

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ  
ФГБОУ ВПО « АЛТАЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Исторический факультет  
Кафедра иностранных языков

***„FAMILY AND FRIENDS”, “APPEARANCE”, “CHARACTER”***

Учебно-методическое пособие  
по английскому языку

Для студентов I курса исторического факультета

Часть I



Барнаул

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Составители:

ст. преподаватель ***И.В. Пьянзина***

ст. преподаватель ***О.Ю. Сокова***

Рецензент:

канд. филол. наук, доцент ***Е.К. Воронцова***

Пособие содержит темы: „Family and Friends”, “Appearance”, “Character”. В него включены словарь, тексты, диалоги, система текстовых, лексико-грамматических упражнений, упражнений по аудированию, а также задания на развитие коммуникативных навыков. Предназначается для студентов I курса отделения «Международные отношения», «Зарубежное регионоведение».

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# **FAMILY. FRIENDS. RELATIEVS**

## **VOCABULARY**

### **name**

surname / family / second name  
forename / last name  
first / given / personal / Christian name  
patronymic / middle name  
full name  
pet name  
nickname, n  
pen-name, n  
pseudonym, n  
married / maiden name  
namesake, n  
name, v  
call, v  
give / bear / use a name  
be christened, v  
be baptized, v  
take one's name from  
under the name of

### **origin**

be from, v  
come from, v  
immigrant, n  
foreign, a  
foreigner, n  
native, a  
race, n

### **birth**

be born, v  
give birth (to), v  
place, n  
date, n  
be alive, v  
be dead, v

birthday, n  
region, n  
area, n  
district, n

### **marital status**

(un) married, a  
single, a  
divorced, a  
separated, a  
widowed, a  
bachelor, n  
marry, v  
get married, v  
be married (to), v  
be engaged, v  
divorce, v  
give a divorce

### **relations by birth**

parents, n  
father / dad / daddy, n  
mother / mum / mummy, n  
daughter, n  
son / sonny, n  
grandparents, n  
grandfather / grandpa / granddad, n  
grandmother / grandma / granny, n  
grandchildren, n  
granddaughter, n  
grandson, n  
aunt, n  
uncle, n  
nephew, n  
niece, n  
sister, n  
brother, n  
cousin, n  
twins, n  
triplets, n

**relations by marriage**

husband, n  
wife, n  
spouse, n  
fiancé, n  
fiancée, n  
relative, n  
be related, v  
mother-in-law, n  
father-in-law, n  
son-in law, n  
daughter-in-law, n  
stepsister, n  
stepbrother, n  
stepparents, n

**sex**

male, n  
female, n  
man, n  
woman, n  
member of the opposite sex  
gentleman, n  
lady, n

**age**

baby, n  
toddler, n  
kid, n  
child, n  
teenager, n  
adult, n  
grown-up, n  
generation, n  
young, a  
old, a  
middle-aged, a  
elderly, a  
be in one's early / mid / late 40s  
be under / over 40  
at the age of  
be / come of age

## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

### 1. Form derivatives according to the model.

#### A – Adv

old – elderly	origin - ...
close - ...	man - ...
local - ...	girl - ...
usual - ...	name - ...

#### V – A

marry – married	name - ...
divorce - ...	call - ...
separate - ...	engage - ...
relate - ...	place - ...

### 2. Translate the sentences into Russian, then back into English. Pay attention to the use of the words and word combinations given in bold type.

#### **to marry (smb.), to be married (to), to get married**

Tom wants to marry Susan. He married young. He has three daughters to marry. They have been married for ten years. All my close friends are married. I'm married to a doctor. We got married many years ago. My sister was always dreaming to get married to a military man.

#### **to relate, to be related, to connect, to keep in touch**

Are you related to Mr. Smith? Are you and Fred related? It's very difficult to relate these results with any known cause. He is connected with the royal family. He keeps in touch with all his old friends.

#### **to trust, to believe**

He is not a man I would trust. I trust her to pay the loan for me. In God we trust. I believe what the man says. They believed that he was insane. I believe in you. Ancient people believed that the earth was round. This plan is believed to be realistic.

### 3. *Fill the gaps with the proper words.*

- (a) 1. Andrew's parents don't live together. They are ... 2. Frank has no parents. So he is an ... 3. Her ... name was Hope. But after the marriage her name is Dickson. 4. He hasn't got a family of his own, he is ... so far. 5. Are you an ... child in the family? – No, I've got an elder brother. 6. My grandparents are ... already. 7. He is 19. He ... of age last year. 8. Children go to school at the ... of six in our country. 9. He is married now but two years ago he was ... 10. He is a native born, but his wife is a ...
- (b) 1. He is in ... late sixties. 2. His daughter is in ... midteens. 3. Is Kate a relation of ...? – No, we are just friends. 4. Do you have a family of ... own? 5. This is Barbara Dickson. She is a colleague of ... 6. I'm a namesake of ..., Lucy. 7. They prefer to live by ... 8. Does she live with ... parents? 9. He is a dear old friend of ...

### 4. *Translate into English*

1. Ему еще нет 18 лет. Он станет совершеннолетним в феврале следующего года. 2. Моя фамилия Джексон. Моя девичья фамилия была Грей. Я замужем за Тедом Джексоном. 3. Это правда, что они развелись? – Не совсем. Но они не живут вместе. 4. Мы с мужем одного возраста, нам обоим по 30 лет. Пока у нас нет детей. Но мы уже ждем ребенка. 5. У них большая, дружная семья. Они все хорошо ладят и заботятся друг о друге. 6. У меня белорусское гражданство. Место рождения – г. Борисов Минской области. Дата рождения – 1982 г. 7. Откуда вы? – Я поляк, живу в Кракове. – А ваш друг? – Он из Польши тоже, но эмигрировал в Канаду несколько лет тому назад. Он католик и приехал домой на Рождество. Он хорошо говорит на английском и французском языках. 8. У меня есть маленькая племянница. Ей нет еще и года. А племянник уже подросток. Он ходит в шестой класс.

### 5. *Put the words/phrases in the box in groups: a) work/school, b) family, c) friends, d) other. Can you add any more words?*

*close friend   acquaintance   boss   classmate   husband   colleague   old friend   stranger   ex-girlfriend   best friend   stepmother   father-in-law   friend of a friend   team-mate*

### 6. *Match the phrases in bold in A with the correct definition in B.*

**A**

1. Let's keep in touch.
2. We have the same sense of humour.

3. We have a lot in common.
4. I hope we don't lose touch.
5. He's really nice when you get to know him.
6. I really enjoy her company.
7. They fell out over money.
8. We get on really well.

**B**

- a) not stay in contact
- b) like to be with him/her
- c) know him/her better
- d) find the same things funny
- e) like/enjoy the same things
- f) have a friendly relationship
- g) stop being friends
- h) stay in contact

## **SPEECH PRACTICE**

1. *Find out about your group mates (their countries of residence, birthplace, nationality, age, family, etc.). Use the following dialogues as models.*

***Model A:***

- What is your full name?
- My full name is Ivanov Alexander Petrovich. Ivanov is my surname (family name). Alexander (Alex for short) is my Christian (first) name. Petrovich is my patronymic. Call me Alex by my first name.

