

Департамент образования и науки города Москвы
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Самарский филиал

В. Г. ЛОГАЧЁВА

**A FAITHFUL FRIEND
IS A MEDICINE OF LIFE**

*Учебно-методическое пособие
по практике речи*

Текстовое учебное электронное издание

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Рецензент – Т. В. Бурдаева, кандидат филологических наук,
доцент кафедры иностранных языков
Самарского государственного университета путей сообщения

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Пособие предназначено для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов-бакалавров первого года обучения по направлениям подготовки «Лингвистика» и «Педагогическое образование», направленности (профилю) «Иностранный язык в образовании».

Включает три тематических урока. В каждом уроке содержится словарь и выражения по теме, а также система упражнений для развития навыков чтения, письма и говорения.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов-бакалавров первого года обучения по направлениям подготовки «Лингвистика» и «Педагогическое образование», направленности (профилю) «Иностранный язык в образовании». Пособие ориентировано на последние достижения в области технологий обучения иностранным языкам, принимает во внимание новейшие разработки и результаты исследований различных наук о языке, учитывает современное состояние и тенденции развития самого английского языка.

Материал учебно-методического пособия состоит из трех частей:

I. Every man to his trade.

II. Happiness is not a destination. It is a method of life.

III. The family is one of nature's masterpieces.

В каждом тематическом уроке содержится словарь и выражения по теме и система упражнений для развития навыков чтения, письма и говорения. Кроме того, особое внимание уделяется лингвокультурологическому компоненту. Материал, представленный в учебно-методическом пособии, позволяет усвоить лексику тематических уроков. Дан также материал для самостоятельного изучения.

Part I. EVERY MAN TO HIS TRADE

(Каждому свое ремесло)

1. Read the following questions and answers below and pay attention to the phrases in bold. Use the 'Definitions' section to check the meaning of any phrases you don't understand.

Definitions

- *to be called for an interview*: to be invited to attend an interview
- *to be your own boss*: to have your own business
- *a dead-end job*: a job with no promotional opportunities
- *to do a job-share*: to share the weekly hours of work with another person
- *a good team player*: somebody who can work well with other people
- *full-time*: the number of hours that people usually work in a complete week
- *a heavy workload*: to have a lot of work to do
- *a high-powered job*: an important or powerful job
- *holiday entitlement*: the number of days holiday allowed
- *job satisfaction*: the feeling of enjoying a job
- *manual work*: work that requires physical activity
- *maternity leave*: time off work given to a woman about to have a baby
- *to meet a deadline*: to finish a job by an agreed time
- *a nine-to-five job*: a normal job that consists of an 8 hour day (approximately)
- *one of the perks of the job*: an extra benefit you get from a job
- *part-time*: working less than full-time
- *to run your own business*: see 'to be your own boss'
- *to be self-employed*: see 'to be your own boss'
- *sick leave*: time allowed off work when sick
- *to be stuck behind a desk*: to be unhappy in an office job
- *to be/get stuck in a rut*: to be in a boring job that is hard to leave
- *to take early retirement*: to retire early (retire: to reach an age when you are allowed to stop working for a living)
- *temporary work*: work done for a limited time only
- *voluntary work*: to work without pay
- *to be well paid*: to earn a good salary
- *working conditions*: the hours, salary and other entitlements that comes with the job
- *to work with your hands*: to do manual work

Part 1 – style questions

Examiner: What do you do?

Sasha: I **do a job-share** with a friend in a boutique ... I enjoy it ... I like working with customers ... unfortunately it's only **temporary work** but **one of the perks of the job** is I get a discount on the clothes ...

Examiner: Do you have any career plans yet?

Carly: Yes ... I'd like to **be my own boss** one day ... I'm interested in programming and I'd like to create apps for myself or for other companies ... I know being **self employed** would be a challenge but the idea of doing a **nine-to-five job** doesn't appeal to me at all ...

Examiner: What do you see yourself doing in 10 years time?

Marie: I'd hope to be working ... not a **high-powered job** ... but I'm quite a creative person so something where I can **work with my hands** would be nice ... as long as I'm not **stuck behind a desk** doing something boring **in a dead-end job** I'll be happy ...

Part 2 – style task

Describe your ideal job. You should say:

- what this job is
- whether you would need any qualifications
- whether it would be easy to find work

and say why you would enjoy this job in particular.

Max: I've always loved watching wildlife programmes on TV and often thought how much I'd enjoy working with animals ... perhaps in a safari park ... something like that ... you'd probably need a degree to have any chance of being **called for an interview** and whether there are many **full-time jobs** I don't know ... I'm sure a lot of parks rely on **voluntary work** so it might not be easy ... and it probably wouldn't be **well-paid** either but money isn't everything ... I'd get so much **job satisfaction** ... I can't imagine it being the kind of job where you get **stuck in a rut** ... and I think I'd be good at it as well ... I'd love to work with animals I enjoy **manual work** and I'm **a good team player** ... so even though the **working conditions** might not be the best I think that would be my ideal job ...

Part 3 – style questions

Examiner: If there are a limited number of jobs available who should be given priority, young people or older people with more experience?

Anna: Things are so different these days ... a few years ago older employees would often **take early retirement** or go onto **part-time** contracts and there were always opportunities for younger people but now jobs are so scarce ... I think younger people need to be given the chance whenever possible ...

Examiner: What are some of the important things a candidate should find out before accepting a job?

Ali: Well ... you'd need to know about your area of responsibility ... and your salary of course and then there are things like **holiday entitlement** ... **maternity or paternity leave** ... if you're thinking of having children ... and what the situation is regarding **sick leave** ... that kind of thing ...

Examiner: What are the advantages of having your own business rather than working for someone else?

Julie: Well ... unfortunately being an employee at the moment is very stressful ... people have very **heavy workloads** ... they're always under pressure to **meet deadlines** ... **running your own business** isn't easy ... but I do think it would be far more satisfying ...

2. Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from the list below. Use each item once only.

<i>ambitious</i>	<i>fire</i>	<i>manual work</i>	<i>resign</i>
<i>assembly line</i>	<i>fringe benefit</i>	<i>night shift</i>	<i>responsibility</i>
<i>commission</i>	<i>good impression</i>	<i>permanent post</i>	<i>retire</i>
<i>deal with</i>	<i>job satisfaction</i>	<i>promoted</i>	<i>work overtime</i>

1. It's my to see that the goods are delivered on time.
2. Her work was so good that she was to the position of assistant manager only a year after she joined the company.
3. Employees have to at 65 although I'm sure some would like to stay on.
4. He's finally found a working for a pharmaceutical company after years of going from job to job.
5. I've decided to and look for a job where I can make more use of my training.
6. As a salesperson, I get on every dress I sell.
7. The staff agreed to so that the order would be completed on time.
8. The boss threatened to her if her work didn't improve.

9. Work on the was so monotonous that some employees tried to sabotage it just to have a bit of variety.
10. As I work on the I don't have much social life.
11. She's very and will do anything to get to the top.
12. You can create a before your interview by filling in your application form as neatly as possible.
13. The only, or, 'perk' he gets is a free company car.
14. In my job I have to inquiries from customers.
15. For me is more important than a high salary so I'm thinking of becoming a social worker.
16. Who wants an office job when I can earn more by doing, like working on a building site?

3. Answer these questions.

If you had a job, describe it and say what you would like/dislike about it.
 If you could do any kind of job, what would you most like to be?

4. You have seen an advertisement for an English speaking guide to take groups of tourists around your country. Write a letter of application for the job.

I think I would like to be a(n) _____ because _____
I would like to apply for the job of tourist guide, as advertised in _____
At present I am studying _____ at _____ and I hope to _____
For the last ____ years I have been working as a(n) _____ for _____
My duties include (+ ing) _____
I have had experience in (+ ing) _____ In previous jobs I have had to _____ _____
I can speak/write/understand English _____
I am applying for the job because _____
I would be available for an interview _____ I hope you will consider my application favourably. I look forward to hearing from you.

