

# Unit 1 Relationships

## 1a Friendship

### Grammar present tenses review

1 Complete the questions from a survey on friendship. Use present tenses.

- 1 What person or people \_\_\_\_\_ (you / spend) the most time with recently?
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (you / consider) this person or people to be close friends?
- 3 How many really close friends \_\_\_\_\_ (you / have)?
- 4 Would you say your friendship circle \_\_\_\_\_ (increase) or not?
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (you/make) any new friends in the past month?
- 6 How long \_\_\_\_\_ (you / know) your closest friend?
- 7 How often \_\_\_\_\_ (you / see) this person?
- 8 Generally, what qualities \_\_\_\_\_ (you / look for) in a friend?

### Vocabulary friends: nouns and phrasal verbs

2 Match the adjectives in the box to these words. You may use the adjectives more than once.

casual	close	closest	complete
intimate	strong	true	

- 1 a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ friendship
  - 2 a \_\_\_\_\_ bond
  - 3 a \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ friend
  - 4 a \_\_\_\_\_ stranger
  - 5 a \_\_\_\_\_ acquaintance
- 3 Which word in each group does NOT collocate with the single word next to it? Cross out the word.
- 1 a mutual *friend* / *respect* / *student* / *interest*
  - 2 a fellow *student* / *companion* / *scientist* / *traveler*

- 3 a close *acquaintance* / *relationship* / *friend* / *relative*
- 4 a *flat* / *faithful* / *travel* companion
- 5 a(n) *odd* / *happy* / *blood* couple
- 6 a(n) *fair-weather* / *old* / *passing* friend

4 Complete the sentences. Use the best collocation from Exercises 2 and 3.

- 1 Traveling alone can have its advantages, but I always prefer to have a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 They are a very \_\_\_\_\_ : Kate is a highly-educated scientific researcher and Dan is a professional soccer player who left school when he was fifteen.
- 3 Relationships where one person thinks they are better than the other don't work, but in this case they have a great \_\_\_\_\_ for each other.
- 4 Travis is probably my best friend. We were \_\_\_\_\_ in college.
- 5 I don't really consider Ana to be a \_\_\_\_\_ : she's the mother of my brother-in-law's wife.

5 Complete the phrasal verbs. Choose the correct option.

- 1 I used to hang *out with* / *around* John a lot at college because we were both swimmers.
- 2 I'm meeting *with* / *up with* a group of colleagues on Friday. Would you like to join us?
- 3 It's very important to stand *by* / *with* your friends when they are in trouble.
- 4 Some people are very good at keeping *up with* / *on with* their old friends. I've lost touch with practically all the people I knew in college.
- 5 Jane and I were friends in high school, but when met we just seemed to pick *off* / *up* from where we left off 20 years ago.
- 6 It's your 30th birthday next month. What kind of celebration are you going *for* / *after*?

# 1b Young and old

## Reading the aging population

There are a couple of reasons many countries have an aging population today. Firstly, the birth rate has declined over the last 20 years—fewer babies are being born. The second reason is that 60 years ago, there was a baby boom; these “baby boomers” are now reaching retirement age. And in general people have a healthier lifestyle: not only do they eat better, they also exercise and keep fit. Lastly, we can't underestimate the enormous progress that has been made in the field of medicine. These advances have increased life expectancy to around 80 in the developed world. People are also given routine vaccinations against life-threatening diseases, for example, flu shots for the elderly.

The main result of the younger generation being outnumbered by the older is that, in the future, a smaller number of young people will have to support this older population. For all of us, that means working longer, spending more time caring for old people, and paying more social insurance to fund their medical treatment. But of course, it also puts a strain on family relationships. Parents find that, having spent 20 years bringing up their own children, they then spend the next ten looking after their aging parents—often both sets. That means less time together as a couple and less free time to enjoy with other friends and family. It's not easy.

### 1 Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 People are not having as many children as in the past.
- 2 People don't eat and exercise as healthily as in the past.
- 3 Older people are not as much at risk from deadly diseases as they were in the past.
- 4 The average age that anyone in the world can expect to live to is now around 80.
- 5 In the future, the money to support the old will come from the younger generation.
- 6 The aging population will help bring families closer together.

