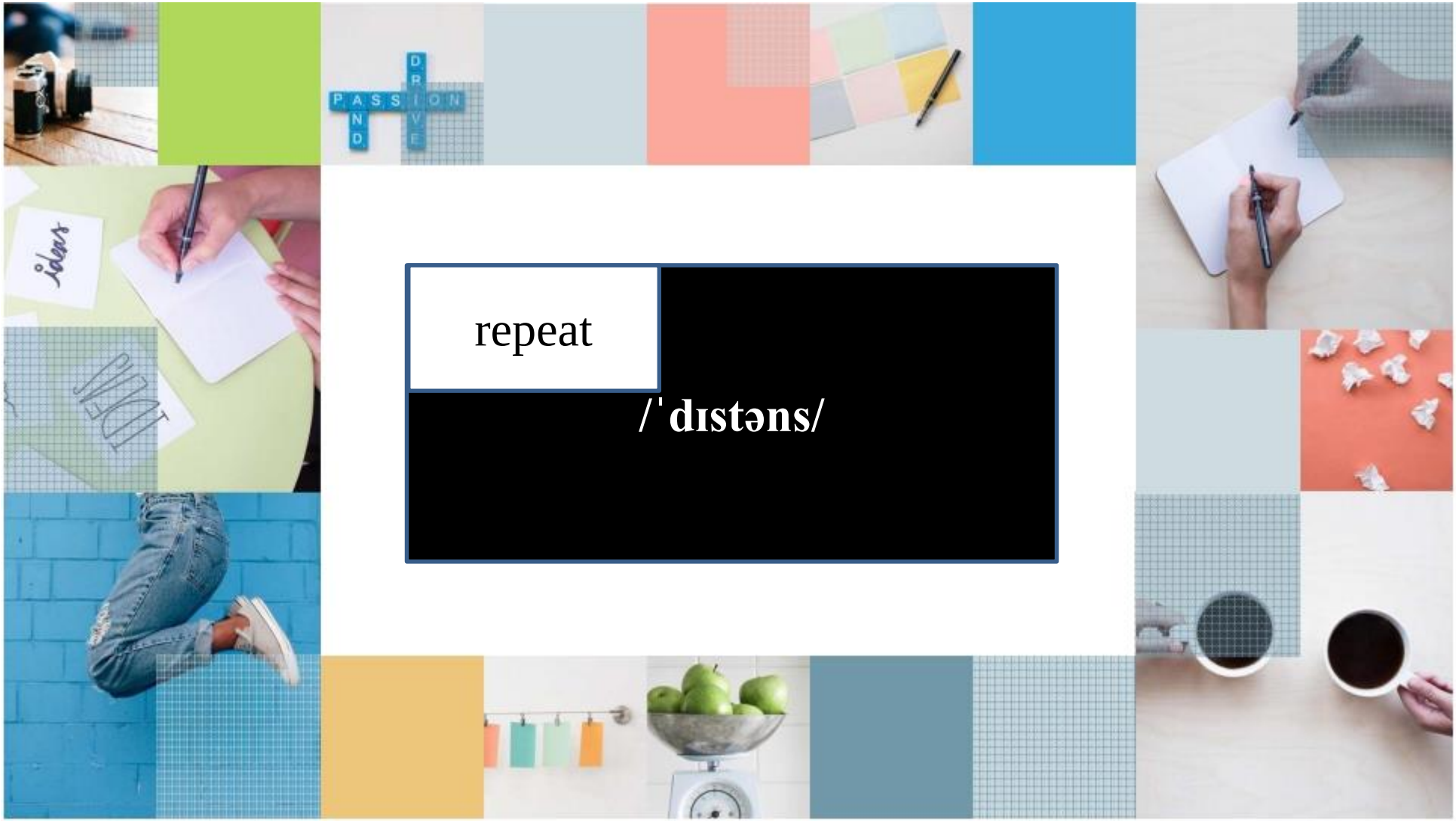

repeat
/ˌsɪvəlaɪˈzeɪʃ(ə)n

Civilization/n/

- a society that is well organized and developed, used especially about a particular society in a particular place or at a particular time → **civilized**
- He went to study the civilization of Arab world.





