

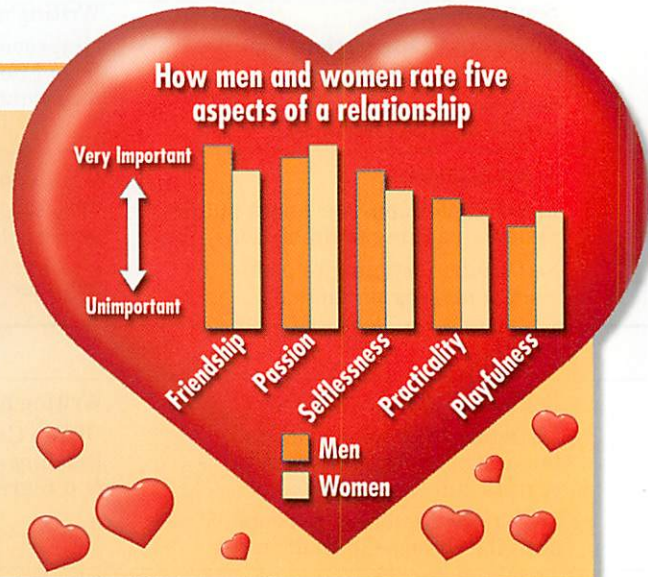
1 That's what friends are for!

1 SNAPSHOT

Love and Marriage in North America

What women look for in a partner
• leadership qualities
• earnings potential
• a sense of humor
• intelligence
• job skills
• success

What men look for in a partner
• physical attractiveness
• warmth and affection
• homemaking ability
• fashion sense
• social skills
• sensitivity



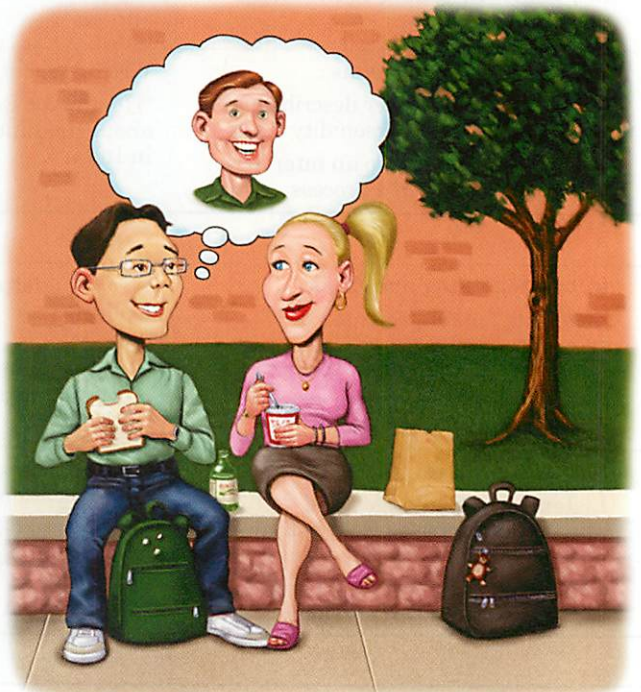
Source: Weekly World News

*In your opinion, which of the qualities above are most important to look for in a partner?
Are there other important qualities missing from the lists?
How do people meet their partners in your country?*

2 CONVERSATION I like guys who . . .

A Listen and practice.

Chris: Do you have a date for the party yet?
Kim: Actually, I don't. . . . Do you know anyone I could go with?
Chris: Hmm. What kind of guys do you like?
Kim: Oh, I like guys who aren't too serious and who have a good sense of humor. You know, someone like you.
Chris: OK. Uh, what else?
Kim: Well, I'd prefer someone I have something in common with – who I can talk to easily.
Chris: I think I know just the guy for you. Bob Branson. Do you know him?
Kim: No, I don't think so.
Chris: OK, I'll ask him to meet us for coffee, and you can tell me what you think.



B Listen to Chris and Kim discuss Bob after they met for coffee. How did Kim like him?

3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Relative pronouns

Relative pronouns as subjects

I like **guys**. **They** aren't too serious.

→ I like guys **who/that** aren't too serious.

I like **guys**. **They** have a good sense of humor. → I like guys **who/that** have a good sense of humor.

Relative pronouns as objects

I'd prefer **someone**. I can talk to **him** easily.

→ I'd prefer someone (**who/that**) I can talk to easily.

I'd prefer **someone**. I have fun with **him**.

→ I'd prefer someone (**who/that**) I have fun with.

