

Unit 1 "Personality"

Part 1

Grammar: Question forms

1 Ask Joe questions. (Look at his answers before you write the questions.)

1. (where / live?) Where do you live?
2. (born there?) _____
3. (married?) _____
4. (how long / married?) _____
5. (children?) _____
6. (how old / they?) _____
7. (what / do?) _____
8. (what / wife / do?) _____

In Manchester.
No, I was born in London.
Yes.
17 years.
Yes, two boys.
12 and 15.
I'm a journalist.
She's a doctor.



2 Make questions with who or what.

1. Somebody hit me.
2. I hit somebody.
3. Somebody paid the bill.
4. Something happened.
5. Diane said something.
6. This book belongs to somebody.
7. Somebody lives in that house.
8. I fell over something.
9. Something fell on the floor.
10. This word means something.
11. I borrowed the money from somebody.
12. I'm worried about something.

Who hit you?
Who did you hit?
Who _____
What _____

Speaking: "Find someone who ..."

Look at the phrases below. Copy them into your exercise-books and make questions out of them. When you finish, talk to your classmates, ask and answer the questions. Note down other students' names and any extra information they give. Your task is to talk to as many people in the class as possible.

Find someone ...

1. who thinks he's/she's a good cook. (Find out his or her "speciality".)
2. who belongs to a club or a society. (Find out what sort of club or society it is.)

3. who collects something as a hobby. (Find out what.)
4. who reads a newspaper or magazine regularly. (Find out which one.)
5. who remembers his or her dreams. (Find out what a typical dream is about.)
6. who usually goes to bed late. (Find out what time.)
7. who has a pet. (Find out what sort and if it has a name.)
8. who watches satellite television. (Find out his or her favourite programme.)
9. who speaks more than two foreign languages. (Find out what they are.)
10. who likes reading books. (Find out his and her favourite author.)
11. who has a relative who lives abroad. (Find out in which country.)
12. who knows a famous person. (Find out who is it.)
13. who sends a lot of e-mails. (Find out who s/he sends them to.)
14. who plays a musical instrument. (Find out what.)

Vocabulary

1 Choose three adjectives which you think describe your own personality.

2 Look at these adjectives connected with personality. Which ones are positive, which are negative and which are neutral?

adventurous, ambitious, assertive, bossy, cautious, creative, energetic, generous, moody, organised, quiet, reliable, sensible, sensitive, serious, sociable, talkative, thoughtful.

3 Match words 1-6 with words a-f to make compound adjectives connected with character.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. easy- | a. willed |
| 2. open- | b. confident |
| 3. even- | c. going |
| 4. hard - | d. minded |
| 5. self- | e. tempered |
| 6. strong- | f. working |

4 Pronunciation (Track 1.2): *Word Stress*. On which part of the compound adjective in Exercise 3 does the stress fall? Listen and check, then repeat the words.

5 Match the meanings below with a compound adjective from Exercise 3.

A person who...

1. does not easily become angry: even-tempered.
2. is determined to do what they want: _____.
3. is not easily upset or annoyed: _____.
4. accepts other ideas and opinions: _____.
5. makes a lot of effort: _____.
6. believes in their own success: _____.

6 Think of people you know and one or two adjectives to describe each person. Explain why you describe them like this. Give examples.

Listening

(Track 1.3) Listen to three people talking and mark all the adjective they use to describe the character.

Reading

1 The psychiatrist Carl Jung described two personality types. Look at these adjectives and put them into two categories to show two different character types.

adventurous, cautious, quiet, self-confident, talkative, thoughtful

2 Read the encyclopedia entry about Jung quickly and check your answer to Exercise 1.

Carl Jung

Carl Jung (1875 – 1961) was a Swiss psychiatrist who had a lasting influence on psychology and society. He studied medicine at the University of Basel from 1894 to 1900, specializing in psychiatric medicine.

Jung developed ideas about personality types which still interest and influence people today. He identified two types which he called introverts and extroverts. According to Jung, extroverts find meaning outside themselves, in the surrounding world. However, introverts are introspective. They look into themselves and find meaning in themselves.

Extroverts seem to like other people. It is easy for them to form close relationships. They enjoy the excitement of crowds. They tend to be assertive, self-confident, and are often leaders in groups. They are energetic and lead busy lives. In general, they are talkative, adventurous and sociable. Introverts, on the other hand, feel comfortable alone. They avoid large crowds. They are relaxed, thoughtful and reflect before they act. They are often quiet, cautious and have good powers of concentration. They often have creative ideas.

Jung's influence on our society and culture has been enormous. Two well-known tests (Myers-Briggs and David Keirsey) are based on his theory of personality types. His ideas have influenced writers as well as film-makers like Fellini and Kubrick. Jung's ideas have even influenced video games and rock music groups. There is still great interest in his theories on the interpretations of dreams.

3 Are these statements true or false?

1. Jung studied medicine in Zürich.
2. He identified the following personality types: extroverts, introverts, balanced personality.
3. Extroverts like to be in large groups of people.
4. Introverts think carefully before they do things.
5. People are interested today in his theories on dreams.

