

Topic 1 Relationships

1. Vocabulary

1. Forming	Form•ing	6. Nevertheless	Nev•er•the•less
2. Outlooks	Out•looks	7. Utter	Ut•ter
3. Respective	Re•spec•tive	8. Pace	P <u>a</u> ce
4. Exert	Ex•ert	9. Faced with	Faced with
5. Innermost	In•ner•most	10. Reap	Re <u>a</u> p

2. Vocabulary Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Forming	v.	To give form or shape to (building, creating something)	Her early experiences played an important role in forming her personality.	Used with <i>personality, character, relationships</i> mostly.	Form•abil•i•ty <i>n.</i> Form•able <i>n.</i>
2	Outlooks	<i>n.</i>	Point of view	The students all seemed to have the same outlook .	Proceeded commonly by <i>positive / negative</i> outlook.	
3	Respective	<i>Adj.</i>	Particular, separate	It was late when we finished drinking, so we all went our respective ways.		Re•spec•tive•ness <i>n.</i>
4	Exert	v.	To bring to happen especially with sustained effort or lasting effect.	He exerts a lot of influence on the other members of the committee.		Ex•er•tion <i>n.</i>
5	Innermost	<i>Adj.</i>	Farthest inward, deepest inward	She revealed her innermost feelings to me last night.		

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Nevertheless	<i>Adv.</i>	In spite of, however.	Her date was a bit of a slob, but she had fun nevertheless .	Synonyms would be <i>even so</i> , <i>howbeit</i> , <i>nonetheless</i> , <i>still</i> , <i>still and all</i> , <i>though</i> , <i>withal</i> , <i>yet</i> , <i>notwithstanding</i> , <i>however</i> .	
7	Utter	<i>v.</i>	To send forth as a sound (to make a sound)	He uttered a sigh when he heard the tickets had all been sold.		Ut•ter•able <i>adj.</i> Ut•ter•er <i>n.</i>
8	Pace	<i>n.</i>	A step...any of various units based on the length of a human step.	Walk fifteen paces , turn west, go another four paces; then you'll see the gate to the garden.		Pace <i>v.</i>
9	Faced with	<i>Phr.</i> <i>V.</i>	To have as a prospect: be confronted by	Some countries have been faced with economic disaster in Europe since the housing bubble burst.	Usually followed by a negative sense.	Face <i>n.</i> In ones face <i>phr.</i> <i>v.</i> In the face of <i>phr.</i> <i>v.</i> To one's face <i>id.</i> Face the mu•sic <i>id.</i>
10	Reap	<i>v.</i>	Obtain or win	She is now reaping the benefits of her hard work.	Comes from farming, to cut or clear a crop...like harvesting.	

3. Vocabulary Practice

a. Match the word on the left with its Antonym/s on the right.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Utter | a. outer |
| 2. Forming | b. destroy |
| 3. Innermost | c. indefinite |
| 4. Faced with | d. suppress |
| 5. Respective | e. avoid |

b. Complete the sentences below with the correct word. Change the form when needed.

Reap Nevertheless Pace Outlook Exert

1. He had to _____ all of his strength to move the stone.
2. Despite our difference in _____, we got along together very well.
3. He _____ large profits from his investments.
4. Holmes _____ up and down the room, thinking over the murder case before him.
5. It was a predictable, but _____ funny, story.

4. Listening & Reading

Who influences more, family or friends?

Young adults may be influenced by many aspects in **forming** their characters and **outlooks** on the world. Some people believe that family is the most important influence on young adults. Others think that friends are the most important influence on them. Both views are based on **respective** beliefs.

It is true that friends may **exert** great influence on young adults. They may study together in the same school and share similar experiences. They have much in common and may

share their **innermost** secrets that they never let their parents know. Young people easily make friends with each other and communicate without bothering about the so-called generation gap, which is **nevertheless** a common problem, existing between young adults and their families.

However, it's also generally accepted that parents are the first teachers in the growing process of their children. Parents teach their children how to **utter** the first word in their life, help them to step out their first **pace**, witness their first love and give more important suggestions when children need them. On the other hand, children follow their parents' examples and even adore them when they are growing from little children to young adults. They are usually ready to turn to their parents who have more life experience than them for advice when they are **faced with** important decisions. Therefore, parents who witness most of the whole growing process of young adults till they are mature enough are a more important influence on them than their friends.

Although young adults may **reap** a lot from their communication with their friends of similar ages, the most important influence on their lives is always their family.

5. Listening and Reading Practice

1. According to the writer, why are young adults closer to their families?
 - a. Because their families give them money.
 - b. Because their families make decisions for them.
 - c. Because their parents love them more than their friends.
 - d. Because their parents can offer them sound advice.

