

ACTIVE ENGLISH 3

Easy to use and comprehensive, Active English 3 is a discourse-based grammar book that gives student a true understanding of the English language and how it works.

Active English 3 enables students at the intermediate level (A2 - B1+) to communicate with ease and clarity as they develop a natural sense of how, when, and why English speakers use grammatical structure as they do.

Learning is made easy with clear chapter organization, concise charts and level appropriate explanations. Structures are presented with authentic examples and communicative exercises; so students experience and practise language as it occurs in real life.

The units follow the same structure below,

- Reading
- Grammar
- Vocabulary
- Reading
- Speaking
- Writing
- Translation
- Self Evaluation and Test Yourself

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PEOPLE

READING

Robin and Michele are talking about unique personalities.

Robin: Did you meet that guy, Richard, at the party last night?

Michele: Oh my God, he was so egotistical. He kept talking about how intelligent he was and how much money he made. He even said he was thinking about becoming a professional model. Like that's ever going to happen!

Robin: And Brad, the artist from New York, he was rather eccentric! He told me he sculpts and paints nothing but frogs. He even said he wanted to introduce a new line of frog jewelry. That's a little odd.

Michele: He wasn't strange at all. I thought he was very imaginative. You have to be really creative to become such a successful artist. He was also incredibly sensitive - he almost started crying as he told me about his art. By the way, look at the ring he gave me.

Robin: He gave you a frog ring? That's the ugliest thing I've ever seen!

Michele: It is not! I think it's really sophisticated. He said his jewelry is the latest trend among the New York elite. Wasn't that thoughtful of him to give me one of his creations?

Robin: Not really, I think he just wanted some free advertising.

Michele: My God, you are so cynical! Wasn't there anybody you liked at the party?

Robin: Yeah, Bill was really nice. He was the only sensible, clear-thinking person I met there.

Michele: Oh, the waitress is coming. Have you decided what to order?

Robin: I'm not sure what to order. I just can't decide what I want.

Michele: You're so picky. Nothing is ever good enough for you.

Robin: That's not true! I'm just a little indecisive.

Michele: Well, you need to decide soon so we can order. I'm starving!



A- Match the adjectives to their definitions.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------|---|---|
| 1- cynical | _____ | h | a) hard to please, too careful in choosing something |
| 2- eccentric | _____ | | b) often doing things to make other people feel good |
| 3- egotistical | _____ | | c) having strange, unusual or abnormal habits or tastes |
| 4- imaginative | _____ | | d) unable to decide quickly, not knowing what choice to make |
| 5- indecisive | _____ | | e) easily feels emotional, easily hurt emotionally |
| 6- picky | _____ | | f) representing high culture, very experienced in life |
| 7- sensible | _____ | | g) practical, reasonable, something that makes sense |
| 8- sensitive | _____ | | h) believing that people do good things for bad reasons |
| 9- sophisticated | _____ | | i) thinking too highly of oneself, considering oneself better than others |
| 10- thoughtful | _____ | | j) creative, having much imagination |

B- Choose the opposite word.

- | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|---|------------------|-------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1- cynical | _____ | j | 6- picky | _____ | a) naive | f) normal |
| 2- eccentric | _____ | | 7- sensible | _____ | b) easy to please | g) quick to decide |
| 3- egotistical | _____ | | 8- sensitive | _____ | c) uncreative | h) unfeeling |
| 4- imaginative | _____ | | 9- sophisticated | _____ | d) selfish | i) illogical |
| 5- indecisive | _____ | | 10- thoughtful | _____ | e) modest | j) having faith in people |

GRAMMAR

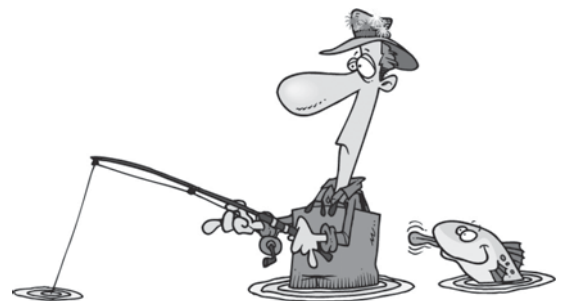
PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
<p>* We use present simple:</p> <p>1- to talk about habits and routines, especially with adverbs of time like always, sometimes, never, often, usually, every, etc.:</p> <p>e.g. <i>I usually get up at 7 every morning.</i></p> <p>2- to talk about things and facts which do not usually change:</p> <p>e.g. <i>The sun rises in the east.</i></p> <p>3- to talk about states or permanent situations :</p> <p>e.g. <i>My grandparents grow vegetables in their farm.</i></p> <p>4- to give instructions:</p> <p>e.g. <i>First open the cover carefully.</i></p> <p>5- to talk about timetables, programmes, etc.:</p> <p>e.g. <i>The train leaves at 9 o'clock.</i></p> <p>6- to talk about reviews, sports, commentaries, etc.:</p> <p>e.g. <i>Ronaldo runs as fast as a tiger.</i></p>	<p>* We use present continuous:</p> <p>1- to describe things we are doing now:</p> <p>e.g. <i>Dad is washing the dishes now.</i></p> <p>2- to describe temporary situations which are happening around this time:</p> <p>e.g. <i>I'm studying Japanese this year.</i></p> <p>3- To talk about planned future events:</p> <p>e.g. <i>We're going to the cinema tonight; are you coming?</i></p> <p>4- with 'always' to express annoyance:</p> <p>e.g. <i>She's always talking too much.</i></p> <p>5- for changing or developing situations:</p> <p>e.g. <i>He's being so kind these days.</i></p>

