

Vocabulary | personality

- 1 Complete the job adverts using words from the box. One of the words is not needed.

ambitious chatty easy-going hard-working
 lazy open organised reserved sensitive
 unreliable

We are looking for a new gardener. Must be (5) hard-working (wants to work hard).

Would you like to be on TV? Are you happy to talk about your relationships? We are looking for (6) open (happy to talk about feelings) people to be part of a new TV show. No (7) unreliable (doesn't do what he/she should do) people, please.

New Internet design company is looking for a young, (1) ambitious (wants success) person to help us increase business in our second year.

Friendly, (2) chatty (easy to talk to and talks a lot) waitress needed for local café. Experience an advantage.

Nurses needed to help look after old people in their homes. You should be (3) organised (good at planning and doing things you have to do) and (4) sensitive (think about how other people will feel*).

University library needs assistant. The job is good for a quiet, (8) reserved (does not talk about feelings) person.

* this word also means 'easily upset'

Pronunciation | schwa /ə/ on unstressed syllables

- 2 a 22 Listen and underline the words pronounced with a schwa.

- 1 happy to talk about feelings
- 2 make lots of lists and plans
- 3 are easy to talk to and talk a lot
- 4 don't talk about feelings or problems
- 5 really want to be successful
- 6 not easily annoyed or worried by things
- 7 don't like work or physical activity

b Listen again to check your answers and repeat the phrases.

Grammar | gerunds and infinitives

- 3 Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 She seemed to think / thinking that the concert was yesterday.
- 2 I've enjoyed to talk / talking to you.
- 3 We can't avoid to meet / meeting him.
- 4 He offered to take / taking us to the station.
- 5 I can't imagine to work / working without a computer.
- 6 I've decided to change / changing my job.
- 7 We considered to move / moving to the US.
- 8 They didn't expect to find / finding you here.
- 9 Do you promise not to tell / telling anyone?
- 10 I miss to see / seeing the mountains.

- 4 Complete the story using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



When a woman read my palm, I didn't expect (1) to (learn) anything new. I don't believe in things like that and I avoid (2) looking at my horoscope. Then I met a woman in a bar who offered (3) to (read) my palm. At first I didn't want her (4) to (do) it, but then I decided (5) to (try) it. She promised not (6) to (tell) me anything terrible. She told me about the problems I had at work. She told me that I wanted (7) to (change) things. I really enjoyed (8) listening to her and she seemed (9) to (understand) me. Then she told me I would go on a journey which would change my life. I laughed because I couldn't afford (10) to travel. Two weeks later I won a holiday to the Caribbean. Can you imagine (11) winning a holiday like that? Anyway I met my husband on that holiday, so it really did change my life! I have always wanted (12) to (say) thank you to that woman in the bar.

5 Find the mistakes in eight of the sentences (1–10) and correct them.

- 1 I am hoping to meeting ^{to} the artist at the exhibition.
- 2 I miss to see ^{my} friends and family.
- 3 I expect you be here at 9 o'clock.
- 4 She offered to help me with the cooking.
- 5 He has decided taking ^{to} a week off work.
- 6 We avoided to tell ^{my} you earlier because of your exams.
- 7 You can't afford going out every night. It's too expensive. [?]
- 8 I promised to going ^{to} to her house this evening.
- 9 I want tell you what happened.
- 10 It seems to be the cheapest shop.

Reading

6 a Read the text and look at your own hand. Can you find the lines mentioned in the text on your palm?

b Mark the statements true (T) or false (F).

- 1 The left hand shows personality. ^T
- 2 Palmists think that the life line shows physical health. ^T
- 3 The life line can show an accident. ^F
- 4 The heart line finishes under the thumb. ^F
- 5 The head line is always separate from the life line. ^F
- 6 The fate line represents things that the person controls. ^T

c Correct the sentences which are false.