A Pair work Match the information in columns A and B. Then rewrite each pair to form one sentence. Use a relative pronoun if necessary.

A

1. I don't want to have a partner ...*d*...
2. I'd like to meet people
3. I'd prefer a roommate
4. I don't like to be with people
5. I want to discuss my problems with friends
6. I'd rather have a boss
7. I'd prefer to have teachers

B

- a. These people are organized and intelligent.
- b. This person has good leadership qualities.
- c. These people have a good sense of humor.
- d. I have nothing in common with this person.
- e. These people are warm and sensitive.
- f. I don't feel comfortable around these people.
- g. This person is quiet and considerate.

1. I don't want to have a partner who I have nothing in common with.

B Pair work Complete the sentences in column A with your own information. Then compare with a partner. Do you and your partner have similar opinions?

4 WORD POWER Personalities

A Match the words with the definitions. Then decide which words are positive and which are negative. Write **P** or **N** next to each word.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|---|
| ... <i>f</i> ... | 1. sociable ... <i>P</i> ... | a. a person who won't accept other people's differences |
| ..... | 2. intolerant | b. someone who doesn't like giving things to people; ungenerous |
| ..... | 3. modest | c. someone who expresses a very high opinion of him- or herself |
| ..... | 4. temperamental | d. someone who is helpful and encouraging |
| ..... | 5. egotistical | e. a person who doesn't do what he or she promised |
| ..... | 6. easygoing | f. a person who enjoys being with other people |
| ..... | 7. stingy | g. a person who has unpredictable or irregular moods |
| ..... | 8. unreliable | h. a person who doesn't worry much or get angry easily |
| ..... | 9. supportive | i. someone who doesn't brag about his or her accomplishments |

B Pair work Can you remember the definitions? Take turns talking about the adjectives.

"A sociable person is someone who . . ."

C Pair work Think of at least three adjectives to describe yourself. Then tell a partner.

5 LISTENING What are they like?

A Listen to conversations that describe three people. Are the descriptions positive (P) or negative (N)? Check (✓) the box.

1. Andrea	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input type="checkbox"/> N	.....	.....
2. James	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input type="checkbox"/> N	.....	.....
3. Mr. Johnson	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input type="checkbox"/> N	.....	.....

B Listen again. Write two adjectives for each person in the chart.

6 DISCUSSION Ideal people

A Group work What is the ideal parent, friend, or partner like? What is one quality each should have and one quality each should *not* have? Complete the chart.

	This person should be . . .	This person should not be . . .
The ideal parent
The ideal friend
The ideal partner

B Group work Take turns describing your “ideal people.” Try to agree on the two most important qualities for a parent, a friend, and a partner.

- A: I think the ideal parent is someone who is easygoing.
 B: I agree. The ideal parent is someone who doesn't get upset easily and who isn't temperamental.
 C: Oh, I'm not sure I agree. . . .



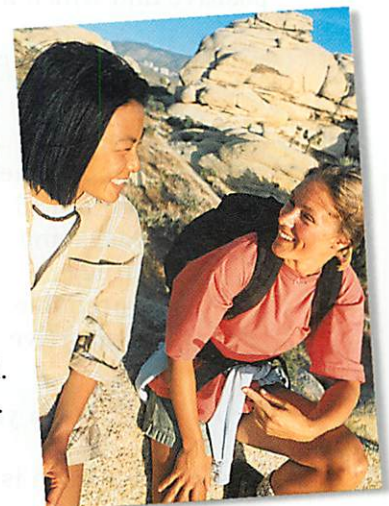
7 WRITING About a best friend

A Pair work Talk about your best friend. Then write a paragraph.

<i>My best friend is someone who is sensitive about my feelings. She's a person who is very supportive and always listens to my problems. . . .</i>

B Pair work Exchange paragraphs and follow these steps:

1. First, read your partner's paragraph for content. Ask follow-up questions for further information. Make notes.
2. Next, give suggestions about how the paragraph could be improved.
3. Then rewrite your paragraph to include your partner's suggestions.
4. Finally, check your paragraph for spelling, punctuation, and grammar.



8

PERSPECTIVES Quiz

A Listen to some common complaints. Check (✓) the ones you agree with.

Do you get **ANNOYED** easily?

- I don't like it when a cell phone rings in the classroom.
- It bothers me when a teacher forgets my name.
- I hate it when people talk with their mouth full.
- It upsets me when a close friend forgets my birthday.
- I can't stand it when people talk loudly to each other during a movie.
- I don't like it when people call me early in the morning.
- I can't stand it when a child screams in a restaurant.
- It bothers me when my doctor arrives late for an appointment.