## Grammar the passive

### 2 Rewrite the sentences from the active to the passive form.

- 1 Governments **are forcing** people to work longer.  
People \_\_\_\_\_ to work longer.
- 2 Governments **have raised** the retirement age in many countries.  
The retirement age \_\_\_\_\_ in many countries.
- 3 People **don't consider** someone to be old until they are about 80.  
Someone \_\_\_\_\_ to be old until they are about 80.
- 4 The government **is encouraging** each family to have more children.  
Each family \_\_\_\_\_ to have more children.
- 5 The government **reduces** taxes for families with more than two children.  
Taxes \_\_\_\_\_ for families with more than two children.
- 6 The public **have not welcomed** the idea of working longer for less money.  
The idea of working longer for less money \_\_\_\_\_ by the public.

### 3 Choose the correct option.

- 1 Life expectancy *is rising / is being risen* in many countries.
- 2 In the Middle East, the number of young people *is growing / is being grown*.
- 3 The idea of working longer *has not received / has not been received* well by people.
- 4 Some people say that advances in medicine *have gone / have been gone* too far.
- 5 It is unfair that young people *oblige / are obliged* to pay for the care of the old.
- 6 In some countries, people *encouraging / are being encouraged* to have more children.



# 1c A dynamic society

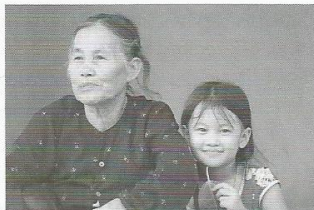
## Reading a study project in Vietnam

1 Read an article by a college student, Lauren, who recently returned from a study trip to Vietnam.

Vietnam is a very dynamic society right now. It's being transformed at an amazingly fast rate—both economically and socially. The other students and I were really lucky to experience that first-hand and to meet so many different people of all ages. The people are amazing: really warm and friendly. In terms of the Vietnamese people dealing with these huge changes, I think what you have is an older generation who are very conscious of their history. Many of them have been through two wars and are very aware of how much they've struggled to get to this point now of relative prosperity. And then there's a younger generation and they don't necessarily see all that effort. They kind of take this new wealth and opportunity for granted. I think they see the world opening up and they really want a part of it. On the other side, the older generation desperately want their children and grandchildren to understand Vietnam's history and be proud of it, and to respect Vietnamese traditions.

It seemed to me that the gap between old and young is being bridged by the generation in the middle—I guess the thirty- and forty-somethings. We spent a day in a fishing community near the Mekong Delta and we had a meal with a family there, and all the generations were getting along fine together. I had the impression that the parents kind of balanced the home. The grandparents are really included and involved in things—they get to take care of the grandchildren and to teach them what they know.

You could see that really clearly. And at the same time, the grandparents are definitely listened to and treated with respect by the parents and the children. I was really impressed by that.



2 Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Lauren went on a study trip as part of her college education.
- 2 Vietnam is in a period of great economic and social change.

3 Lauren didn't have the opportunity to meet a lot of ordinary Vietnamese citizens.

4 The older generation has suffered to reach where they are now.

3 Look at the phrases in bold. Choose the correct definition (a-c).

1 We were lucky to experience that **first-hand** ...  
a for ourselves  
b for the first time  
c something no one else has ever experienced

2 We **got to** meet ...  
a had the opportunity to meet  
b were obliged to meet  
c met by chance

3 They **take** this new wealth **for granted** ...  
a are suspicious of it  
b are grateful for it  
c assume it should be like this

4 They don't know **which way to turn** ...  
a the rules  
b what to do  
c where to drive

5 The generation in the middle **bridges the gap** ...  
a creates a space between two things  
b joins two sides  
c crosses from one side to another

6 The **30-somethings** ...  
a the 1930s  
b a group of 30 objects  
c people in their 30s

# 1d What a nice surprise!

## Real life meeting people you know

**1** Look at the sentences. Some prepositions are missing. Insert the correct preposition, where necessary.

- 1 Nice bumping \_\_\_\_\_ you here!
- 2 How's it going \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 What have you been up \_\_\_\_\_ lately?
- 4 I've been completely snowed \_\_\_\_\_ with work.
- 5 Being self-employed obviously agrees \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- 6 Do you see much \_\_\_\_\_ Lisa these days?
- 7 How is your daughter doing \_\_\_\_\_ college?
- 8 Please give \_\_\_\_\_ them my regards.
- 9 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ a hurry.
- 10 Good luck \_\_\_\_\_ the new job.