TIME EXPRESSIONS

PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
every morning every afternoon every day / week, etc. in the mornings in the afternoons, etc. at weekends on weekdays	now at the moment today this week, month, year, etc.

A- Choose the most suitable tense.

- 1- What sort of work **do you do** / **are you doing**?
- 2- I can't talk now. I **cook** / **am cooking** the dinner.
- 3- What shall we have? **Do you like** / **Are you liking** fish?
- 4- Can I borrow this pencil? Or **do you use** / **are you using** it?
- 5- Follow that bus. Then **you turn** / **you are turning** left.
- 6- **Do you wait** / **Are you waiting** for the bus to Newcastle?



GRAMMAR

B- Fill in with simple present or present continuous.

Dear Aunt Maggie,

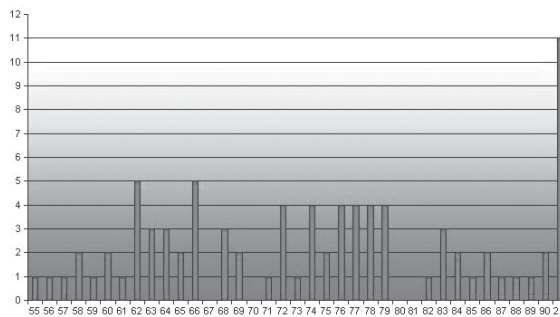
I (just write) to tell you how much I (appreciate) the money you sent me, and to tell you how I (get on) in my first term at university. Actually, I (really enjoy) myself! I (study) quite hard as well, but at the moment I (spend) a lot of time just making friends. I (still stay) with my friend Annie, and I (look for) a place of my own to live. Only a few of the first-year students (live) in college here, and I (seem) to be spending a lot of time travelling backwards and forwards. I (write) this letter to you instead of writing an essay about mannerism. I (think) I'll buy some new clothes with the money you sent. It (get) very cold here in the evenings so I (save) it to buy a winter coat. Thank you very much. See you soon.

Chesica

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

■ We use **adverbs of frequency** with the **present simple**. They answer the question 'How often?'.

Adverbs of Frequency	
-	never
*	rarely / seldom / hardly ever
**	sometimes / normally / occasionally
***	often / frequently
****	usually
*****	always



C- Rewrite the sentences putting the adverbs in the correct place

1- Susan tries to visit her grandparents every month.

e.g. Susan **always** tries to visit her grandparents every month. (always)

2- I've seen that programme on TV.

_____ (never)

3- He's late for appointments.

_____ (hardly ever)

4- We listen to the radio in the car every morning.

_____ (often)

5- Have you had a really serious illness?

_____ (ever)



STATIVE / STATE VERBS (non- progressive verbs)

1) **Stative verbs (state verbs)** are verbs that are not used in **Present Continuous Tense**.

They describe states that do not change easily or quickly, for example, what you **'believe'**, **'think'** or **'own'** rather than actions like 'jump', 'talk' or 'buy'.

Stative verbs can be grouped into these categories:

- a) verbs of **the mind**: know, think, believe, forget, realise, remember, understand, etc.,
- b) verbs of **the senses**: smell, taste, hear, see, touch, etc.
- c) verbs of **emotion**: feel, hate, love, care, like, etc.
- d) verbs of **ownership**: own, possess, have, belong

The most important 'non-progressive' verbs

appear	imagine	realise
be	impress	recognize
believe	include	remember
belong to	know	see
consider	like	seem
contain	look	smell
cost	love	sound
depend on	matter	suppose
dislike	mean	surprise
feel	need	taste
forget	owe	think
hate	own	understand
have	please	want
hear	possess	weigh
hope	prefer	wish



2) Some **stative verbs** have continuous forms, **but there is a difference in meaning**:

(think)

Do you **think** so? (*Stative* - Is that your opinion? Is that the state of your belief?)

He's **thinking** about his friends in Poland (*Dynamic* - The action of thinking. His friends are in his thoughts, in his mind right now, but he might be thinking of something else soon.)

(have)

He **has** got brown eyes (*Stative* - He possesses brown eyes. The colour is unlikely to change.)