V. Work

1. How would you generally feel, happy or unhappy, if you were in the following situations? Use the words and phrases in bold to help you decide.

1. The company you work for is well known for its **job security**.
2. You are suddenly **made redundant**.
3. You receive a **promotion**.
4. You are given an **increment**.
5. You work **unsociable hours**.
6. You have a **steady job**.
7. You had **adverse working conditions**.
8. You suddenly find yourself **unemployed**.
9. You need time off work because of **repetitive strain injury**.
10. The office where you work has **sick building syndrome**.
11. You receive regular **perks** as part of your job.
12. Somebody calls you a **workaholic**.
13. Your company gives you plenty of **incentives**.
14. Your boss announces that there is going to be some **downsizing** of the workforce.
15. You have a lot of **job satisfaction**.
16. Your company has a generous **incentive scheme**.
17. You receive a **commission** for the work you have done.
18. You receive support from a **union**.
19. You are under **stress**.
20. You are forced to **resign**.
21. You receive a **cut** in your **salary**.
22. Your company gives you **sickness benefit**.
23. You find your job very **demanding**.
24. Your boss tells you that you have **potential**.
25. Your boss tells you that you **lack initiative** and **motivation**.
26. Everyone at work **ignores** you.

2. Match sentences 1–6 in box A with one of the sentences A–F in box B. Write the person's name after each sentence A–F. Use the words and phrases in bold to help you.

Box A.

1. Samantha is the assistant manager of a bank and she works from 8.30 to 5.30 every day.
2. Tracy works on the production line of a factory which makes cars. She uses a machine to spray paint on to the finished car parts.
3. Jane works for herself. She is a photographer. She works every day for about eight or nine hours.
4. Jeanette is a cleaner for a company in Birmingham, but she only works there for about three or four hours a day.
5. Claire has a powerful job in the personnel office of a large multinational company. She is responsible for employing new people and getting rid of those that the company doesn't want to employ any more.
6. Marie works in the finance department of an international college in Oxford.

Box B.

- A. She is a **semi-skilled blue-collar worker** in a **manufacturing industry** _____.
- B. She is **self-employed** and works **full-time**. She likes to describe herself as **freelance**.
_____.
- C. She is responsible for **hiring and firing** _____.
- D. She calculates the **wages, salaries, pension contributions** and **medical insurance contributions** of all the staff _____.
- E. She is a **full-time white-collar worker** in a **service industry** _____.
- F. She is an **unskilled part-time employee** _____.

3. Now read this essay and complete the gaps with one of the words or phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. You will need to change the form of some of the words.

'Some people live to work, and others work to live. In most cases, this depends on the job they have and the conditions under which they are employed. In your opinion, what are the elements that make a job worthwhile?'

In answering this question, I would like to look first at the elements that combine to make a job undesirable. By avoiding such factors, potential 1 _____ are more likely to find a job that is more worthwhile, and by doing so, hope to achieve happiness in their work.

First of all, it doesn't matter if you are an 2 _____ worker cleaning the floor, a 3 _____ 4 _____ worker on a production line in one of the 5 _____, or a 6 _____ worker in a bank, shop or one of the other 7 _____: if you lack 8 _____, with the knowledge that you might lose your job at any time, you will never feel happy. Everybody would like a 9 _____ in which he or she is guaranteed work. Nowadays, however, companies have a high turnover of staff, 10 _____ new staff and 11 _____ others on a weekly basis. Such companies are not popular with their workers.

The same can be said of a job in which you are put under a lot of 12 _____ and worry, a job which is so 13 _____ that it takes over your life, a job where you work 14 _____ and so never get to see your family or friends, or a physical job in which you do the same thing every day and end up with the industrial disease that is always in the papers nowadays – 15 _____.

With all these negative factors, it would be difficult to believe that there are any elements that make a job worthwhile. Money is, of course, the prime motivator, and everybody wants a good 16 _____. But of course that is not all. The chance of 17 _____, of being given a better position in a company, is a motivating factor. Likewise, 18 _____ such as a free lunch or a company car, an 19 _____ scheme to make you work hard such as a regular 20 _____ above the rate of inflation, 21 _____ in case you fall ill and a company 22 _____ scheme so that you have some money when you retire all combine to make a job worthwhile.

Unfortunately, it is not always easy to find all of these. There is, however, an alternative. Forget the office and the factory floor, become 23 _____ and work for yourself. Your future may not be secure, but at least you will be happy.

VI. Speaking

Point out the advantages and disadvantages of these jobs and comment on your statement.

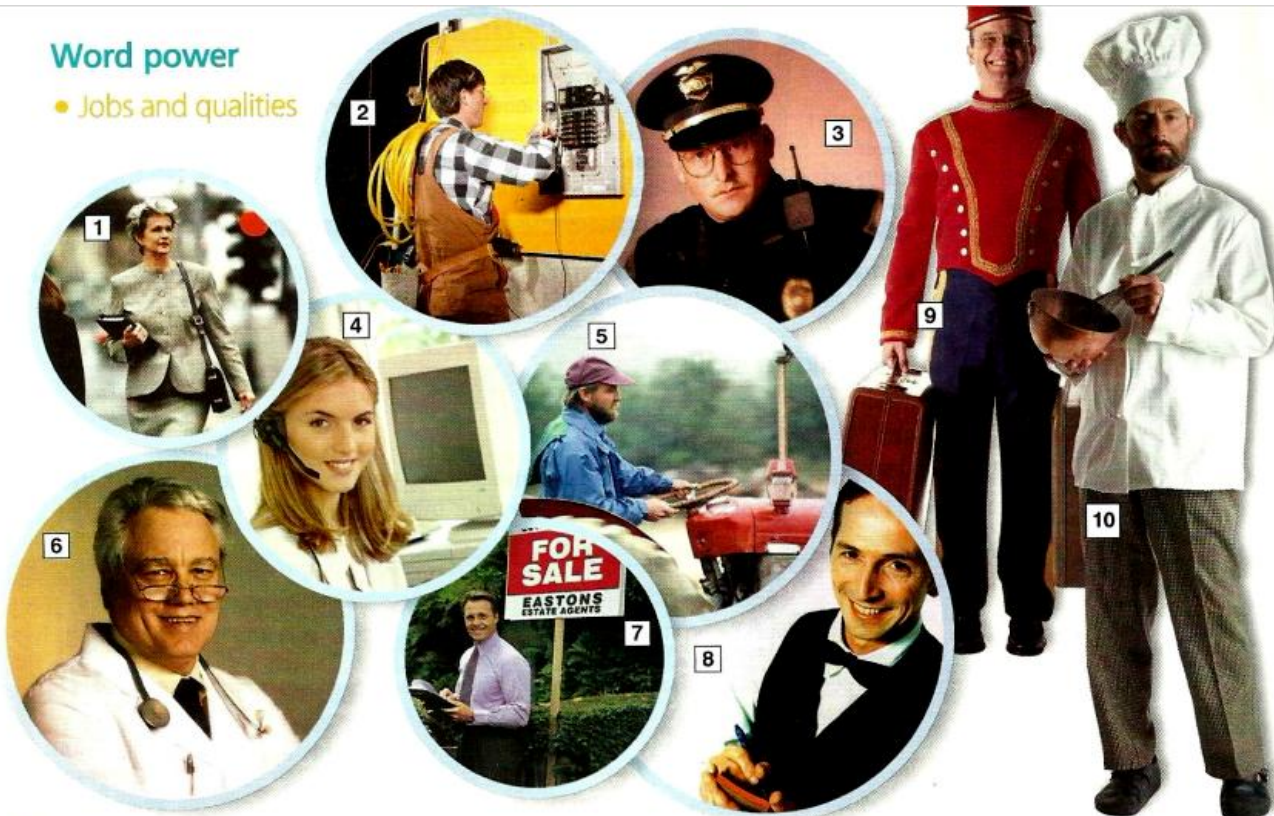
Student Summer Jobs:

