

ENGLISH

Chapter 2 Session B

5th
SECONDARY

ALL ABOUT ME



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HELICOMOTIVATION



Phrasal verbs: three-part verbs

- 1 Read the forum. Who are you most/least like? Why?

TEENS TALK:

What do you think of personality quizzes?

- A I love them – I learn a lot about myself! I always **look out for** interesting ones to do. I'm amazed the writers haven't **run out of** ideas yet! I don't always **get around to** doing all the ones I see, though.

SONIA, 16

- B Most of them are silly. I don't know how people **come up with** the ideas or how they **get away with** convincing people that the quizzes are accurate.

MARIO, 15

- C They're just a bit of fun, aren't they? Should you **do away with** them? No, they're a laugh! I only ever believe the good parts, though. The last one I did said I **get along with** people – it's true, I'm really outgoing!

SAM, 18

- D I don't really **go in for** them – they're a waste of time. I don't know why people **go on about** them and say they're great. They never **live up to** your expectations.

NEETA, 16

2 Match definitions 1–6 with six of the phrasal verbs in bold in exercise 1.

- 1 manage to do something without any bad results
- 2 remove something
- 3 be as good as what was expected or promised
- 4 try to find or see a particular person or thing
- 5 enjoy a particular thing or activity
- 6 do something after you have intended to do it for a long time

get away with

do away with

live up to

look up to


go in for

get around to

3 Circle the correct option. Do you agree or disagree with the sentences? Why?

- 1 It's easy to **come up with** / **get away with** ideas.
- 2 I'm very organized and I never **run out of** / **go in for** time for things.
- 3 The last movie I saw didn't **get around to** / **live up to** my expectations. It was disappointing!
- 4 It's important to **get along with** / **go on about** everyone. It isn't good to argue.
- 5 Schools should **look out for** / **do away with** homework. We need to have more free time.

Short interviews

- 4  Listen to three people giving their opinions.
Which three people from exercise 1 do you hear? In what order? _ _ _



Sam

Sonia

Neeta

Subskill: Dealing with homophones

A homophone is a word that sounds the same as another word, but has a different spelling and meaning, e.g. *where/wear, know/no, whole/hole*.

5 Circle the correct option. Then write sentences with the incorrect words.

- 1 I'm always looking for good personality quiz sites/sights.
- 2 For me, they're/their like horoscopes – you believe the good parts.
- 3 I was surprised to **here**, hear that some universities use them.

- 4 Nobody takes personality quizzes seriously, **write/right**?
- 5 Personality tests shouldn't be **allowed/aloud** in job interviews.
- 6 When people confirm your personality, **it's/its** very powerful.
- 7 I can't **wait/weight** to do another personality quiz.
- 8 I'm really **board/bored** by personality tests.

**6 Listen again. Are the sentences true or false?
Circle the false sentences.**



- 1 Sam agreed completely with the results of the quiz he did yesterday. **false**
- 2 He says personality tests can help you find out whether you see yourself as others see you. **true**
- 3 Sonia became interested in personality tests after doing a project. **true**
- 4 She was disappointed with the results of the 'Big Five' personality test. **false**
- 5 Neeta thinks most online quizzes are very useful. **false**
- 6 She was surprised that some companies use personality tests in interviews. **true**

7



Work in pairs. Which opinions in exercise 5 do you agree with? Why?

Past perfect and simple past

1 Circle the correct option to complete the rules.

I **found out** that online quizzes **had** recently **become** really popular.

After I **'d read** the results, I **laughed**.

I **read/had read** the quiz a day before I completed it.

- 1 We use the past perfect to talk about an action that happened **after/before** another action in the past.
- 2 In sentences with *before* or *after*, if the past perfect action happened at a **specific/general** time in the past, we can use the past perfect or simple past as the order of events is clear.