He's **having** a pint of beer (*Dynamic* - The action of drinking. He might be drinking something else soon.)

(see)

I don't **see** what you mean. (*Stative* - I don't understand what you mean.)

She **is seeing** him next week. (*Dynamic* - She is meeting him.)

D- Complete the sentences with one of the non-progressive/stative verbs.

1- (know-mean-need)

e.g. A: What **does** the word 'event' **mean**?

B: I'm sorry. I _____.

A: You _____ a dictionary.



2- (belong-contain-think-weigh)

_____ this suitcase _____ to you? It _____ a ton. I can't lift it.

I _____ it _____ gold bars.

3- (cost-depend)

A: What _____ oranges _____ in your country?

B: Well, it _____ on the time of the year.



4- (matter-owe)

A: I still _____ you TL100.

B: Oh, it doesn't _____. Forget it!

5- (care-sound)

A: Henry _____ very cross. And he's making a lot of noise.

B: Yes. I'm afraid he just _____ about us at all.



6- (dislike-feel-prefer)

A: I really _____ cold weather, because I _____ half dead all the time.

B: Yes, I _____ the summer, too.

7- (appear-remember)

A: You _____ to be worried.

B: Yes, I am. I can't think where I've put my keys. Oh, it's all right. I _____ now.
I left them on the table.

E- Complete the sentences with the correct verb and in its correct form.

think	live	spend	understand	sound	hate	see
need	have	belong	know	smell	taste	remember

- 1- The cake is burning. It **smells** horrible.
- 2- My hair brush is very old. I really _____ a new one.
- 3- It _____ wonderful!
- 4- I don't _____ her.
- 5- He's _____ a treasure for his new car.
- 6- Mary _____ Gary.
- 7- It _____ like cinnamon.
- 8- What do you _____ in her eyes?
- 9- She doesn't _____ far from here.
- 10- That jacket is Ayşe's. It doesn't _____ to you.
- 11- I am _____ dinner with my family this weekend.
- 12- I _____ she isn't in love with him.
- 13- I don't _____ his last name.
- 14- Do you _____ the questions?



LOOK – LOOK LIKE – AS IF – AS THOUGH

<p>Look + adjective <i>He looks sad in the photograph.</i></p>	<p>Look as if + a clause <i>He looks as if he is tired.</i></p>
<p>Look like + noun <i>He looks like a clown with those shoes.</i></p>	<p>As if + a clause <i>He treats us as if we were his own children.</i></p>
<p>We can use as though instead of as if.</p>	

F- Use the phrases in the box to make sentences with ‘as if’.

<p>I'm going to be sick he hadn't eaten for days she had hurt her leg he needs a good rest</p>	<p>it has just been cut she was enjoying it he meant what he was saying she didn't want to come</p>
--	---

- 1- e.g. Ken looks very tired. He looks **as if he needs a good rest**.
- 2- Jane was walking with difficulty. She looked _____.
- 3- I don't think he was joking. He looked _____.
- 4- The grass is very short. It looks _____.
- 5- Osman was extremely hungry and ate his dinner very quickly. He ate _____.
- 6- Linda had a 'bored' expression on her face during the concert. She didn't look _____.
- 7- I've just eaten too many biscuits. Now I'm feeling ill. I feel _____.
- 8- I phoned Sheila and invited her to the party but she wasn't very enthusiastic about it. She sounded _____.

G- Complete the sentences using ‘as if’.

- 1- I'm over 18, but she still treats me _____.
- 2- He's only a receptionist, but he acts _____.
- 3- They're rich, but they behave _____.
- 4- He's only got a cold, but he acts _____.
- 5- I've never met her before, but she behaves _____.

(own) the hotel
(know) me
(be) dying
(be) poor
(be) a child

H- Match A to B.

<p>A</p> <p>1- He felt as if _____</p> <p>2- A look of joy came into his eyes, _____</p> <p>3- When we got on the train I felt as if _____</p>	<p>B</p> <p>a) everybody must look at me and pity me.</p> <p>b) a hand of ice had been lain upon his heart.</p> <p>c) as if he recognized himself for the first time.</p>
---	--



TEST YOURSELF

1- I never ... her face but I've got no idea what her name is.

- a) forgetting b) forgets c) forget d) forgot

2- I don't want to have a fight about it. Just forget it! It ...

- a) isn't matter b) isn't mattering c) doesn't matter d) doesn't mattering

3- Do you ... your first day of school?

- a) remember b) remembering c) remembers d) remembered

4- They're ... a party. I want to go out, but I ... nothing to wear.

- a) have / have b) having / having c) have / having d) having / have

5- They're really rich. They ... 2 houses and 5 cars but they always ... so unhappy! I ... it's true that money can't buy happiness.

- a) own / seem / suppose b) owning / seeming / suppose
c) own / seem / supposing d) owning / seem / suppose

6- Alice is a nurse. ...