***Model B:***

- Where do you live?
- I live at number 15, Pushkin Street.
- What's your address?
- My address is: 15, Pushkin Street, Minsk, Belarus, 220089.
- What's your telephone number?
- It's 253-88-01 (two, five, three, double eight, o, one).

***Model C:***

- How old are you? When and where were you born?
- I was born on October 9, 1982, so I'm nearly 18. I come from Brest. Actually, I'm Belarusian, though my grandmother was a Pole.

**Model D:**

- Have you got a family?
- I'm not married yet and I live in my parents' house.
- What relation is Mrs. Black to you?
- She is my aunt.
- Is Kate any relation to you?
- No, she is a distant relation of mine.

**2. Ask your friend;**

- where he has spent most of his life;
- if he is in close contact with his immediate family;
- if his family is the most important thing in his life;
- if his family is very scattered or they mostly live close together;
- if he knows a lot of his neighbors;
- what places he feels most at home in.

**3. Choose four people from Ex. Voc. Ex.5. Describe your relationship with them to a partner.**

*I don't have a lot in common with my stepmother.*

**LISTERNING AND SPEAKING**

**1. a) Read these quotes about friendship. Tick (/) the ones you agree with. Compare your ideas with a partner.**

*'To like and dislike the same things. That is a true friendship.'*

*'I have never had better friends than the ones I had when I was twelve.'*

*'Strangers are just friends waiting to happen'*

*'A real friend is one who walks in when the rest of the world walks out.'*

*'Make new friends and keep the old. One is silver, the other is gold.'*

**b) Complete the sentence with your ideas.**

*A real friend is ...*

**c) Read your sentences to the class.**

**2. ♣ a) Listen to the dialogues about how people met their friends. Which speaker met their friend:**

- 1 by using a computer?
- 2 at work?
- 3 in a car park?
- 4 in an airport?
- 5 while studying?

**b) Listen again. Complete each speaker's words.**

Speaker 1: ... we \_\_\_\_\_ for a while

Speaker 2: Luckily, we've got the same \_\_\_\_\_ of

Speaker 3: ... and I really enjoy \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker 4: ... we've found that we have a lot

Speaker 5: After that trip, we just \_\_\_\_\_ in

**3. Discuss.**

- 1 In general, do you have lots of friends you don't see often, or a few friends that you are close to?
- 2 Where do you go to meet new friends?
- 3 How did you meet your closest friend?

**READING**

**4. Read the text about *friendsters.com* and answer the questions.**

- 1 What is the relationship between Louise and Juanita?
- 2 What are the benefits of joining websites like this?

Any friend of yours...

**is a friend of mine.**

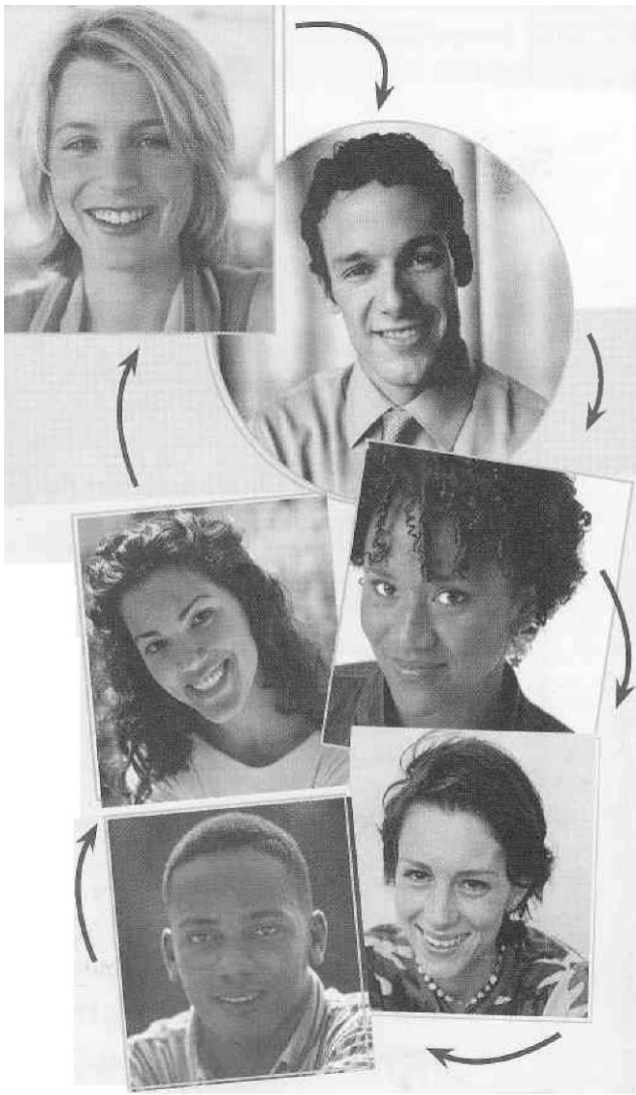
Louise Henry, a 31-year-old business executive from London, arrives at her desk and turns on her computer. She is happy as she is expecting a message from her new best friend Juanita, a museum worker who lives in Vancouver, Canada.

Louise and Juanita email every day, and by doing this they are part of a new social trend that is spreading around the world. From London to Sydney, New York to Singapore, you don't have to live in the same city to make new friends, or even on the same continent. You can form new friendships on the Internet.

In the past there were pen pals. Now there is *friendsters.com*, which has over 15 million members. And a British service, *everyonesconnected.com*, has over 500,000 members and more are joining every day. These new websites are based on the 'small world hypothesis'\* developed by an American sociologist, Stanley Milgram, in the 1960s.

The potential for making friends on the Internet is huge, but there are also dangers to meeting people you don't know. Because of this, these websites only accept members who are invited by their real-life friends. Once members are accepted they can put their whole social network on the website. This way, friends can get to know friends' friends, without going out to parties to meet them.

Friendsters can chat, meet for a coffee and, of course, become friends.



Louise became friends with Juanita by five steps: her friend Colin, a computer consultant, knew Jess, a secretary, who was friends with Catherine, who went to school with Peter, who worked with Juanita a few years ago. The connections became apparent when they both joined *everyonesconnected*. The two friends have been in touch ever since.

Louise says: 'Juanita and I chat over the Internet all the time, about films, religion and her new flat. Although she lives in Canada, we have a lot in common. We're both doing photography courses at the moment. I'm on the site to meet new people in a society where I don't think it's easy to make new friends.'

\*small world hypothesis Stanley Milgram believed that everyone in the world is connected by no more than six 'degrees' of separation, i.e. by following a path of friends, friends'

friends' friends' friends' friends, etc, you can get from one person to any other person in no more than six steps To test the theory, a team of researchers asked computer users to contact a stranger by emailing acquaintances So Bruce in the UK was asked to find Olga, in Siberia Bruce did this through his uncle David, in Uganda, who he knew had computer pen pals across Russia He completed the task in just four steps.