Key language	Advantages	Disadvantages
Babysitter	Comfortable working environment, possible free meals	Work usually involves afternoons/ late evenings, limited social contact (children and family), need creative ideas to entertain children
Fruit picker	Work outside in the fresh air, no experience required, good way to see new places	Have to wake very early (farm work), social contact might be limited, physically demanding work
Sales assistant	Enjoy a chat with customers, sociable working hours, possible discounts on products	Be on your feet all day long, may need some job training
Hotel receptionist	Opportunity to meet people, possible promotion prospects, practice foreign languages, not very physically demanding	Have to deal with complains/ rude guests, may have to work evening/ night shifts, must be computer literate
Waiter/ waitress	Chance to talk to people, free meals, make extra money from tips	Tiring, may leave work very late at night, must be fast and efficient, deal with difficult customers

1. Have you had any work experience of any kind?
2. Are there many summer job opportunities for students where you live?
3. How important is a person`s working environment?
4. Is it valuable for teenagers to gain experience by working part-time?

Word power

• Jobs and qualities



1 a) Which of the following jobs can you see in the pictures?

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| • doctor | • estate agent | • farmer | • business executive |
| • journalist | • deep sea diver | • policeman | • scientist |
| • builder | • nurse | • secretary | • lawyer |
| • teacher | • ballerina | • cashier | • mechanic |
| • chef | • vet | • porter | • electrician |

b) Look at the jobs in Ex. 1a and answer the questions. Who ...

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| • works 9 to 5? | • works indoors? |
| • works with their hands? | • gets a commission? |
| • works in an office? | • gets a high salary? |
| • gets tips? | • has flexible hours? |
| • works in a hospital? | • does shift work? |
| • works outdoors? | • wears a uniform at work? |

2 a) Underline the adjective that best fits each of the sentences.

- 1 A good teacher is always **reliable/alert/patient/honest/competitive** with students.
- 2 A ballet dancer must be very **fit/energetic/calm** to cope with the long hours of training and energetic performances.
- 3 Waiters need to be **strong/skilful/polite/imaginative** to ensure customers enjoy their meal out.
- 4 Secretaries need to be **courageous/disciplined/organised/confident** to run an office efficiently.
- 5 Nurses should be **curious/flexible/adaptable/dedicated** and always put their patients' welfare first.
- 6 Architects need to be **persuasive/imaginative/cautious/outgoing** in detail while designing.

b) Use the adjectives to discuss what qualities are needed for the following jobs. Give reasons.

JOBS	QUALITIES
chef estate agent business executive police officer electrician secretary	motivated, imaginative, confident, practical, cautious, flexible, honest, tactful, fit, alert, able to remain/stay calm, disciplined, organised, courageous, persuasive, curious, responsible, sociable, energetic, polite, skilled, able to work in a team

► A chef needs to be **imaginative** so that he can design menus and present his cooking in an attractive way. He also needs to be able to stay calm while working under pressure especially during weekends.

Developing your speaking skills

- Likes/Dislikes/Neutrality

3 Read the table below. Then tell your partner which of the jobs appeals to you the most and the least. Use the useful language below. You can also use your own ideas.

	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
teacher	rewarding work, long holidays	involves a lot of preparation and marking
doctor	helps improve people's health, has a high income	has irregular working hours, has to deal with unpleasant situations, job is stressful
farmer	works in the open air, avoids hectic city life	relies on the weather, may get lonely and isolated
forest ranger	works in a natural environment, protects wildlife and their habitats	often works alone, faces dangers
dancer	involves travel, keeps fit	low pay, short career antisocial hours

Useful language

Likes	Dislikes	Neutrality
I like/love/enjoy (+ -ing form/noun) ...	I don't/wouldn't enjoy/like ...	I wouldn't mind (+ -ing form) ...
I'm keen on (+ -ing form/noun) ...	I'm not keen on (+ -ing form/noun)	It's all the same to me if ...
The best thing about that is ...	(Nursing) is not my cup of tea.	It doesn't/wouldn't matter to me if ...
I'd love/like to (+ -ing form/noun) ...	I don't fancy (+ -ing form/noun) ...	
What I like most is ...	I hate (+ -ing form/noun) ...	
The thing I like best about ...	I can't stand (+ -ing form/noun) ...	

► **The best thing about** being a doctor is that you **help** people who need your care and attention. **I wouldn't like** to be a forest ranger because they **often work alone** and they may have to work in **dangerous conditions**.

EMERGENCY SERVICES

How do these emergency services help people?



Candidate A: Compare the photographs and say how these emergency services help people? (1 minute)

Candidate B: Which emergency service would you say is more difficult to work for? (20 seconds)

Useful language – Listing points

Well, to begin with, ... In addition to that, ... The (*fire brigade/ambulance service*) also ... It shouldn't be forgotten that (*fire fighters risk their lives to help us*). To start with, ... What's more, ... Another important point is ... They also ... Not only do they (*check a patient is breathing properly*), they also ...

KEY LANGUAGE

fire fighters

protect and save people and property from fire - control and put out fires, deal with bomb alerts, rescue people from burning buildings, scenes of accidents and other dangerous situations

prevent fires from happening in the first place - inspect buildings to make sure they follow fire safety rules, give advice to builders before and during the construction of buildings, visit schools to teach pupils about fire safety

ambulance

transportation - get to the scene of the accident quickly, transfer injured people to hospital in an ambulance, carry patients who can't move on stretchers

check a patient's condition - check patient is breathing properly, make quick decisions about moving the patient

give immediate treatment - dress cuts/wounds with bandages, apply splints to parts of the body that are broken, give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, use electric shocks to resuscitate patients, give medicine/injections/oxygen

JOBS

Why would people choose to do these jobs?



Candidate B: Compare the photographs and say why people would choose to do these jobs. (1 minute)

Candidate A: Which job do you think is more satisfying? (20 seconds)

Useful language – Expressing opinion

- From my point of view, someone who likes *(being in the limelight)* would choose to be a *(model)*.
- In my opinion, this line of work would suit someone who likes *(travelling)*.
- If you ask me, a *(patient)* person would make a good *(vet)*.
- To me it seems that *(ambitious)* people become *(models)*.

KEY LANGUAGE

	Qualities	Working conditions
model	be tall and slim/glamorous/well-presented/self-confident/sociable, be able to work in a team, punctual, likes travelling, enjoys the limelight	works indoors and outdoors, works long and irregular hours, travels around the world, works in fashion shows and on location, gets paid well
vet	able to remain/stay calm, patient, responsible, highly skilled, highly qualified, loves animals	works mostly indoors, wears a uniform, works regular hours, works in a surgery

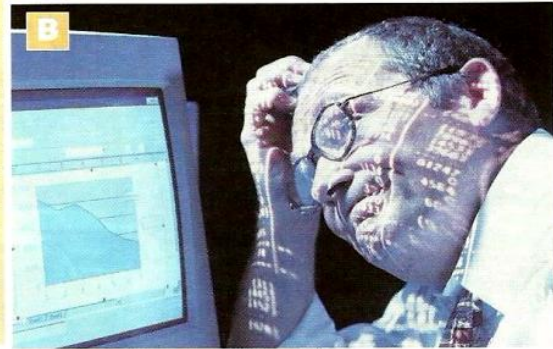
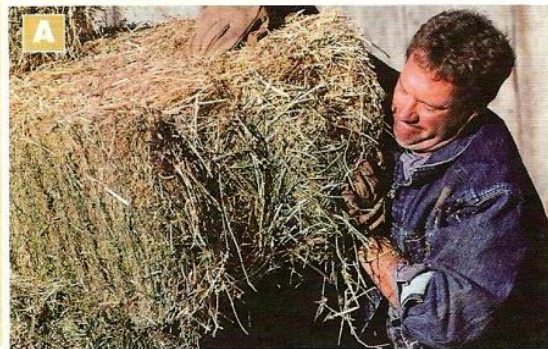
What might it be like to do jobs like these?