4 Which kind of personality do you think each of these jobs would attract? Why? Make notes about four of them.

actor, artist, computer programmer, film director, inventor, journalist, librarian, musician, police officer, politician, tax inspector, teacher, writer

5 Work with a partner to discuss the following.

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of having a strong personality?
2. What is a “personality clash”? Have you had a personality clash with someone? What happened?
3. What tells you more about a person’s personality: their appearance, their voice, their attitude or something else?

Extra Grammar Practice

Translate the following questions from Russian into English.

1. Когда был построен этот дом?
2. Как делают этот сыр?
3. Когда был изобретён компьютер?
4. Вы знаете мистера Брауна?
5. Почему Кристина сегодня не работает?
6. Когда приезжают твои друзья?
7. Почему концерт был отменён?
8. Где родилась твоя мама?
9. Ты уезжаешь завтра?
10. Почему ты не пришёл на вечеринку?
11. Почему этот прибор не работает?
12. Сейчас ремонтируют главную улицу?

Unit 1 “Personality”

Part 2

Vocabulary: Describing character

Rearrange the following words into pairs of opposites and put them into the table according to their positive or negative meaning.

Insensitive / tense / optimistic / dishonest / good fun / unfriendly / kind / boring / easy-going / broad-minded / lazy / punctual / unpleasant / sensitive / unreliable / clever / pessimistic / honest / narrow-minded / inflexible / self-confident / hard-working / shy / stupid / ambitious / mean / reliable / generous / unambitious / unpunctual / unkind / friendly

Positive	Negative
•	•
•	•
•	•

Listening and Speaking

1 How useful do you think the following are for judging a person’s character?

personality tests

handwriting analysis

star signs/horoscopes

interviews

2 Have you ever done a personality test? If so, why?

3 (Track 1.4) Listen to an interview with Dr Frank Partridge, an expert in psychometrics (the measurement of intelligence and personal qualities). What topics are covered in the interview?

1. things that psychometric measure
2. the first tests
3. problems with personality tests
4. the Myers-Briggs test
5. the future of personality tests

4 Listen again and complete the questions that the interviewer asks.

1. What exact _____ psychometrics _____?
2. How _____ psychometric testing _____?
3. _____ useful _____ the tests?
4. _____ they reliable?
5. What _____ personality tests _____ you about a person?
6. _____ you _____ any of these tests yourself?
7. What _____ you _____ on at the moment?

Grammar: question forms

1 Look at the questions you completed in Exercise 4. Which tense is used in each question?

2 Are these statements about question formation true or false?

1. In questions with the verb *to be*, we put the verb before the subject.
2. In present simple questions (except with *to be*), we use the auxiliary verb *do/does*.
3. In past simple questions, we use the auxiliary verb *has/have*.
4. In present continuous questions, we put *do/does* before the subject.
5. In present perfect questions, we put *has/have* before the subject.

3 Look at these sentences and answer the questions.

- a. Who designed the Stanford-Binet test? – Alfred Binet designed it.
- b. What did Alfred Binet design? – Alfred Binet designed the first usable intelligence test.

1. In which question is the *wh*-word the *subject*? This is a subject question.
2. In which question is the *wh*-word the *object*? This is an object question.
3. In which type of question do we form the question with *do/does*?

4 Put the words in the right order to make questions from a psychometric test.

1. do/ever/you/get/worried?
2. you /are/a/confident/person?
3. you/do/make/easily/friends?
4. happy/were/you/were/when/you/child/a?
5. friends/did/many/at/you/your/have/first school?
6. in your life/influence/most/what/you/has?
7. test/you/a/ever/have/personality/taken?
8. succeeding in/aims/achieving/your/you/are?

5 Work with a partner to ask and answer the questions.

6 Make indirect questions from the questions in brackets. Pay attention to the word order.

1. (Where has Tom gone?) Do you know where Tom has gone?
2. (Where is the post office?) Could you tell me _____
3. (What's the time?) I wonder _____
4. (What does this word mean?) I want to know _____
5. (What time did they leave?) Do you know _____
6. (Is Sue going out tonight?) I don't know _____
7. (Where does Caroline live?) Do you have any idea _____
8. (Where did I park the car?) I can't remember _____
9. (Is there a bank near here?) Can you tell me _____
10. (What do you want?) Tell me _____
11. (Why didn't Kate come to the party?) I don't know _____
12. (How much does it cost to park here?) Do you know _____

Speaking

Work with a partner to complete a text about Sigmund Freud. Take turns to ask and answer questions. Prepare your questions first.

Student A: Who was born on 6th May 1856?

Student B: Sigmund Freud.

Student A

(1) _____ was born on 6th May 1856 in Freiberg, Moravia. He went to the University of (2) _____ and studied medicine. He graduated in (3) _____ as a Doctor of Medicine. He lived in Vienna for 47 years. In 1907 the psychiatrist Carl Jung was introduced to Freud and together they formed the International Psychoanalytical Association. (4) _____ was its first president. Most of Freud's family emigrated to London. (5) _____ lost all his property when he left Vienna. Freud lived in a house in Hampstead, London. He died in (6) _____.