- a) She looks after patients. b) She look after patients.
c) She looking after patients. d) She is looks after patients.

7- 'What are they doing?' Which is the best answer to that question?

- a) It looks like they have a fight. b) It looks like they're having a fight.
c) It's looking like they're having a fight. d) It looks like they fighting.

8- What question do you ask when you want to know about someone's plans for the weekend?

- a) What you doing at the weekend? b) What do you do at the weekend?
c) What are you doing at the weekend? d) What you are doing at the weekned?

9- She's a vegetarian.

- a) She isn't eating meat. b) She don't eat meat. c) She doesn't eat meat. d) She doesn't eating meat.

10- Water ... at 100 degrees Celsius.

- a) boils b) is boiling c) boiling d) boil

11- ... the computer tonight? I want to check my email when I get home.

- a) Are you using b) Do you use c) You are using d) Will you use

12- Hurry up! The train ... in 5 minutes.

- a) is leaving b) was leaving c) are leaving d) left

13- What ... tomorrow evening?

- a) are you doing b) do you doing c) are you do d) do you do

14- We ... dinner in a restaurant this evening. Would you like to join us?

- a) are have b) are having c) have d) having

15- I'm ... out tonight. I'm ... at home and watching a film.

- a) not going/not staying b) going/staying c) going/going to stay d) not going/staying

16- I ... a sore throat, so I ... the doctor at 3 o'clock.

- a) am having/am seeing b) have/see c) have/am seeing d) am having/see

17- Her white dress and a lace umbrella made her as though she.....to a garden party.

- a) to look, had come b) looking, came c) look, had come d) look, would come

18- Don't look back, go on walking as if you nothing.

- a) saw b) see c) have seen d) were seeing



VOCABULARY

Describing people

To talk about people's personality or characteristics we can use the following words and phrases:

1) Positive characteristics:

She's **courageous**. ➔ She's brave.

They're **magnanimous**. ➔ They're very generous.

She's very **dependable**. ➔ She always does what she says. She always keeps her promises.

He's **honest**. ➔ He always tells the truth. You can trust him.

He's **unbiased**. ➔ He's neutral and fair. He can see both sides of an argument or disagreement.



2) Negative characteristics:

He's so **venomous**. ➔ He's extremely hateful or angry.



3) Neutral characteristics:

She's such a **perfectionist**. ➔ She likes everything to be perfect. She has very high standards for herself.

He's **introverted**. ➔ He's very shy and doesn't like talking to new people.

Note: Both these characteristics can be thought of as negative. It depends on the context of the sentence.

A- Read the adjectives and their definitions carefully and then fill in the list of positive and negative characteristics correctly. [*Find out more using the list at the end of your book.*]

Positive characteristics	Negative characteristics
courageous magnanimous dependable honest unbiased	venomous rude

capable: able to cope with difficult situations, able to do things very well or skilfully

charming: having strong personal attractiveness

clean-cut: neat, tidy, clean and smart in appearance

cooperative: willing to help or do what people ask; ready to work together with someone

considerate: caring for other people's feelings, circumstances, etc.

creepy: unpleasant, annoying, weird, a little bit scary that makes you feel uncomfortable

cultured: well-educated and having a high appreciation of fine art, music, literature etc.

domineering: having a strong tendency to control other people without considering their feelings

gullible: ready to believe anything that people tell you, even if it seems obvious to other people that it's not true

head-strong: determined to do what you want to do, even if other people advise you not to

hypocritical: pretending to have beliefs or principles that you do not actually possess, or acting against the beliefs which you say you have

insincere: not honest or genuine in the expression of feelings

malicious: often doing bad things in order to hurt people

materialistic: much more concerned with material things than with spiritual, intellectual, or cultural values

VOCABULARY

mature: behaving like an adult, in a way that shows you are well-developed emotionally

open-minded: being receptive to new ideas, experiences or arguments

protective: able to keep people safe from injury, damage or loss

respectable: behaving in a proper and socially acceptable way

ruthless: without pity or mercy

tolerant: accepting of the beliefs, practices, or behaviour of other people, even if it is new, challenging or different

snobbish: a person who admires people of high rank or social class, and dislikes people in a lower class than theirs

spiteful: wanting to do something bad to someone, usually because of a belief that they have done something bad to you

stubborn: resistant to change, especially of opinions and ideas, even if others are negatively affected

thick-skinned: not easily upset or concerned by negative things people say about you

witty: able to use words in a clever and funny way

B- Complete the sentences with the suitable adjective.

witty	snobbish	cultured	tolerant	clean-cut	protective	capable
considerate	materialistic	domineering	ruthless	gullible	spiteful	