Which person has the most difficult job?



What difficulties do you think these people may face at work?



**Part II. HAPPINESS IS NOT A DESTINATION.
IT IS A METHOD OF LIFE
(Счастье – это не цель, а образ жизни)**

1. Physical Appearance

1. Read the following questions and answers below and pay attention to the phrases in bold. Use the ‘Definitions’ section to check the meaning of any phrases you don’t understand.

Definitions

- *to bear a striking resemblance*: to look very similar to
- *cropped hair*: very short hair
- *disheveled hair*: untidy hair
- *to dress up to the nines*: to dress very smartly or glamorously
- *fair hair*: light-coloured hair
- *to be fair-skinned*: light skinned
- *to get done up*: to dress smartly
- *to be getting on a bit*: to be getting old
- *to go grey*: to have hair that is turning grey
- *to be good looking*: to be attractive
- *to grow old gracefully*: to act in a way that embraces the fact you are getting older
- *to be hard of hearing*: to find it difficult to hear
- *in his/her 30s/40s*: to be 20/30 something
- *scruffy*: dressed untidily
- *to look young for your age*: to look younger than you are
- *to lose one’s figure*: to have a figure that has lost its toned shape
- *complexion*: natural skin colour and texture
- *make up*: cosmetics
- *medium height*: average height
- *middle-aged*: approximately between 45–65
- *to never have a hair out of place*: perfectly styled hair
- *to be overweight*: to weigh more than is regarded as healthy
- *pointed face*: the opposite of a round face
- *shoulder-length hair*: hair that comes down to the shoulders and no further
- *slender figure*: a figure that is tall and slim
- *slim figure*: attractively thin
- *thick hair*: a lot of hair
- *to wear glasses*: to use spectacles
- *to be well-built*: to be muscular
- *to be well-turned out*: to look smart
- *youthful appearance*: to look young

Part 1

Examiner: Do you look like any other people in your family?

Carlo: No ... not at all ... take my brother for example ... he has short **cropped hair** and has quite a **pointed face** ... he’s also quite **fair-skinned** compared to me ...

Examiner: Tell me about your family.

Andrea: My father’s **getting on a bit** ... he’s **in his 60s** ... but he **looks very young for his age** ... he still does lots of exercise and is quite **well-built** ...

Examiner: What does your best friend look like?

Mandy: She’s the same age as me ... she has **shoulder-length hair** ... **fair hair** ... she has a **slim figure** and is **medium height** ...

Part 2

Describe a person whose appearance you like. You should say

- who this person is
- what their relationship is to you
- what they look like

and say what it is about their appearance you like.

Monique: OK ... I'd like to talk about my aunt ... her name's Marta and she's quite a character ... she's **middle-aged** but has a very **youthful appearance** ... she's a little **overweight** I suppose but not too much ... she has a friendly **round face** framed by **thick blonde hair** ... she has a lovely **complexion** and she's always **well-turned out** ... she actually always looks like she's going out for the evening to somewhere special ... there's **never a hair out of place** ... I've always thought she **bears a striking resemblance to** someone on TV ... I can't remember the name now ... she **wears glasses** and always seems to have a different pair on every time I see her ... I like the way she looks because she wears clothes that are right for her age and manages to look glamorous without it looking like she's too done up ... yes ... I'll be happy if I look like her when I'm her age ...

Part 3

Examiner: Is it important to dress well whenever we go out?

Mark: It depends where you're going ... I know some people **get done up** just to go to the shops ... but I don't see the point ... you shouldn't go out looking **scruffy** with **disheveled hair** but I really don't see the point in **getting dressed up to the nines** unless you're going somewhere special ...

Examiner: Do people worry too much about their appearance as they get older?

Mira: I'm sure they do ... yes ... but it happens to all of us doesn't it ... we all **go grey** eventually and get **hard of hearing** ... we start **to lose our figure** ... that's why plastic surgery is so popular ... personally I think we just need **to grow old gracefully** and not worry too much about how we look ...

Examiner: Is attractiveness a quality worthwhile aiming for?

Phoebe: I'd like to say no ... it shouldn't matter what we look like in terms of our physical appearance ... but unfortunately it seems women especially are taken more seriously if they are **good looking** with a **slender figure** with perfect **make up** and so on ...

Study and practice

2. Compound adjectives

There are a lot of compound adjectives in English. Here are some common ones which are formed from parts of the body. For example, *heart* gives us **warm-hearted, kind-hearted, hard-hearted etc.**

Look at the list of similar compound adjectives below and guess what they mean. Then read sentences 1–10. Complete each sentence with the appropriate adjective(s).

<i>left-handed</i>	<i>double-breasted</i>	<i>narrow-waisted</i>	<i>cold-blooded</i>
<i>big-headed</i>	<i>pot-bellied</i>	<i>red-faced</i>	<i>round-shouldered</i>
<i>sour-faced</i>	<i>cross-eyed</i>	<i>knock-kneed</i>	<i>slim-hipped</i>
<i>light-fingered</i>	<i>strong-willed</i>	<i>bow-legged</i>	<i>empty-handed</i>
<i>dark-skinned</i>	<i>fair-haired</i>	<i>broad-minded</i>	<i>right-footed</i>

1. My boss is terribly ... , walking around *as* if he were holding his salary cheque between his knees. His wife's quite the opposite: ... , as if she had just got off a horse.

2. I used to wear ... suits until I decided that one button was far more suitable for ... people such as myself.

3. My sister is so ... and ... she reminds me of one of those long thin wine bottles.

4. He's Scandinavian, so he's ... and ... , and looks far better in jeans than I do.

5. It looked as if United were going to return home ... until Bradfield scored with an incredibly powerful... shot from outside the penalty area.

6. Off we go on holiday with visions of returning ... and beautiful, forgetting that we always come back ... and with peeling backs.

7. Hoskins, if you go on staring at that magazine any longer, you'll go Now either be ..., dear boy, and put it away or give it to me until the end of the lesson.

8. My boss is so ..., always looking as if he knew tomorrow was going to be the end of the world. And his wife is so ... ; I have to keep a careful eye on my things when they come round to the house, or they just disappear.

9. Most... tennis players seem to win more easily against right-handers. Talking of tennis players, aren't those professionals a ... bunch, shouting all the time about how great they are?

10. A lot of liberal, ... people find it difficult to accept that there is such a thing as ... murder.

Practice

3. Complete each sentence with the appropriate word from the list below. Note that they are all adjectives made from parts of the body, and that *bloody* is a frequently used and not very rude swear word.

hairy *cheeky* *bloody* *leggy* *handy*
nosey *hearty* *skinny* *heady* *chesty*

1. ... congratulations on your success!
2. I could watch those ... women high jumpers for hours.
3. That sounds like a rather ... cough you've got.
4. The shops are quite ... – only two minutes' walk.
5. No, you can't borrow my girlfriend for the evening! Don't be so ...!
6. It's nothing to do with you what we're doing tonight! Don't be so ...!
7. She's so ... that when she turns sideways, she's almost invisible!
8. Did you know he's got a ... chest? Like a doormat, it is!
9. I reckon you'd have to be a ... fool to want to learn this ... stupid language!
10. I feel quite ... after getting all those right. Or perhaps it's the champagne.