### 5. Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 How often are Louise and Juanita in touch with each other?
- 2 Where do they live?
- 3 What is the 'new social trend'?
- 4 How do people join one of these websites?
- 5 According to the article, what is the advantage of meeting your friends' friends on the Internet?
- 6 What do Louise and Juanita have in common?
- 7 Why does Louise Henry use the Internet site?
- 8 What is the main idea of 'the small world hypothesis'?

### 6. Discuss.

- 1 If one of your friends invited you, would you join a website like *friendsters.com*? Why/Why not?
- 2 Do you think it's easy to make new friends? Why/ Why not?
- 3 Have you made any new friends on the Internet?

## LISTERNING AND SPEAKING

1. 🗣️ a) Listen to three people talking about someone who they fell out with. Match the speakers 1-3 to the photos A-C below.



- b) Listen again and complete the notes.

Speaker	1	2	3
Who do they talk about?		<i>Romina - best friend</i>	
How long have they known/did they know each other?			<i>1 year</i>
Why/When did they fall out?			
How is their relationship now?			

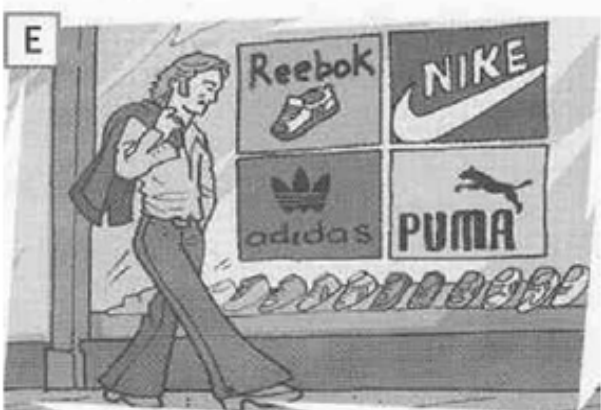
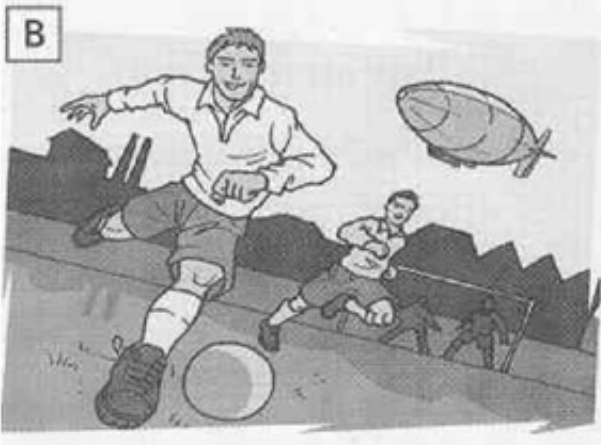
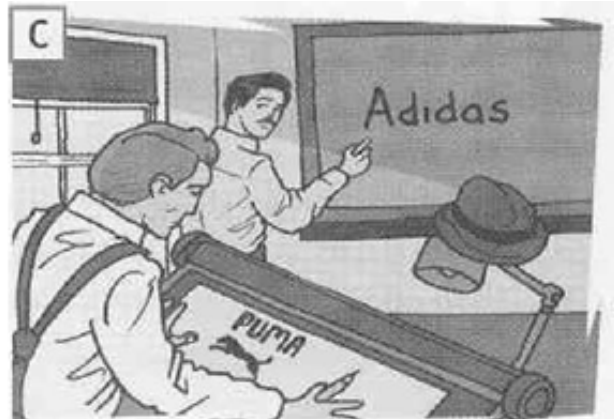
- c) Check your answers with a partner.

## 2. Discuss.

- 1 Do you ever have arguments with your friends?
- 2 Have you ever fallen out with a close friend? What happened?
- 3 What do friends/family usually argue about?

## READING

3. a) You are going to read about the Dassler brothers. Look at the pictures. What do you think the story is about?



- b) Read the text and put the pictures in order.

## ***BROTHERLY LOVE?***

Adidas and Puma have been two of the biggest names in sports shoe manufacturing for over half a century.

Since 1928 they have supplied shoes for Olympic athletes, World Cup-winning football heroes, Muhammad Ali, hip hop stars and rock musicians famous all over the world. But the story of these two companies begins in one house in the town of Herzogenaurach, Germany.

Adolph and Rudolph Dassler were the sons of a shoemaker. They loved sport but complained that they could never find comfortable shoes to play in. Rudolph always said, 'You cannot play sports wearing shoes that you'd walk around town with.' So they started making their own. In 1920 Adolph made the first pair of athletics shoes with spikes<sup>1</sup>, produced on the Dasslers' kitchen table.

On 1st July 1924 they formed a shoe company, Dassler Brothers Ltd. The company became successful and it provided the shoes for Germany's athletes at the 1928 and 1932 Olympic Games.

But in 1948 the brothers argued. No one knows exactly what happened but family members have suggested that the argument was about money or women. The result was that Adolph left the company. His nickname<sup>2</sup> was Adi, and using this and the first three letters of the family name, Dassler, he founded Adidas.

Rudolph relocated across the River Aurach and founded his own company too. At first he wanted to call it Ruda, but eventually he called it Puma, after the wild cat. The famous Puma logo of the jumping cat has survived until now.

After the big split of 1948 Adolph and Rudolph never spoke to each other again and since then their companies have been in competition. Both companies were for many years the market leaders, though Adidas has always been more successful than Puma. In the 1970s new American companies Nike and Reebok arrived to rival them.

The terrible family argument should really be forgotten, but ever since it happened, over fifty years ago, the town has been split into two. Even now, some Adidas employees and Puma employees don't talk to each other.

### **Glossary**

*spikes* = Sharp metal points that grip the ground

*nickname* = name (not your real name) given to you by friends and family

### **4. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).**

1. The Dassler's father was a sportsman.
2. The brothers first made sports shoes at home.
3. They argued about the shoes.
4. They decided to start their own companies.

5. Puma sells more shoes than Adidas.
6. People in the town have now forgotten the argument.

**5. What is the significance of the following things in the Dassler story?**

*a wild cat    a river    a shoemaker    a nickname    the 1932 Olympic Games    an argument*

**6. Find verbs in the text which mean the following:**

- 1) provided a product (paragraph 1)
- 2) created (an institution/company, etc.) (paragraph 4)
- 3) moved permanently to a different place (paragraph 5)
- 4) in competition with another person or company (paragraph 6)

**7. Take it in turns to retell the story using the words/phrases from Ex. 5, the verbs from Ex. 6 to help you.**

### PHRASAL VERBS

**1. Work with a partner. What is a phrasal verb? What makes it different from other verbs? Check your answers on page 17.**

**2. Circle the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.**

- 1 I grew *up/down* in Brazil.
- 2 The children were brought *down/up* by their aunt.
- 3 My brother always told me *off/on* for borrowing his records.
- 4 You really take *before/after* your father. You are always complaining.
- 5 My sister looked *after/before* me when I was ill.
- 6 I don't get *on/off* very well with my mother.
- 7 I still look *down/up* to my older brother, and ask him for advice.
- 8 We carried *off/on* arguing until they left home.

