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PRONUNCIATION

WRITING

SPEAKING

MR. MISTAKE

ENGLISH CORNER

GAME OF THE DAY

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UNIT 1

What's up?



WHAT'S UP?

Making new friends can be an awkward and stressful experience. Some people find it really easy because they are very outgoing. For others, the situation can be just too challenging. They feel anxious and embarrassed and don't know how to survive in this scenario. In case you belong to the second group, try a few of these tips and you will be astonished to see how natural making friends can be.

1. Smile

Everyone likes friendly people, and when you smile you seem kind and sociable. This small gesture might seem insignificant, but it will open many doors for you. Smiling is your best friendship beginning.

2. Show interest

If you ask questions and listen to their answers, you let people know that you value what they have to say. This is a great way to show interest and appreciation.

3. Make eye contact

While having a conversation, make sure you hold eye contact. It is a very effective technique to express that you're paying attention.

4. Give a compliment

Who doesn't love to be praised? Find something you genuinely like about the person you're talking to and share it with him or her.

5. Laugh

Don't be ashamed to show your sense of humour! Whenever you think something is funny, make it visible.

6. Find a common interest

Having an interest in common with another person gives you something to talk about. If that activity can be practiced in a club or team, it will be even better. Joining a group to work towards a shared goal gives you a sense of belonging and helps you bond with others.

7. Forget about social networks for a while

Put away your smartphone and avoid checking if you have new messages. Take advantage of the time you have to get to know people face-to-face.

8. Be yourself

Above all, don't pretend to be somebody else. Making new friends is not about impersonating the coolest person ever, but about showing how cool you can be in your own way.

1. Which title best summarizes the main idea of the text?

- (A) Eight tips for making new friends.
- (B) Recommendations for shy people.
- (C) How to be yourself when meeting people.
- (D) Smiling is the best way to make friends.

2. In line 1, the word awkward is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) Humiliating
- (B) Confusing
- (C) Embarrassing
- (D) Nervous

3. In line 3, the word challenging is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) Demanding
- (B) Exciting
- (C) Upsetting
- (D) Interesting

4. Based on the text, what is probably true about smiling?

- (A) It is an irrelevant sign.
- (B) It is a wonderful way to introduce yourself.
- (C) It makes you look hostile.
- (D) It is the best closing gesture for a conversation.

5. What does the text say about making eye contact?

- (A) It gives the impression that you are confident.
- (B) It shows respect for your interlocutor.
- (C) You should avoid it.
- (D) It demonstrates that you are focusing your mind on the conversation.

6. Based on the text, what is probably true about giving a compliment?

- (A) It pleases the person who receives it.
- (B) You don't need to be honest to give it.
- (C) It can be taken as flattery.
- (D) You must use it carefully.

7. According to the text, all of the following are good tips for making friends EXCEPT _____.

- (A) Checking your email while you hang out with your new friends.
- (B) Joining a sports club.
- (C) Laughing at people's jokes.
- (D) Showing your personality in a natural way.

Exam tip! Be careful with questions containing negative words such as 'except'. In this type of questions, the correct answer is the false statement, not the true one.

ARE YOU CURIOUS?



Research shows that it takes just one-tenth of a second for us to judge someone and make our first impression. The longer the time taken to form the impression, the more confident we are that it is accurate. First impressions are usually formed during face-to-face encounters, but sometimes people make judgements just by looking at a photograph or by reading or hearing something about someone. What do you think about first impressions? Do you trust them?



UNIT 1

GRAMMAR

PRESENT SIMPLE

FORMATION DIAGRAM		Example
Affirmative	I/you/we/they + verb + complement(s)	<i>They feel anxious.</i>
	He/she/it + verb + 's' + complement(s)	<i>He likes friendly people.</i>
Negative	I/you/we/they + do not (don't*) + verb + complement(s)	<i>We don't play any sports.</i>
	He/she/it + does not (doesn't*) + verb + complement(s)	<i>She doesn't make eye contact.</i>
Interrogative	Do + I/you/we/they + verb + complement(s)?	<i>Do you laugh at jokes?</i>
	Does + he/she/it + verb + complement(s)?	<i>Does she look sociable?</i>
Short answers	Affirmative	<i>Yes, I/you/we/they do.</i>
		<i>Yes, he/she/it does.</i>
	Negative	<i>No, I/you/we/they don't.</i>
		<i>No, he/she/it doesn't.</i>

* *Don't* is the contracted form of 'do not' and *doesn't* is the contracted form of 'does not'.