4. Discuss or write the answers to these questions.

1. Which elements of your body – from **split ends** to **toenails** – do you wish were different in some way?

2. What are the necessary **physical attributes** of the following types of athlete? Use the phrases: *You have to be I have ...; You need ...; You can't... without*

- 1) a swimmer
- 2) a skier
- 3) a tennis player
- 4) a footballer
- 5) a sprinter

3. How important do you think **physical appearance** is for a happy or successful life?

APPEARANCES

What impression is conveyed by these people's appearances?



Candidate B: Compare the photographs and say what impression is conveyed by these people's appearances. (1 minute)

Candidate A: Do you think we should judge people's character by the clothes they wear? (20 seconds)

Useful language – Forming impressions

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I get the impression that ... • She/He looks as if he ... • She/He doesn't seem/look (like a) ... • She's/He's clearly (not) ... • She/He probably likes/doesn't like ... • I think he may be ... • She/He seems/looks (like a) ... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can't imagine him (<i>listening to classical music</i>). • She/He gives me the impression of being someone who ... • To me it seems that ... • She/He strikes me as being someone who ... • She's/He's likely to ... • I don't believe that ... |
|---|--|

KEY LANGUAGE

punk girl

individual style (spiky hairstyle, chain jewellery, piercings, hair dye), refuse to follow latest designer fashion trends, anti-establishment feelings, make a statement, stand out from the crowd, create own style, like listening to punk music, have strong opinions, liberal views, confident, fun-loving

conservative man

conservative style (short haircut, glasses, shirt and tie), not particularly fashion-conscious, mainstream ideas/attitudes, practical and down-to-earth, businesslike and efficient, may have classical tastes (e.g. in music), friendly and approachable

2. Personality

1. Read the following questions and answers below and pay attention to the phrases in bold. Use the 'Definitions' section to check the meaning of any phrases you don't understand.

Definitions

- **to be the life and soul of the party**: a fun person, someone who is the centre of activity
- **to bend over backwards**: to try very hard to help someone
- **broad-minded**: prepared to accept other views or behaviours
- **easy-going**: relaxed and not easily worried about anything
- **extrovert**: an energetic person who likes the company of others
- **fair-minded**: to treat people equally
- **fun-loving**: to enjoy having fun
- **to hide one's light under a bushel**: to hide one's talents and skills
- **good company**: enjoyable to socialise with
- **good sense of humour**: the ability to understand what is funny
- **introvert**: someone who is shy
- **laid-back**: see 'easy-going'
- **to lose one's temper**: to suddenly become angry
- **narrow minded**: opposite of 'broad-minded' (see above)
- **painfully shy**: very shy
- **to put others first**: to think of others before yourself
- **quick-tempered**: to become angry quickly
- **reserved**: shy
- **self-assured**: confident
- **self-centred**: thinks only of oneself
- **self-confident**: believes in one's own ability or knowledge
- **self-effacing**: to not try to get the attention of others (especially in terms of hiding one's skills or abilities)
- **to take after**: to be like (often another member of the family)
- **thick-skinned**: not easily affected by criticism
- **trustworthy**: can be trusted
- **two-faced**: not honest or sincere. Will say one thing to someone to their face and another when they are not present.

Part 1

Examiner: How would you describe yourself?

Paula: Everyone tells me I **take after** my mum as I'm quite **laid-back** ... I think I'm **good company** but you should ask my friends if they agree ...

Examiner: In which ways are you similar to your friends?

Manuel: I seem to be attracted to **introverts** ... not people who are **painfully shy** but most of my friends are a little **reserved** ... and I think that's what I'm like ...

Examiner: Are you similar or different to your brother(s)/sister(s)?

Mira: I think my brother and I are very similar ... I'd say we're **fun-loving** and tend to be a bit **extroverted** ... my brother is certainly **the life and soul of the party** ... I'm not sure that applies to me

...

Part 2

Describe a teacher you once had who you enjoyed being taught by. You should say

- who this person was
- when they were your teacher
- which subject they taught you

and describe what it was about their character that you liked.

Carolina: I'd like to describe my English teacher from school ... Miss Thomas ... this was a few years ago now and she was my teacher at a time when I was getting a little bored with being at school

... unlike some of the other teachers Miss Thomas never **lost her temper** ... she was very calm and **easy-going** ... she was also very **broad-minded** ... we were able to ask her questions about lots of subjects that some other teachers would refuse to discuss which made us respect her even more ... she had a great **sense of humour** too ... she'd laugh at our jokes as well as making us laugh ... and she would also **bend over backwards** to help us with our work ... she always **put us first** and often stayed around at the end of class to talk with anyone who needed help ... apparently she was highly respected within her field but you would never know as she was the type that **hid her light under a bushel** ... she was very modest and **self-effacing** ... so yes ... Miss Thomas was a teacher I have fond memories of ...

Part 3

Examiner: Which personal qualities do you think we most want to pass on to our children?

Martin: I certainly would want my children to be **self-confident** and **self-assured** ... I really believe that people who feel good about themselves are in a good position to face what life has to offer them ... and I'd hope they wouldn't be **self-centred** ... but remembered to think about others ...

Examiner: Which characteristics do you think are the least appealing in a person?

Marianne: Well ... people who are very **narrow-minded** are difficult to get on with ... it's nice when someone is open to other people's opinion and willing to think about their own views ... and people who are **two-faced** can be a little irritating ... relationships are built on trust and without honesty there's not much left ...

Examiner: Which personality types do you think are less likely to suffer from stress or anxiety?

Sol: Probably people who are **thick-skinned** ... who don't let people or problems affect them too much ... and if you are **fair-minded** you'll be less likely to overreact to situations or be **quick-tempered** ...

Describing People

2. Use a suitable word or phrase from the list below to complete each sentence. Use each item once only.

<i>bald patch</i>	<i>courage</i>	<i>curly hair</i>	<i>extrovert</i>
<i>impulsive</i>	<i>on a diet</i>	<i>parting</i>	<i>piercing eyes</i>
<i>shy</i>	<i>spiteful</i>	<i>upset easily</i>	<i>very proud</i>
<i>have the sense</i>	<i>look my best</i>	<i>lose my temper</i>	<i>speak openly</i>

1. She's always going _____ because she has a complex about not being slim enough.
2. Unfortunately she gets so _____ be careful what you say.
3. He had medium-length grey hair with a down the middle _____.
4. As I meet a lot of people in my job, I try to, _____ which means I spend quite a lot on clothes every year.
5. She's very _____ so she keeps doing things she regrets later.
6. As he's tall, you don't notice the _____ on top of his head.
7. He was so _____ that at parties he never spoke to people unless he had been introduced to them.
8. It takes _____ to stand up to somebody who's bullying you.
9. I can _____ to her. I don't have to hide my feelings.
10. She had a perm because she thought _____ looked fashionable.
11. He's a great _____. He loves going out and meeting people.
12. She had _____ which seemed to look right through you.
13. She's _____ of her son and never stops talking about him.
14. I hope they'll _____ to lock the doors and call the police.
15. It was very _____ of him to deliberately try to make a fool of her.
16. I'm afraid I seem to _____ more often these days, especially when I get bad service.

3. Put each of the words or expressions below into an appropriate list. Add any other words and expressions which you think will be useful when describing people you know or have seen.

attractive clumsy dynamic absent-minded
 short-sighted wavy brown hair considerate inquisitive
 takes risks hates making decisions hides her feelings tends to exaggerate

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	EITHER / NEITHER

3. Likes & dislikes

Decide if the words and phrases in bold in these sentences have a *positive connotation* (for example, they tell us that somebody likes or wants something) or a *negative connotation* (for example, they tell us that someone dislikes something). Underline the correct answer.

