Unit 5-(4) Relationships – Again?

13 Read following descriptions (a – j) and match them to the numbers (1-10)

a people who are alive at the same time or, for example, attend the same school
b people who have only recently been (or are still) on their honeymoon
c all the people of approximately the same age
d the people in a family who live together under the same roof
e the entire range of relatives in one family
f all the people living together in the same area
g a person (or people) from your immediate family
h people who are no longer teenagers
i people abandoned by their families or by society in general
j parents and their children

1 nearest and dearest .....
2 newlyweds .....
3 the nuclear family .....
4 adults .....
5 a community .....
6 a generation .....
7 contemporaries .....
8 the extended family .....
9 a household .....
10 outcasts .....

14 Read following dialogue. Match the phrasal verbs to their meanings on the right

Mina How was your date with Donna last night?
Bill I wish you hadn't brought that up. She didn't turn up – again – so I'm not going out with her any more.
Mina But I thought you two got on really well!
Bill So did I. But she started putting me down in front of her friends, and when she let me down again last night ... Well, I couldn't put up with it any more. I decided she'd put me through enough, so I split up with her.
Mina That's a shame. But you'll soon get over her. Don't let it put you off dating other girls!
Bill Oh, it won't. I've already asked her friend out!

1. Recover from a bad experience
2. Have a good relationship
3. Discourage
4. break up
5. Attend a meeting or appointment
6. Tolerate
7. Disappoint
8. Mention
9. Dating
10. Have a negative experince
11. Make someone look stupid

15 Watch the video about phrasal verbs. Then, do the exercise below: https://youtu.be/8-ktHXX0BkI

1 Did she manage to talk [ ] _____ come? (letting / her / her / into / parents)
2 After [ ] boyfriend, Laura went travelling [ ]. (splitting / her / with / up) (get / him / to / over)
3 Neither of my cousins [ ] _____. (aunt / takes / my / after)
4 Nobody believes your stories because you _____ [ ]! (making / them / keep / up)
5 That experience [ ] another relationship. (me / off / put / having)
6 Their relationship is terrible. Will they [ ] _____ much longer? (for / it / put / with / up)
7 My dad went shopping this morning. I'm surprised [ ] town. (into / you / him / in / run / didn't)
8 If [ ] too much, she may leave you. (her / you / through / put)

16 Relationship phrasal verbs: put them in the list

ask someone out break off something chat someone up
fall for someone get over someone / something
go off someone go out with someone pack something in
run after someone split up (with someone)

To start a relationship	To finish a relationship

16 – b) Use the relationship phrasal verbs in 16 to fill in the boxes

A Have you heard? Maddy and James have [1] _____!
B I don't believe it! But they're engaged!
A Well, they were, but she's [2] _____ the engagement.
B But why?
A I have no idea. She must have [3] _____ him all of a sudden. Why else would she [4] _____ it _____?
B But that's terrible. She can't do that! He's madly in love with her, poor guy. Remember how quickly he [5] _____ her when he first met her? He'll never [6] _____ it.

17 *Is it love or something else?.* Listen and fill in the gaps

When John Paul Young sang his disco classic *Love Is in the Air*, he probably wasn't thinking about how human _____ into the atmosphere to attract potential mates. However, the _____ of this song in the 1990s _____ with an increasing interest from the scientific _____ discovering why people fall in love. For centuries, poets, artists and musicians had tried to provide the answers, but now it was time for scientists _____

The first scientists to investigate love _____ and they quickly destroyed the common _____ that people fall in love with each other because of _____ they discovered that reality was much less romantic. In 2005, sociologists Christine R Schwartz and Robert D Mare presented a paper on their _____ of couples who had married between 1940 and 2005 that showed that people _____ marry someone who has a different level of education from theirs. Neither, according to research by other academics, do we fall for people from different socioeconomic backgrounds, _____ Sociologists concluded that we want to go out with people who are just like us. However, you can walk into a room full of people with the same background as you, with the same level of education, intelligence and looks as you, and you are _____ to fall in love with any of them. As a result, scientists suspected that there must be more to falling in love than just having a lot in common with someone. Their suspicions were _____ when, in 1995, _____ the world: a sweaty T-shirt.

Claus Wedekind was a _____ at the University of Bern in _____, and he was studying how fish chose their mates. Since the 1970s, scientists had known that animals, and humans, used their sense of smell to detect a group of genes known as MHC in potential mates. These genes are a very important part of our _____ and all animals want mates with very different MHC genes because that means they will produce strong _____ that can resist disease. (MHC genes are also important because they control the _____ or rejection of transplanted organs.) Wedekind suspected that all animals had a preference for certain signals and smells, but he had a problem: fish can't talk. So, _____ laboratory situation, human beings became the _____ research that would help scientists understand animals better.

For the study, Wedekind _____ 49 women and 44 men who all had a _____ of different MHC genes. Then, on a Sunday morning, he gave the men a clean T-shirt and instructed them to wear it for the following two days and nights. The men weren't allowed to use _____ during that time. On the following Tuesday, the men _____ in their sweaty T-shirts and Wedekind put each one in a box with a small hole in the top for the women to smell the T-shirt through. He then presented each woman with _____ boxes. In three of the boxes, there were T-shirts from men that had similar MHC genes to the woman's and in three others there were T-shirts from men with different MHC genes. In the seventh box, he put a clean T-shirt. The next step was to ask the women to say which T-shirts had a _____ smell and which hadn't, and nearly all of them _____ men with different MHC genes to theirs. In fact, some of the women even _____ that the smells reminded them of their own boyfriends.

Wedekind's experiment demonstrated that humans, and therefore possibly other animals, detect a perfect mate by being attracted to their smell. Since then, research into the importance of smell in human relationships has increased and further investigations have supported his _____ The now famous 'sweaty T-shirt experiment' has also inspired a new kind of social event in Los Angeles that _____ helps people find others that are attracted to them without _____ smelly T-shirt parties. _____ take a T-shirt that they have worn for three days to a club, put it in a plastic bag and then let other people smell it. The hope is that someone will like your scent and it will be the beginning of a beautiful relationship. What could be more romantic than that?

18 Which of the follwing woould influence you more to find a potential partner?.Write

car clothes education family job looks money personality popularity property sense of humour smell smile social class