

NAME:

The rules of attraction

As a relationship adviser, I am often asked the questions 'Do opposites attract?' and 'Is a person who is often tense and unrelaxed (0) LIKELY to choose someone who is equally uptight or are they usually attracted to a more (1) partner?' Well, the answer is that many people certainly do feel attracted to opposites, thinking that the idea of having a relationship with someone (2) themselves could be very boring.

(3), these attractions between opposites rarely (4) into serious relationships.

The reality is that people tend to get married and settle (5) with partners who have the same attitudes and beliefs as their own. A (6) conducted in the US has found that what makes a marriage truly successful and long-lasting is similarities in personality rather than in attitudes and beliefs. So even if couples are both (7) in doing the same activities and have similar politics, they will fall (8) regularly and their relationship may ultimately fail if, for example, one is (9) whilst the other is willing to listen to and accept new ideas.

As far as looks are concerned, people tend to go for someone as good-looking as they are: it is rare for an absolutely (10) woman to go out with an utterly (11) man, or vice versa. Of course, there are exceptions to this, but usually because one of the (12) has an ulterior motive.

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|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 0 A probable | B expected | <u>C</u> likely | D possible |
| 1 A easygoing | B slow-going | C ongoing | D outgoing |
| 2 A similar | B like | C alike | D same |
| 3 A Despite | B Therefore | C Although | D However |
| 4 A develop | B build | C become | D get |
| 5 A in | B on | C down | D up |
| 6 A search | B research | C study | D report |
| 7 A keen | B interested | C fascinated | D fond |
| 8 A out | B down | C over | D apart |
| 9 A open-minded | B narrow-minded | C absent-minded | D single-minded |
| 10 A good-looking | B pretty | C cute | D stunning |
| 11 A ugly | B unattractive | C hideous | D unpleasant |
| 12 A partners | B couples | C pairs | D relations |

- 2 For questions 1-11, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

Males and females and relationships

According (0) TO psychologists, males and females are completely different when it comes to relationships with other people. (1) is all to do with the different relationships they have with their mothers. Boys only feel properly masculine after they become less dependent (2) their mother and can cope without her when they feel upset. Girls, on the (3) hand, feel feminine by attaching themselves to their mother and trying to act like her. So being close (4) someone is a scary thing for boys (5) makes girls feel more secure.

The two sexes also react differently when (6) is stress in a relationship. This is because girls produce more of a hormone known (7) 'oxytocin', which calms you down. That means that after a big family argument, for example, girls tend (8) talk things through while boys often have a strong 'fight or flight' instinct. So they are more likely to react to stressful situations (9) slamming doors or shutting themselves in their rooms where they can spend time alone. These hormonal differences probably began in prehistoric times when calmer females used (10) make better carers and when men, faced with dangerous hunting situations, (11) need to be able to fight or flee.

- 2 For questions 1-10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.



Birth order

Does the order in which we come in our family affect the (0) *DEVELOPMENT* of our personalities? Many psychiatrists believe that it does. Oldest children, for example, are often natural leaders. The majority of (1) are first-borns. Because they are used to having authority over younger siblings, they tend to be bossy, punctual and (2) They can be worriers and may put a lot of (3) on themselves to succeed. Middle children, on the other hand, are likely to be (4), diplomatic and good at bringing people together. However, because their role in the family changes and they are no longer the (5) child, they often have to find ways of getting their parents' (6) and frequently go through a period of rebellion. Last-born children are often very (7) and good at getting their own way. This can have its advantages. However, they are not always given as much (8) as they would like. As for only children, who have no siblings, they are often confident and (9) mature because of the amount of time they spend in adult company. But they can be also be (10) and often don't accept criticism well.

DEVELOP
POLITICS
ORGANISE
PRESS
ADAPT
YOUNG
ATTENTIVE
CHARM
DEPEND
SOCIAL
DEMAND

Exam practice

- 2 For questions 1-8, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1 Because her mother's a magazine editor, Jane knows all the celebrity gossip.
Jane, magazine editor, knows all the celebrity gossip. | WORKS |
| 2 She is wearing her sister's boots.
The boots her sister. | BELONG |
| 3 That boy's cousin is a fashion model.
That's a fashion model. | WHOSE |
| 4 I lent her a belt but she's lost it.
She lent her. | FIND |
| 5 Shall we go and see a film later?
Why don't later? | CINEMA |
| 6 Last year I bought some jeans and now they're too small for me.
I've grown out bought last year. | I |
| 7 I'm only free tonight.
Tonight I'm free. | NIGHT |
| 8 One of my aunts is a professional actor.
I have as an actor. | WHO |

- 3 Read the text again to find the information which contains the answer.
Look for synonyms and paraphrases of the words in the question.