- The idea of travelling around the world really **appeals to** me. *Positive / Negative*
- Research suggests that shoppers **are attracted to** brightly-lit, colourful displays. *Positive / Negative*
- I like him, but unfortunately he **can't stand** me. *Positive / Negative*
- I can never understand why people **are so captivated by** royal weddings. *Positive / Negative*
- A lot of people **detest** seafood, and some are even allergic to it. *Positive / Negative*
- Bigoted people **disgust** me with their small-minded attitudes. *Positive / Negative*
- He's a very punctual person, and **dreads** being late for anything. *Positive / Negative*
- My brother **fancies** spending some time working abroad. *Positive / Negative*
- I'm **fascinated by** new technology, and spend a lot of money on the latest electronic gadgets. *Positive / Negative*
- She's **fond of** classical music, and would like to be a classical pianist. *Positive / Negative*
- A lot of people **are keen on** football, but it doesn't interest me. *Positive / Negative*
- We were cold and wet, and **longed for** a hot drink. *Positive / Negative*
- I don't like early morning starts, and absolutely **loathe** having to get out of bed early. *Positive / Negative*
- I always **look forward to** my English lessons. *Positive / Negative*
- I'm **passionate about** flying, but rarely get the chance to go anywhere by plane. *Positive / Negative*
- She's a vegetarian, and the thought of eating meat **repels** her. *Positive / Negative*
- Supermarkets know that customers who come in for essential items like milk and bread **are often tempted by** special offers on other products. *Positive / Negative*
- We had been working very hard, and **were yearning for** a holiday. *Positive / Negative*

Expressing Likes

I love chocolate. I love playing football. I love _____.
 I like animals. I like dancing. I like _____.
 I fancy you. I fancy reading. I fancy _____.
 I enjoy foreign films. I enjoy running. I enjoy _____.
 I'm crazy about Beck. I'm crazy about skiing. I'm crazy about _____.
 I'm mad about Brad Pitt. I'm mad about singing. I'm mad about _____.
 I'm keen on John. I'm keen on swimming. I'm keen on _____.
 I'm fond of her. I'm fond of cycling. I'm fond of _____.

_____ is my favorite movie / actor / singer / book, etc.
_____ looks / sounds / smells / tastes / feels good.

Expressing Dislikes

I hate spiders. **I hate** writing essays. **I hate** _____.
I don't like spinach. **I don't like** being cold. **I don't like** _____.
I don't fancy her. **I don't fancy** playing cards. **I don't fancy** _____.
I can't stand smoke. **I can't stand** being late. **I can't stand** _____.
I can't bear lazy people. **I can't bear** eating onions. **I can't bear** _____.
I can't put up with Mike. **I can't put up with** lying. **I can't put up with** _____.
I'm fed up with Jill. **I'm fed up with** wasting money. **I'm fed up with** _____.
I'm sick of homework. **I'm sick of** going to the movies. **I'm sick of** _____.
I'm tired of vegetables. **I'm tired of** being sick. **I'm tired of** _____.
_____ really bugs me.
_____ makes me mad / angry.
_____ drives me crazy.
_____ annoys me.

Expressing Indifference

Do you mind if I open the window?	I don't mind.
Does it bother you if I smoke?	It doesn't bother me.
Do you want to go here or there?	It doesn't matter to me.
Which movie should we watch?	It makes no difference to me.
Which book do you like more?	It's all the same to me.
What do you want for dinner?	I don't care.
Do you want this one or that one?	I couldn't care less.

Part III. THE FAMILY IS ONE OF NATURE'S MASTERPIECES

(Семья – один из шедевров природы)

1. Relationships

1. Read the following questions and answers below and pay attention to the phrases in bold. Use the 'Definitions' section at the bottom of the page to check the meaning of any phrases you don't understand.

Definitions

- *to break up*: to end a romantic relationship
- *to drift apart*: to become less close to someone
- *to enjoy someone's company*: to like spending time with someone
- *to fall for*: to fall in love
- *to fall head over heels in love*: to start to love someone a lot
- *to fall out with*: to have a disagreement and stop being friends
- *to get on like a house on fire*: to like someone's company very much indeed
- *to get on well with*: to understand someone and enjoy similar interests
- *to get to know*: to begin to know someone
- *to go back years*: to have known someone for a long time
- *to have a lot in common*: to share similar interests
- *to have ups and downs*: to have good and bad times
- *a healthy relationship*: a good, positive relationship
- *to hit it off*: to quickly become good friends with
- *to be in a relationship*: to be romantically involved with someone
- *to be just good friends*: to not be romantically involved
- *to keep in touch with*: to keep in contact with
- *to lose touch with*: to not see or hear from someone any longer
- *love at first sight*: to fall in love immediately you meet someone
- *to pop the question*: to ask someone to marry you
- *to see eye to eye*: to agree on a subject
- *to settle down*: to give up the single life and start a family
- *to strike up a relationship*: to begin a friendship
- *to tie the knot*: to get married
- *to be well matched*: to be similar to
- *to work at a relationship*: to try to maintain a positive relationship with someone

Part 1

Examiner: Do you see your friends very often?

Louisa: Yes ... we meet up most weekends ... we all **get on really well** and **have a lot in common** so we're always happy doing the same things and going to the same places.

Examiner: What do you like about your close friends?

Anna: I think we **enjoy each other's company** ... we **see eye-to-eye on** most things so we rarely **fall out with** each other.

Examiner: Have you known each other long?

Amy: Most of them yes ... although my closest friend Carrie ... we **struck up a relationship** at college and **got on like a house on fire** ... but yes ... my other friendships **go back years** to when we were at school.

Part 2

Describe a person you are very close to. You should say:

- who this person is
- when you met them

- where you met them

and say what it is about them you like so much.

Reiko: I'd like to talk about my boyfriend ... Jose ... we **got to know** each other at University almost 4 years ago ... we were in the same department ... initially we were **just good friends** and used to go out in a group with our other friends ... when Jose went back to Spain for the holidays we would **keep in touch with** each other ... then one year he invited me to come to Spain with him ... and that's when we **fell for** each other I think ... so you couldn't really say it was **love at first sight** as it had been over a year since we'd met ... but we really **hit it off** and by the time we got back to university in September we were able to tell all our friends that we were **in a relationship** ... what do I like about Jose ... well he's very kind ... very funny ... and very supportive ... and we're really **well matched** in our interests ... he hasn't **popped the question** yet though ... we've talked about getting married and I think we're both ready **to settle down** and have children ... we'll just have to wait and see ...

Part 3

Examiner: Do you think marriage is still as important as ever?

Cristine: Yes ... it certainly is in my country ... I think the problem for some people is a lack of commitment ... all relationships **have their ups and downs** ... but some people prefer to **break up** rather than **working at** the relationship.

Examiner: What do you think is the ideal time to get married?

Terry: Personally ... I think you should wait until you've found yourself first ... decided if you want a career ... perhaps do some travelling ... you should do this before **tying the knot** ... although if you **fall head over heels in love** plans like these can easily be forgotten.

Examiner: Is it important to keep in contact with our friends when we're in a relationship?

Maria: Absolutely ... it's so easy to **drift apart** from your friends when you **fall in love** ... but I think both partners should try not **to lose touch with** their friends ... that's the best way to have a **healthy relationship** with your partner.

Practice

2. Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete the sentences below.

1. Mrs Jones had ...

- a. a trio b. a treble c. triplets

2. Mrs Vine had had ... the week before.

- a. quarts b. quads c. a quartet

3. Twins often seem to ... a generation.

- a. hop b. skip c. jump

4. There was a case of ... twins in our town recently.

- a. Japanese b. Chinese c. Siamese

5. There's a ... of twins in our family – on my father's

- a. story b. geography c. history
d. tree e. side f. line

6. I was ... child, though.

- a. an only b. a missing c. a single

7. All the members of our football team are related ... marriage.

- a. by b. to c. on

8. When Mother **remarried**, her second husband, my ... gave me a new bicycle.

- a. forefather b. stepfather c. grandfather

9. He said to me, 'Look, I know you're not my own ..., but let's be friends.'

- a. flesh and blood b. blood and guts c. skin and bones

10. **My** **originated** from a tribe of Red Indians.