Student B

Sigmund Freud was born on 6th May 1856 in (1) _____. He went to the university of Vienna and studied (2) _____. He graduated in 1881 as a Doctor of Medicine. He lived in Vienna for (3) _____ years. In 1907 the psychiatrist (4) _____ was introduced to Freud and together they formed the International Psychoanalytical Association. Jung was its first president. (5) _____ emigrated to London. His brother lost all his property when he left Vienna, Freud lived in a house in (6) _____. He died in 1939.

Extra Vocabulary practice

1 Which prefix forms the opposite of these words? (You need three different prefixes.)

un happy	flexible	friendly	honest
	reliable	sensitive	kind
			pleasant

2 How would you describe the person in each of these descriptions?

1. She's always here on time. **Punctual**
2. He never bought me a drink in ten years.
3. She often promises to do things but half the time she forgets.
4. I don't think he's done any work since he's been here.
5. She finds it difficult to meet people and talk to strangers.
6. He can work in any of the departments – on his own or part of a team.
7. One of her qualities is that she is so aware of what other people think or feel.
8. I know Mike wants to be head of the department and then go on to a bigger company.

Unit 1 “Personality”

Part 3

Reading

1 Look at the photos of famous people. Work with a partner to discuss the following.

1. Think of four famous people (e.g. scientist, footballer, president and singer).
2. Think of three qualities which you associate with each person.

2 Read the article and answer the questions.

1. Why is Bill Clinton so good at giving talks?
2. What mistake do people make about charisma?
3. Why is Oprah Winfrey famous?
4. What kind of relationship does she have with people who attend her shows?
5. How did Joe DiMaggio feel about Marilyn Monroe’s charisma?

An Indefinable Quality

Most people will recognise the man in this photograph. He is, of course, Bill Clinton, ex-President of the United States. Bill Clinton is a very popular speech giver and (1) regularly gives talks all over the world, to many different audiences. He is so effective at giving talks because he has a special quality which we call “charisma”.

Nowadays, psychologists are becoming very interested in charisma and want to redefine its meaning. People often misunderstand what charisma is and think of it as a kind of fame, but it is not the same as fame. Charisma is a kind of magic and is relatively rare. A well-known American psychologist thinks that charismatic people are basically brilliant communicators. However, they have other qualities such as sensitivity, self-confidence, eloquence and vision.

Charismatic personalities are able to draw people to them, and people feel happy in their company. There is a sense of “togetherness” when a charismatic person is with other people. A good example of this ability, some say, is the famous American, Oprah Winfrey. She is a highly-successful businesswoman and is probably best known as the presenter of a very popular talk show. Oprah is able to relate to audiences at her shows and they respond well to her. Her charismatic personality has made her one of the richest women in the world. (2) She owns several houses and publishes her own magazines. (3) Currently, she is presenting a new series of the Oprah Winfrey show. She also runs a book club, which influences the nation’s reading habits and may be one of the reasons why (4) people are reading more these days in the USA.

A woman who had extraordinary charisma was the film star, Marilyn Monroe. A beautiful woman and a talented but underrated actress, she was always the centre of attention wherever she went. She married an ex-baseball player, Joe DiMaggio, and later a famous writer, Arthur Miller.

Marilyn Monroe's charisma was so great that DiMaggio was overshadowed by her. As he put it so well, "It's no fun being married to an electric light."

Unlike fame, charisma doesn't fade and disappear over time. Even now, nearly fifty years after her death, when young people see Monroe in her films, her charisma seems as fresh and powerful as ever.

Vocabulary: prefixes

1 Find words in the article that mean the following.

1. A former leader and head of state
2. Describe something again, and in a better way
3. Not understand correctly
4. Better than people think or say
5. A former baseball player
6. Less important and successful than another person

2 Underline the prefixes in the words you found. Match each prefix with one of these meanings.

incorrect	before	again	too much	not enough
-----------	--------	-------	----------	------------

3 Look at the words below. What do the underlined prefixes mean in each?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. <u>b</u> icycle | d. <u>o</u> tperform |
| b. <u>a</u> ntisocial | e. <u>s</u> emicircle |
| c. <u>m</u> onorail | f. <u>d</u> iscomfort |

4 Think of a word with a prefix that means the same as the underlined phrase in these sentences.

1. He was always too confident.
2. He ran faster than the police officers and escaped.
3. She asked her former boss for advice.
4. His mum's French and his father's Italian, so he's able to speak two languages.
5. He told me to do the essay again.
6. Her expertise was not used enough.
7. When children behave badly, parents should stop them.
8. We don't like that kind of music.

Speaking

Work with a partner to discuss the following.

1. If you were choosing photographs of people for an article about charismatic people, who would you choose?
2. Is charisma the most important quality to possess if you want to be successful in your career? If not, what other qualities are important?

Grammar: Present Simple and Present Continuous

1 Look at the underlined phrases in the text “An indefinable quality”. Mark them *PS* for present simple and *PC* for present continuous.

2 Look at the uses a-d of the present simple and present continuous. Match each use to one of the underlined sentences in the text. Then write the correct tense in the gaps.

- a. an action happening around now (often temporary): _____
- b. a regular or habitual action: _____
- c. a fact or general truth: _____
- d. a trend or a changing situation: _____

Grammar tip

We also use the present continuous to talk about photographs:

In the photograph, Bill Clinton is talking to a group of people.

