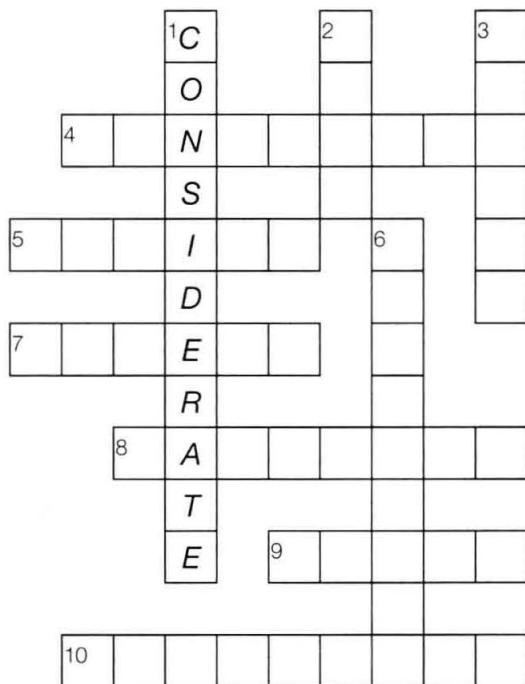


Adjectives (2): character

VOCABULARY 6.1

1 Complete the puzzle with a character adjective to describe the people.

- 1 I've never met a person as kind and helpful.
- 2 Her room always looks perfect!
- 3 They're only teenagers, but they behave like adults.
- 4 They never look nervous and they're really good at talking to people.
- 5 Clara always says 'please' and 'thank you'.
- 6 Julia wants a promotion and then she'll go to a bigger company.
- 7 I believe him – he always tells the truth.
- 8 He's good at a lot of things – football, music, acting ...
- 9 She's sometimes happy, but she's often unhappy and unfriendly.
- 10 She always plans her time very carefully.



Making comparisons GRAMMAR 6.1

2 Complete the table with the correct form of these adjectives.

bright polite good happy patient moody hot
bad difficult new funny wet big far old

-er	-y → -i + -er	double consonant + -er	more + adjective	irregular
brighter				

3 a Fill in the gaps with the adjective in brackets or its comparative form.

YOU'VE HEARD YOUR GRANDPARENTS SAY MANY TIMES, "LIFE WAS DIFFERENT WHEN I WAS YOUNG!" BUT HOW?

I think life is ¹ _____ (hard) for teenagers now. We weren't as ² _____ (worried) as they are about school or jobs. I think we were less ³ _____ (ambitious). Teenagers have to be much ⁴ _____ (organised) these days. I'm pleased I'm not a teenager today!

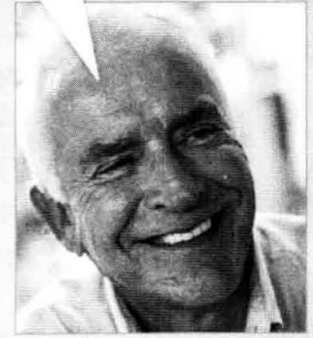
I don't think teenagers are much different than we were. They're as ⁵ _____ (selfish) and as ⁶ _____ (moody) as we were!



Betty



May



Frank

They're much ⁷ _____ (confident) than we were. They think they can do anything! We were a lot ⁸ _____ (helpful) about things in the house – my grandchildren never do any cleaning or tidy their rooms. There is always something ⁹ _____ (interesting) to do. And they certainly aren't as ¹⁰ _____ (polite) as we were – we listened to our parents.

b Fill in the gaps with the adjectives in brackets and (*not*) *as ... as*.

- 1 Betty thinks teenagers ...
 a were _____ (ambitious) they are now.
 b didn't have to be _____ (organised) they do now.
- 2 Frank thinks teenagers ...
 were _____ (selfish) they are now.
- 3 May thinks ...
 a her grandchildren are _____ (helpful) she was.
 b teenagers are _____ (polite) they were.