You are going to read a webpage on which three people have told the story of their gap year experiences. For questions 1-13, choose from the people (A-C). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person

- 1 did work to help look after the environment?
- 2 did not receive full support when he/she suggested taking a gap year?
- 3 needed to make changes to his/her original travel plans?
- 4 believed that a gap year would help him/her make an important decision?
- 5 was sure about what he/she wanted to study at university?
- 6 had to be trained in preparation for his/her gap year work?
- 7 was treated differently from how he/she expected?
- 8 did paid work whilst abroad?
- 9 is still in contact with people he/she met whilst abroad?
- 10 said he/she had developed a deep level of understanding of another way of life?
- 11 found an element of his/her gap year personally rewarding?
- 12 discovered a lot about himself/herself during the gap year?
- 13 felt travelling would help him/her with his/her university course?

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Thinking of taking a gap year?

Taking a year off studying before going to university can be a great way to see the world and broaden your horizons. Three 'gappers' tell us their stories.

A Hannah Renda, 19, Sydney, Australia

I had spent a lot of time researching various gap year opportunities, when I came across an organisation that was looking for volunteers to coach football to kids in Ghana. As someone who has always been really into sport, I knew instantly that this was the perfect placement for me. The aim of the project was to help kids from deprived backgrounds to develop their basic techniques in the hope that some may one day go on to become professionals. Initially, I had minor worries that a girl football coach would not be respected but this proved to be far from the truth. The determination on those kids' faces is something that will remain permanently ingrained in my memory. The organisation had paid for me to receive professional coaching back here in training a team but I had to cover the costs of the flight and accommodation myself. But the sense of fulfilment I felt from helping people achieve their goals made it worth every penny. Also, spending an extended period in a foreign country gave me a really unique opportunity to go below the surface of another culture, something that I may never get to do again.

B Kurt Bradshaw, 20, Ohio, USA

It all started when I was filling in my university application forms. As I struggled to answer the questions I realised I really needed another year to make up my mind about what I wanted to study. So despite my parents' anxiety about me postponing my studies, I planned a gap year. The first stage involved a two-month sea kayaking expedition along the southern coast of Chile, at the end of which we reached a gigantic glacier that poured into the sea. It was unlike anything I had ever seen, and the satisfaction of reaching such a remote place under my own power was amazing. I spent a further three months exploring South America and from there I went to the Philippines, where I volunteered as a diver on a coral reef project. My job was to dive down to the reefs and collect data which would help with the future protection of the islands' marine ecosystem. I'm now at university studying Marine Biology and I can truly say that that unfocused person that I used to be is now an individual with a clear sense of who I am and what I want.

C Andrew Bishop, 24, London, UK

After years of revision and exams, the last thing I wanted to do after finishing school was three more years of the same. I had a place at university to study Art History, but persuaded myself that the best preparation for this was to see as much of the world as possible. A long summer of bar and restaurant work at a local hotel funded my flight to New York, where I worked as a gallery assistant. I was massively impressed by the city, which turned out to be even more buzzing with culture and activity than I'd imagined. After four months, I had saved up enough for a flight to Beijing where I had organised a job teaching English at a middle school. It was challenging work but Beijing was fascinating and I made some wonderful friends who I've kept in touch with. Sadly, my time there was cut short by a serious flu epidemic but I soon got over the disappointment after an unforgettable three months of temples, beaches and superb food at my final destination, Thailand.

You will hear part of a radio interview with an eco-fashion designer called Damien Warner. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences.

Interview with a fashion designer

- 1 The first thing Damien ever designed was
- 2 Damien studied at university.
- 3 After leaving university, Damien worked as a for a large clothing company.
- 4 Damien designs clothes which use as few as possible.
- 5 Damien prefers natural dyes made from certain parts of plants or
- 6 His latest collection includes a jacket made from
- 7 According to Damien, there are workers in the fashion industry who are not paid enough.
- 8 At a talk in New York, Damien was deeply shocked to discover how many deaths occur as a result of due to cotton farming.
- 9 Damien thinks that have done a lot to help improve the image of eco-fashion.
- 10 Damien advises people wanting to get into a good fashion school to improve their

WRITING – ONE OPTION

1. Write a review of a film or book you have enjoyed / not enjoyed. Include any factual information you know about it and write your recommendation. (120–140 words)
2. ESSAY QUESTION: “Schools should just sell healthy food to their students” (120–140 words)
Your notes: Children’s nutrition
 The student’s opinion
 Your own idea
3. STORY: Write a story including all four narrative tenses (120–140 words). Your story must start with this line: “*It was especially hot for that summer, Luke couldn’t believe his luck when...*”