Score: If you checked . . .

1–2 complaints: Wow! You don't get annoyed very easily.

3–4 complaints: You're fairly easygoing.

5–6 complaints: Hmm, you could be intolerant about some things.

7–8 complaints: Relax, you get annoyed too easily!

B Calculate your score. Do you get annoyed easily? Tell the class what bothers you the most.

9

PRONUNCIATION *Linked sounds*

A Listen and practice. Final consonant sounds are often linked to the vowel sounds that follow them.

It upsets me when a person is unreliable.

I love it when a friend is supportive and kind.

B Mark the linked sounds in the sentences below. Listen and check. Then practice saying the sentences.

- I can't stand it when someone is late for an appointment.
- Does it bother you when a friend is unreliable?
- I hate it when a cell phone goes off in a performance.

C Take turns saying the sentences in Exercise 8. Pay attention to linked sounds.



10 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Clauses with *it* + adverbial clauses with *when*

I don't mind it	when people talk loudly during a movie.
I don't like it	when a cell phone rings in the classroom.
I can't stand it	when a child screams in a restaurant.
It bothers me	when a teacher forgets my name.
It upsets me	when people arrive late for appointments.

A How do you feel about these situations? Complete the sentences with *it* clauses from the list. Then take turns reading your sentences with a partner.

I love it	It bothers me	I don't like it
I can't stand it	It embarrasses me	It doesn't bother me
It makes me happy	It really upsets me	I don't mind it

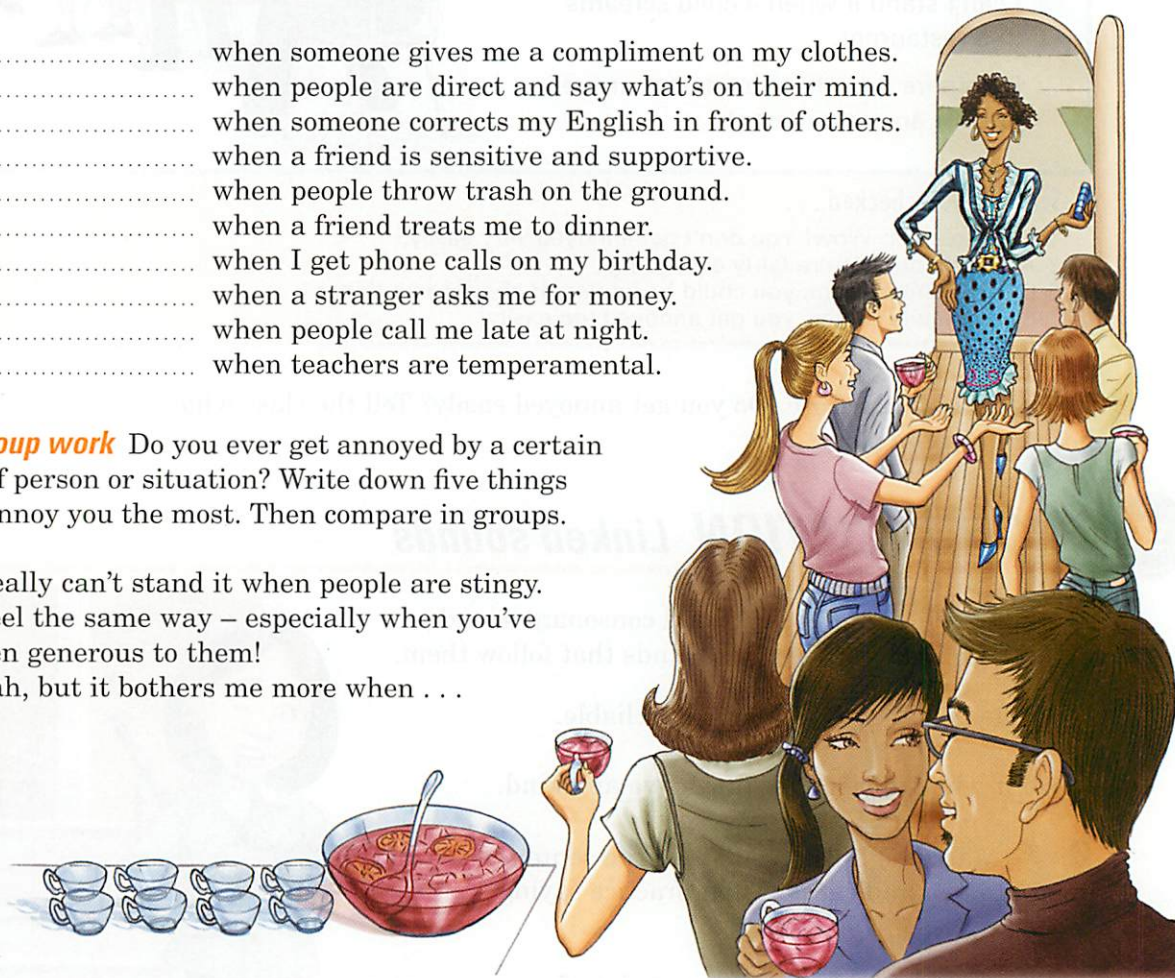
1. when someone gives me a compliment on my clothes.
2. when people are direct and say what's on their mind.
3. when someone corrects my English in front of others.
4. when a friend is sensitive and supportive.
5. when people throw trash on the ground.
6. when a friend treats me to dinner.
7. when I get phone calls on my birthday.
8. when a stranger asks me for money.
9. when people call me late at night.
10. when teachers are temperamental.