## 2 Grammar extra present perfect and present perfect continuous

Look at the highlighted verbs in the sentences (1–4). Are they in the present perfect simple (PP) or present perfect continuous (PPC) form?

- 1 He's **moved** to New York for his job. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What **have you been doing** since I last saw you? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I **haven't seen** Hannah for ages. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 She's **been preparing** for her final exam. \_\_\_\_\_

**3** Look at the sentences in Exercise 2 again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Which tense emphasizes how someone has spent their time recently? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Which tense emphasizes a present result? \_\_\_\_\_

**4** Read the conversation. Choose the correct option.

**Ben:** Hi Sam. I've <sup>1</sup> *wondered / been wondering* how you were.

**Sam:** Oh, hi Ben. I'm fine. I've <sup>2</sup> *worked / been working* in Chicago for the last three months.

**Ben:** Well, You're looking very well. Have you <sup>3</sup> *decided / been deciding* to move up there?

**Sam:** No, it's just a temporary job. I've <sup>4</sup> *helped / been helping* to renovate an old hotel. And how is Emily?

**Ben:** Fine, thanks. She's just <sup>5</sup> *finished / been finishing* her nursing degree.

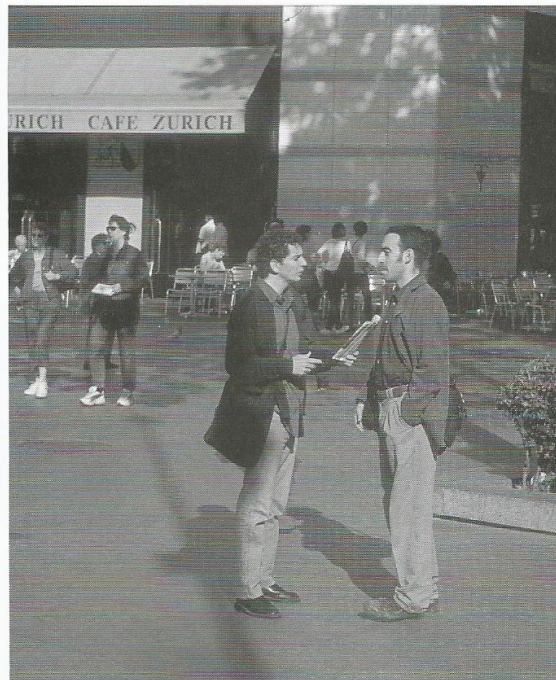
**Sam:** Really? That's fantastic.

**Ben:** It was great to see you again. I should probably get going.

**Sam:** OK. Could I have your phone number again? I've <sup>6</sup> *lost / been losing* it.

**Ben:** Sure. It's 617-555-1135

**Sam:** Thanks. Well, talk to you soon, I hope.





# 1e News from home

## Writing an informal email

1 Complete the email to a friend who is working in another country. Use the sentences and phrases (a–g).

- a So keep your fingers crossed for me.
- b Love,
- c How are you doing?
- d Anyway, send me your news when you **get** a minute to write.
- e What news is there from here?
- f I'm sorry I haven't written sooner.
- g Dear Esther,

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_ I hope everything is going OK. 3 \_\_\_\_\_ I've been really busy at work the last few weeks. Everyone has been asking about you. How is your Arabic coming along? I imagine you're able to **get by** with day-to-day conversations by now.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ Well, shortly after you left, I **got** a letter from a fashion designer in New York. They saw some of my work in a catalog for the store that I work for and they want me to fly over to New York for an interview. I'm trying not to **get** too excited about it in case they don't offer me a job, but as you know, it's always been my dream to **get** a job with a famous designer.

5 \_\_\_\_\_  
 The other big piece of news is that Sarah is going to **get** married next year! I've met her boyfriend and he seems like a really nice guy. They've set the date for July 9. I hope you'll be back by then.

