



Describing personality



1. Read the following descriptions of eight different people, and write their names in the appropriate box depending on their personality. The first one has been done as an example.

A Name: <u>Betty</u> tetchy bossy conceited bigoted bitchy	B Name: _____ reliable punctual industrious timid absent-minded	C Name: _____ stoical witty impulsive garrulous gregarious	D Name: _____ mean obstinate generous changeable obedient
E Name: _____ optimistic independent cheerful artistic easy-going	F Name: _____ intellectual suspicious pessimistic untidy lazy	G Name: _____ romantic sensitive energetic creative adventurous	H Name: _____ popular honest ambitious open-minded friendly

1. My girlfriend Julie is always doing something. When she isn't making things with her hands, she is risking her life doing dangerous activities like parachuting or bungee jumping. She loves it when I buy her flowers, take her out or say nice things about her, but she gets very upset if I say anything horrible to her.
2. My sister Molly seems to be a different person every day! Sometimes she will be buying presents for everyone, and at other times she resents spending even the smallest amount of money. One day she will do whatever people tell her to do; the next day she refuses to even listen to them, especially once she's made her mind up about something.
3. Betty has a very high opinion of herself and is always saying nasty things about other people. She gets irritated very quickly and likes to tell people what to do. She also believes, often unreasonably, that she is right and best, especially in matters of religion, politics or race.
4. Charlie has always wanted to be a painter. He loves to do his own thing, and rarely loses his temper. He always seems to be happy and has great hopes for the future.
5. Richard says he wants to be Prime Minister one day, but I doubt he would be a good politician. Why? Well, for a start he always tells the truth. Secondly, he gets on well with everybody, and everyone likes him. And above all, he is very tolerant of other people.

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6. Mary is always expecting bad things to happen and never trusts strangers. She never seems to do any work, and her room is always a mess. She likes to spend her time reading academic textbooks.

7. Joanne is very sociable and enjoys the company of other people. She tends to talk a lot, but she often makes clever or amusing remarks. She often does things without thinking of the consequences, but always manages to remain calm when things go wrong.

8. Bob is easily frightened, especially of his boss, which is probably why he's never late for work. He is often so concerned with his own thoughts that he forgets things. On the other hand, he works hard and is somebody you can trust and depend on at all times.



Feelings, adverbs and adjectives



1. Listen to a boy called Nick talking about something that happened recently. Answer these questions. 4a

1. Who came to watch Nick's team play? Why? _____
2. What happened after the match? _____
3. Who was chosen? _____

2. Do you know the meaning of the adjectives below? Which are positive (+) and which are negative (-)? Check in a dictionary if you need to. Draw a (+) above the positive ones and a (-) above the negative ones.

ashamed • confident • disappointed • embarrassed • excited • guilty • jealous • proud •
relaxed • upset

3. Listen again. How do you think Nick felt ... 4a

1. after he scored the goal? _____
2. at the end of the day? _____

4. Listen to Nick continue his story. Choose three adjectives from the list to describe how he felt at the end of Saturday. 4b

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5. Read the email below. The underlined adjectives have similar meanings to those in the table below. Write them in the correct column.

1. amazed	2. annoyed	3. depressed	4. frightened	5. pleased	6. worried
				glad	

Hi Helga,

I want to tell you about last Saturday when I went to the seaside with my friends. I was really glad that they phoned me because I was feeling fed up, so I was relieved to have something to do. But when we got to the seaside, I realised they wanted to spend their time at a theme park, and I'm scared of going on the big rides. I got cross with them because they hadn't told me. In the end, they persuaded me to try. As I sat there waiting for the first ride to begin, I could feel my heart beating fast and I felt like screaming, but as soon as it started I forgot to feel anxious about it because it was fun. When I got off, I was surprised to realise how much I'd enjoyed it, and I went on all the other rides! Next time you must come too.

Love, Tina

6. These words also have similar meanings to the underlined words. Put them in the correct column in 5. If you think there is a word in a column which is stronger than the others, underline it.

delighted • astonished • concerned • afraid • terrified • furious • miserable

Vocabulary note

We use **afraid** to make something negative sound more polite: I'm *afraid* the train's already left.