3 Look at these sentences and choose the correct answer.

- 1. Dr Partridge *regularly gives* / *is regularly giving* talks about personality.
- 2. The professor *interviews* / *is interviewing* a candidate at the moment and can't come to the phone.
- 3. I do lots of different research but today *I carry out* / *I'm carrying out* research into the personalities of twins.
- 4. He *drives* / *is driving* to work every day.
- 5. People *become* / *are becoming* very interested in how personalities develop over time.
- 6. A psychologist *studies* / *is studying* the way people's minds work.
- 7. The doctor's practice *is* / *is being* in Harley Street.

4 Match the sentences in Exercise 3 with the uses in Exercise 2.

5 Use the following prompts to write questions in the present simple or continuous.

- 1. make friends / easily?
- 2. what / usually / do / weekend?
- 3. what / read / at the moment?
- 4. enjoy / art and music?
- 5. prefer / extroverts or introverts?
- 6. work / on any new project now?
- 7. do / anything interesting / at the moment?
- 8. lose temper / easily?

6 With a partner, take turns to ask and answer the questions. Then tell the class one interesting fact about your partner.

Extra Grammar and Vocabulary Practice

Grammar

1 Read the sentences and complete the questions. The underlined word(s) should be the answer.

1. Bill Clinton is an ex-President. Who is Bill Clinton?
2. Myers Briggs designed the test. Who _____?
3. Oprah Winfrey owns several houses. What _____?
4. Marilyn Monroe married Joe DiMaggio. Who _____?
5. He's able to speak three languages. How many _____?
6. Spring is my favourite time of the year. What _____?
7. My boss is the reason I'm leaving. What _____?

2 A university lecturer is interviewing a new student. Write the verbs in the present simple or present continuous.

- A: How (1) _____ you _____ (study)? What's your approach?
B: Well I (2) _____ (work) really well early in the morning. Most of my friends stay up late but I (3) _____ (prefer) the early hours.
A: So do you find it difficult to work with others?
B: Not necessarily. It (4) _____ (depend) what the task is. For example, at the moment I (5) _____ (work) with a group of people. We (6) _____ (set up) a club for young kids in the town centre.
A: Really? That's good. Now, (7) _____ you _____ (know) about the exam at the end of every term?
B: Yes, I read about that.
A: How do you find exams?
B: Well! I (8) _____ (get) worried before exams but I think I (9) _____ (get) better at staying calm.

Vocabulary

1 Write the missing words in sentences 1-10.

1. A: _____ he the right person for the job?
B: Yes, I'd say so.
2. A: _____ you feel better about taking the test?
B: Yes, I'm less nervous now I know what it is.
3. A: _____ he work well in a team?
B: Yes, he's good with other people.
4. A: What exactly _____ your horoscope say?
B: The same as usual. That I'll be lucky this week.
5. A: _____ they _____ all their homework?
B: Yes, they have.
6. A: What _____ you working on at the moment?

- B: I'm working on a proposal for a film.
7. A: _____ we ask you a few questions?
B: Yes, of course.
8. A: When _____ Carl Jung born?
B: In 1875.
9. A: What _____ he study at university?
B: Medicine, from 1894 to 1900.
10. A: _____ he _____ his final exam?
B: Yes, he took it last week.

2 Complete the dialogue with the phrases below. There is one extra phrase.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. I don't agree | d. I don't know |
| b. I think | e. it's true |
| c. Great idea! | f. come on |

- A: (1) _____ we should employ Sandra. She's the most cheerful.
- B: Well, (2) _____ that she was the happiest of everyone but (3) _____ - she has absolutely no previous experience.
- A: But you don't need experience to answer the phone.
- B: (4) _____. How you answer the phone can make the difference in business.
- A: Do you think we could train her?
- B: (5) _____. That might take too much time and money...

3 Write the missing vowels in the adjectives.

- You need to be an _dv_nt_r_ _s sort of person to go climbing in the mountains.
- Don't be too c_ _t_ _ _s about saying what you think in meetings.
- Running at 6 a.m. looks a bit too _n_ _rg_ t_ _c for me. I prefer sleeping.
- Don't talk to him. He's always m_ _ dy on a Monday morning.
- Gill is one of our most r_l_ _ bl_ employees. She's always on time.
- You look rather th_ _ ghtf_ _ l. What's are you considering?
- People who are _p_n - m_nd_d are often good listeners.
- This job needs someone who is s_lf - c_nf_d_nt.

4 Complete the words with a prefix from the box.

out	bi	anti	over	re	under	dis	mis	mono	ex-
-----	----	------	------	----	-------	-----	-----	------	-----

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. _____ social | 7. _____ define |
| 2. _____ cycle | 8. _____ perform |
| 3. _____ comfort | 9. _____ President |
| 4. _____ understand | 10. _____ rated |
| 5. _____ rail | |
| 6. _____ shadowed | |

5 Complete the sentences with words from Exercise 4.

1. Can I borrow your _____ ? It's too far to walk.
2. Every time I ask you to do something, you seem to _____ what I say.
3. This new film is _____. The critics said it was boring but I thought it was great.
4. My brother was always better than me at school and completely _____ me.
5. At the airport, take the _____ from one terminal to the other. It's faster than by bus.