- 1- He's very **clean-cut**. His clothes are always clean and neatly ironed. He shaves every morning and his hair is always combed.
- 2- She's very _____ – she goes to the opera at least once a month and she knows all of Shakespeare's plays.
- 3- When he comes home late at night, he's always very _____ of the sleeping neighbours and doesn't make any noise.
- 4- She is very _____ with the children. She doesn't get angry with them, even though they are a little bit naughty sometimes.
- 5- She's a very _____ pilot. You always feel safe when she's in charge.
- 6- She's a very _____ mother. She won't let anyone hurt her children.
- 7- She's very _____. She always makes us laugh with her funny comments.
- 8- Those girls are greedy and _____: they measure their success in terms of how many pairs of shoes and designer handbags they have.
- 9- He was so _____ in his criticism of their performance that most of them started to cry.
- 10- He's so _____. He was very friendly towards Jane until he found out her dad was a taxi driver. Now he hardly speaks to her.
- 11- She's so _____. When she saw that I had got the last piece of cake, she pushed me, to make me drop it.
- 12- He's so _____. He always has to get his own way no matter what the rest of us want to do.
- 13- She's so _____. Even though it seemed obvious it was just a spam email, she actually believed they were going to send her a million dollars.

4) Fictional characters:

Some **fictional characters** from books, films and TV are so familiar that their names are used to describe people who have similar characteristics or who behave in similar ways. For example, Michael acted very bravely, so Alice said, "Oh quite the Superman, I'm sure!" because the fictional character **Superman** is known for his courageous actions.

C- Match these well-known characters, book or film names to the characteristics they describe.

Name	Origin	Characteristics
1- Big Brother	(The Novel "1984" by George Orwell)	e
2- Cinderella	(Children's fairy story "Cinderella")	
3- Dracula	(The Novel "Dracula" by Bram Stoker)	
4- Homer Simpson	"The Simpsons" cartoon TV series)	
5- Pinocchio	(Children's novel "The Adventures of Pinocchio)	
6- Sherlock Holmes	(The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes)	

- a) Like a vampire. Sucking ideas or enthusiasm from people
- b) Tells lies
- c) Observant and logical
- d) Badly behaved, has bad manners
- e) Closely monitoring or supervising the work or activities of others in a secretive way
- f) Poor, unloved and overworked. Rescued by a great love

5) Making negative characteristics sound more positive:

To make a negative comment about someone sound a bit more positive, you can say:



not very + positive adjective

She's not very generous. = *She's mean*
He's not very dependable. = *He's unreliable*
They're not very honest. = *They're untrustworthy*

VOCABULARY

D- Rewrite the sentences finding the synonyms for the underlined words.

evil crazy smart shy grumpy bossy ~~brave~~ careful rude powerful

- 1- The valiant knight grabbed his sword and charged the fire-breathing dragon.
e.g. The **brave** knight grabbed his sword and charged the fire-breathing dragon.
- 2- The wicked witch caused trouble for the good people in the town.
-
- 3- The grouchy old man yelled at the kids and told them not to play near his house.
-
- 4- The cautious travellers went slowly and avoided danger whenever they could.
-
- 5- The timid boy hid behind his mother whenever people came near him.
-
- 6- He was a shrewd merchant always making a profit when he came to town.
-
- 7- The obnoxious boy started to scream when his mother wouldn't buy him candy.
-
- 8- He was a mighty warrior. He often fought five or six enemies at a time.
-
- 9- She was so domineering that she gave orders to everyone in the room.
-
- 10- At first, we thought he was insane because he was talking to a frog.
-

TEST YOURSELF

1-She's tall and slim and ...

- a) have got green eyes b) has got eyes green c) has got green eyes d) green eye

2- Some people think my dad's quite ...

- a) matronly b) handsome c) built well d) shaved head

3-'He's really funny' is the answer. What's the question?

- a) What is he like? b) What does he like?
c) What does he look like? d) What like is he?

4- She loves going to parties, meeting new people and being the centre of attention. She's ...

- a) shy b) friendly c) introverted d) extroverted

5-What does she look like?

- a) She likes Italian food. b) She's shy.
c) She's tall and slim. d) She looks like tall and slim.

6- He saved his whole family when the fire broke out. He's so ...

- a) courage b) venomous c) courageous d) unbiased

7- She's got very strong political opinions and she's always telling everyone about them. She won't make a very good journalist. ...

- a) She has biased b) She's biased
c) She's not very biased d) She's prone to biased

8-She's such a stickler for detail. Everything has to be exactly right. She drives me crazy. ...

- a) She's so perfectionist b) She such a perfectionist
c) She's such a perfect d) She's such a perfectionist

9-He doesn't always keep his promises. He's ...

- a) not very dependable b) very dependable c) not depend d) undependent

10- He just won't take responsibility for anything. He wants everyone to look after him. He's such a ...

- a) Big Brother (He's always keeping an eye on you.)
- b) Little Pinocchio (He's always telling lies.)
- c) Little Peter Pan (He always wants to be looked after by other people.)
- d) Mad Hatter (He behaves in strange or very unusual ways.)



11- He's so disgusting – sitting there picking his nose like ...