B Group work Do you ever get annoyed by a certain type of person or situation? Write down five things that annoy you the most. Then compare in groups.

A: I really can't stand it when people are stingy.

B: I feel the same way – especially when you've been generous to them!

C: Yeah, but it bothers me more when . . .



11 INTERCHANGE 1 Personality types

Interview a classmate to find out about his or her personality. Go to Interchange 1 at the back of the book.

You Have to Have Friends

How do you choose your friends? What qualities do you look for in a friend?

People use the word “friend” in a variety of ways. A friend can mean anything from a casual acquaintance to someone you’ve known your whole life. Whoever they are, friends are an important part of life at every stage. They provide companionship and emotional support. Of all our relationships, friendships are the most voluntary. We choose our friends.

Making new friends

It’s easy to stay in a circle of friends you’re comfortable with. But as you get older, friendships may be lost – people move away or you just lose track of them. Building friendships is a lifelong, but worthwhile, job. New friendships can bring opportunities to experience new things.

A few pointers for making new friends:

- Reach out to others. Try to be open to new experiences and relationships.
- Participate in classes, clubs, or volunteer organizations. These activities will bring you into contact with people who share similar interests.
- Stick with it – even if you feel uncomfortable. It takes time to build friendships.

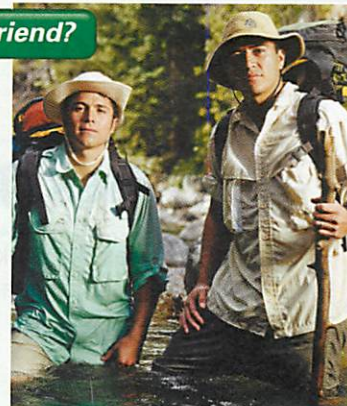
Keeping friends

Whether friendships are old or new, you can’t neglect them if you want them to last. Even though it’s sometimes hard to spend time together, it’s important to keep in touch. Two other keys are flexibility

and respect. Be understanding when plans change. If you find yourselves fighting, try to look at things from the other person’s point of view.

Some tips for keeping friends:

- Be a good listener. Don’t be judgmental and don’t offer advice unless you’re asked.
- Respect the other person’s opinion, even when you don’t agree.
- Never break a confidence. Your friends need to know they can trust you.
- Be supportive of your friends. It’s important to love them despite their faults!



A Read the article. Then for each statement, check (✓) True, False, or Not given.

	True	False	Not given
1. You have to know someone a long time to be a friend.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Friends are more important than family.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. New friendships allow you to learn new things.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. When you make new friends, old friends will be jealous.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. It’s important to give your friends respect and support.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. You should always offer advice to your friends.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B Find the phrases in *italics* in the text. Then choose the meaning for each phrase.

1. When you *lose track of* someone, you **can’t locate** / **can’t follow** him or her.
2. When you *reach out to* people, you try to **physically touch** / **connect with** them.
3. If you *stick with* something, you **give up on** / **continue to do it**.
4. When you *keep in touch*, you **communicate with** / **stay near to** someone.
5. If you *break a confidence*, you **tell a secret** / **depend on** someone.

C Pair work What other ways can you think of to make new friends? to keep friends?