6 Make five more sentences with the other words.

Reading

1 Read the article and do the post-reading exercises.

Optimists and Pessimists

The study of personality has changed in recent times and more focus is now placed on the different ways that people understand their environments. One example of this type of approach is the study of optimism and pessimism. So what is the definition of optimism and pessimism?

Optimists tend to see all the events in their lives in a positive light. Everything seems positive to optimists. Even negative events may still be viewed as having the potential to be positive. Pessimists on the other hand generally focus on the negative potential of everything.

For example, pessimists who receive a poor grade in an exam will probably see this as a problem with their ability. In other words, they will see a poor grade as their own fault. Alternatively, pessimists may blame an external reason that is not within their control, e.g. a poor exam question or a strict examiner. The result is that pessimists will have lower expectations for the future and this can even lead to depression.

In contrast, optimists will most likely view a poor exam result as useful feedback. They will take it as a warning that they need to change their study habits or exam preparation techniques. Optimists often make the decision to change that aspect of their study patterns and would fully expect to do better in the next exam.

In general, and not surprisingly, optimists do better in life. Taking students as an example, optimists generally believe that factors such as making an effort and improving study habits will lead to better results. Of course such beliefs lead to greater achievements. In one academic study, low-achieving students did much better when researchers helped them to overcome their negative feelings.

However, optimists should be careful. Over-optimistic people can sometimes ignore potential problems. Indeed, a person who is always positive in every situation, including times of crisis, is unlikely to be considered normal.

2 Based on the information in the article, are the following statements “true”, “false” or “Don’t know”?

1. Being an optimist always results in better outcomes. **False**
2. Optimists are likely to blame bad results on other people.
3. Optimists can sometimes view bad events as having potentially positive outcomes.
4. Pessimists will always view a poor exam result as their own fault.
5. Low-achieving students are always pessimistic.

3 Choose the best definition for following words from the text:

1. overcome (para. 5)
 - a. to successfully deal with something or control it
 - b. to forget about something
 - c. to achieve something
2. over-optimistic (para. 6)
 - a. not optimistic enough (negative meaning)
 - b. too optimistic (negative meaning)
 - c. very optimistic (positive meaning)

Speaking

1 With your partner, discuss the following questions.

1. What are the positive and negative aspects of pessimistic and optimistic people in given situations? Think of situations where it is better to be a pessimist.
2. Can people be categorised as optimists and pessimists or do all people have elements of both in different situations?

2 Role-play very pessimistic or very optimistic roles. Do it in the form of a dialogue.

Extra Grammar: Present Simple and Present Continuous

1 Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Water <u>boils</u> at 100 degrees Celsius. | <u>ok</u> |
| 2. The water <u>boils</u> . Can you turn it off? | <u>is boiling</u> |
| 3. Look! That man <u>tries</u> to open the door of your car. | _____ |
| 4. Can you hear those people? What <u>do</u> they <u>talk</u> about? | _____ |
| 5. The moon <u>goes</u> round the earth in about 27 days. | _____ |
| 6. I must go now. It <u>gets</u> late. | _____ |
| 7. I usually <u>go</u> to work by car. | _____ |
| 8. “Hurry up! It’s time to leave.” “OK, I <u>come</u> .” | _____ |
| 9. I hear you’ve got a new job. How <u>do</u> you <u>get</u> on? | _____ |
| 10. Paul is never late. He <u>s</u> always <u>getting</u> to work on time. | _____ |
| 11. They don’t get on well. They <u>re</u> always <u>arguing</u> . | _____ |

2 Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

1. Nicky is thinking of giving up her job.
2. Are you believing in God?
3. I'm feeling hungry. Is there anything to eat?
4. This sauce is great. It's tasting really good.
5. I'm thinking this is your key. Am I right?

ok

3 Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Билл сейчас занят, он принимает душ.
2. Она общительная и лёгкая в общении, но сегодня она выглядит очень недружелюбно.
3. Джессика обычно пьёт чай, но сегодня она пьёт кофе.
4. Что он обычно делает по вечерам? – Он обычно играет в карты или смотрит телевизор.
5. Последний поезд уезжает со станции в 12:30.
6. Ричард очень пунктуальный, он никогда не опаздывает.
7. Я сейчас не пойду на улицу, потому что идёт дождь, а у меня нет зонта.
8. Послушай! Лектор говорит так быстро, что я его не понимаю.
9. Тина обычно такая трудолюбивая, но сегодня она ленится.
10. Мне не везёт! Я всегда покупаю лотерейные билеты, но никогда ничего не выигрываю.
11. Молоко пахнет крайне неприятно.
12. Ты его любишь? – Мне он очень нравится, но я его не люблю.
13. Джина смотрит этот сериал каждый день, но сегодня она его не смотрит, потому что серия очень скучная.
14. Ты всегда пишешь левой рукой? – Нет, только сегодня. У меня болит правое запястье.
15. Посмотри! Тебе нравится это платье? Я его завтра дарю своей сестре на день рождения.
16. Он очень ограниченный человек, он ничего не читает и не смотрит телевизор.
17. Том и Джейн долго разговаривают. Интересно, о чём они говорят.
18. Почему ты одеваешь пальто? – Я иду на прогулку.
19. Мэри обычно учит иностранные языки очень быстро, но, кажется, она не может освоить японский.
20. Я сегодня ношу солнцезащитные очки, потому что солнце сегодня светит очень ярко.
21. Ты веришь в то, что пишут в газетах? – Нет, не верю, но всегда их читаю.
22. Донна очень уверенный и амбициозный человек. Она сейчас готовится к выпускным экзаменам, а затем она хочет поступить в университет.
23. Как ты обычно добираешься до работы? – Обычно, я езжу на автобусе. Но на этой неделе меня подвозит мой брат.
24. У моего двоюродного брата очень переменчивый характер, когда он в хорошем настроении, он очень разговорчив и общителен, но когда его настроение портится, он становится очень недружелюбным и недобрый.
25. Мы сегодня спим в этой комнате, потому что в нашей комнате разбито окно.

