

- 1 Check the meaning of “empathy.” Then look at the pictures and movie poster on page 7. What do you think the article is about?

Reading
strategy



Identifying the author’s purpose

When you read a non-fiction text, it will help your understanding to think about why the author wrote it.

- What is the main idea? What does he/she want us to think about?
- Does the text inform and teach us? Does it try to persuade and influence?



- 2 Study the reading strategy. Then read and listen to the article and choose the best answer, a or b.

1.01

- The author wrote the text to
 - teach us about something.
 - recommend a good book.
- The author supports his/her ideas with
 - statistics and examples from real life.
 - strong personal opinions.
- The author wants us to think about
 - the type of stories that can influence us.
 - the way that we behave.

- 3 Answer the questions. Use your own words.

- What is the reader’s first impression of Auggie? Why does the writer introduce him in this way?
- Whose perspective is the story written from? What effect does this have on the reader?
- What were the results of the empathy study? Do you think they accurately represent teens? Why? / Why not?
- Explain what happens in an empathy class. Do you think they are useful? Why? / Why not?

Discover vocabulary Forming nouns from verbs

Student Book ► page 112 Workbook ► page 6

- 4 Complete the chart with verbs and nouns from the article.

Verb	Noun
1	reaction
appear	2
treat	3
4	understanding
5	practice
express	6



- 5 Imagine you are Auggie. Write a journal entry about your first day at school. Use the words from exercise 4.

I was nervous about my first day at school. I was afraid that the other kids might treat me badly because of my appearance.



- 6 TALKING POINTS Discuss the questions.

- When was the last time you did something kind? What did you do?
- Imagine you meet someone in a similar situation to Auggie’s. How could you include them and help them fit in?

Discover more



SEARCH ONLINE and find out about **World Kindness Day**. Is it celebrated in your country? What do people do on this day?

LIVES WITH A DIFFERENCE



Why are new kids at school "eager" to fit in?

5 Auggie Pullman, the main character of the story *Wonder*, is like any other ten-year-old boy. He loves riding his bike and playing with his Xbox. He loves ice cream and soccer. He also has a great sense of humor. Yet when Auggie starts at a new school, he feels anxious. Like all new kids, he's eager to fit in. He wants to be part of a group and find people who he has something in common with. It's a challenge for anyone, but for Auggie it's a big problem. On the inside he's the same as everyone else, but on the outside he's very different. Auggie has a rare genetic disorder which has permanently disfigured his face. He's had 27 operations, but he will never look like other kids, and he thinks he will never "fit in."

How do you think Auggie "copes with" people's reactions?

10 *Wonder* follows Auggie's day-to-day life at school and at home. It describes the friendships he makes. It also describes how people react to his appearance and how he copes with it. By the age of ten, he's gotten used to people's treatment of him; he's used to the stares and the comments. But there are times when he still feels embarrassed.

20 *Wonder* is a powerful story because it is written from Auggie's point of view, so we see the world as he sees it. We empathize with him and we feel his pain as he struggles to be accepted. Stories in books and movies often use a first-person narrator, which helps to develop our empathy and our ability to understand others. These stories take us on imaginative journeys into other people's lives. In *Wonder*, we identify with Auggie. He's an outsider, someone who is "different" from us, but we are able to share his feelings.

30 Our ability to understand other people's lives is important. People are social animals and we need to make connections with each other. However, a recent study of a group of teenagers showed an alarming trend. Psychologists found that there was a 40% drop in empathy among the group, compared with teens in the 1980s. The conclusion was that most teenagers today are only interested in themselves. They need to practice empathy more.

Why is this trend "alarming"?

45

What body language might someone have if they are shy or sad?

50 Some schools in the U.S. are addressing this trend with classes in empathy. In one school in Seattle, a parent takes his/her baby to a class every week. The students sit in a circle around the baby. As the baby crawls around and explores, the students have to imagine how the baby is feeling. They have to notice body language and facial expressions, then they try to see the world from the baby's point of view.

55 The students who take these classes improve their kindness and compassion as well as their empathy. In *Wonder*, Auggie has a great teacher named Mr. Browne. Every month Mr. Browne teaches the students a new rule about something really important. In Auggie's first class, the rule is about empathy and compassion. "When given the choice between being right or being kind," says Mr. Browne, "choose kind."



Auggie Pullman and his family in the movie *Wonder*

Fitting in 1.17

conform conformist do your own thing
follow the crowd have (sth) in common outsider
peer pressure rebel (v) rebel (n) stand out in a crowd

1 Match the sentence halves 1–7 with a–g.

- 1 You can feel the peer
 - 2 I'm not from here, so I feel like
 - 3 Billy doesn't want to be like everyone else. He prefers to stand
 - 4 Amy and I get along OK, but we don't have a huge amount
 - 5 Don't worry about me. I'm going to do
 - 6 Dare to be different! Don't follow
 - 7 She always follows the rules. She's definitely a
- a in common.
b an outsider.
c conformist.
d pressure at school.
e my own thing
f the crowd.
g out in a crowd.

2 Add the missing words. Then discuss the questions in pairs.

- 1 What do you and your friends have?
- 2 Have you ever experienced? How?
- 3 Do you prefer to fit in or stand out? Why?
- 4 Would you describe yourself as a rebel or a?
- 5 Describe a time you against something.