- a) Homer Simpson (He's quite uncouth, very rude and ill-mannered.)
- b) Scrooge (He's mean, not generous with his money.)
- c) Jekyll and Hyde (He's very unpredictable – nice one minute, nasty the next.)
- d) Robin Hood (He's concerned with the poor and the helpless.)

12- She's like ... She eats flowers, regularly thinks she sees UFOs and even talks to her furniture!

- a) Wonder Woman (She's very confident and physically very strong.)
- b) Cinderella (She's poor and unhappy.)
- c) the Mad Hatter (She behaves in strange or very unusual ways.)
- d) Robin Hood (She's concerned with the poor and the helpless.)

13- You can't meet my parents looking like that! Your clothes are dirty and you need a shave. They prefer people who are much more ...

- a) charming
- b) cultured
- c) clean-cut
- d) tolerant

14- He says all the right things but you can tell he doesn't really mean what he says. He's very ...

- a) insincere
- b) hypocritical
- c) snobbish
- d) spiteful

15- I've never met anybody who thinks like you before, but don't worry, I'm very ...

- a) respectable
- b) snobbish
- c) open-minded
- d) considerate

16- She's normally very sweet, but when it comes to competitions, she's absolutely ... She has to win no matter what.

- a) ruthless
- b) creepy
- c) materialistic
- d) insincere

17- You shouted at the neighbours, and you got drunk at my birthday party! Why can't you be more ...

- a) charming
- b) cultured
- c) open-minded
- d) respectable

18- When I won first prize in the competition, she told everybody that I had cheated, but I hadn't. She's ...

- a) malicious and spiteful
- b) creepy and insincere
- c) ruthless and hypocritical
- d) materialistic and mercenary

19- She's always willing to work with other people. I think she'd be perfect for the new team because she's so ...

- a) cooperative
- b) thick-skinned
- c) reflective
- d) domineering

20- Even though Holly didn't get the promotion, she congratulated Andy on getting it. She was very ... about it.

- a) gullible
- b) protective
- c) thick-skinned
- d) mature

21- She called him fat, lazy and stupid. But he's so ... it didn't matter. He still thinks she's really in love with him!

- a) thin-skinned
- b) slim-skinned
- c) thick-skinned
- d) fat-skinned

22- He's very ... of his children. I think he needs to let them learn to be a bit independent of him but he doesn't want that at all!

- a) protect
- b) protective
- c) protection
- d) protectively

E- Match the adjectives with ones which have a similar meaning.

1- lovely	c	a- not calm
2- frightened		b- joyful
3- perfect		c- cute
4- happy		d- excellent
5- excited		e- afraid

READING

DESCRIBING PEOPLE

Character is a set of behaviour traits that describe what type of person you are. It is learned from your parents, teachers and friends. This learning comes from being taught directly or from observations of others. Honesty is a positive character trait and dishonesty is a negative character trait. Character and personality are related, but they are not the same thing. Character is taught to you as a child, it can change with situations and experience. Personality is inborn traits. For example, man who is meek on the job may be demanding and assertive in his household.

Although character was taught to you when you were young, it is difficult to change your attitudes and values. But if you see that certain behaviour does not work for you, it is possible to change your character for the better.

A- Answer the questions.

1- What is character?

2- What is personality?

3- How does character differ from personality?

4- How can a person's character change with circumstances?

5- Write down a few positive character adjectives.

6- Write down a few negative character adjectives.

B- Write True (T) or False (F)

1- Character is learned from your parents, teachers and friends.	
2- Honesty is a negative character trait and dishonesty is a positive character trait.	
3- Character and personality are the same thing.	
4- Character is taught at school.	
5- Personality is inborn traits.	

C- Choose the sentence with the same meaning of:

- 1- This learning comes from being taught directly or from observations of others.
- a) Character is a learning you learn indirectly from other people.
 - b) Character is a learning you learn directly from other people.
 - c) Character comes from teaching.
 - d) Teaching comes from character.



2- Honesty is a positive character trait and dishonesty is a negative character trait.

- a) If you are honest, you have a negative character.
- b) If you are dishonest, you have a positive character.
- c) If you are honest, you have a positive character and if you are dishonest, you have a negative character.
- d) If you are honest, you have a negative character and if you are dishonest, you have a positive character.

3- Character and personality are related, but they are not the same thing.

- a) Character and personality look like each other, but they are not the same thing.
- b) Character and personality are different, but they are not the same thing.
- c) Character and personality are negative character traits.
- d) Character and personality are the same.

4- Although character was taught to you when you were young, it is difficult to change your attitudes and values.

- a) Changing character is taught when you are young.
- b) Changing character is unnecessary.
- c) Changing character is very easy.
- d) Changing character is not easy.



5- But if you see that certain behaviour does not work for you, it is possible to change your character for the better.

