G have: auxiliary or main verb? V personality P using a dictionary







LISTENING

- Look at a painting by Frida Kahlo and answer the questions with a partner, giving your reasons.
 - 1 Do you know anything about Frida Kahlo? Which person do you think is her in the painting?
 - 2 Do you think the painting is finished? Why (not)?
 - 3 Who do you think the people in the "cloud" are, and why do you think they are arranged in that way?
 - 4 What do you think the unborn child in the middle represents?
 - 5 Who do you think the three people with blank faces in the bottom right-hand corner might be?
- b 1.2 Listen to an audio guide about the painting and check your answers to a. Then match the people below to numbers 1-9 in the diagram.
 - Frida
 - her maternal grandparents Antonio and Isabel
 - her parents Matilde and Guillermo
 - 1 her paternal grandparents

- her niece Isolda
- her nephew Antonio
- her sister Matilde her sister Adriana
- her sister Cristina

C	1.3 Listen to Part 1 again, about Frida.					
	Complete Frida's biography.					

Frida Kahlo		
She was born in 1	in ²	She was the
3 of 4	daughters.	She caught 5 a
a child, and when sh	ne was 6	years old, she was
in a terrible accident	when a 7	crashed into a
8 She had	previously war	nted to study 9,
but after the acciden	nt she decided	to 10 instead.
Frida started work or	n this painting	in ¹¹ , but
never 12 it. S	She died in 13_	at the age
of ¹⁴		

- d 1.4 Listen to Part 2 again, about the painting. Answer the questions.
 - 1 What is the significance of the position of the unborn
 - 2 Where was her father's family from?
 - 3 Where was her mother's family from?
 - 4 What do we learn from the painting about her parents' marriage?
 - 5 What was Frida's relationship like with her sister Cristina?

- Talk to a partner.
 - 1 What do you think of the painting?
 - 2 Do you have any photos of your family that you particularly like or dislike? Why?
 - 3 Imagine that your family has been painted in the same way. Draw a quick sketch and tell your partner about the people.

2 SPEAKING

- Work in small groups. Choose one of the sets of questions below and answer them.
 - Do you have any ancestors from a different country? Who were they? Where did they come from? When did they come to live in your country?
 - Who are you closest to in your family? Why do you get along with them so well? Is there anyone you don't get along with?
 - Who are you most like in your family? Are there any family traits (appearance or personality) that members of your family share?
- **b** You are going to discuss the statements below. First decide individually if you agree (A), half-agree (HA), or disagree (**D**) with the statements. Think of reasons and examples to support your opinion.

You have to love your family, but you don't have to like them.

Your "family" is the group of people who care about you, not necessarily your blood relatives.

It's better to be an only child than to have brothers and sisters.

Your parents raised you, so it's your responsibility to take care of them when they're old.

When children are young it's better for one parent not to work and to look after them.

The only person who should be allowed to criticize your family is you.

You should always defend members of your family for posting controversial opinions on social media, even if you don't agree with them.

c 10 1.5 Listen to the expressions in the box. Which words carry extra stress for emphasis? Listen again and repeat the phrases, copying the rhythm and intonation.

Expressions for agreeing and disagreeing

agreeing

- 1 I totally agree.
- 2 That's what I think, too.
- 3 Absolutely!

half-agreeing

- 4 I see your point, but...
- 5 I see what you mean, but...
- 6 Lagree up to a point, but...

disagreeing

- 7 I completely disagree.
- 8 I don't agree at all.
- 9 I don't think you're right.

Some English speakers don't feel comfortable using strong expressions of disagreement, e.g., I completely disagree, so they try to soften the fact that they disagree by half-agreeing or by using expressions such as I'm not sure I agree with you, I'm afraid I really don't agree with you, I don't really think you're right.

d Have a short discussion about the topics in **b**. Use language from \mathbf{c} to agree, half-agree, or disagree with the other people in your group, and say why.

3 GRAMMAR have: auxiliary or main verb?

- a With a partner, look at the groups of sentences 1-4. Answer the three questions for each group.
 - Are all the options possible?
 - Is there any difference in meaning or register?
 - Is have a main verb or an auxiliary verb?
 - 1 I haven't got time I don't have time to see my family often.
 - 2 I've been making lots of food. We're having a family I've made lots of food. dinner tonight.
 - 3 Have we got to dress up for the party, or is it just Do we have to family?
 - 4 I've had a portrait painted of our children. I've painted a portrait
- b G p.142 Grammar Bank 1A Learn more about have, and practice it.
- c With a partner, for each of the sentences below say if it's true for you or not, and why.
 - I can't stand having my photo taken, and I'd hate to have my portrait painted.
 - I have lots of friends online, but I only have a few close friends that I see regularly face-to-face.
 - I've never wanted to leave home. I really like living with my family.
 - I'm the most competitive person in my family. Whenever I play a sport or game, I always have to win.
 - I've got to try to get out more. I think I spend too much time at home.
 - I have a few possessions that are really important to me and that I would hate to lose.
 - I've been arguing a lot with my family recently.