4 Make sentences a and b the same. Complete the sentences in b.

- 1 a This doctor is more patient than my last one.
 b My last doctor wasn't _____.
- 2 a This exercise is more difficult than the other ones.
 b The other exercises aren't as _____.
- 3 a Their children are much more polite than ours.
 b Our children are a lot _____.
- 4 a I'm not as interested in football as my brother.
 b I'm less _____.
- 5 a Gina is a little taller than her sister.
 b Gina's sister is a bit _____.
- 6 a I'm much less selfish than I was a few years ago.
 b I'm not as _____.

6B

Roles people play

Relationships (2) VOCABULARY 6.2

1 Complete the table with the correct words.

male	female
uncle	1 <i>aunt</i>
2	niece
grandfather	3
cousin	4
father-in-law	5
6	stepdaughter
7	ex-wife

2 Fill in the gaps with these words.

flatmate close friend brother-in-law stepfather
 ex-boyfriend relative colleague neighbour

- 1 Chloë's _____ was really selfish. They broke up because she wanted someone more considerate.
- 2 I have family all over the world. I even have a _____ in Canada, but I've never met him.
- 3 Shane is a very _____ of mine. We met at primary school.
- 4 My _____ is very easy to live with. She's tidy and often cleans the flat.
- 5 My _____ loves loud music. I can hear it through the walls every evening!
- 6 Our mother got married again when we were quite young, so we've always called my _____ 'Dad'.
- 7 My _____ is quite wealthy. But when he and my sister got married, they were poor students!
- 8 I'll be home late tonight. A _____ is leaving and there's a small party at the office.

Superlatives **GRAMMAR 6.2**

3 a Match types of adjectives 1–4 to rules a–d.

type of adjective	rule
1 one-syllable adjectives: <i>hard</i>	a put <i>most</i> before the adjective
2 one-syllable adjectives ending in <i>-e</i> : <i>safe</i>	b change <i>-y</i> to <i>-i</i> and add <i>-est</i>
3 two-syllable adjectives ending in <i>-y</i> : <i>lazy</i>	c add <i>-st</i>
4 other two-syllable and longer adjectives: <i>popular</i>	d add <i>-est</i>

b Match the adjectives to a rule in **3a** and write the superlatives.

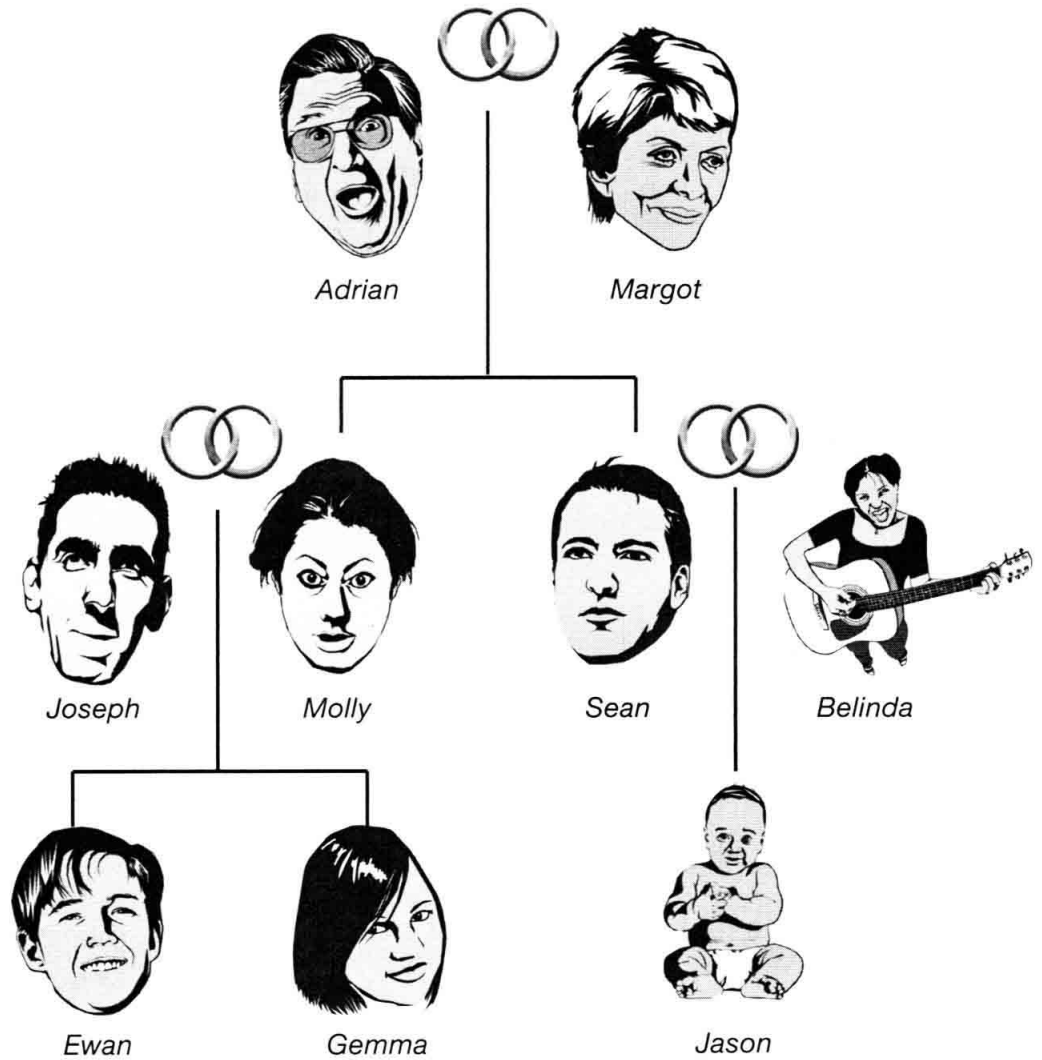
adjectives	rule	superlatives
angry	<u>b</u>	<u>angriest</u>
pretty		
polite		
aggressive		
bright		
rich		
strange		
nice		

