

Vocabulary

Teens and independence

1 Match the words with their meanings.

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|------------------------|--|
| 1 self-motivated (adj) | a a skill that is necessary or extremely useful to manage well in daily life |
| 2 self-study (n) | b to succeed in dealing with something, especially something difficult |
| 3 manage (v) | c a belief that someone is good, honest and reliable, and will not harm you |
| 4 trust (n) | d the activity of learning something by yourself without teachers' help |
| 5 life skill (n) | e able to do or achieve something without pressure from others |

2 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in 1.

1. We have great _____ in our parents and teachers.
2. Teenagers should learn basic _____, such as cooking a meal and using a washing machine.
3. My brother signed up for a _____ computer course.
4. It is important for us to learn how to _____ our time and money.
5. His parents don't have to force him to study hard as he is highly _____.

Grammar

Cleft sentences with It is/was ... that/who ...

Remember!

- A cleft sentence is used to focus on a particular part of the sentence and to emphasise what we want to say.
- We use preparatory **It** to introduce the thing that we want to focus on while the rest is put in a relative clause introduced with a relative pronoun, e.g. **that** or **who**.

Example:

Nam taught Mai how to use the app in the library last weekend. (no particular focus)

- **It was** Nam **that/who** taught Mai how to use the app in the library last weekend. (focus on Nam)

- **It was** the app **that** Nam taught Mai how to use in the library last weekend. (focus on the app)

- **It was** in the library **that** Nam taught Mai how to use the app last weekend. (focus on the library)

- **It was** last weekend **that** Nam taught Mai how to use the app in the library. (focus on last weekend)

1 Rewrite the sentences using cleft sentences focusing on the underlined parts.

1. John is saving his pocket money to buy a new phone.
→ It _____ to buy a new phone.
2. He gets 20 dollars every week by doing chores around the house.
→ It _____ by doing chores around the house.
3. John earned more pocket money by helping his grandpa last weekend.
→ It _____ more pocket money by helping his grandpa.
4. He bought gifts for his friends and family members with his pocket money.
→ It _____ he bought with his pocket money.
5. Teenagers can earn pocket money by doing part-time jobs.
→ It _____ can earn pocket money.