- a. ancestors b. ancients c. antiques

11. Not many of my own ... relatives are still alive.

- a. blood b. skin c. heart

12. My ... – grandfather fought at the Battle of Waterloo.

- a. grand grand grand b. great grand grand c. great-great-great

13. My brother-in-law **inherited** £500,000 in his uncle's

a. will b. testament c. wishes.

14. I was left £50 and a cat by ... relative; I believe it was a ... cousin - or perhaps it was a ... – aunt.

a. a distant b. an unclear c. a long-distance
d. double e. second f. dual
g. grand h. great i. large

15. Peter is an **orphan**; he was ... at the age of two.

a. adjusted b. adapted c. adopted

16. Paul comes from a **broken home**; he has lived with a number of ... parents.

a. loan b. foster c. second-hand

17. Mary was from a **single-parent family**; now she's **looked after** by her ...

a. keeper b. warden c. guardian.

18. I'm off to have Sunday lunch with my ... now.

a. outlaws b. by-laws c. in-laws

3. Discuss or write the answers to these questions.

1. In what ways do you take after members of your family, in appearance and character?
2. How close are you to the various members of your family?
3. What sort of presents do you normally receive from your relatives?
4. Do most people you know get on with their in-laws?
5. What is the system of adopting and fostering in your country?
6. I wouldn't like to be / have been an only child. Do you agree?

2. The Family and Relationships

1. Use a suitable word or phrase from the list below to complete each sentence. Use each item once only.

<i>acquaintance</i>	<i>divorce rate</i>	<i>house on fire</i>	<i>break the ice</i>
<i>backgrounds</i>	<i>foster homes</i>	<i>civil ceremony</i>	<i>for the sake of</i>
<i>date</i>	<i>make friends</i>	<i>good company</i>	<i>gets on my nerves</i>
<i>In common</i>	<i>split up</i>	<i>on speaking terms</i>	<i>happily married</i>

1. In the UK you can have either a religious or _____ when you get married.
2. The way Hannah slams the door really _____.
3. We played some games to _____ and get the party going.
4. Joe isn't exactly a friend of mine. He's more of an _____.
5. There can be problems sustaining a relationship if people come from different social and cultural _____.
6. With the increase in the _____, the number of one-parent families has shot up.
7. – Are Dave and Ann still going out?
– Haven't you heard? They _____ a couple of months ago.
8. We never argue. In fact, we get on like a _____ all the time.
9. It was so easy to _____ as everyone was so helpful and hospitable.
10. I'm afraid I'm not very _____ tonight. I've got a lot on my mind.
11. Lucie and I get on really well. We've got so much _____.
12. Damien's mother wasn't capable of looking after him so he lived in a series of _____ for the next few years.
13. Andy and Sue are only staying together _____ the children.
14. Max hasn't been _____ with his neighbours since their tree fell into his garden and caused all that damage.

15. – Why is Bill spending so long in the bathroom?

– He`s got a _____ with his new girlfriend this evening.

16. On the surface they seemed to be a _____ couple but in fact they were always having rows.

2. Answer these questions.

How has family life changed since your grandparents were young?
What makes a relationship successful?
Why do relationships fail?

In the past the family unit was much bigger/children used to respect their parents /

Nowadays one-parent families are more common/there seem to be more problems with discipline
/ _____

3. Decide whether the following comments are positive or negative.

1. They're always at each other's throats.	9. She broke the engagement off.
2. They're devoted to each other.	10. I think we've grown apart.
3. I can't stand him.	11. He walked out on her.
4. We're firm friends.	12. He's constantly nagging me.
5. We've never really hit it off.	13. I'll always stand by you.
6. That's a very condescending attitude.	14. I'm quite fond of her.
7. I've got a soft spot for him.	15. We've fallen out.
8. He's fallen for her.	16. They're like chalk and cheese!
Make some true statements about yourself using some of the above expressions: _____ _____ _____ _____	
Can you list any other ways of describing successful and unsuccessful relationships?	
Successful Relationships	Unsuccessful Relationships

3. Children & the family

1. Fill in the gaps.

1. Mr and Mrs Smith live at home with their two children. They are a typical example of a modern family.

A. *extended* B. *nuclear* C. *compact*

2. Mr and Mrs Popatlal live at home with their aged parents, children and grandchildren. They are a typical example of a traditional _____ family.

A. *nuclear* B. *enlarged* C. *extended*

3. Mrs Jones lives on her own and has to look after her two children. There are a lot of families like hers.

A. *single-parent* B. *mother-only* C. *mono-parent*

4. Some parents need to _____ their children more strictly.

A. *bring down* B. *bring about* C. *bring up*

5. When I was a child, I had a very turbulent _____.

A. *upbringing* B. *upraising* C. *uplifting*

6. Mrs Kelly is _____ and finds it difficult to look after her children on her own.

A. *divorced* B. *divided* C. *diverged*

7. Many men believe that _____ is the responsibility of a woman.

A. *childhelp* B. *childcare* C. *childaid*

8 _____ is a particularly difficult time of life for a child.

A. *Convalescence* B. *Adolescence* C. *Convergence*

9. A person's behaviour can sometimes be traced back to his/her _____.

A. *creative years* B. *formulating years* C. *formative years*

10. The country has seen a sharp drop in thein the last few years.

A. *birth rate* B. *baby rate* C. *born rate*

11. She has five _____ who rely on her to look after them.

A. *dependants* B. *dependers* C. *dependents*

12 _____ crime is on the rise, with over 30 per cent of thefts being committed by young people under the age of eighteen.

A. *Junior* B. *Juvenile* C. *Children*

2. Match sentences 1–12 with a second sentence A–M. Use the key words and phrases in bold to help you.

1. Mr and Mrs White are very **authoritarian** parents.

2. Mr Bowles is considered **to be too lenient**.

3. Mr and Mrs Harris lead **separate lives**.

4. Billy is a **well-adjusted** kid.

5. The Mannings are not very **responsible** parents.

6. My parents are **separated**.

7. Parents must look after their children, but they shouldn't be **over-protective**.

8. Professor Maynard has made a study of the **cognitive processes** of young children.
9. I'm afraid my youngest child is **running wild**.
10. She looks quite different from all her **siblings**.
11. There are several **different and distinct stages of development** in a child's life.
12. Tony was raised by a **foster family** when his own parents died.

- A. They don't look after their children very well.
- B. He is fascinated by the way they learn new things.
- C. He very rarely punishes his children.
- D. I live with my mother and visit my father at weekends.
- E. He never listens to a word I say, and is always playing truant from school.
- F. Brothers and sisters usually bear some resemblance to one another.
- G. Although they are married and live together, they rarely speak to each other.
- H. They are very strict with their children.
- I. Of all of these, the teenage years are the most difficult.
- J. Children need the freedom to get out and experience the world around them.
- K. He's happy at home and is doing well at school.
- L. Many families take in children who are not their own.

3. Complete this case study with one of the words or phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. You will need to change one of the word forms.

Bob's problems began during his 1 _____ years. His parents got 2 _____ when he was young, and neither of them wanted to raise him or his brother and sister, so he was 3 _____ by a 4 _____ chosen by his parents' social worker. Unfortunately, his foster father was a strict 5 _____ and often beat him. Bob rebelled against this strict 6 _____ and by the time he was eight, he was already 7 _____ stealing from shops and playing truant. By the time he reached 8 _____ sometime around his 13th birthday, he had already appeared in court several times, charged with 9 _____ crime. The judge blamed his foster parents, explaining that children needed 10 _____ parents and guardians who would look after them properly. The foster father objected to this, pointing out that Bob's 11 _____ – his two brothers and sister – were 12 _____ children who behaved at home and worked well at school.