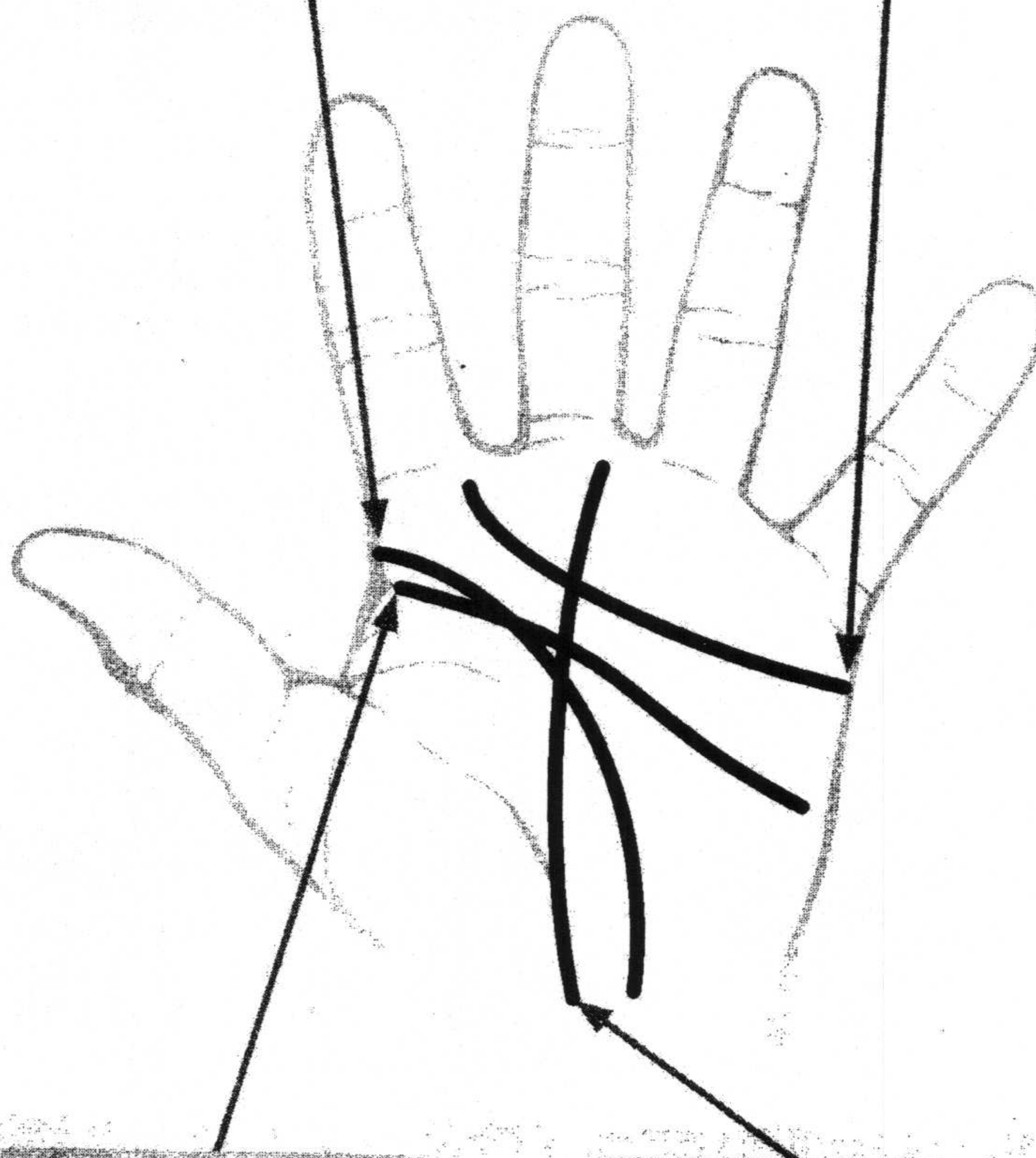
4. It goes from the index finger to the end of the palm
5. Usually these two lines cross

Palm Reading

First, which hand to read? Some people think that the left hand shows the potential of the person and the right shows the personality. Some people think it is better to read a woman's left hand and a man's right hand. Whichever hand you read, the most important thing to look for are lines. These are the most important lines: the life line, the heart line, the head line and the fate line.

The life line extends from the edge of the palm above the thumb and goes in a curve down to the wrist. Palmists (people who read palms) believe that this line represents the person's physical health and general well being. It can also show important events in a person's life, like an accident or a physical problem. A lot of palmists think that it shows how long a person will live.

The heart line is at the top of the palm, under the fingers. It normally finishes at the end of the palm under the little finger. Palmists think that this line represents the heart and it shows emotions and romance.



The head line starts at the end of the palm under the index finger and goes across the palm and normally finishes at halfway down the palm. Often the head line joins with the life line. This line represents the person's mind and the way it works.

Another important line is the fate line. It runs from the bottom of the palm near the wrist, up through the centre of the palm towards the middle finger. This line is connected to the life path. Some palmists think that this line reflects things that the person cannot control.

Vocabulary | illness

- 1 Use a word from A and a word from B to complete the sentences.

A	B
feel high neck sore (x2)	eyes hurts sick temperature wrist



- 1 I've got a very sore
wrist.



- 2 I've been looking at the computer too long and now I've got sore
eyes.



- 3 Yes, he has a high
temperature.



- 4 I can't eat any more. I
feel sick.



- 5 Doctor, my neck
really hurts.

- 2 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 1 Have you got an aspirin? I feel a terrible headache. *have*
- 2 I can't eat anything. I feel ~~to be~~ sick. *have*
- 3 You don't look well. ~~Are~~ you a high temperature? *have*
- 4 I ate too much chocolate and now I've ~~got~~ a stomachaches. *have*
- 5 I'm going to try acupuncture for my backsache. *have*
- 6 I don't feel very good. I've ~~got~~ cold. *have*
- 7 I'm staying at home. I've ~~feel~~ the flu. *have*

How to... | give and respond to advice

- 3 Look at the sentences in exercise 1. Match them with the pieces of advice (a-e).

- a You shouldn't have any more cake. *4*
- b Why don't you close your eyes and have a rest? *2*
- c He shouldn't go back to school yet. *3*
- d You need to stop typing. *1*
- e Have you tried putting ice on it? *5*

Grammar | stop, try, remember with infinitives

- 4 Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

When I was younger I don't remember ever
(1) being (be) seriously ill. I was always playing sports so I was generally very healthy. In fact I played so many sports I never stopped (2) studying (study) hard. I sometimes forgot my homework but I always remembered to put my football boots in my bag! But I did hurt my leg once playing football. I was running and I tried (3) to stop (stop) before I hit this big defender but I couldn't and I ran into him. I can remember (4) feeling (feel) a terrible pain in my leg and the trainer saying, 'I think he's broken his leg!' Afterwards my leg didn't feel strong and I tried (5) going (go) to the gym to get stronger. It didn't really work and I was never as good at football again.