2. According to the writer, young people:
 - a. Don't care about the generation gap.
 - b. Don't care about the generation gap between them and their family.
 - c. Don't care about the generation gap between them and their friends.
 - d. Care about the generation gap.

6. Phrasal Verbs

These **Phrasal Verbs** are very common in relation to **Relationships**.

	Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Rule	Collocation	Example
1	Run into	Meet by accident	Inseparable + Object	Old friend / ex	I ran into my ex on the street yesterday. She looked well.
2	Come across	Find someone/something by accident	Inseparable + Object	Name / photo	I came across an old photo of you in my desk the other day, wow we were young back then.
3	Call (in) on	To go and visit someone	Inseparable + Object		I think I might call in on Mark tonight and see how he is, I heard he just got dumped by Marsha. He might need a bit of cheering up.
4	Let down	To disappoint someone by failing to do what you agreed to do or were expected to do	Separable + Object		You really let me down yesterday. I was counting on you to give me a lift to the bus station. I had to get a taxi and I almost missed the bus.
5	Hook up	To meet someone or connect with someone / something	Separable + Object		A: My friend has a bike for sale. B: Great, could you hook me up with his number? A: Sure.

7. Phrasal Verb Practice

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

let down hook up run into come across call on

- I was coming out of the post office when I _____ an old school friend.
- Sean decided to _____ his old friend and see if he was at home.

3. Not long ago, I _____ an old friend from the gang. I won't say his name for privacy reasons.
4. My friend wants me to try and _____ him _____ with a girl I work with.
5. I was supposed to travel with a friend but she _____ me _____ at the last moment.

8. Idioms

These *Idioms* are very common and they are connected to **Relationships**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Get on like a house on fire	Two people who get on <i>like a house on fire</i> have similar interests and quickly become good friends.	Used commonly at the start of knowing someone... quickly we became friends.	As soon as Sarah met her brother's girlfriend, they got on like a house on fire .
Know someone inside out	If you <i>know someone inside out</i> , you know them very well.	Used with long term relationships, over many years.	Sue and Anne have been friends since childhood. They know each other inside out .
Fair-weather friend	Someone who acts as a friend when times are good, and is not there when you are in trouble, is called a <i>fair-weather friend</i> .	The opposite would be " <i>true friend</i> ".	I thought I could count on Bill, but I've discovered he's just a fair-weather friend .
Play gooseberry	If you <i>play gooseberry</i> , you join or accompany two people who have a romantic relationship and want to be alone.	Used mostly preceded by a negative, like ' <i>don't</i> '.	They invited me to join them but I didn't want to play gooseberry .
See eye to eye with someone	If you <i>see eye to eye</i> with somebody, you agree with them.	The opposite is " <i>don't/doesn't see eye to eye with someone</i> ".	I'm glad we see eye to eye on the choice of colour scheme.

9. Idiom Practice

Please put the *correct* Idiom into the sentences below.

Get on like a house on fire **Know someone inside out**
Fair-weather friend **Play gooseberry**
See eye to eye with someone

1. I'd prefer to be a wallflower than _____ with a couple.
2. I'll never _____ with my boss, he is so pig-headed!
3. I've known him since kindergarten, we _____.
4. Yeah, I introduced her to Martin yesterday. They really _____.
5. I wouldn't trust him, he's just a _____. He will let you down.

10. Conversation Strategies

Expressing Opinions

Statements

In my opinion

It seems to me

I feel

Don't you think

According to

Agreements

I agree.

You're right.

I think so, too.

That's right/true,

That's a good point.

Disagreements

I'm afraid I disagree.

I'm not sure I agree.

Maybe/Perhaps, but

Don't agree.

11. Conversation Strategy Practice

Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases in **bold type**.

Perhaps true afraid I disagree my opinion

1. A: In _____, camping is more fun than swimming.
2. B: I'm _____. I think camping is a little dangerous.
3. A: _____ but if you're careful, you'll have no problems.
4. B: That's _____.

**It seems not sure I agree That's a good
I feel You're right**

5. A: _____ pets are good for children.
6. B: _____ point. Having pets teaches kids to be responsible. But _____ to me pets are a lot of work.
7. A: I'm _____. Some pets, like fish, are easy.
8. B: _____. But most kids want dogs or cats.

**Perhaps but Don't you think
I agree That's a good point**

9. A: _____ that we should change the legal driving age to 18 instead of 16?
10. B: _____ completely. People who are 16 and 17 cause more accidents than any other group.
11. C: _____ people over 80 years of age also cause a lot of accidents.
12. A: _____. Perhaps we should permit people only between the ages of 18 and 79 drive.