**3. Use the sentences in Ex. 2 to help you match the phrasal verbs from A with the definitions from B.**

#### A

1. grow up
2. bring up
3. tell (someone) off
4. take after (someone)
5. look after (someone or something)
6. get on with (someone)
7. look up to (someone)
8. carry on (doing something)

## B

- a) admire and respect someone
- b) continue (doing something)
- c) develop from being a child to being an adult
- d) take care of (someone or something)
- e) talk angrily to someone because they have done something wrong
- f) have a friendly relationship with someone
- g) look or behave like another
- h) care for children until they are adults

### 4. Complete the text using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in Ex. 3.

I was brought up in a small town near Paris. My parents are English, so I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ speaking English and French. A young English student lived with us during the school holidays, and she (2) \_\_\_\_\_ me when my parents were away on business. I remember my father always (3) \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ if he heard us speaking in English, because she was studying French. Usually we changed to French for a few minutes, and then (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in English when he couldn't hear us, because it was easier for both of us. She was an artist, and we (5) \_\_\_\_\_ very well. I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ her, and later tried to become a painter myself. Unfortunately, I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ my father, who wasn't an artist, and so I was never successful.

### 5. Answer the following questions in groups.

Where did you grow up?

When you bring up a child, what do you think is the most important thing to teach him/her?

As a child, did anyone tell you off? Why? Did this make you stop or did you carry on anyway?

Which member of your family do you get on with best?

Who in your family do you take after?

Who looks after you when you are ill?

As a child, who did you look up to?

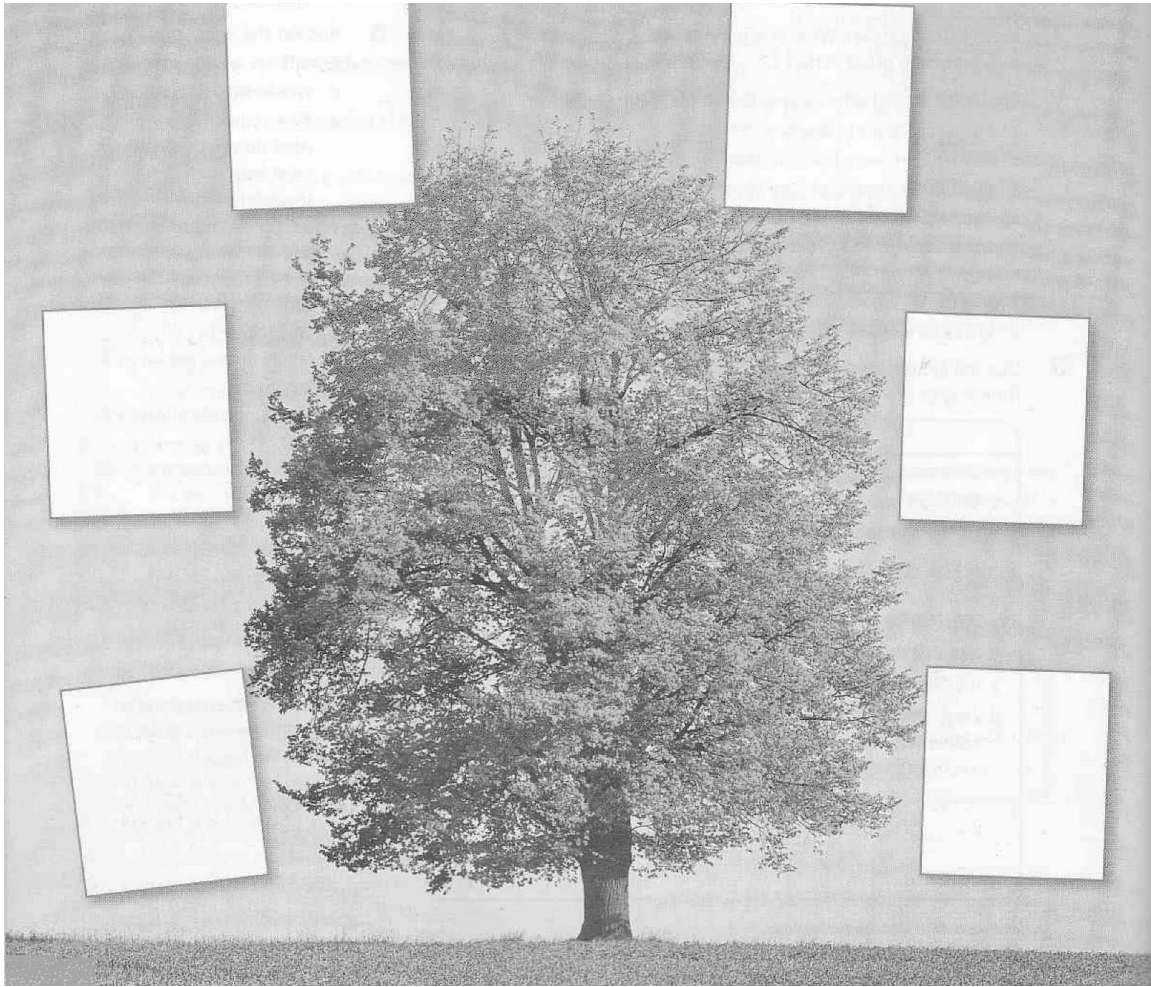
### Lifelong learning

*The one rule!*

Revise new vocabulary after **one hour**. Revise it again after **one day**. And again after **one week**. Most people need to see or hear new vocabulary at least six times before they can remember it!

Tell your classmates about the different ways that you revise vocabulary.

## COMMUNICATION



1. Choose six friends. Draw their faces in the frames around the tree if you want or write their names. Think about some of the following questions. Make notes.

1. What was your first impression of each other?
- 2 .Why do you like him/her?
3. What don't you like about him/her?
4. What things do you have in common?
5. What type of character does he/she have?
- 6 .How do you keep in touch?
- 7 .What job does he/she do?
8. What activities/hobbies is he/she keen on?

**2. Write a personal profile of a well-known person and then see if your partner can guess who it is. This person can be from the world of music, sport, acting or anything you can think of. Write two sentences if you know enough information for each area.**

- childhood – home? friends? school? interests?
- teenage – relationships? college? ambitions?
- adult – family? married? children?
- career – notable points of career?