4 VOCABULARY personality

a Look at the adjectives that describe personality below. With a partner, say if you consider them to be positive or negative qualities, and why. Would you use any of them to describe yourself?

affectionate assertive bossy curious easygoing loyal moody outgoing rebellious reliable sensible sensitive stubborn

b Vp.162 Vocabulary Bank Personality

5 **PRONUNCIATION** using a dictionary

- Underline the stressed syllable in the words below.
 - 1 con|sci|en|tious 4 ea|sy|go|ing 2 de|ter|mined 5 stea|dy 3 thor|ough 6 spon|ta|ne|ous
- **b** Look at the pink letters in each word. Match them to the sound pictures below.













c \bigcirc 1.9 Listen and check your answers to **a** and **b**.

Checking pronunciation in a dictionary

All good dictionaries, whether paper or online, give the pronunciation of a word in phonetics, with a stress mark (') to show the stressed syllable. Online dictionaries also have an icon you can click on to hear the words, many giving both American and British pronunciation.

needy adjective NAmE //nidi/@; BrE //nidi/@
(of people) not confident, and needing a lot of love and emotional support from other people
She is shy and needy.

d Look at the phonetics for some more adjectives of personality. With a partner, figure out how they are pronounced and spelled, and say what they mean if you know. Check with a dictionary.

1 /'æŋkʃəs/ 2 /'laɪvli/ 3 /'nouzi/ 4 /'souʃəbl/ 5 /'stɪndʒi/

e Do you usually use a paper dictionary or an online one? What do you think are its main advantages?

6 READING

- a To what extent do you think the following are good ways of predicting personality types?
 - online quizzes
- your handwriting
- personality tests
- your astrological sign
- b You are going to take a well-known personality test. Before you start, look at the following painting for 30 seconds. Write down what you see. You will need this when you take the test.



LEXIS IN CONTEXT

Looking up phrasal verbs and idioms in a dictionary

Phrasal verbs PHRV

Phrasal verbs are listed in alphabetical order after the entry for the verbs.

If the object (somebody or something) is shown **between** the two parts, e.g., put **something** off, this means the phrasal verb is separable, and the object can go between the verb and the particle **or** after the particle. If the object is shown **after** the particle, e.g., look for **something**, it means the verb and the particle cannot be separated.

Idioms IDM

You can usually find the definition of an idiom under one of its "main" words (nouns, verbs, adverbs, or adjectives, but NOT prepositions and articles), e.g., the definition of *catch your* eye will be given under *catch* or eye.

After some very common verbs, e.g., be, get, and adjectives, e.g., good, bad, the idioms are usually under the entries for the next "main" word, e.g., be a good sport comes under sport.

- c With a partner, look at the test What's your personality? Read the questions and possible answers. Try to figure out the meaning of the highlighted phrasal verbs and idioms, but don't look them up yet.
- d Use a dictionary to check the meaning of the highlighted phrases.
- e Now take the test. For each question, decide which answer best describes you and circle it.



WHAT'S YOUR PERSONALITY?

A PLANNER OR SPONTANEOUS

- 1 Are you...?
 - a a perfectionist who hates leaving things unfinished
 - b someone who hates being under pressure and tends to over-prepare
 - c a little disorganized and forgetful
 - d someone who puts things off until the last minute
- 2 Imagine you have bought a piece of furniture that requires assembly (e.g., a wardrobe or a cabinet). Which of these are you more likely to do?
 - a Check that you have all the items and the tools you need before you start.
 - b Carefully read the instructions and follow them to the letter.
 - c Quickly read through the instructions to get the basic idea of what you have to do.
 - d Start assembling it right away. Check the instructions only if you get stuck.
- 3 Before you go on vacation, which of these do you do?
 - a Plan every detail of your vacation.
 - b Put together a rough itinerary, but make sure you leave yourself plenty of free time.
 - c Get an idea of what kinds of things you can do, but not make a decision until you get there.
 - d Book the vacation at the last minute and plan hardly anything in advance.