4 Choose the correct words.

- Jason is the least *busy/busiest* person in the family, of course.
- Adrian is the *elder/eldest* person in the family.
- Gemma is the *less/least* helpful person, but she will change.
- Sean is the least *stress/stressed* person I know.
- Sean is my *closest/most close* friend.
- Joseph is the least *lazy/laziest* person.
- The *brighter/brightest* person is Margot – my mother.
- I don't think I am the *less/least* organised person in the world.

5 Look at Molly's family tree. Then read what she says about her family. Fill in the gaps with the superlative form of these adjectives. Use *the* if necessary.

young good bright considerate happy
funny thin organised musical busy



Well, let's start with my parents. I think my mother is

¹ _____ person in the family. She teaches at a university. But my father is certainly ² _____

– I laugh a lot when I'm with him.

My brother has always been my ³ _____ friend.

I can talk to him about anything. He's married to

⁴ _____ person in our family. She plays the piano

beautifully and she can sing. Their son is certainly

⁵ _____ – he's only 11 months old.

My husband is ⁶ _____ person in the family. He

goes jogging a lot. He's also probably ⁷ _____

person. He works for himself and never stops! Our son is

definitely our ⁸ _____ child – he never stops smiling,

like his grandfather. Gemma is only eight, but she's

⁹ _____ child I've ever met. She always wants to be

kind and helpful. And me? Well, I'm not ¹⁰ _____

mother in the world, but I try!

Adjectives and prefixes: (*un-*, *in-*, *im-*, *dis-*) **VOCABULARY 6.3**

1 Fill in the gaps with a prefix from A and an adjective from B.

A	B	
<i>un-</i>	patient	correct
<i>in-</i>	honest	possible
<i>im-</i>	selfish	healthy
<i>dis-</i>	reliable	mature

- 1 A He never arrives on time.
B Yes, he can be very unreliable.
- 2 A She always thinks about other people.
B Yes, she's definitely the most _____ person I know.
- 3 A Do you trust them?
B Generally. I don't think they're _____ people.
- 4 A These answers aren't right.
B I agree. They're all _____.
- 5 A She always wants everything – now!
B Yes, she's always been an _____ child.
- 6 A This exercise is difficult.
B Yes, I know! It's _____!
- 7 A Chips aren't very good for you!
B Yes, I know they're _____, but I love them!
- 8 A He's 25, but he behaves like a teenager.
B Yes, he's a bit _____.