**Now can your partner guess who it is? If not, go around the class asking other students until someone guesses correctly.**

## **APPEARANCE**

### **VOCABULARY**

#### **general appearance**

good-looking, a  
handsome, a  
beautiful, a  
charming, a  
attractive, a  
pleasant, a  
glamorous, a  
lovely, a  
striking, a  
ordinary, a  
plain, a  
ugly, a  
repulsive, a  
funny, a  
unpleasant, a  
dowdy, a  
pretty, a  
smart, a  
graceful, a  
excellent, a  
splendid, a  
be like / unlike, v  
take after, v  
resemble, v  
look like, v

#### **height / stature**

tall, a  
average, a  
short, a  
tiny, a  
be of medium / middle height  
be about / above / below / medium height  
be smb's height

**build / shape**

strongly-built, a

well-built, a

well-shaped, a

broad-shouldered, a

long-legged, a

narrow-hipped, a

overweight, a

muscular, a

thin, a

slim, a

slender, a

stout, a

fat, a

plump, a

be of solid / medium build

**features**

fine, a

delicate, a

regular, a

strong, a

facial, a

**hair**

dark, a

fair, a

blond, a

black, a

grey, a

chestnut, a

red, a

straight, a

permed, a

curly, a

wavy, a

short, a

long, a

medium length

shoulder length

thin, a

thick, a

dyed, a

balding, a

auburn, a

plait, n  
fringe, n  
dry, v  
dye, v  
cut, v  
wash, v  
shave, v  
wear a moustache / beard  
grow a moustache / beard  
wear one's hair

**eyes**

brown, a  
black, a  
blue, a  
grey, a  
dark, a  
hazel, a  
clear, a  
kind, a  
malicious, a  
squint, a  
expressive, a  
deep-set, a

**eyebrows**

bushy, a  
straight, a  
curved, a  
frowned, a  
knitted, a

**eyelashes**

thick, a  
curly, a  
long, a  
colourless, a

**nose**

straight, a  
blunt, a  
hooked, a  
long, a  
short, a  
snub, a

**face**

oval, a

round, a  
thin, a  
square, a  
pale, a  
clean-shaven, a  
plain, a  
smiling, a  
long, a  
high cheekbones  
scar, a

**facial  
expression**

clever, a  
cheerful, a  
thoughtful, a  
dull, a  
boring, a  
angry, a  
surprised, a  
puzzled, a  
worried, a

**chin**

strong, a  
weak, a  
round, a  
pointed, a  
firm, a

**forehead**

wide, a  
small, a  
high, a  
low, a

**mouth**

wide, a  
narrow, a  
well-shaped, a  
secretive, a

**lips**

plump, a  
thin, a  
pink, a  
pale, a  
tight, a

compressed, a  
firm-set, a

**smile**

pleasant, a  
radiant, a  
attractive, a  
joyful, a  
ironic, a  
sarcastic, a

**cheeks**

plump, a  
pink, a  
red, a  
hollow, a  
pale, a

**teeth**

even, a  
white, a

**neck**

strong, a  
weak, a

**legs**

long, a  
short, a  
shapely, a  
bare, a

**ears**

small, a  
big, a

**shoulders**

broad, a  
narrow, a

**complexion /**

**skin**

fair, a  
dark, a  
wrinkled, a  
florid, a  
pale, a  
sallow, a  
sun-tanned, a  
be of nice complexion

## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1. *A. Give the opposite of the adjectives below.*  
*B. Find a noun which can follow both adjectives (you may use the same noun more than once).*

Adjective	Opposite	Noun
1. curly	straight	hair
2. pale	.....	.....
3. smart	.....	.....
4. slim	.....	.....
5. delicate	.....	.....
6. strong	.....	.....
7. pleasant	.....	.....
8. tall	.....	.....
9. wide	.....	.....
10. well-shaped	.....	.....
11. fair	.....	.....
12. thin	.....	.....
13. small	.....	.....
14. high	.....	.....
15. attractive	.....	.....

2. *Complete the following phrases with the adjective.*

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a...smile        | 10. a.....expression |
| 2. ....features     | 11. a.....person     |
| 3. a.....complexion | 12. ....hands        |
| 4. ....hair         | 13. a...smile        |
| 5. a.....head       | 14. ....skin         |
| 6. a.....figure     | 15. ....eye-lashes   |
| 7. a.....chin       | 16. a.....man        |
| 8. a.....neck       |                      |
| 9. a.....forehead   |                      |

3. *Form adjectives according to the model.*

black+hair – black-haired  
 well+build – well-built

dark, fair, straight - hair      blue, grey, brown - eyes  
long, short - legs      broad, narrow - shoulders  
dark, pale - skin  
well - build, shape, make, cut, mark, shave

**4. Choose a proper word in each sentence.**

1. She wears her hair in a (ponytail, hairstyle).
2. A young woman doesn't like her skin because she's got (wrinkles, freckles).
3. She's on a special diet because she is (overweight, slim).
4. Unlike his brother, who's rather thin, he's tall and (stout, well-built).
5. The best models always seem to be (beautiful, ordinary).

**5. Choose the correct verb to answer the question:**

***What can you do with your (nose, eyebrows, head, hand, lips, hair, face, eyes, mouth)***

dye, shake, nod, paint, raise, put powder on compress, pencil, smell, close
---

**6. Translate into English.**

1. Ты великолепно выглядишь. Ты была в отпуске? – Да, я только что вернулась из Сочи. 2. Близнецы очень похожи друг на друга. Я не могу отличить их. Оба черноглазые, широкоплечие, стройные. 3. У нее правильные черты лица и прекрасные глаза. Но больше всего мне нравятся ее волосы, густые, длинные и волнистые. 4. Мой брат среднего роста, но хорошо сложен. У него хорошие манеры, он очень нравится девушкам. 5. Я не очень люблю мужчин с бородой. – Ну, о вкусах не спорят. 6. Моей маме за сорок, но она выглядит очень молодо. 7. Это был красивый мужчина среднего роста. 8. Красота, как и богатство не всегда делает человека счастливым. 9. У интересных людей всегда интересные лица, однако, интересные лица не всегда привлекательны.

## READING AND SPEAKING

### 1 Discuss

- 1 Do you read any 'celebrity' magazines or watch programmes about celebrities? Why/Why not?
- 2 Who is the woman in the photos?
- 3 What do you know about her?
- 4 Do you think she looks different in the two photos? Why?



### 2 Read the text quickly. Check your answers to questions 2-4 above

#### *The perfect body*

Most people were surprised when Renee Zellweger got the part of Bridget in the film *Bridget Jones's Diary*. The film is about a young woman who worries about work, her weight and men. Zellweger is a slim American woman - completely different from Bridget who is English and overweight.

So, what did Zellweger do to get the part right? She had lessons to improve her English accent and she put on about eleven kilos. For several months she didn't do any exercise and she ate a lot of pizza, peanut butter sandwiches and chocolate. Although it was fun at first, she often felt quite sick.

Zellweger put the weight on because she thought it was important to be as real as possible. She was surprised, however, by people's criticisms. People criticised her for being fat when she put on weight for the film. Then they criticised her again for being too skinny when she lost weight after the film. She realised it's almost impossible to have the perfect body in the eyes of the media. So



why did she do it? Well, money was probably one reason. On top of her \$15 million salary, she earned \$225,000 for every kilo she put on. That's an extra \$2.5 million! And it didn't stop there. A British slimming magazine paid her \$3.5 million to lose all the weight again. So perhaps Zellweger doesn't need to care about the criticism when she earns all this money!

### 3 Read the text again and mark the sentences true (T), false (F) or don't know (?).

- 1 Most people thought Zellweger was the wrong person for the part of Bridget Jones.

- 2 Zellweger was unsure about taking the part of Bridget.
- 3 She learnt to speak like an English person.
- 4 She ate a lot and exercised a lot.
- 5 She put on weight to feel like Bridget Jones.
- 6 She earned \$2.5 million for every kilo she put on.
- 7 She earned more money to lose weight than to put *it on*.