This has raised some interesting questions about the modern family system. While it is true that parents should not be too 13 _____ with children by letting them do what they want when they want, or be too 14 _____ by sheltering them from the realities of life, it is also true that they should not be too strict. It has also highlighted the disadvantages of the modern 15 _____ family where the child has only its mother and father to rely on (or the 16 _____ family, in which the mother or father has to struggle particularly hard to support their 17 _____). In fact, many believe that we should return to traditional family values and the 18 _____ family: extensive research has shown that children from these families are generally better behaved and have a better chance of success in later life.

4. Men & women

1. Look at the words and phrases in bold in these sentences and decide if we generally consider them to have a positive connotation or a negative connotation.

1. They would never admit it, but men and women are in a continuous **power struggle** at work.
Positive / Negative
2. Most major companies are **male-dominated**. *Positive / Negative*
3. It's a fact that, when it comes to promoting their employees, some companies still **discriminate** on the basis of someone's sex. *Positive / Negative*
4. A recent survey suggests that many professional women working for large companies and organisations often hit a **glass ceiling** at some point in their career. *Positive / Negative*

5. Professional businesswomen, especially those in senior management positions, are more **astute** than men. *Positive / Negative*
- 6 In my experience, they are also more **versatile**. *Positive / Negative*
- 7 What's more, they are better at **multi-tasking**. *Positive / Negative*
- 8 They can also be much more **ruthless** when necessary. *Positive / Negative*
- 9 My elder brother is such a **male chauvinist!** *Positive / Negative*
- 10 As far he is concerned, women are little more than **sex objects**. *Positive / Negative*
- 11 He is completely **unreconstructed**. *Positive / Negative*
- 12 Some might say that he's a bit of a **dinosaur**. *Positive / Negative*
- 13 My younger brother, on the other hand, has **egalitarian** views. *Positive / Negative*
- 14 He believes in **equality** between men and women. *Positive / Negative*
- 15 He doesn't think that women are the **weaker sex**. *Positive / Negative*

2. Use the words and phrases in the box to complete the conversation.

<i>battle of the sexes</i>	<i>breadwinner</i>	<i>childrearing</i>	<i>gender roles</i>
<i>household management</i>	<i>male counterparts</i>	<i>practical role division</i>	
<i>Sex Discrimination Act</i>	<i>social convention</i>	<i>stereotypes</i>	

Chris: I think that cleaning and cooking are a woman's job. After all, men are no good at
1_____.

Sam: I disagree.

Chris: And in the workplace, women aren't very 2_____, are they?

Sam: In what way?

Chris: In the way that there are a lot of things they can't do as well as men can. Such as, er, well, I can't think of anything in particular at the moment.

Sam: Exactly.

Chris: Well, let's face it, women never do as well as their 3_____ at work.

Sam: I've never heard such unreconstructed rubbish. Thank goodness the
4_____ exists to prevent your views being put into practice. And I suppose you think that women are only good for changing babies' nappies, and other tedious aspects of
5_____.

Chris: No, but I do believe that in a modern household, there should be a clearly defined
6_____ . Men are good at DIY, for example. Most women aren't.

And I'll always believe that it's the man who should be the 7_____, providing food and shelter for his family.

Sam: Well, all I can say is that I'm glad your ideas of 8_____ are not shared by most people.

Chris: Nonsense! A lot of people believe in traditional 9_____ : the man goes out to work, the woman stays at home. It's as simple as that.

Sam: Men at work and women at home? Come on, love, those are such typical
10_____. With people like you around, the 11_____ will continue to rage on and on.

Chris: Oh, give it a rest, Dad. I'm right, and you know I am.

Sam: Sorry, Christine, but we're in the twenty-first century now. You need to move with the times.

3. Complete this essay with words and phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

A totally 1_____ society, in which sexual 2_____ between men and women is the norm, is still a long way off. This is certainly the case if you watch certain television programmes, where men are often portrayed as the 3_____ bringing money home to the wife, who is often depicted as the 4_____, prone to extreme emotions and temper tantrums. But is this really the case? Is it still fair to create

5 _____ such as this? After all, as more women go out to work, and more men stay at home to look after the house and children, it is becoming clear that so-called 6 _____ are merging and disappearing.

Take the office workplace as an example. For years, businesses and companies were 7 _____. The directors, managers and other senior executives were always male, the secretaries and personal assistants almost always female. This was probably because men were traditionally seen as more 8 _____ more able to deal with the cut-and thrust of business. However, now women are proving that they can be just as tough, if not tougher, while simultaneously being more 9 _____ and caring. In fact, in many ways, women are much better at 10 _____ which is vital in modern business where you are expected to do more than one job. And thanks to the 11 _____ . women are paid the same as men. It would appear that, in many cases, the 12 _____ is a dying breed (although, unfortunately, there are still many 13 _____ men in the workplace who think they can do everything and anything better than their female colleagues, and there are still cases where women climbing up through the ranks get to a point where they hit a 14 _____ and cannot climb any higher).

At home, too, there is less evidence of 15 _____. It is no longer the woman who does all the cooking, cleaning and 16 _____. Such 17 _____ is now often shared equally. 18 _____ no longer expects the woman to stay indoors all day while the man stays out until all hours.

The good news, therefore, is that women no longer need to feel they are regarded as mere 19 _____ or the underdogs in a 20 _____ with their 21 _____. In fact, many believe that in the 22 _____ it is women who have come out on top.

COMPANIONSHIP

Is it better for people to stay alone or to be surrounded by friends?



Candidate A: Compare the photographs and say whether you feel it is better for people to stay alone or to be surrounded by friends. (1 minute)

Candidate B: Why do you think some people have a problem making friends? (20 seconds)

Useful language – Expressing feelings/opinions

- I (don't) feel that ...
- My feeling is that ...
- I feel sure that ...
- Personally, I (don't) think ...
- If you ask me, ...
- I really believe that ...

KEY LANGUAGE

	Pros	Cons
being alone	pursue your own interests, not caught up in other people's problems, learn to enjoy your own company, less restrictions (able to do what you like when you like)	become bored and restless, cannot interact well with others, loss of self-esteem, feel isolated, become anti-social
surrounded by friends	share thoughts/feelings/problems with someone, receive help and support in difficult times, always have a busy social life, cheer you up when you're feeling unhappy	expectations of others can be demanding at times, receive unwanted criticism, hard to find time to do personal things, upsetting when a person lets you down/betrays your trust

PEOPLE AND ANIMALS

How do the relationships between the people and the animals differ?



Candidate A: Compare the photographs and say how the relationships between the people and the animals differ. (1 minute)

Candidate B: Which of these relationships do you think is the most valuable? (20 seconds)

Useful language – Expressing differences

- The photographs show two completely different (*relationships*).
- One important difference is that ...
- The two photographs differ in that ...
- Unlike the (*woman and her cat*), the ...
- While (*the first photo shows us a working relationship*), (*the second photo ...*)

KEY LANGUAGE

police dog

assist police force (track criminals/suspects/missing persons), prized for its intelligence/aggression/strength/sense of smell, sniff out drugs/weapons/bombs, search buildings, give its life to protect and serve, can smell things/go places police officers can't, special obedience training, learn handler's commands

cat

friendly and affectionate companion, help overcome the problem of loneliness/boredom (especially for people living on their own), pets can improve people's physical and mental health (reduce stress/heart attacks/depression), important to have an animal to care for (feel you are doing sth worthwhile), creature of habit (appreciate a settled home environment)

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