- a) We can never change our character.
- b) We change our character when we see that they are not good for us.
- c) We change our character when they are good for us.
- d) Nobody changes their character.



D- Find the synonyms for the words in bold.

1-This learning comes from being taught directly or from **observations** of others.

- a) ignoring
- b) commentary
- c) success
- d) failure

2- Character and personality are **related**, but they are not the same thing.

- a) similar
- b) different
- c) separate
- d) divorced

3- Personality is the total of **inborn** traits.

- a) child
- b) country
- c) native
- d) wild

4- A man who is **meek** at his job may be **demanding** and **assertive** at home.

- a) aggressive-shy- hard
- b) shy-hard-aggressive
- c) hard-shy-aggressive
- d) hard-aggressive-shy



5- It is difficult to change your **attitudes** and **values**.

- a) manners-rates
- b) character-disapprovals
- c) personality-money
- d) traits-principles

TEST YOURSELF

1- Once upon a time, in a small village in Russia there lived a woman called Baboushka. Baboushka was very house-proud. She had the tidiest house in the village and the most beautiful garden.

She was always cooking and cleaning, scrubbing and sweeping, polishing and painting. All the villagers were out in the square talking about a bright new star that had just appeared in the sky. Everyone was very excited about the star because it brought great news. But Baboushka didn't even notice the dazzling star -she was far too busy cleaning her house.

1- What is the name of the character?

2- Name one or a few character traits for Baboushka.

3- What does the character always do?

4- What does the character feel and think?

5- How does she look?

6- What do the other characters think about her?

7- How does the character make you feel?



2- Mia Hall was happy to see a new family moving in next door. A girl her own age was sitting on the porch. Mia introduced herself to the shy new girl, Pam, and invited her to go skating.

The next weekend, Mia, introduced Pam to her friends, Toresha and Tracey, and they all went to a movie. Pam was glad. She wished she could make friends as easily as Mia, but she felt so shy.

One day, Mia, Pam and some of their friends were standing together, waiting for the school bus. A new girl was walking slowly toward the bus stop.

1- How do you think Pam will react to the new neighbour?

- a) Pam will try to keep Mia from being friends with the new girl.
- b) Pam will invite all her friends to a big party for the new girl.
- c) Pam will wait for Mia to introduce the new girl to everyone.
- d) Pam won't be friends with her.

2- How can you describe Mia's personality?

- a) introvert
- b) sociable
- c) shy
- d) cultured



3- Name a character trait for Pam.

- a) extrovert
- b) outgoing
- c) shy
- d) sociable

3- What is the most suitable title for this passage?

Characters do things. They feel things. They hear things. They say things. They think things. They go places. They can walk, run, leap, and jump. They may sit and rock in a rocking chair. They may just lie in bed, sleep, and dream. But the important thing is that characters act. And these actions show us what kind of people these characters are: friendly, sad, nosy, happy, lovestruck, confused, angry, or inventive.

- a) Identifying character traits
- b) Identifying bad character traits
- c) Identifying social character traits
- d) Identifying typical traits



4- Which of these sentences does not belong to the paragraph?

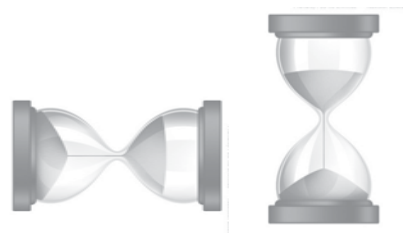
The attitudes you have toward activities make up your personal character traits. And these values make you successful. These traits may be positive or negative or often in-between. Positive or good personal character traits lead to achievement of goals and success. Negative personal character traits can lead to failure or frustration.

- a) Negative personal character traits can lead to failure or frustration.
- b) And these values make you successful.
- c) These traits may be positive or negative or often in-between.
- d) Positive or good personal character traits lead to achievement of goals and success.

5- Make a meaningful paragraph by putting the sentences in a correct order.

- 1- If you ask someone ‘What sort of a person are you?’
- 2- Nobody will say I’m a person with negative characteristic traits.
- 3- People seldom judge their own character.
- 4- Their answers will probably be positive.

- a) 1-3-2-4
- b) 3-1-4-2
- c) 3-2-4-1
- d) 3-4-2-1



SPEAKING

WHAT MAKES A HERO?

DIRECTIONS: Read the statements below. Circle the word “agree” next to each statement that matches your opinion of what makes a hero. Circle the word “disagree” if the statement does not fit your opinion of what makes a hero.



1- A hero is brave and strong.	X	Agree	Disagree
2- A hero is caring and helpful.		Agree	Disagree
3- A hero is selfish.		Agree	Disagree
4- A hero is never frightened.		Agree	Disagree
5- A hero wants to be rewarded for his/her actions.		Agree	Disagree
6- A hero makes mistakes.		Agree	Disagree
7- A hero is never silly.		Agree	Disagree
8- A hero is dishonest.		Agree	Disagree
9- A hero puts others before himself or herself.		Agree	Disagree
10- A hero stands up for himself or herself.		Agree	Disagree
11- A hero never gets angry.		Agree	Disagree
12- A hero is always a popular person.		Agree	Disagree

Use your own words to finish the sentence below.