Unit 1 test: Language practice

Below you will read three different discussions between colleagues who work together in an office. Fill in the gaps and answer the questions.

- A He is terrible at making decisions.
B I know, he's so (1) *indecisive*, he will never make a good manager.
C Who is (1) _____ ?
B Oh, I didn't see you there. We were just talking about Dave Saunders.
(2) In C's question above, is the *wh-word* the *subject* or the *object*?

- A Mr. Simpson can be so (3) _____ sometimes. He just doesn't seem to be aware of other people's feelings.
B I know. I was at the photocopier the other day and he told Natasha from the office that her sweater was far too small for her.
A You're joking! Oh my word! (4) _____ you think he has a sensitive bone in his body?
C (5) _____ you seen his jumpers? They aren't exactly top Paris fashion, are they?
(6) What tense is C's question – present simple, present continuous, past simple or present perfect?

- A Have you seen Carla yet this morning?
B She (7) _____ (talk) to Elaine Bryson in the Director's office.
A Really? Why?
B Well, she (8) _____ (arrive) ten minutes late every single day so I expect she (9) _____ (get) a warning.
A (10) _____ there a reason why she (11) _____ (be) always late?
B I don't know but she's so (12) _____ once she gets here that she doesn't deserve to get into any trouble.
A I know. She does work extremely hard. It never used to be like this. Management (13) _____ (watch) us so carefully now, we don't seem to have any freedom.
B When (14) _____ you last have a good talk to her?
A Not for a while now.
(15) In B's final question, is the *wh-word* the *subject* or the *object*?

Unit 1 “Personality”

Part 4

Scenario: Personality clash

1 Read the situation. Can you think of any problems the new assistant might have working for two bosses? What other problems could there be?

Situation

Pacific Television, a US company, has a small office in Vancouver which sells the company’s television and radio programmes to Canadian broadcasting stations. The office staff consists of Ben Jackson (television), Sylvia Webb (radio) and two secretaries Donna and Susan. The office needs to hire a new assistant who will work for both Ben and Sylvia.

2 (Track 1.5) Listen to Ben and Sylvia. What is the problem? Did you think of it in Exercise 1?

3 Listen again and note the good and bad points about Ben and Sylvia’s personalities. Compare your answers with a partner.

Ben		Sylvia	
+	-	+	-
<i>ambitious</i>		<i>sociable</i>	

4 Listen again and complete the extracts.

- Ben: It’s not our fault, is it?
Sylvia: _____, Ben, maybe it is.
- Ben: ... But Barbara didn’t seem to mind.
Sylvia: I don’t know, _____ it really upset her.
- Ben: I pay people to work 9.00 to 5.00, not to leave the office ...
Sylvia: _____ Ben, an hour off, just before Christmas?
- Ben: I got on all right with Louise but she didn’t like you or your secretary much, did she?
Sylvia: _____, _____, Louise and I didn’t get on.
- Sylvia: She just couldn’t take a joke – she was far too serious.
Ben: _____, Sylvia. Actually I thought Louise was quite nice ...
- Ben: What we need is someone who’ll be a good match for us. I suggest we contact the agency again ...
Sylvia: _____ . Let’s do it.

5 Look at the words/phrases you put in the gaps in Exercise 3a. In each case was the speaker:

- a. giving an opinion? b. agreeing? c. disagreeing?

6 Ben and Sylvia send an email to Recruitment Associates, an employment agency in Vancouver.

Read the email and answer the questions.

1. Discuss the most important qualities that the new assistant must have, according to the email.
2. What other qualities, not mentioned in the email, do you think the assistant needs?

@

We want to get someone with the right personality – that's vital: a lively, tolerant person who gets on well with males and females, hard-working (he/she will have to work some weekends), calm, able to work under pressure, and not too sensitive. The person should have a strong personality, probably, and be able to accept criticism. He/She should look smart and dress well – our customers expect that. A good sense of humour is essential. Male or female, any nationality.

You know both of us well. Please note what we say above, but also use your own judgement to find a suitable candidate for us.

Best wishes,
Ben/Sylvia

7 Work with a partner. You work for Recruitment Associates. You are going to choose a suitable candidate for the jobs.

***Student A:** read the profiles of May Lin and Celine.*

***Student B:** read the profiles of Richard and Anil.*

Underline the good points of your two candidates and put a cross against the bad points.