B FACTS OR IDEAS

- 4 Which option best describes what you wrote about the painting in b on p.8?
 - a It's basically a list of what appears in the picture.
 - b It tells the story of what's happening in the picture.
 - c It tries to explain what the picture means.
 - d It's a lot of ideas that the picture made you think of.
- 5 You need to give a friend directions to your house. Do you...?
 - a write down a list of detailed directions
 - b send a link to a website that provides directions
 - c give rough directions
 - d draw a simple map showing only the basic directions
- 6 When you go shopping at the supermarket, do you...?
 - a always go down the same aisles in the same order
 - b carefully check prices and compare products
 - c buy whatever catches your eye
 - d go around a different way each time, according to what you want to buy

C HEADS OR HEARTS

- 7 If an argument starts when you are with friends, do you...?
 - a face it head on and say what you think
 - b try to find a solution yourself
 - c try to keep everyone happy
 - d do anything to avoid hurting people's feelings
- 8 Imagine you had the choice between two apartments to rent. Would you...?
 - a write down what your ideal apartment would be like and then see which one was the most similar
 - b make a list of the pros and cons of each one
 - c just go with your gut feeling
 - d consider carefully how each apartment would affect other members of your family
- 9 Imagine a friend of yours started going out with someone new, and they asked you for your opinion. If you really didn't like the person, would you...?
 - a tell them exactly what you thought
 - b be honest, but as tactful as possible
 - c try to avoid answering the question directly
 - d tell a "white lie"

D EXTROVERT OR INTROVERT

10 You are out with a group of friends. Do you...?

- a say hardly anything
- b say a little less than most people
- c talk a lot
- d do nearly all the talking

11 When you meet a new group of people, do you...?

- a try to stay with people you already know
- b have to think hard about how to keep the conversation going
- c try to get to know as many people as possible
- d just try to enjoy yourself

12 If the phone rings while you are in the middle of something, do you...?

- a ignore it and continue with what you're doing
- b answer it quickly, but say you'll call back
- c have a conversation, but make sure you keep it short
- d welcome the interruption and enjoy a nice long chat

From www.bbc.co.uk/science

- f Now find out which type you are for each section.
 - A more a and b = PLANNER
 more c and d = SPONTANEOUS
 - **B** more a and b = **FACTS** more c and d = **IDEAS**
- more a and b = HEAD more c and d = HEART
- **D** more a and b = **INTROVERT** more c and d = **EXTROVERT**
- p.106. Find out which category you fit into and read the description of your personality. Compare with your partner. How accurate were the descriptions of your personalities?

have as a main verb

- 1 We have a large extended family.
 Do you have any money on you?
 She has a really bad cold right now.
- 2 He doesn't have lunch at home. I'm having problems with my Wi-fi.
- 3 Do we really have to spend Thanksgiving with your parents again?
- 4 We're going to have the kitchen repainted next week. I had my eyes tested when I got my new glasses. Where do you have your hair cut?

When have is a main verb, we use auxiliary verbs, e.g., be or do, to make questions and negatives. We don't usually contract have when it is a main verb.

- 1 We use have as a main verb for possession. have with this meaning is a stative (non-action) verb and is not used in continuous tenses.
- have is also a stative verb when used to talk about relationships or sicknesses.
- 2 We use have + object as a main verb for actions and experiences, e.g., have lunch, a snack, a conversation, a problem, etc., have with this meaning is a dynamic (action) verb and can be used in continuous tenses.
- 3 We use have to as a main verb to express obligation, especially obligation imposed by others, and rules and regulations.
- 4 We use have as a main verb + object + past participle to say that you ask or pay another person to do something for you.

have as an auxiliary verb

- 1 How many children have you got? I've got three, two boys and a girl.
 - They haven't got much money.
- 2 I haven't the time to go to the bank.
- 3 I've got to go now—I'm meeting my girlfriend for lunch.
- 4 They've been married for 15 years.
 - How long has Anna been going out with James?
- 5 She'll have finished lunch in a few minutes so you can call her then.
 - I want to have started a family by the time I'm 30.
 - If I hadn't taken a taxi, I wouldn't have arrived in time.

When have is an auxiliary verb, we make questions by inverting have and the subject, and negatives with haven't / hasn't. have as an auxiliary verb is often contracted to 've / 's; had is contracted to 'd.

- 1 We often use *have got* for possession. The meaning is exactly the same as *have*.
- have here is an auxiliary verb.
- have got has a present meaning. We usually use had for the past, not had got.
- have got is very common in informal English.
- 2 In negative sentences, we occasionally leave out *got*, especially in fixed expressions like *I haven't time*., *I haven't a clue*.
- 3 We use have got to to express obligation, especially in informal English.
- have got to is usually used for a specific obligation rather than a
 general or repeated obligation. Compare:
 I've got to make a quick phone call. (= specific)
 I have to wear a suit to work. (= general)
- 4 We use *have* as an auxiliary verb to form the present perfect simple and continuous.
- 5 We also use *have* for other perfect forms, e.g., the future perfect, the perfect infinitive, the past perfect, etc.