2 Complete the sentences with the simple past or past perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 When my alarm (...) **(go off)** this morning, I (...) **(already get up)**.
- 2 I (...) **(start)** learning English when I (...) **(be)** five years old.
- 3 This morning, after I (...) **(have)** breakfast, I (...) **(call)** my friend.
- 4 My best friend and I (...) **(never hear)** of people wearing only one color before we (...) **(read)** about them.
- 5 I (...) **(miss)** the bus to school because it (...) **(leave)** by the time I got to the bus stop.

1

When my alarm **went off** (go off) this morning, I
had already gotten up
(already get up).

2

I **started** (start) learning English when I **was** (be) five
years old.

3

This morning, after I **had** (have) breakfast, I **called**
(call) my friend.

4

My best friend and I **had never heard** (never hear) of people wearing only one color before we **read** (read) about them.

5

I **missed** (miss) the bus to school because it **had left** (leave) by the time I got to the bus stop.

3



Work in pairs. Are the sentences in exercise 2 true or false for your partner?

Past perfect and past perfect progressive **PAGE 18**

4 Read the examples and complete the rules with *duration*, *cause* or *past*.

After I'd **written** the questions, I interviewed some people.

I was curious because more people **had been doing** online tests.

I **had been doing** research for a project, but I **hadn't found** anything interesting.

- 1** We use the past perfect progressive to talk about an action that started in the past and continued up to another time in the past.
- 2** With the duration perfect progressive the emphasis is on the cause of the action and we often use it to show cause and effect.

5 Complete the sentences with the past perfect or past perfect progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 John was grumpy because he 'd been working **(work)** hard all morning and he hadn't had **(not have)** breakfast.
- 2 Sam had been studying **(study)** a lot before he took his exam and he passed.
- 3 I was happy when I found my glasses – I 'd been looking **(look)** for them for ages.
- 4 Before Lucy and I were neighbors, we 'd known **(know)** each other since we were four.
- 5 It 'd been snowing **(snow)** for hours. By the time we went inside, we 'd built **(build)** a huge snowman.

6 Complete the text with the simple past, past perfect or past perfect progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

The first watch that could download information from computers **1 (...)** (**appear**) in 1994, but scientists **2 (...)** (**try**) to improve watches since the first digital watch **3 (...)** (**become**) available in 1972. Years later, a company called Pebble **4 (...)** (**change**) everything. They **5 (...)** (**work**) on a new smartwatch for some time, and they **6 (...)** (**use**) crowdfunding to produce it. Their watch, the Pebble, **7 (...)** (**come**) out in 2013. Before that, there **8 (...)** (**be**) many attempts to create a truly 'smart' watch, but none of them had the features of today's smartwatches.

The first watch that could download information from computers ¹ **appeared** (appear) in 1994, but scientists ² **had been trying** (try) to improve watch technology since the first digital watch ³ **became** (become) available in 1972. Years later, a company called Pebble ⁴ **changed** (change) everything. They ⁵ **had been working** (work) on a new smartwatch for some time, and they ⁶ **used** (use) crowdfunding to produce it. Their watch, the Pebble, ⁷ **came** (come) out in 2013. Before that, there ⁸ **had been** (be) many attempts to create a truly 'smart' watch, but none of them had the features of today's smartwatches.

7 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

GRAMMAR ROUND-UP

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Imagine you **1 (...)** **(meet)** someone at a party last week. You might forget their name, but you'd remember their face. Although it's a complex thing, we **2 (...)** **(always be able)** to recognize other people's faces. Scientists first **3 (...)** **(start)** developing technology to identify faces in the 1960s and they **4 (...)** **(work)** on it ever since, though they **5 (...)** **(not succeed)** in developing a 100% accurate program years ago, officials in Boston Airport **6** **stoppe~** **had been using** recognition technology after they **7** **had been using** for about three months, as it only had a 61.4% success rate. Recently, new 3D technology **8** **has had** better results and it is now being used across the world.

HOMEWORK