1 ***Refresh your knowledge of the word formation. Complete the text with the appropriate forms of the words on the left.***

EMOTIONAL MATURITY[1]

emotion — According to psychologists, we become … mature when we outgrow our childish anger and fear.

Do you remember what made you angry when you were a young child? Typically, young children get angry over

break
fight — possessions[2]. For example, they get angry if a toy … or if it won't do what they want it to do; they … with each other over toys. They also get angry when their parents want

frustrate
angry
behave — them to do something that they don't want to do. They scream, shout, lie on the floor and beat it with their hands and legs and seem quite out of control. Early childhood can be a very … time. In adolescence, however, the major cause of … comes from social situations. Adolescents are easily annoyed by the … of others and feel offended[3] and embarrassed by what others say or do. Adults, on the other hand, become angry when their sense of abstract justice is offended.

With regard to fear, children are afraid of things like dogs, storms and the dark, and some of these fears continue in adolescence and adulthood. Early adolescence

anxious — is a time of worry about family and school, and in middle adolescence there is also … about boy-girl relationships, career and religion. In late adolescence, people typically suffer from a feeling of personal inadequacy; they feel that

success — they are not being … and not working hard enough; they worry about the impression they make on others.

real
person — Becoming mature is about not running away from … , not taking … things and not getting angry in trivial situations. It's all about adapting to the world and finding our place in it.

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[1]a maturity [məˈtʃʊrɪti] — зрілість

[2]possessions [pəˈzeʃnz] — власність; майно

[3]to feel offended — почуватися ображеним

LIVEWORKSHEETS