- a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the mistakes in the highlighted
 - A You look exhausted.
 - B Yes, I've been looking after my sister's kids all day. ✓
 - 1 I don't think you should drive until you've had your brakes fixed.
 - 2 A Why don't you want to come?
 - B I haven't got any money.
 - 3 Has your husband to work tomorrow or is he taking the day off?
 - 4 The staff members don't have to dress formally in this company—they can wear what they like.
 - 5 How long have you been having your apartment in Denver?
 - 6 What time are we having dinner tonight?
 - 7 My parents had got a lot of problems with my sister when she was a teenager.
 - 8 Idon't have a vacation for 18 months. I really need a break.
 - 9 Have we got to do this exercise now, or can we do it later for homework?
- b Rewrite the sentences using a form of have or have got. Her brother moved to Canada in 2016 and he still lives there. Her brother's been living in Canada since 2016.

	CI /			1	1 -1 1
1	She's	an	on	ly	child

She

2 We used to pay someone to take a family photograph every year.

We used

3 Buying car insurance is obligatory for all drivers. All

4 He last saw his father in 2017.

5 He lacks the right qualifications for this job.

6 It's not necessary for us to do it now; we can do it later.

7 We knew almost everyone at the party—it was really enjoyable.

We knew almost everyone at the party—

8 When did you start having problems at school?
How long ______ at school

9 I need someone to fix the heater. I think the thermostat is broken.

I need _____ I think the thermostat is broken.



Personality

1 ADJECTIVES

a Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the list.

bright /brait/ conscientious /ˌkanʃi'enʃəs/
determined /dr'tərmənd/ gentle /'dʒɛntl/
resourceful /rr'sərsfl/ sarcastic /sar'kæstik/
self-sufficient/,self-sə'fɪʃnt/ spontaneous/span'temiəs/
steady /'stedi/ straightforward /ˌstreɪt'fərwərd/
sympathetic /ˌsɪmpə'θετιk/ thorough /'θərou/

- 1 He's very <u>thorough</u>. Whatever part of a job he's doing, he does it with great attention to detail.
- 2 He's very _____. He can usually figure out how to solve a problem.
- 3 He's really _____. He never needs anyone else's help.
- 4 His girlfriend is a _____ woman. She's sensible and he can really rely on her—just what he needs!
- 5 She's very _____. Once she's decided to do something, nothing will stop her.
- 6 My nieces are both really _____. They get good grades at school in all their subjects.
- 7 He's not very _____. When I was sick last week he didn't even call me.
- 8 She is so _____! She worked all weekend to make sure she got everything done
- 9 My sister's a very _____ person. She's calm and kind and she never gets angry.
- 10 She's such a _____ person. She's honest and open and says what she thinks.
- 11 He's very ______. He can suddenly decide to go to Paris in the morning and in the evening he's there!
- 12 Our math teacher used to be so _____. She loved making comments that were the opposite of what she really meant.
- **b** 1.6 Listen and check.

Beware false friends—a word from a foreign language that looks similar to a word in your own language, but has a different meaning. One such example is sympathetic. Many languages have a similar adjective—sympathique (French), simpático (Spanish and Portuguese), sympatyczny (Polish)—which means friendly.

2 PHRASES

a Complete the phrases with the verbs from the list in the right form.

change refuse seem take (x2) tend—

1 My father tends to avoid conflict. He never argues with my mother—he just leaves the room.

2 I don't really like risks, especially with money.

3 She makes life hard for herself because she to compromise. Everything has to be perfect.

4 She's very stubborn. She rarely her mind even when she knows she's probably wrong.

5 I worry about my grandmother. She's so trusting that it would be easy for people to advantage of her.

6 On the surface he self-confident, but deep down he's really insecure.

b 1.7 Listen and check.

3 IDIOMS

- a Match the **bold** idioms 1–6 to their meanings A–F.
 - 1 F My brother-in-law is very down to earth.
 - 2 My mom has a heart of gold.
 - 3 My boss is kind of a cold fish.
 - 4 My brother's a real pain in the neck.
 - 5 Dad's a soft touch.
 - 6 My uncle has a very short <u>temper</u>.
 - A He's unfriendly and he never shows his emotions.
 - B She's incredibly kind to everyone she meets.
 - C He's so annoying—he's always taking my things.
 - D I can always persuade him to lend me his car on weekends.
 - E He gets angry very easily.
 - F He's very sensible and practical.
- b 1.8 Listen and check.

Deing negative about people

We often use a bit / a little bit of / kind of a before negative adjectives or idioms to "soften" them, e.g., She can be a little sarcastic. He's a little bit of a pain in the neck. He's kind of a cold fish. We also often use not very + positive adjectives rather than using negative ones, e.g., He's not very bright, rather than He's stupid.

ACTIVATION Think of people you know for two adjectives from 1, a phrase from 2, and an idiom from 3. Tell your partner about them and why they suit the description.