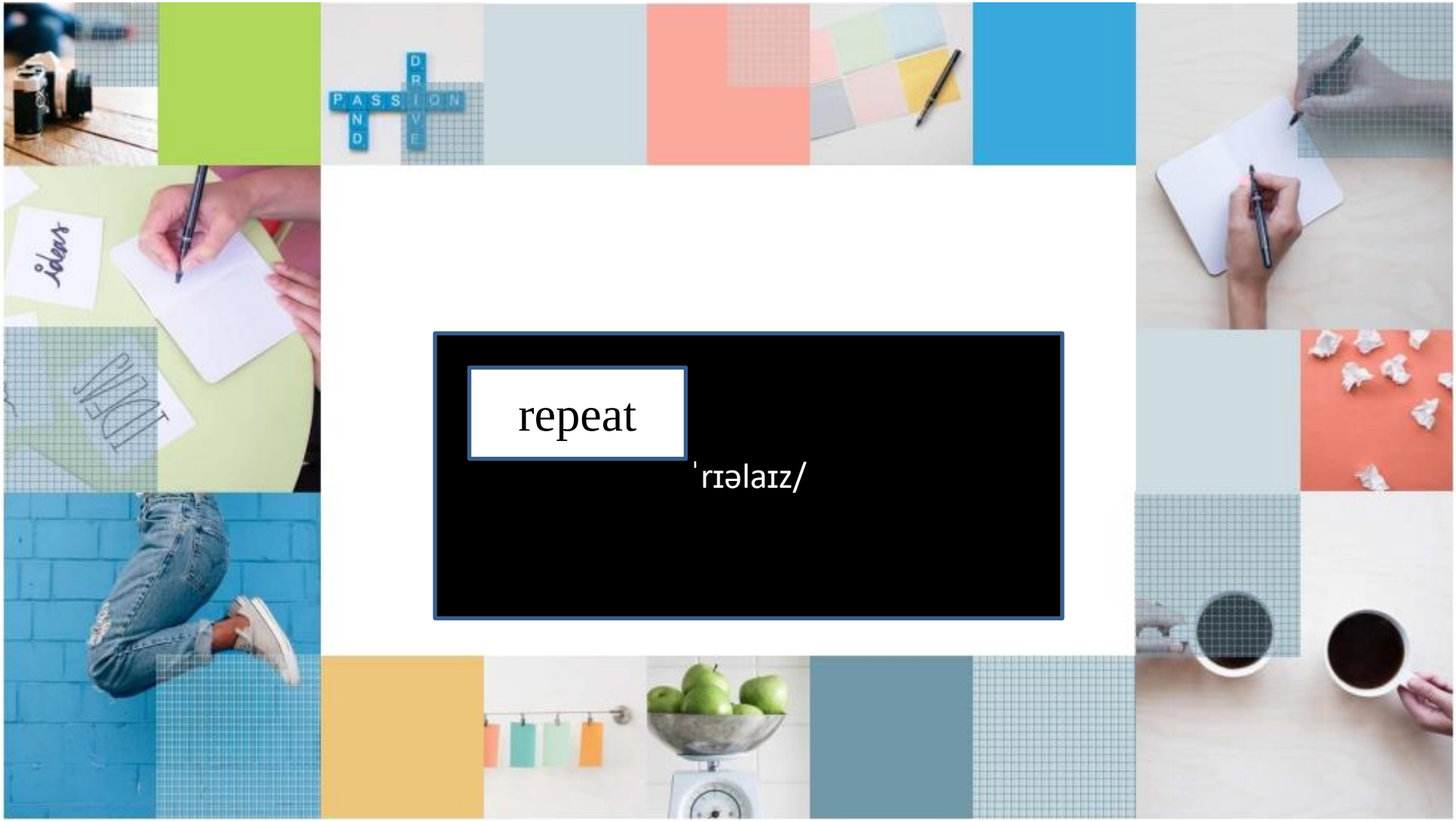

repeat
/ˈdɪstəns/

Distance/n/

used to talk about a situation when something is far away from you in space or time in the **distance**