In my opinion, a hero is someone who: _____

A- Make short conversations with these prompts. Then practise the same conversation with your friends.

bossy trendy confident thoughtful dreamy overworked helpful terrifying generous

A: What do you think about Nancy?
 What is she like?

B: She's **bossy**.

A: What do you mean?
 Why do you think so?

B: She tells everyone what to do.



B- Ask questions about your friend's appearance.

A: What does she look like?

B: She's quite tall with short fair hair.

A: How tall is she?

B: About 1 metre 65.

A: How much does she weigh?

B: I don't know and it may be rude to ask.
 Probably about 50 kilos.

C- Tell us about yourself using the adjectives given in the box.

lonely frustrated disappointed worried excited enthusiastic
~~confused~~ embarrassed bored

A- I am **confused** when I don't know what to do.

D- Answer the remarks with their opposite descriptions.

unattractive / messy-looking / straight-haired / slim and dark-haired / the tall, thin-faced

e.g. **A:** I thought you said he was the **short, chubby** one.

B: No, no, not at all, he's **the tall, thin-faced** one.

1- **A:** Was that his brother, the dark-skinned, **wavy-haired** one?

B: No, completely the opposite, his brother's _____ .

2- **A:** I heard she's always quite **well-dressed**.

B: What! Who told you that? Every time I see her, she's _____ .

3- **A:** So Emma's that rather **plump, fair-haired** woman, isn't she?

B: No, you're looking at the wrong one. Emma's that _____ woman.

4- **A:** So tell us about the new boss; **good-looking**?

B: No, I'm afraid not; rather _____ in fact.

WRITING

DESCRIBING PEOPLE

A- Cut out some pictures of people from magazines - pop stars, sportsmen, TV stars.



- 1- Use the lists below to describe their appearance or how they look.
- 2- Pairs work: one student can write down a description from a picture and the other student must guess who it is.
- 3- Describe yourself, another student, your teacher.

Height tall, tallish, short, shortish, medium height	Build frail, stocky, slim, thin, plump, fat, skinny, well-built	Age young, elderly, middle-aged, teenager, in 20s, 30s, 40s	
Face round, oval, square, with scars, wrinkles, freckles, sun-tanned, pale	Eyes big round blue eyes, large, small, bright, narrow	Hair bald, straight, curly, spiky, wavy	Clothes casual, scruffy, shabby, smart, tidy, messy

B- DESCRIBING CHARACTER- What's he/she like? Is she/he nice?

- 1- Use the words below to describe what your friends, family and teachers are like.
- 2- In pairs: one student writes down a description and the other student must guess who it is.

careful, hard-working, worried, cheerful, broadminded, active, curious, secretive
aggressive, tough, careless, practical, sensible, independent, strong-minded, stupid
dull, boring, imaginative, ambitious, crafty, sensitive, gentle, naive
generous, loyal, self-controlled, moody, trusting, modest, tolerant, friendly
energetic, confident, selfish, shy, stubborn, reliable, clumsy, intelligent

TRANSLATION

C- Think of a famous person. Write a short description of that person's physical appearance.

TRANSLATION

1- I'm confused between character and personality.

- a) Karakter ne, kişilik nedir?
- b) Karakter ve kişilik arasında bocalıyorum.
- c) Karakter ve kişilik kafamı bozuyor.
- d) Karakter ve kişilik arasında fark var mıdır?

2- Her straight black hair hangs down to her waist at the back.

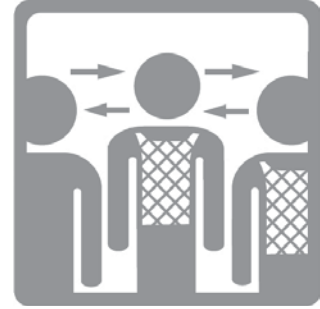
- a) Düz siyah saçları belindeydi.
- b) Saçları düz ve siyah, aynı zamanda beline geliyordu.
- c) Düz siyah saçları arkasından beline kadar uzanıyordu.
- d) Düz siyah saçları omzundaydı.

3- Yalnız olduğum zamanlar bir arkadaş arama isteği uyanır içimde.

- a) I hate being lonely.
- b) When I'm lonely I call a friend.
- c) When a feeling of loneliness arises in me I call a friend.
- d) A feeling of calling a friend arises in me when I'm lonely.

4- Onun neden bencil olduğunu düşünüyorsun?

- a) How selfish is she?
- b) Why do you think she's selfish?
- c) Is she selfish?
- d) Do you think she's selfish?



SELF EVALUATION

**Now I know what character traits there are.*

**I can describe people – I can talk about their characters and appearances.*