WHEN DO WE USE THE PRESENT SIMPLE?	Example
To talk about things that happen regularly.	<i>I play football in a team.</i>
To talk about likes, opinions and feelings.	<i>I feel awkward at big parties.</i>
To talk about things that are always true.	<i>First impressions form lasting opinions.</i>



1. Complete the text about Marta's friends. Use the present simple, affirmative or negative, of the verbs in the box.

feel(x2) / meet / know / like(x2) / play(x2) / prefer / go / introduce

Marta's best friends are Sandy and Matt. Sandy is twelve and she _____ (1) sports a lot. She usually _____ (2) basketball at the weekends, and in the summer she _____ (3) beach volleyball. She is very outgoing and she usually _____ (4) comfortable when she _____ (5) new people. Matt also _____ (6) sport, but he _____ (7) individual sports like tennis. In the winter he usually _____ (8) skiing with his family. Matt _____ (9) embarrassed when his friends Marta and Sandy _____ (10) him to a girl. He _____ (11) what to say in that situation.

2. Write questions about Sandy and Matt. Then answer the questions.

1. Sandy / sports?

2. When / Sandy / basketball?

3. What sport / Sandy / in the summer?

4. Sandy / comfortable with new people?

5. Matt / sports?

6. Why / Matt / tennis?

7. When / Matt / skiing?

8. When / Matt / embarrassed?

3. Write questions using the present simple.

1. Where / you / live?

2. What time / you / get up?

3. What / you / have for breakfast?

4. What type of music / you / like?

5. What / you / do in your free time?

6. How / you / feel at big parties?

4. Now answer the questions on exercise number 3 about yourself.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



UNIT 1

VOCABULARY
BUILDER

1. Classify the following personality adjectives. Are they positive or negative qualities?

Adventurous / modest / romantic / jealous / obsessive / easygoing / generous / intelligent / funny / shy / warmhearted / communicative / arrogant / dishonest / impolite / versatile / optimistic / cruel / quiet / resentful / discreet / loyal / vengeful / weak-willed / thoughtful / understanding / bossy / fussy / unreliable / honest / pessimistic / lazy / quick-tempered / nervous / stubborn / tactless

POSITIVE QUALITIES	NEGATIVE QUALITIES

Student tip! The same personality qualities can be considered positive or negative depending on how we choose to describe them. For example, a person who talks a lot can be 'talkative' (negative), while the meaning of both terms is fairly close.

2. Find a synonym for the following adjectives. Use adjectives from exercise 1.

- Rude: _____
- Irritable: _____
- Compassionate: _____
- Truthful: _____
- Irascible: _____
- Considerate: _____

3. Find an opposite for the following adjectives. Use adjectives from exercise 1.

- Trustworthy: _____
- Reserved: _____
- Insensitive: _____
- Flexible: _____
- Humble: _____
- Cautious: _____

4. Can your first name be an acronym? Use the letters of your name to find adjectives that describe your personality. For example, MARTA can stand for Modest, Adventurous, Romantic, Thoughtful, Ambitious.

- M**odest
- A**dventurous
- R**omantic
- T**houghtful
- A**mbitious



UNIT 1
LISTENING



Listen to a conversation between two students and answer the questions.

1. Why can't Helen stay long with her friend?

- (A) Because it's her first day at school.
- (B) Because her mom has told her not to talk to Victoria.
- (C) Because it is her sister's first day at school.
- (D) Because she hates school.

2. Why did Victoria read Helen's postcard only two days before?

- (A) Because she was preparing for her own holiday.
- (B) Because she didn't have the time to read it.
- (C) Helen didn't have the time to send a post card.
- (D) Because she was out on holidays, too.



3. Why is the word canteen mentioned?

- (A) Because that's where Victoria is going to introduce Helen sister's other students.
- (B) Because Victoria loves having lunch there.
- (C) Because it their first day at school.
- (D) Because they never meet there for lunch.

4. Why is the word Paris mentioned?

- (A) Because that's where they live.
- (B) Because Helen's sister has just arrived from Paris.
- (C) Because it is their first day at school.
- (D) Because they are planning to go to Paris.

5. What will Helen do next?

- (A) Go to class.
- (B) Introduce her sister to a lot of people.
- (C) Meet her sister at the frontyard.
- (D) Introduce her sister to Victoria.



PRONUNCIATION

Spot the difference: Long/ Short Vowels

- a) sheep / ship
- b) heat / hit
- c) bad/ bat
- d) cart/ cat
- e) caught/ cot

1. Writing

Write a short letter to a friend telling him/her about what you are doing at the moment.

Remember:

You can mention what you are doing now (in the classroom), you can add things like what are you wearing, or what you are thinking.

2. Speaking

2.1 Pair activity: mimic.

A student mimics an interest he/she likes for another student to guess. The second student must say it loud when guessed.

Remember: Strictly no words must be uttered!



Teacher tip! *If your students lack imagination, you can provide them with a list of present simple tenses: "You like football, you like dancing, you like reading..."*

2.2 Class activity.

Think about an imaginary family. The teacher says an hour and the students should be able to say what that family usually does at that hour.

Examples: 2:00 am – They sleep / 3:00 pm – The family has lunch.

Teacher tip! *Students can also use the time information given to talk about their family habits and routines.*