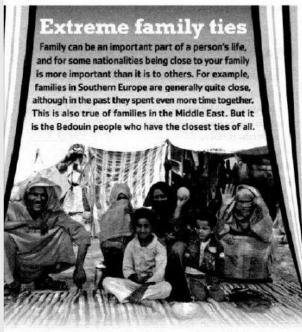
PERSONALITY ADJECTIVES vocabulary, reading and listening

Match the comments with the personality adjectives in the box.

aggressive selfish	ambitious sensible	independent spoilt	jealous reliable stubborn	self-confident
I 'When I wan	t something, m	y parents always	s give it to me.'	
2 'I don't like n	ny boyfriend ta	lking to other wo	omen.'	
3 'I'm always t	here when my	friends need my	help.'	
1 'Those are m	y pens and you	can't borrow th	em.'	
5 'I'm going to	go to bed early	so I can sleep w	ell before my exam tom	orrow.'
5 'I'll hit you if	you do that aga	ain!'		
7 'I feel quite o	comfortable 'wh	nen I'm speaking	in public.'	
3 'I'd like to be	the manager o	of a big multinati	onal company.'	
9 'That's what	I think and I'm	not going to cha	nge my mind.'	
0 'I'd prefer t	o do this on my	own, thanks.'		
Write the opp	osite adjective	s. Use a negative	e prefix if necessary.	
l generous				
2 kind	80 			
2 lazy	8			
3 mature				
4 organized				
5 talkative		100 mg - 1000		
5 tidy				





Traditional Bedouin families live in large tents about half the size of a basketball court. The tents are divided into two sections: the first is for receiving guests in true Bedouin style – they have the reputation of being the world's most generous hosts. Visitors are

always served a big meal as soon as they arrive. The second part of the tent is the family's shared kitchen, living room, dining room, and bedroom. They don't have tables and chairs, as the whole family sits on the floor to eat. And instead of beds, everybody sleeps on mattresses, which are piled into a corner of the room during the day.

Several generations usually share the tent. The head of the family is the mother, and she is the one who gives the orders. Her husband and her children live with her, even when the children are married and have their own children. The sons and sons-in-law look after the animals, while the daughters and daughters-in-law clean the tent, cook the meals, and look after the younger grandchildren. The older ones are left to run around outside. There may often be as many as 30 people under the same roof.

The few young people who have left the family to live in the city visit their mothers nearly every day. It can be quite a surprise to see a shiny new Mercedes pull up outside one of the tents and watch a smart young man get out to greet his relatives.

Bedouin people do not like to be separated from their families and there is a very good reason why. If they are poor, sick, old, or unemployed, it is the family that supports them. Elderly people are never left alone, and problems are always shared. Children who work in the city are often responsible for their families financially. In this way, Bedouin families aren't just close; they are a lifeline.

READING

Read the article. Choose the correct answers according to the information given.

1 In the past, most families in Southern Europe and the Middle East were ...

a smaller b closer c richer

2 There isn't much ... in a Bedouin tent.

a furniture b light c space

3 Bedouin ... spend most of the day inside.

a men b women c children

4 Young Bedouins who live in the city ...

a hardly ever go home.

b don't earn much money.

c don't lose touch with their families.

5 Members of a Bedouin family help each other to ...

a survive. b geta job. c choose clothes

LISTENING

Listen to a couple, Terry and Jane, talking about going to live with the in-laws.

Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 T	erry	and J	ane	are	both	verv	tired.	
-----	------	-------	-----	-----	------	------	--------	--

2 Terry is more optin1istic about the future than Jane. ___

3Terry's parents have suggested the family move in with them.

4 Terry says that if they all lived together, his parents Would babysit. ____

5 Jane thinks that the new plan would mean less housework for her. ____

6 Jane worries that the grandparents would spoil the children.