7. Look at the people in the picture. Do they feel the same as Tina? Write down as many adjectives as you can about how they feel.

They look _____

They seem _____

How would you feel?

Tick the adjectives in the table in 5 which would describe your feelings on a funfair ride.



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8. Complete these phrases from Tina's email.

1. I'm scared _____ the high rides.
2. I was really glad _____ me.
3. I was relieved _____ something to do.
4. I got cross _____ them.
5. I forgot to feel anxious _____ it.
6. I was surprised _____ how much I'd enjoyed it.

Vocabulary note

If you are not sure if an adjective is followed by **with**, **about** or **of**, check in a dictionary and write down the whole phrase, not just the adjective.

Many feelings adjectives can also be followed by:

(that) + subject + verb or **the infinitive (to + verb)**

Maria was sorry that she had missed the party. Maria was pleased to get the invitation.

9. Think about something you did recently, e.g. a sports match you played in, a place you visited, or a party you went to. Choose two of the adjective phrases below and write a sentence with each one.

worried about • surprised that • afraid of • upset that • pleased to • annoyed with

10. Tina said she was feeling miserable. We can change the meaning of "miserable" with an adverb, e.g. "I'm very miserable" or "I'm quite miserable." Some adverbs are stronger than others.

STRONG	very	LESS STRONG	
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Add these adverbs to the table: terribly • really • fairly • extremely • quite

Error warning

Check your spelling of "quite". Don't confuse it with "quiet".

11. In spoken English, we often use "a bit" or "so": I was so tired, I was a bit impatient. Add "a bit" and "so" to the table.

12. **IDIOMS:** There are lots of different ways of saying we are happy or sad, and many of them are idioms. Are these people happy or sad? Draw (✓) for happy or (X) for sad.

1. I'm **feeling on top of the world** after my holiday.
2. She waved goodbye and then she **burst into tears**.
3. I've got the job so I'm **thrilled to bits**!
4. My sister's **feeling sorry for herself** because she lost her phone and can't afford a new one.
5. She's been **walking on air** ever since she met Mark.
6. You're **full of the joys of spring** today. Has your team won the championship?

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7. WORD BUILDING: Choose the correct adjective in each of these sentences and then finish the rules in 8.

- I was really boring/bored on holiday. There was nothing to do.
- Last night's show was really disappointing/disappointed — we wasted our money.
- We were very surprising/surprised when we got to the hotel and it was closed.
- Tom was so exciting/excited when he received your letter with the good news.
- He hated talking in public so he felt very worrying/worried about giving a speech.
- Sourav gave me a ride on his motorbike. It was absolutely terrifying/terrified.
- I didn't find the holiday relaxing/relaxed because my friend wanted us to go out all the time.

8. Put -ed or -ing in the sentences below.

Adjectives ending in _____ describe a feeling.

Adjectives ending in _____ describe what caused the feeling.

9. Complete this table.

Noun	fear	amazement	_____	_____	annoyance	_____
Verb	_____	amaze	embarrass	please	_____	excite
Adjective	frightening	_____	embarrassing	pleased	_____	exciting
	frightened	_____	embarrassed	pleasing	_____	excited

Noun	depression	_____	pride	anxiety	misery	_____
Adjective	_____	angry	_____	_____	_____	jealous

EXAM PRACTICE

LISTENING Part 1

Listen to the recordings and choose the best answer A, B or C. 4C

- You overhear a woman telling a friend about a conversation she had with her parents.

How did her parents feel about her news?

- A furious
- B astonished
- C pleased

- You hear a man talking about an activity holiday he went on. How did he feel at the end of it?

- A annoyed
- B relieved
- C upset

Exam tip

Listen carefully for words which mean the same as the questions, e.g. if "frightened" is in the question you might hear "scared", "afraid" or "terrified" in the recording.