**4 Read these opinions. Which one(s) do you agree with and why?**

*People worry too much about weight.*

*Putting on eleven kilos is dangerous!*

*I would do the same in her situation*

**5 a Put the words and phrases in the box in the correct column.**

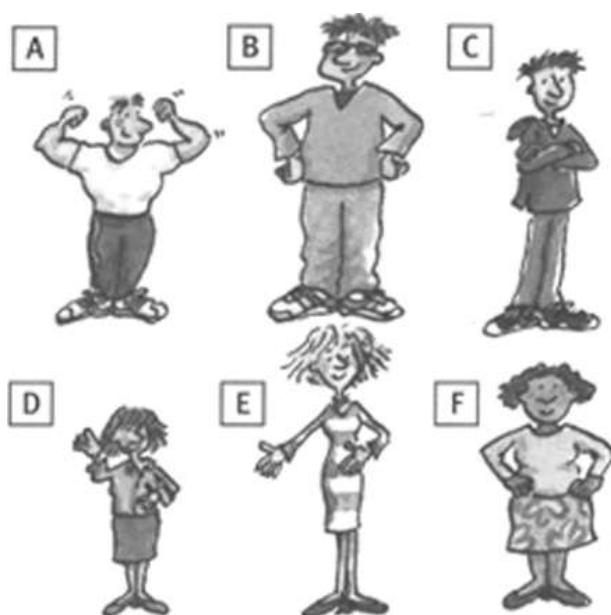
~~slim~~ ~~tall~~ ~~beautiful~~ skinny fat (un)attractive  
handsome ugly medium height thin good-looking

WEIGHT/BUILD	HEIGHT	ATTRACTIVE OR NOT
<i>slim</i>	<i>tall</i>	<i>beautiful</i>

**b What's the difference between:**

- 1 slim and skinny?
- 2 fat and overweight?
- 3 handsome and beautiful?

**6 a Look at the pictures. Listen to two people playing 'Guess who... ?'. Which two people are they describing?**



**b Listen again. Complete the How to... box.**

## **HOW TO ...**

### **modify adjective**

- With positive adjectives : He's very/\_\_\_\_ good-looking.  
: He's quite/\_\_\_\_ muscular.
- With negative adjectives : She's really/\_\_\_\_ skinny.  
: He's a bit/\_\_\_\_ overweight.
- With comparative adjectives : She's much/\_\_\_\_ more attractive than most..  
: She's a bit/\_\_\_\_ taller than average.

**c Play 'Guess who...?' with a partner using the pictures above.**

## **SPEECH PRACTICE**

- 1. Get some pictures and describe the people in them (eyes, hair, complexion, nose, shape of face, height, build, etc.)*
- 2. Describe the appearance of each member of your family.*
- 3. Describe somebody very famous, e.g. a writer, a pop star, a politician, a film-star and see if someone else can guess who you are describing.*
- 4. Think of someone in the class. Your classmates try to guess who she / he is.*

How old is he / she?	What is she / he wearing?
How tall is he / she?	Is he / she wearing a red sweater?
What kind of hair does he / she have?	Is it .....(name)?

## **CHARACTER**

### **VOCABULARY**

#### **character**

strong, a  
independent, a  
weak, a

#### **types of character**

sanguine, a  
choleric, a  
melancholic, a  
phlegmatic, a  
**traits of character**

hard-working, a  
industrious, a

polite, a  
shy, a  
modest, a  
quiet, a  
calm, a  
well-balanced, a  
well-bred, a  
sincere, a  
frank, a  
honest, a  
kind, a  
kind-hearted, a  
open-hearted, a  
good-natured, a  
lazy, a  
impolite, a  
rude, a  
coarse, a  
snobbish, a  
ambitious, a  
naughty, a  
unbalanced, a  
ill-bred, a  
insincere, a  
discreet, a  
naive, a  
cruel, a  
wicked, a  
sociable, a  
easy-going, a  
cheerful, a  
generous, a  
honest, a  
reliable, a  
patient, a  
tolerant, a  
talkative, a  
touchy, a  
selfish, a  
careful, a  
courageous, a  
brave, a  
straightforward, a

practical, a  
tactful, a  
obstinate, a  
decisive, a  
reserved, a  
ill-natured, a  
unsociable, a  
mean, a  
self-assured, a  
arrogant, a  
sullen, a  
boring, a  
greedy, a  
dishonest, a  
unreliable, a  
impatient, a  
intolerant, a  
boastful, a  
unselfish, a  
careless, a  
cowardly, a  
unpractical, a  
tactless, a  
violent, a  
indecisive, a

**disposition /  
attitude**

friendly, a  
welcoming, a  
warm, a  
attentive, a  
considerate, a  
sympathetic, a  
worthy, a  
unfriendly, a  
hostile, a  
inattentive, a  
indifferent, a  
unsympathetic, a  
unworthy, a  
negative, a  
positive, a

optimistic, a  
energetic, a  
pessimistic, a  
passive, a  
praise, v  
appreciate, v  
value, v  
trust, v  
rely, v  
accept, v  
boast, v  
complain, v  
judge, v  
let down, v  
reject, v

### **intellectual ability**

intelligent, a  
bright, a  
smart, a  
clever, a  
witty, a  
wise, a  
broad-minded, a  
gifted, a  
talented, a  
unintelligent, a  
dull, a  
foolish, a  
silly, a  
stupid, a  
unwise, a  
narrow-minded, a  
untalented, a

### **other topical terminology**

be like  
have a reputation for  
have a tendency to

take after someone  
lack of respect (for)  
lack of confidence  
there's something ...about him/her

## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

**1. A) State the meaning of the suffixes -ful, -less and the prefixes un-, im-, ir-, in-, il-, dis- and form the opposites. Translate the pairs of words.**

kind – unkind

educated –

happy –

friendly –

fair –

practical –

sociable -

reliable -

logical - illogical

literate

tolerant – intolerant

different –

dependent –

polite - impolite

patient -

honest - dishonest

obedient -

open-hearted - heartless

careful -

thoughtful -

tactful -

**B) Form the corresponding nouns. Consult the dictionary.**

polite-politeness

weak - .....

shy - .....

frank - .....

modest-modesty

honest - .....

active - .....

generous - .....

tolerant – tolerance

intelligent - .....

violent - .....

extravagant - .....

snobbish – snob

friendly - .....

gifted - .....

famous - .....