Reading

2 a Read the article and write these headings in gaps 1–4.

The reasons we love soaps
The origin of soaps
Popular soaps made in Spanish
Popular soaps made in English

Soap operas are one of the most popular types of television programme in the world. Charlie Price investigates the world of:



- 1 _____
In the United States, drama series started on the radio in the 1930s. The main audience was women, so many of the advertisements on the programmes were for soap. And at the time, western films were called 'Horse Operas'. Soon, people started calling the drama series 'Soap Operas'.
- 2 _____
In the US and the UK, soap operas can be on the radio or television for years. In the UK, *The Archers* is about people in a small village in England. The programme started over 60 years ago and it's still on the radio six times a week. Over five million people listen to each episode. In the US, *The Bold and the Beautiful* is a television soap opera. It began in 1987 and has been on television in more than 110 countries, with an audience of over 300 million people.
- 3 _____
In Latin America, TV soap operas are called *telenovelas*. A typical *telenovela* is on television five or six days a week for about three months. People watch Latin American *telenovelas* all over the world – even in countries like China, Poland and Russia. And the stars are often more famous than film stars. When the Mexican *telenovela* actress and singer Thalia, star of *Maria la del Barrio* (*Maria from the Neighbourhood*) went to the Philippines, the President met her at the airport!
- 4 _____
A recent survey asked 300 people why they watched soaps. The most common answers were "They're relaxing", "They're part of my routine", "I like the characters". People also said that they had to find out what was happening in their favourite soap. When the Venezuelan *telenovela*, *Kassandra* was on TV in Indonesia, the government became worried because some people were taking days off work to watch the programme!

b Read the article again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Soaps first started in the US.
- 2 *The Archers* is a soap opera on television.
- 3 The phrase 'soap operas' comes from the advertisements on the programmes.
- 4 *The Bold and the Beautiful* is popular in many countries over the world.
- 5 Latin American *telenovelas* are usually on television for longer than British and American soaps.
- 6 *Kassandra* was a popular Indonesian soap.

Taking phone messages REAL WORLD 6.1

Leaving phone messages REAL WORLD 6.2

- 1** Complete the phone calls with sentences a–g.
- a No, thank you. I'll call back later. Goodbye.
 - b I'm sorry. He's in a meeting at the moment. Can I take a message?
 - c Yes, please. Can you ask her to phone me at the office?
 - d Hi Freddy. It's Val. Is Kate there?
 - e Hello. This is Anthony Marsden here. Could I speak to Matthew Thomas, please?
 - f OK. Bye.
 - g No, she's out at the moment. Shall I tell her you called?



FREDDY Hello?

VAL ¹ _____

FREDDY ² _____

VAL ³ _____

FREDDY ⁴ _____

VAL Bye.



RECEPTIONIST Hello, First for Food. Can I help you?

ANTHONY ⁵ _____

RECEPTIONIST ⁶ _____

ANTHONY ⁷ _____

RECEPTIONIST Goodbye.

2 Read the messages and fill in the gaps.

Shaun,
Dolores Pérez called this morning
while you were out.
Ring her tomorrow
(Wednesday) at her office -
020 7289801.

DOLORES Hi. Could I ¹ speak to Shaun, please?

RECEPTIONIST I'm afraid he isn't here

² _____.

Would you like to leave ³ _____

_____?

DOLORES Yes, please. My name's Dolores Pérez.

Could you ask him to ⁴ _____ me

_____? He can ring me at

⁵ _____.

My number is 020 7289801.

RECEPTIONIST Yes, of course.

DOLORES Thanks. Goodbye.

Mel - Ralf called. He's
at home this afternoon.
Call him.

RALF Hi. It's Ralf here - Mel's husband. Is

⁶ _____, please?

RECEPTIONIST Hold ⁷ _____

_____, please. I'll put you through.

PERCY Hello, Mel Parker's phone.

RALF Percy? It's Ralf here. Where's Mel?

PERCY She's in a meeting at the moment, Ralf. Shall

⁸ _____ tell _____ you

called?

RALF Yes. Can you ask her to call me at

⁹ _____ afternoon.

PERCY OK.

RALF Thanks Percy. Bye!