E.g. the distance from Chicago to Detroit



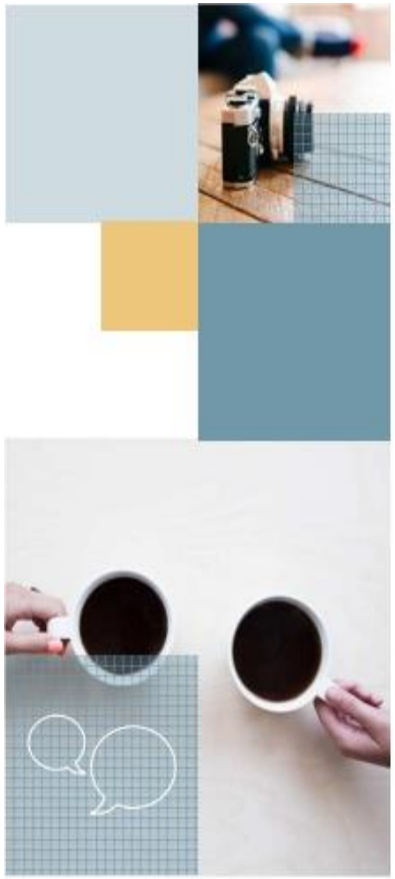


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Realize/v/

to know and understand something, or suddenly begin to understand it.

E.g. After 2 hours he realized what has happened.



Match the words with definitions a to e ：

1- development/n/

2- Civilization/n/

3- Realize/v/

4- Portable/adj/

5- Mention/v/

A-able to be carried easily.
B-to know and understand something.
C-the process of becoming better , bigger.
D-to talk or write about something or somebody.
E-a society that is well organized and developed.

CCQ 2

Write the suitable word

(development/civilization/portable/distance/realize)

Get a…….tv not the big one.

I suddenly ……the boy was crying.

We all keep you inform of …….

Can you tell me the….between your home to the office?

The book explores the relationship between religion and



Listening questions:





Which communication methods came first?

Write communication methods in order.

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Now close your books and listen to the audio again and answer the following questions:

1- what communication methods did the audio mention?

2- when did the first government postal begin?

3- what was the last method?

Now join your room and share your answers with your partner(5 minutes)



COMPREHENSION

4 11.1 **Read and listen to the text again. Answer the questions.**

1 When did the first form of writing begin? It began 30,000 years ago.
2 Why did people draw on the walls of their caves?
3 Why did people need a postal service?
4 How old is the oldest letter? What was it made of?
5 Where was the first government postal service?
6 Who made the first suitable writing material, and when?
7 What development to postal services happened at the beginning of the first century?
8 When did printing begin?
9 How do you think people will communicate in twenty years' time?

Reading strategies

Reading for information

- Read the text again, but more slowly and carefully.
- Try to guess the meaning of the words you don't know from the context.
- Read the questions.
- Find the words in the text that match the words in the questions.



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Now join your room and share your answers with your partner(5 minutes)



Open your books and read the first column and share in your rooms

Reading strategies

Reading for main idea

- Read the text quickly.
- Don't worry about the words you don't know. You want to get a general idea of what the text is about.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

1 How do you communicate with friends and family who live in a different part of the country? How do you think these methods of communication have changed in the last fifty years?

2 The words in the box are all related to methods of communication. Check the meaning of the words you don't know in a dictionary. How many of these methods do we use now?

e-mail letter fax painting telephone telegraph hieroglyphics messenger service

3 11.1 Read and listen to the text about the history of written communication. Which came first: the alphabet, hieroglyphics, or cave paintings?

A short history of written communication

When people talk about the most important developments of civilization, they usually mention writing. Writing makes it possible for people to send messages over long distances and across time.

Imagine living on Earth 30,000 years ago. If you are good at drawing, you will cover the walls of your cave with paintings of your hands. If you are a good hunter, you will draw the animals you've hunted to show people. Such drawings are among the earliest examples of writing.

Thousands of years pass, and writing moves from drawings to hieroglyphics and then to alphabets. As written language develops, people realize they can communicate with people farther away by sending letters. But if you want to send a letter, you need a postal service.

The earliest example of a postal service comes from ancient Egypt. It is a clay letter nearly 4,000 years old. The first government postal service began in China about 3,000 years ago. But people still needed something suitable to write on.

Then, 2,500 years ago, the Egyptians discovered a light, portable writing material: papyrus. Soon afterwards, messengers on foot or horseback carried messages in Egypt and China. In the year 14 BCE, the Romans organized Europe's first postal service, but after the Roman Empire collapsed, the service stopped.

In the late Middle Ages, private postal systems carried personal and business mail, and that increased greatly with the invention of the printing press in the fifteenth century. People still send letters today, but if they want others to get their news immediatly, they send an e-mail.

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Read the second column and again join your room and talk about it with your partner

Reading strategies

Reading for main idea

- Read the text quickly.
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Analyzing the text

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Home work
Film yourself and speak
about the most common
communication method
in Iran