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USE OF ENGLISH Part 3

For 1–10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

Jealousy is a (0) <u>confusing</u> emotion and it can make people behave in totally (1) _____ ways. It can, of course, have a wide (2) _____ of causes and some people feel jealous more easily than others.	CONFUSE EXPECT VARY
It could be that you are (3) _____ that your team didn't win the (4) _____ and you can't bear to watch the other team receive the cup. The acceptable response is to offer them your (5) _____ and not to show your jealous feelings.	DISAPPOINT CHAMPION CONGRATULATE
Jealousy may also have its origins in other more (6) _____ circumstances such as a friend getting a job you wanted yourself. You should not show your (7) _____ as this can make you look (8) _____ small-minded. If you do express your views, it will be (9) _____ for the other person, who can't do anything about their success, and you may even lose a friend unless you (10) _____ immediately.	PERSON ANNOY REAL EMBARRASS APOLOGY

WRITING Part 2: Story

Your teacher has asked you to write a story for an international magazine. The story must begin with the following words:

"Jakob was absolutely furious when he saw what was going on outside his window."

Write 120–180 words.

Exam tip

Think about what will happen in your story. How do the characters feel? How will the story end?

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Crime, opinions



1. Read this review of a crime novel. Then answer the questions.

Burglars Can't Be Choosers is the first novel about Bernie Rhodenbarr, a surprisingly charming and very talented professional burglar in New York. The opening of the novel finds Bernie expertly breaking into an expensive apartment, commissioned to locate a mysterious blue leather box. The burglary goes smoothly until Bernie realises that the box is not there, the police are at the door, and the owner of the apartment is lying dead on the bedroom rug. Bernie makes a rapid escape and spends the rest of the novel employing all his investigative (not to mention criminal) skills trying to find out who set him up and clear himself of the murder charge.

Are these statements true or false? Underline the words in the text which give you the answer.

True / False

1. Bernie makes a living from stealing.
2. Bernie has been given the key to an expensive apartment.
3. The police catch Bernie with a blue leather box in his hand.
4. Bernie has murdered someone.
5. Someone has tried to make sure that Bernie is arrested.

2. WORD BUILDING: Complete the chart below.

CRIME	CRIMINAL	VERB
burglary	burglar	
robbery		
theft		steal
		shoplifting
murder		

Error warning

Remember that the verbs **steal** and **rob** are used differently. A person **steals something**, e.g. a car or some money, but **robs someone or a place**, e.g. a wealthy person or a bank. The verb **steal** is often used in the passive: My bike was stolen yesterday.

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3. Now complete the sentences below with an appropriate word from the box above.
Put the verbs in the correct tense.

1. Most stores will prosecute people who _____ a bank in the main street.
2. Five men in masks _____ a bank in the main street.
3. The cashier _____ £100 from the till in the supermarket.
4. The gang admitted they had committed four recent bank _____.
5. The _____ admitted killing two people, and the judge sentenced him to life imprisonment.
6. When I came back from holiday I found that my car had been _____ while I was away.

4. Listen to a man talking about his favourite crime novels. How would he answer the questionnaire below? 20a

CRIME NOVELS

1. Do you enjoy reading crime novels and detective stories?

Yes / quite like them / like them a lot / I love them

No / I dislike them / I can't stand them

Give a reason for your answer: because _____

2. What is the name of your favourite writer? _____

3. What is special about his/her novels? _____

Look at the recording script for 4 and underline phrases that might be useful to talk about your own reading habits.

Recording

Well, I'm mad about crime novels and I read a lot of them, especially when I'm on a long flight. It makes me think when I read those stories, so it's like doing a crossword. I feel you have to read carefully so you don't miss the clues. I used to like the American writer Charlotte Centrone, but now I feel that all the detail she goes into about dead bodies is really horrible, so I avoid her books now. I'd rather read something by P. D. James — in my opinion she's a brilliant writer. She does fantastic descriptions of places, and I reckon her characters are realistic — you can sort of get inside their heads. And Inspector Dalgliesh is my favourite detective. He's a quiet man, but incredibly clever and I'm sure he really understands people.

