PET Chapter 23

Chapter 23 focuses on the vocabulary of friends and adjectives for people and actions. Match the words to the definition.

alone	meet	be friends with	honest
friendship	get on with	miss	chat
(not) mind	be fed up with	introduce	rude
sense of humor	share	bossy	make friends with
trust	be someone's type	upset	supporter
support			

alone (adj)	without other people
bossy (adj)	always telling other people what to do
chat (n)	a friendly talk
chat (v)	to talk with someone in a friendly way
be fed up with (v)	to feel bored and unhappy with a situation, thing or person
be friends with (v)	to like someone and feel they are your friend
become/make friends with (v)	to start being friends with someone you have recently met
friendship (n)	when two people are friends
get on with (v)	If two people get on with each other, they like each other and are friends.
honest (adj)	This describes someone who gives their real opinion about things and doesn't deceive anyone.
sense of humour (n)	the ability to laugh and know that something is funny
introduce (v)	to tell someone another person's name the first time that they meet
meet (v)	to see and speak to someone
(not) mind (v)	(not) to be angry or worried about something
miss (v)	to feel sad about someone or something that you no longer see or have
rude (adj)	behaving in a way which is not polite and upsets other people
share (v)	to have or use something at the same time as someone else
support (a football team) (v)	to like a particular sports team and want them to win
supporter (n)	someone who likes a particular sports team and wants them to win
trust (v)	to believe that someone is good and honest and will not harm you
be someone's type (v)	to be the kind of person someone thinks is attractive
upset (v)	to make someone feel sad or worried

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Listening

You will hear 3 conversations between people who have just met (*acaban de conocerse*).

To begin, indicate which pair of people will

- probably become friends? _____
- might become friends? _____
- won't get on well with each other? _____

Choose the conversation that corresponds to each.

For question 2, indicate if the statements are true or false.

2 Listen again. Decide if these statements are true or false.

Pair 1 (Monica and Alex)

a Alex has been to parties at the college before. *true*

b Monica and Alex agree about the music at the party.

c Alex apologises for what he says about the people at the party.

d In the end, Monica gets tired of talking to Alex.

Pair 2 (Francis and Neil)

e Francis finds the work in the restaurant easier than on the building site.

f Francis and Neil have similar interests to the other waiters.

g Francis and Neil support the same football team.

h Francis and Neil arrange to go to the match together.

Pair 3 (Carla and Kate)

i Peter told Carla about Kate's flat.

j There will be three people living in the flat.

k Carla plays more than one musical instrument.

l Kate and Carla agree that they are both untidy.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Chapter 23 presents relative clauses. We can use relative clauses to join two English sentences, or to give more information about something.

I bought a new car. It is very fast. → **I bought a new car that is very fast.**

She lives in New York. She likes living in New York. → **She lives in New York, which she likes.**

There are 2 types of relative clauses: defining and non-defining.

Defining relative clauses give essential information and non-defining clauses give extra information.

- *The woman **who lives next door** works in a bank. (defining: limits who the woman can be)*
- *My brother, **who is older than I am**, is studying history at university. (non-defining because it gives extra info)*

Relative clauses start with relative pronouns: *who, which, that, where, whose, when*.

Grammar spot — Relative clauses

Look at the words in italics and choose the correct one.

Subject relative clauses

a I saw a **flat**. **It** is very near the university.
I saw a flat *who / which* is very near the university.

b There are some **customers**. **They** are waiting.
There are some customers *who / which* are waiting.

Object relative clauses

c I saw a **flat**. I liked **it**.
I saw a flat *who / which* I liked. OR I saw a flat I liked.

d We met a **girl**. We knew **her**.
We met a girl *who / which* we knew. OR We met a girl we knew.

Relative clauses with *where* and *whose*

e I've found a **flat**. We can live **there**.
I've found a flat *where / whose* we can live.

f Kate is the **person**. I share **her** flat.
Kate is the person *where / whose* flat I share.

Look at the Grammar Spot to the left. It shows the various ways that relative clauses can be used to link sentences. Choose the correct relative clause.

Relative clauses

1 **Look at these pairs of sentences. Join each pair using *who* or *which* to make one new sentence.**

a He's got a friend. He sometimes gets free tickets.
He's got a friend who sometimes gets free tickets.

b There's a match on Wednesday evening. It'll be really good.
There's a match on Wednesday evening which will be really good.

c There are some customers over there. They're waiting for a table.

d There's one other person. He's studying biology.

e I play an electric guitar. It has a volume control.

f I saw a flat. It's very near the university.

Look at the exercise to the left. There are 2 examples. Use those examples to help you merge the sentences in c-f.

c
d
e
f

LIVEWORKSHEETS

In the exam folder, you are asked to select which sentence communicates the same information presented in the sign.

Exam folder 23

Reading Part 1

In this part of the exam, you look at five short texts. There are three possible explanations – A, B or C. You have to decide which one says the same as the text.

CHECK!

a What kind of texts will you read?
b What kinds of words are sometimes missing from signs?
c What should you do if you don't know the answer?

Exam Advice

Check that the answer you choose means exactly the same as the text.

Look at the text in each question.
What does it say?
Mark the letter **A**, **B** or **C** next to the correct explanation.

1

BUY THREE BOOKS,
GET CHEAPEST ONE FREE.
OFFER AVAILABLE ONE WEEK ONLY FROM TODAY

A You can get three books at half their normal price after today.
B You only get a discount this week when you buy two books.
C You don't pay for one book if you buy two others as well today.

2

Jan
If Peter rings, tell him I have posted the book to him because I didn't have time to go to his house. Michael

A Jan should tell Peter to bring the book back.
B Michael has gone to Peter's house.
C Peter will receive the book in the post.

3

Carlos
We have to be at college by 9 tomorrow instead of 9.15. I'll pick you up by the crossroads as usual, but at 8.30. Jack

Jack is asking Carlos to
A meet him earlier than usual.
B take him to college by car.
C see him in a different place from usual.

4

MAKE SURE THIS DOOR IS SHUT
WHEN YOU LEAVE THE BUILDING

A Use another exit when this door is shut.
B Do not leave this door open when you go out.
C This door is the only exit from this building.

5

Dear Mariana,
The hotel is wonderful - just as you described it. Thank you for recommending it. We've already booked for next year! Karin

A Mariana has visited the hotel Karin is staying in.
B Karin has stayed in the hotel before.
C Karin and Mariana are going to the hotel together next year.

Did you understand the information in this document? If you have any questions, don't hesitate to contact me.

LIVEWORKSHEETS