8 Share information about the personalities of the candidates you studied. Discuss the good and bad points of each one. Use the Other Useful Phrases to help you.

9 Rank the candidates in order of suitability (1= most suitable, 4= least suitable).

10 As a class, choose the best candidate for the position of Ben and Sylvia's assistant.

Other Useful Phrases: making a suggestion

- I suggest we/you [+ infinitive]
- Why don't we [+ infinitive]
- How about + [- ing]

May Lin: Chinese, aged 22

A happy person. Smiles a lot. Comes from a large family (three older brothers, two sisters). Speaks in a soft voice. Quiet but confident.

Your three best qualities? "Hard-working, responsible, energetic"

Your worst quality? "I want people to like me and get upset if they don't."

Your ideal boss? "I prefer a male boss. They are less emotional than women and, in my opinion, better managers."

Why choose her? "I get on well with people. I'm a caring person."

Doesn't smoke. Thinks smoking should be banned in public places.

Elegantly dressed in a black business suit.

Interests: reads, paints, enjoys classical music.

Celine: French Canadian, aged 28

A strong personality. Very self-confident. An only child. A good sense of humour. Laughs a lot. Speaks English with a strong French accent.

Your three best qualities? "charismatic, assertive, open-minded."

Your worst quality? "I'm rather moody at times."

Your ideal boss? "I definitely prefer working for a woman, but will work for a man if necessary."

Why choose her? "I am the best candidate."

Smokes a lot. Life-long vegetarian. Has strong views about people who eat meat.

Dressed casually in white jumper and black skirt.

Interests: goes to the gym, plays for a women's ice hockey team at weekends, dances (rock and jive).

Richard: British, aged 22

Quiet, calm personality. Seemed very serious at first, but relaxed later in the interview. Highly intelligent (high IQ) and has strong opinions on many subjects.

Your three best qualities? "organised, reliable and creative"

Your worst quality? "I can be very impatient with people if they perform poorly"

Your ideal boss? "He or she should show respect to staff and care about them."

Why choose him? "People say I'm strong-willed and that I work very hard."

Non-smoker.

Dressed in rather unfashionable, grey suit.

Interests: mountaineering, deep sea diving, collecting antiques.

Anil: Indian, aged 24

Easy-going, polite, friendly, sociable.

Your three best qualities? "even-tempered, helpful, sensible"

Your worst quality? "I get very angry if people are not polite to me. Also I dislike people who are not generous."

Your ideal boss? "Someone who knows their job well and is sensitive and understanding."

Why choose him? "I am very ambitious, I want to get to the top as fast as possible."

Smokes small cigars.

Dressed in a smart black suit and white silk shirt.

Interests: rides a motorbike (at weekends), dances the tango, reads books on philosophy.

Unit 1 “Personality”

Part 5

Writing skills

1 Work with a partner to discuss the following.

1. When do *you* need to make notes?
2. What techniques do you use when you make notes?

2 Note-taking. Read the essay and complete the notes.

Are women better drivers than men?

Some people believe that women are better drivers than men. However, others think that women make worse drivers. The idea that women make worse drivers is a stereotype. It comes from a time when women drove less than men, and driving was seen as a man’s responsibility. There are certainly different views on this controversial question, although there are a number of reasons why a woman’s responsibility makes her a more competent driver.

Firstly, women are more patient and polite towards other road users, such as pedestrians and cyclists. In stressful situations they are more likely to stay calm, and less likely to be involved in “road rage” incidents. Secondly, female drivers are more cautious and therefore take fewer risks, for instance when overtaking. Thirdly, they are more responsible so they tend not to drive when tired or after drinking alcohol.

On the other hand, many people argue that women cause accidents because they can be indecisive or react slowly because they lack confidence. In addition, they are easily distracted, for example, by children in the car. Research also shows that women find map reading more difficult than men, and can have problems with the difference between left and right. Despite the fact that women have more accidents, insurance is often cheaper for them because the accidents tend to be minor. In particular, women have accidents when parking. This is because women often have poor spatial awareness. In contrast, men tend to have more serious accidents.

To sum up, it can be seen that women make safer drivers than men because of their personality. This is supported by the fact that women have fewer accidents in general and pay lower insurance premiums than men. On balance, it is clear that women are less competitive and aggressive than men behind the wheel and therefore better drivers.