**2. Use the prefixes in-, im-, un- to form the opposites of the adjectives:**

Kind, practical, intelligent, tolerant, sociable, possible, friendly, sincere, believable, patient, enthusiastic, wise, sensitive, interesting, proper

**3. Combine the words to form compound adjectives.**

a) open, kind – hearted

b) good, ill, bad – mannered

c) hot, quick, bad - tempered

d) broad, narrow – minded

4. *Form compound adjectives beginning with ful-, good-, kind-, self-, open-, ill-.*

*e.g.: well-known, ...*

5. *A. Give the opposite of the adjectives below.*

*B. Find a noun which can follow both adjectives.*

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Opposite</u>	<u>Noun</u>
1. careful	careless	man
2. hard-working		
4. responsible		
5. cheerful		
6. well-known		
7. polite		
8. strong		
9. patient		
10. optimistic		
11. generous		
12. fair		

*C. Complete the following phrases. Use the adjectives you gave in answer to 5 B.*

1. a...person	6. a...writer
2. a...character	7. a...student
3. ....manners	8. a...answer
4. a...man	9. ...views
5. a...American	10. a...game

6. *Change the words in bold so that the sentences make sense.*

1 Penny suffered from .....when she first left home.	<b>LONELY</b>
2 She's a very ..... person who hates waiting in queues.	<b>PATIENT</b>
3 There was a lot of.....in the courtroom during the trial.	<b>TENSE</b>
4. Mary and Jane have a strong and lasting...	<b>FRIEND</b>
5. They had an .....evening out with their boss.	<b>AGREE</b>
6 She felt depressed but,.....no one really noticed.	<b>FORTUNATE</b>
7. He was being quite .....when he rejected the proposal without even discussing it.	<b>REASON</b>
8. He claimed to have.....reasons for handing in his notice.	<b>PERSON</b>

**7. Define a type of a person being described.**

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1) a person who is always cheerful,<br>confident, energetic, positive and optimistic | a) choleric    |
| 2) a person who is irritable, hasty in all<br>his / her actions, inclined to anger   | b) phlegmatic  |
| 3) a person who is great and heavy thinker   | c) sanguine    |
| 4) a person who is cold, indifferent, hot easily<br>excited into a passion           | d) melancholic |

**8. How do you qualify a person who is:**

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. independent   | a) reads a lot and knows much about the world;                             |
| 2. sociable      | b) often gives friends gifts and enjoys spending money<br>on other people; |
| 3. emotional     | c) enjoys meeting people and making new friends;                           |
| 4. generous      | d) decides things for himself, doesn't ask people<br>for help or advise;   |
| 5. impatient     | e) can't keep a secret;  |
| 6. knowledgeable | f) whether he is excited or sad, he shows his<br>feelings very easily;     |
| 7. boastful      | g) doesn't like to wait for anything;                                      |
| 8. unbalanced    | h) loses his / her temper quickly  |

**9. Answer the following questions using the words below. What would you say of a person:**

1. Who always says what he thinks?
2. Who never boasts?
3. Who is hard to get along with?
4. Who makes friends easily?
5. Who can be always relied on?
6. Who tells the truth to others?
7. Who is not polite with others?
8. Who works a lot?
9. Who is full of life and energy?
10. Who feels or shows kindness?
11. Who cannot behave?
12. Who doesn't think before doing something?

---

affectionate, hard-working, modest, ill-bred, quarrelsome, impolite,  
frank, sociable, reliable, honest, lively, thoughtless

**10. Fill in a suitable word or phrase from the list below.**

1. He easily loses his... .
2. She is .... She takes everything easy.
3. He is married to his work, he is just a....
4. She is so... . She always here on time.
5. He never bought me a drink all the time we were together. I don't like such...people.
6. She is rather... . She finds it difficult to meet people and talk to strangers.
7. She is not the kind of woman... .
8. Would you prefer to have a...as a husband?
9. She talks a lot. We call her a...

---

to be on friendly terms with, lazy-bones, chatter-box, temper, workaholic, shy, easy-going, greedy, punctual

**11. Which of the following adjectives are positive and which are negative?**

Funny, unreliable, original, hard-working, self-confident, caring, imaginative, generous, optimistic, outgoing, helpful, reliable, rude, easy-going, stubborn, cooperative, selfish, shy, disorganized, forgetful, lazy, polite, persuasive, brave, creative, patient, intelligent, accurate, fair, friendly, courageous, efficient, careful, active, bossy, decisive, loyal, reserved, ambitious, self-centred, determined, responsible, arrogant.

**12. Join the ideas using: and (also), but, however, on the other hand. Don't forget to use the following expressions when you talk about negative qualities:**

He tends to/ can be aggressive at times. He is often aggressive. (Not: He is aggressive)

1. Mary is friendly. Mary is caring.
2. John is intelligent. John is self-centred.
3. Mike is stubborn. Mike is disorganized.
4. Paul is cooperative. Paul is forgetful.
5. Sally is energetic. Sally is bossy.

**13. Make sentences about people you know using: and (also), but, however, on the other hand.**

e.g. Tom is friendly and caring as well.

**14. Fill in the gaps with the given words: generous, impatient, helpful, persistent, selfish, reliable, optimistic, stubborn:**

1. Tom tends to be quite a ... child. He seldom shares his toys with his friends.
2. Ann is a very ... worker; I can always depend on her if I want something on time.

3. Mr. James is a ... man; he gives a lot of money to the children's hospital.
4. Joe seems ... at times; he never changes his mind and he always does what he wants to.
5. Sam is a(n).... person; he always sees the positive side of even the most difficult situations.
6. Steve tends to be ...; he becomes very annoyed when he has to wait in long queues.
7. John is ...; he never gives up and always finishes what he starts.
8. Mary is very ...; when I have a lot of work to do, she always lends a hand.

**15. Here's the list of adjectives describing qualities certain professions need. Read the sentences and fill in the correct adjective: persuasive, brave, creative, patient, intelligent, polite, accurate, fair, friendly:**

1. Salespeople need to be ... to get people to buy their product.
2. A scientist has to be ... in order to understand complex theories.
3. Receptionists should be ... in order to make people feel welcome.
4. Surgeons must be very ... as they should not make mistakes in their work.
5. A shop assistant has to be ... even when dealing with a rude customer.
6. Lifeguards have to be ... as they often find themselves in dangerous situations.
7. Teachers need to be very ... as students sometimes take a long time to learn things.
8. Judges should be ... and give all the evidence equal consideration.

**16. Fill in the gaps:**

1. He is very ... . He never does a silly thing.
2. She is .... . She takes other people's problems to her heart.
3. He is ... . He never loses his temper.
4. She is so ... . She always says what she thinks.
5. He is very ... . There is nothing he is afraid of.
6. She is ... . She is mostly in high spirits.
7. He is ... . He never fails his friend.
8. She is rather ... . She doesn't like to speak about herself.
9. He is absolutely ... . He has never lied in his life.
10. He is so ... . He loves giving things to other people and helping them.
11. He is ... . We always enjoy his jokes.
12. She is very ... . She understands difficult subjects quickly and easily.
13. He is very ... . He does his work with a lot of attention and thought.
14. He is very ... . He never gives up and always finishes what he starts.
15. Receptionists should be ... in order to make people feel friendly.