6 \_\_\_\_\_  
 It'd be great to hear how things are there.

7 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sophie

## Word focus *get*

2 Look at the verb *get* in **bold** in the email in Exercise 1, either on its own or as part of a phrasal verb. Match the uses of *get* to a word with a similar meaning in the box.

be   become   have   manage   obtain   received

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Look at the verb *get* in these sentences. Write a synonym for *get* in each sentence.

- 1 I'm sorry. I don't **get** what you're saying. Why do I have to wait? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Can you **get off** the phone? I'm trying to work. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I **got** this jacket for \$20 on sale. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Call me when you **get to** the station. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 We had to **get** a taxi because there were no buses. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 It was a bad cold. It took me two weeks to **get over** it. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 They **got** first prize in the dancing competition. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Could you **get** the map from the car so that we can plan our route? \_\_\_\_\_

4 Rewrite this informal email.

- 1 First write the verbs in the correct tense.
- 2 Then see how many verbs you can replace with *get*.

Dear Jack,

I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) your email yesterday.

I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) glad that you <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) there safely. It <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (sound) as if you

<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a really busy time.

Sorry to hear that you <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) delayed at the airport. I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (hope) you

<sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (recover) now from the long flight to Chennai.

I hope the weather <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

(not/become) any hotter! 110 degrees Fahrenheit

<sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (sound) quite enough! I <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

(not/think) I <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

(ever/experience) temperatures like that.

Nothing much <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) here

since you left. I <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to find a

new job, but I <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) able

to find anything yet. I'll let you know when I

<sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (find) one.

Good luck with everything there and write again soon.

Love,

Theresa



## Wordbuilding forming adjectives from nouns

1 Complete the table. Form adjectives from the nouns and verbs below.

care conservation control child decision depend difference dominate entrepreneur fool  
help humor industry intellect self love play practice respect sense study

-ful	-ish	-ive	-ious/-ous	-ent/-ant	-al	-ing
<i>respectful</i>	<i>foolish</i>	<i>sensitive</i>	<i>studious</i>	<i>dependent</i>	<i>entrepreneurial</i>	<i>caring</i>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

2 Complete this interview about a family using adjectives from Exercise 1.

### Are you a close family?

Yes, we are. We all have our own lives and careers so we are not <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on each other, but we remain very close.

### Why do you think that is?

We were brought up in a very <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and loving environment and taught to look after each other.

### Is there a clear head of the family?

It's quite a <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and traditional family in many ways. My father is certainly the <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ figure—he gives the orders.

### And do you all share a particular family trait?

We're all quite <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and down-to-earth people: good with our hands.

### Is there someone in the family you admire especially?

My uncle, who's a historian. He's more <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and quite a deep thinker, but he can also be very <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. He tells some very funny stories.

### Has your family influenced your own path in life?

Yes. My father is an inventor and I think I have inherited his <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ spirit. I set up my own business when I was <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. He's also very hard-working and we are <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ types too.

## Learning skills extending your vocabulary

3 You can extend your vocabulary by making word families. Look at the word *decide*. How many words can you think of that are related to it? Complete the words and expressions.

- different parts of speech: *decision* (noun), *decisive* (adjective), <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (adverb)
- opposites: *indecision*, <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_
- synonyms: *make up your mind*, *come to a* <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

4 Now write a word family for another word. Choose two from the list.

fortune immigration influence obey  
respect support

## Check!

5 Do the quiz. Choose the correct option. All answers appear in Student Book Unit 1.



- Orangutans are unusual in that they like to ... .
  - spend time with other animals
  - share their food
  - live independently
- A fair-weather friend is someone who ... .
  - helps you in difficult situations
  - makes a bad situation better
  - is only a friend in good times
- In which passive sentence is there NO agent?
  - Bella has been raised in China.
  - The right brands are selected by Bella.
  - Her parents are confused by all the changes taking place in China.
- The adjective from the noun *rebel* is... .
  - rebelful
  - rebellient
  - rebellious
- An expression for saying you are overloaded with work is to be... .
  - snowed up
  - snowed in
  - snowed under