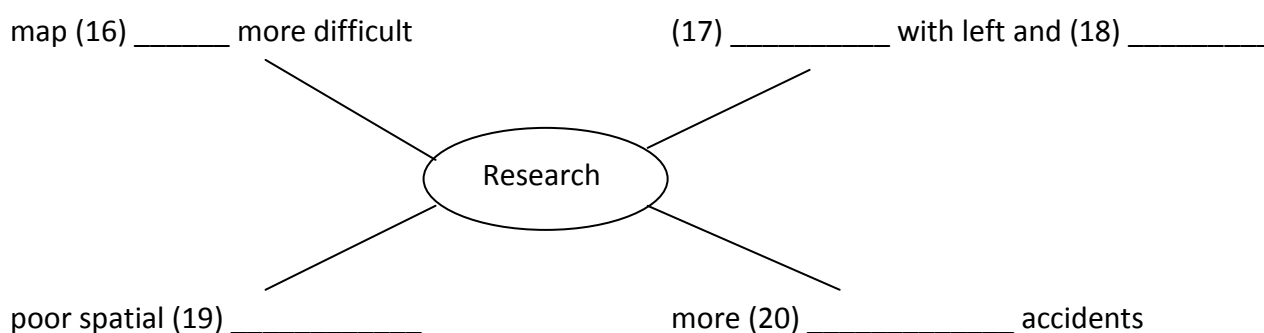
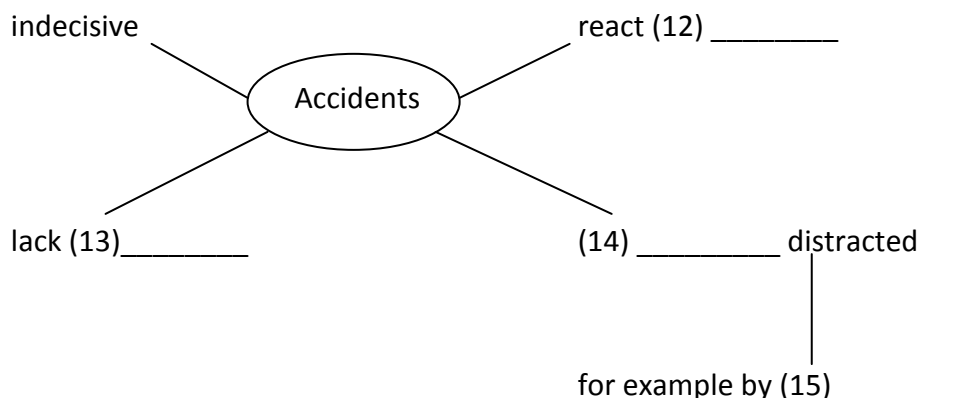
Paragraph 2 notes:

Women drivers

- patient and (1) _____ to others on the road like (2) _____ and (3) _____
- stay (4) _____ in (5) _____ situations
- road (6) _____ incidents fewer
- cautious
- take fewer (7) _____ when (8) _____
- more (9) _____, less likely to (10) _____ when (11) _____ or after drinking

Paragraph 3 notes:

Women drivers



3 Which style of note-taking do you prefer? Why?

Writing skills: a comparative essay

1 Look again at the essay “*Are women better drivers than men?*” Match ideas a-d with each paragraph.

- a. conclusion
- b. arguments for
- c. introduce the topic / state the proposition
- d. arguments against

2 Linkers. Look at the phrases underlined in the text. Decide which of them are used to do the following.

- 1. list/add points
- 2. introduce examples
- 3. show contrast
- 4. introduce a conclusion

3 Look at the structures that are used with the linkers for contrast. Which linkers need a new sentence? Which linkers always need two clauses?

4 Combine these sentences using the five phrases for showing contrast in Exercise 2.

He is patient and careful at work. He is impatient and aggressive when he drives.

He is patient and careful at work. However, he is impatient and aggressive when he drives.

5 Complete the sentences in an appropriate way.

1. He was slow and often late for work. However, ...
2. Although the twins looked the same, ...
3. Despite the fact that he was shy ...
4. Children find learning languages easy. Adults, on the other hand, ...

6 Work in groups. Choose an essay title from the following.

Are men/women better ...	managers	than women/men?
	politicians	
	teachers	
	doctors	

7 In you group, brainstorm the qualities you think apply to men and women.

8 Look at the statements 1-13 below and do the following tasks.

1. Decide which of the statements below apply more to men or women.
2. Add two more statements of your own.
3. Select some to include in your essay. Remember to have some to show the other side of the argument.
4. Think of examples to support your statements.
 1. _____ are good at listening.
 2. _____ find it easier to deal with people.
 3. _____ have more authority.
 4. _____ are more sympathetic to others.
 5. _____ are better organisers.
 6. _____ pay more attention to detail.
 7. _____ stay calm in stressful situations.
 8. _____ are good at getting the best out of people.
 9. _____ are energetic and enthusiastic.
 10. _____ work better in a single-sex team.
 11. _____ are better at public speaking.
 12. _____ are more inspiring.
 13. _____ take decisions quickly.

9 Write your essay. Use the structure of the essay “Are women better drivers than men?” as a model.

Active vocabulary of the Unit

Adjectives

adventurous
ambitious
assertive
bossy
cautious
competent
competitive
controversial
creative
easy-going
energetic
enormous

even-tempered
extraordinary
generous
hard-working
moody
open-minded
organised
quiet
reliable
self-confident
sensible
sensitive
serious
sociable

strong-willed
talkative
thoughtful
well-known

Verbs

attend
avoid
be good at
be interested in
be married to
develop
give talks

identify
influence
lose temper
make friends
make/take
decisions
overshadow

Prepositions

According to

Extra vocabulary

Adjectives

boring
broad-minded
clever
dishonest
friendly
good fun
honest
inflexible
insensitive

kind
lazy
mean
narrow-minded
optimistic
pessimistic
punctual
shy
stupid

tense
unambitious
unfriendly
unkind
unpleasant
unpunctual
unreliable