## READING AND SPEAKING

### 1. *Turn the following description into dialogues saying what somebody is like.*

**Model:** *My younger brother Jim is a schoolboy. He spends a lot of time at computers. He is only 15, but very serious for his age. Jim is not very sociable. He is hardworking and does well at school.*

- I think your brother Jim is very serious for his age.
  - Yes, he spends a lot of time at computers and he is not very sociable.
  - But he seems to be hard-working and does well at school.
  - You are right. He is the best pupil in the group.
- 1) Jack is my cousin. He is a nine-year-old boy. He likes noisy games and his teacher says he can't behave in class. Sometimes even his mother can't manage him. He is lazy about doing his homework and sometimes tells lie. In spite of all his faults everybody likes him.
  - 2) This man is always complaining about everything around. It gets on my nerves. He is a real bore and hasn't got any sense of humour at all. If you spend more than five minutes with him you just want to sleep.
  - 3) Jane is a practical young woman. She is good at housekeeping. Jane is an excellent cook and is happy to do housework. Jane is a sociable person and makes friends easily. She is a very good companion.
  - 4) Moll has the irritating habit of biting her nails but apart from that she is always welcoming and positive. If you don't know her well, you may think she is a bit arrogant, but she isn't really. Actually, she isn't all that bright and often appears puzzled by life.

### 2. *Read these brief character descriptions. Which of these four people sounds most like you? Which would you most like to meet? Why?*

#### **Angela**

"I'm an active and energetic person – I can't bear just sitting around doing nothing. It makes me impatient and restless. But I know what I want, and I think I've got what it takes to achieve my goals. Does that make me sound horribly ambitious and selfish? I hope not!"

#### **Kevin**

"I'm the kind of person who knows how to have a good time. I suppose you would call me fun-loving, but it's more than that. I actually believe in a calm, cool, easy-going approach to life and I can't bear unnecessary anxiety and pressure. I believe in being and taking life as it comes..."

#### **Larry**

"My problem can be summarized in one word: self-confidence. I just don't have enough. I'm shy with other people, who must think I'm boring and

stupid sometimes. Lack of confidence also makes me indecisive: I spend days trying to make up my mind what to do about quite simple things. I'm told I sometimes look moody, but in fact I like being with other people..."

***Katherine***

"How do I see myself? Well, I'm forgetful and disorganized – some would say absent-minded! But I've got quite a lot of willpower, really, and I've got ideas. I'm a hard worker too when I'm doing something I'm interested in. I'm not very articulate when it comes to public speaking but I quite enjoy being the centre of attention, and I don't get in the least bit nervous".

**3. *Think and answer the questions.***

1. What kind of person will never attract anyone's attention?
2. What kinds of people are often lonely?
3. What kinds of people would you ask for help / advice?
4. What kinds of people often disobey instructions?
5. What traits of character would you appreciate in a wife / a husband / a mother / a father / a son / a daughter / your best friend / your colleague? What traits would you dislike most?
6. What traits of character are required to make a good teacher (a doctor / a lawyer / a journalist / a politician)? What traits might prevent one from becoming a good specialist in those fields?
7. What are the essential factors that help to mold a person's character: background and environment; educational possibilities; cultural standards; circumstances?
8. What are the ways and means by which a person's character is revealed and estimated: appearance, speech characterization, manners and attitudes, likes and dislikes?

**4. *Ask your partners the following question about his/her best friend. Make sure to listen carefully to what your partner has to say.***

1. Is your friend usually in a good mood?
2. Is it important for your friend to be successful in whatever he/she does?
3. Does your friend notice your feelings?
4. Does your friend often give presents, or pay for lunch or a coffee?
5. Does your friend work hard?
6. Does your friend become angry or annoyed if he/she has to wait for something or someone?
7. Can you trust your friend with a secret?
8. Does your friend listen well when you are speaking?
9. Does your friend keep his/her feelings to him/herself?
10. Is your friend usually not worried by things, no matter what happens?
11. Does your friend think the future will be good?
12. Does your friend often change their opinion about things?
13. Does your friend often postpone things he/she has to do?

14. Is your friend happy one moment and then sad the next?
15. Does your friend like to be with people?

**5. Which of these adjectives describes the quality asked about in each of the survey questions?**

generous  
easygoing  
ambitious  
cheerful  
hardworking  
trustworthy  
impatient  
optimistic  
sensitive  
moody  
sociable  
indecisive  
reserved  
lazy  
attentive

**6. 🎧 a). Listen to the tape and tick the adjectives you hear.**

<b>full lips</b>		<b>thin lips</b>
responsible	immature	determined
careful		
decisive	bossy	mean
reserved		
<b>thin upper lip with a full lower lip turning corners</b>		<b>lips with down-</b>
careful	ambitious	secretive
sensitive		
self-centred	energetic	generous
intelligent		

**b). Explain what these adjectives mean as in the example:**

e.g. Responsible people are those who you can always trust to do what you ask them to do.

**7. Complete the sentences choosing the necessary words and word combinations:**

1. It's easy to deal with people who are (cheerful; honest; polite; frank; fussy; efficient; rude; impatient; suspicious; foolish; cruel; unfair; stubborn; selfish).

2. **I hate it when people ...** (interrupt others, are not punctual; are too curious; interfere in other people's affairs; are not serious about their work).

3. **I think that he is the right man for the job because he's ...** (lazy; efficient; hardworking; disciplined; absent-minded; capable; careless; attentive; impatient; clever; well-read; stubborn; well-educated; sociable).

4. **When you come to know him better, you'll see that he's ...** (clever, selfish, naïve, difficult to deal with, absent-minded and forgetful; fussy; stubborn; well-read; well-educated).

5. **He ...** ( has a sense of humour; is sociable; is very kind and understanding; is polite; is attentive; is always careful; is always cheerful; is frank; is not fussy; is always punctual; always does what he promises; never lies ).

6. **He...** ( always interferes in other people's affairs; is boastful; is selfish; thinks too much of himself; is very careless; stops at nothing when he wants to get something; is very rude; is too bold ). And I don't like it about him.

7. **You overestimate him. He is not so...** (brave; well-read; punctual; hardworking; disciplined; capable) as you think.

8. **You underestimate him. He isn't so...** (naive; foolish; simple; weak; helpless ) as you think.

9. **I like / don't like the way she ...** (treats her friends; speaks; sings).

10. **We liked / didn't like the way he ...** (said it; announced it; arranged everything).

**8. Choose at least 7 words from the vocabulary list to describe yourself.**

*Model: I think I'm usually optimistic but sometimes I'm ...  
I'm a person who...*

**9. Which qualities do you think are important in these people?**

*e.g.: I think it's important for a friend to be honest. A friend should (be)...*

- a. friend
- b. boss
- c. wife / husband
- d. boyfriend / girlfriend
- e. parent
- f. grandparent

**10. Answer the questions:**

- 1. What kind of people do you like dealing with? Why?
- 2. What kind of people do you hate dealing with? Why?
- 3. What kind of people do you like working with? Why?
- 4. What kind of people do you like resting with? Why?

5. What kind of people do you prefer traveling with? Why?
6. What kind of people are your neighbours? Do you like them? Why? / Why not?
7. What kind of person is your friend? What do you like about him? What don't you like about him?
8. What trait of character would you appreciate in a mother (a father, a bosom friend, a teacher)?
9. What traits of character are required to make a good teacher? (a good doctor, a good lawyer, a good journalist)
10. What traits of character prevent one from becoming a good specialist in these fields?

### **Список литературы**

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