Forming nouns from verbs 1.18

-ance -ice -ing -ment -sion -tion

3 Complete the sentences with nouns formed from the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 My brother's studying child in college. (develop)
- 2 Maybe you haven't had the same experience, but you can use your (imagine)
- 3 A basic of how emotions affect the body can be very helpful. (understand)
- 4 What was Luke's to the news? (react)
- 5 You shouldn't judge people by their (appear)
- 6 Did you see the on Jasmine's face? (express)
- 7 I've almost finished my essay, but I still need to write the (conclude)
- 8 What's the best for a sore throat? (treat)
- 9 Emil will need to do a lot of before his driving test. (practice)

Influencing 1.19

admit convince criticize influential justify
persuade stubborn trust talk sb into talk sb out of

4 Choose the correct answers to complete the email.

Ask Emma

Dear Emma, I don't know if I can ¹trust / persuade my best friend Lucy any more. We've known each other for years, but now she has a group of new friends. I've told her I'm not happy, but she gets mad. She says I'm ²criticizing / justifying her new friends. I ³convince / admit I don't like them much, but I'm worried they're going to ⁴talk her into / talk her out of being my best friend. She's asked me a few times to hang out with her new friends, but I've said no. I'm feeling so lonely. Kayla

Emma responds ...

Dear Kayla, It sounds like you've ⁵convinced / dissuaded yourself that your friendship with Lucy is ending, but perhaps it's just changing. After all, it's important for everyone to have different friends, not just one. Are you maybe being a little ⁶stubborn / influential? If you spend some time with Lucy's group, you might like them after all.

5 Use verbs and adjectives to describe each person's behavior or attitude. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

Sorry for checking my phone, but my dad is in hospital and I'm waiting for news.

1

You keep interrupting me when I'm talking! It's really annoying. Let me finish what I'm saying!

2

Kyle never changes his mind, even when he knows he's wrong.

3

I was going to text Carlos, but I talked to Leila, and she thought it was a bad idea. So I've decided not to.

4

It was me, OK? I sent the email.

5

Talking about past states and habits

We use **used to + infinitive** to talk about past states that are no longer true.

I used to have long hair. It's really short now.

Mia didn't use to like soccer, but now she's a big fan!

We also use **used to + infinitive** to talk about repeated past actions that no longer happen, or repeated current actions that didn't happen in the past.

I only used to read non-fiction books.

I didn't use to read novels. Now I love them.

Affirmative (+) and negative (-)

I / You / He / She / It / We / They **used to study** here.

I / You / He / She / It / We / They **didn't use to understand Italian**.

Questions and short answers

Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they **use to study** here?

Yes, I / you / we / they / he / she / it **did**.

No, I / you / we / they / he / she / it **didn't**.

Tip The pronunciation of **used to** is different from the simple past form of **use**:

*My grandad **used** /ju:st/ to tell funny stories.*

*I **used** /ju:zd/ my brother's laptop to do my homework last night.*

We use **would + infinitive** to talk about repeated past actions that no longer happen, but not states. It means the same as **used to**.

*I lived next door to a girl named Hannah, and we **would walk** to school together every day.*

*We **wouldn't get** home until late.*

We don't use **would** to talk about past states of being that are no longer true.

*I **used to believe** adults knew everything.*

(NOT ~~I would believe adults knew everything.~~)

We use **simple past** (not **used to** or **would**) to talk about something that happened once at a specific time in the past.

*I **made** a new friend named Kim on the first day of school.*

(NOT ~~I used to make a new friend called Kim on the first day of term.~~)

Talking about adapting to change

We use **be used to + -ing form** or a **noun** to talk about things or situations in our lives that are normal for us because we are accustomed to them, or not normal for us because they are new.

*She's **used to getting up** early.*

*We **aren't used to the weather**.*

We can use **be used to** in the past.

*I **wasn't used to the noise** when I first moved to a big city.*

*I **was used to driving** on the left because I had lived in Australia.*

We use **get used to + -ing form** or a **noun** to talk about the process of new things becoming normal to us.

*I'm **getting used to speaking** Italian every day.*

*Have you **gotten used to the new timetable** yet?*

We can use different tenses and structures with **get used to**.

*Ella **soon got used to** walking to school.*

*Jack **hasn't gotten used to** the food yet.*

*You'll **probably get used to** eating dinner at 5 o'clock.*

*I **can't get used to** the sound of traffic.*

Tip It's easy to confuse **used to** and **be / get used to**. Remember, **used to** is followed by an infinitive, but **be / get used to** is followed by a noun / pronoun or gerund.

*I **used to get up** at 5 a.m. every day when I worked in a factory.*

*I'm **not used to getting up** very early, but I'm **getting used to it**.*

1 Choose the correct option. Sometimes both options are correct.

- 1 My grandmother **used to / would** take me to school on Mondays.
- 2 Did you **used / use to** live near the ocean?
- 3 My brother **used to / would** hate pizza when he was a child.
- 4 **Did you use to / Would you** want to be a taxi driver when you were young?
- 5 Our neighbors **used to / would** have a big party every summer.
- 6 I **had / used to** have a party for my birthday last year.

2 Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Include the word in parentheses.

- 1 I found it strange to eat with my fingers.
..... eating with my fingers.
(wasn't)
- 2 It's really difficult for us to adapt to the new system.
..... the new system. (can't)
- 3 This movie theater was much better in the past.
..... much better. (be)
- 4 Does Sam think it's normal to have a lot of homework?
..... having a lot of homework? (used)
- 5 My dad always used to read me a story at bedtime.
..... read me a story at bedtime. (would)
- 6 This hot weather is becoming normal for us.
..... this hot weather.
(used)