5. Look at the vocabulary below about crime. Which is the odd one out in each group?

1. burglar / robber / arsonist / thief
2. shoplifting / vandalism / kidnapping / speeding
3. evidence / proof / fact / clue
4. judge / barrister / detective / solicitor

6. Read the text below about a woman judge.

Judge Anne Rafferty's ideas about the law are an unusual mix of the **traditional** and the very **radical**. She has strong opinions on the criminal justice system in England, but is convinced that it is **effective**. She is in favour of criminals meeting their victims face to face and trying to come to understand the effects of their crime, whether they are murderers or burglars. She is also

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enthusiastic about a scheme which is trying to identify whether an offender has drug or alcohol-related problems as soon as he or she is arrested, as this enables problems to be treated at the earliest possible stage. She also supports the idea of weekend jails, which as the name suggests, allows offenders to keep their job and thus provide for their family, but lose their leisure time. However, while she approves of these **innovative** and **significant** changes to the justice system, she is totally against the idea of televising cases and believes that judges and lawyers should continue to wear old-fashioned wigs and gowns in court as they have always done.

Match the words in bold to their definitions below.

1. new _____
2. revolutionary _____
3. keen _____
4. gets results _____
5. important _____
6. conservative _____

7. Divide Anne Rafferty's ideas into two columns.

	RADICAL	TRADITIONAL
no TV in court identifying drug and alcohol problems judges wearing wigs and gowns weekend jails criminals meeting their victims	<i>weekend jails</i>	

8. Read the text again and underline all the expressions used to show Anne's opinions. Then divide them into three groups and put them into the columns below.

Used positively (agrees with)	Used negatively (disagrees with)	Could be used for either
<i>in favour of</i>		

9. Now write two or three sentences in your notebook giving your own views about the issues in the text. Remember you can make the expressions in 8 negative as well.

I'm in favour of criminals meeting their victims. But I support the idea of televising court cases

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10. COMMON EXPRESSIONS – Correct these sentences.

0. We're thinking ~~to go~~ to France on holiday. of going
1. What did you think the concert last night? _____
2. I thought my answers before writing anything down. _____
3. I'm thinking leaving early to avoid the rush hour. _____
4. What do you think my new dress? _____
5. I was thinking my grandmother, who has been rather unwell. _____

Vocabulary note

To **think about something/someone** means to have thoughts in your mind about a person or thing, or to consider them: *I was thinking about my sister.*

I thought carefully about what I was going to say at the meeting.

We use "**What do you think of/about...**?" as a way of asking someone's opinion: *What did you think about the film?*

"**Think of doing**" means thinking about the possibility of doing something: *I'm thinking of taking up karate.*

11. IDIOMS – There are lots of idioms and expressions in English using the verb think.

The meaning is often very clear from the context. Match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. If I were you I'd think long and hard | A. when I said Alison deserved promotion. |
| 2. You've really got to think for yourself- | B. before you accept a job involving a lot of travel. |
| 3. You weren't thinking straight | C. no one is going to make the decision for you. |
| 4. If you think back to this time last year, | D. you'll realise how much progress we've made. |
| 5. I was really just thinking aloud | E. because you had no time to consider your answer. |
| 6. It's a good job you can think on your feet | F. when you said you'd finish everything by Monday. |

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EXAM PRACTICE

SPEAKING Part 3

Imagine that the students in your English class are choosing a book to read. Here are the different types of books they can choose.

First decide what type of book each picture shows, and what the story is going to be about. Then decide which book you think would be the best choice for everyone in your class to read together. You can hear an example of two students doing this task. 20b.



SPEAKING Part 4

Practise your answers to these questions.

- | | |
|---|---|
| • Do you prefer reading or watching television? | What is your favourite type of book? |
| • Do people learn more from books or television? | What was the last book you read? |
| • What kind of books are popular in your country? | Will people still read books in the next century? |

WRITING Part 2: Essay

You have had a discussion in your English class and now your teacher has asked you to write an essay giving your opinions on the following statement:

“Young people in my country today commit more crimes and behave far worse than young people did in the past.”

Write 120–180 words.

LISTENING Part 1

Listen to the recording and choose the best answer (A, B or C). 20c

You hear the beginning of a radio programme. What is the programme going to be about?

- A teenage criminals
- B teenage volunteers
- C teenage journalists

Listen again.

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