**1.** You have sent a letter to me through the hand of a "friend" of yours, as you call him. And in your very next sentence you warn me not to discuss with him all the matters that concern you, saying that even you yourself are not accustomed to do this; in other words, you have in the same letter affirmed and denied that he is your friend.

**2.** Now if you used this word of ours in the popular sense, and called him "friend" in the same way in which we speak of all candidates for election as "honourable gentlemen," and as we greet all men whom we meet casually, if their names slip us for the moment, with the salutation "my dear sir," – so be it. But if you consider any man a friend whom you do not trust as you trust yourself, you are mightily mistaken and you do not sufficiently understand what true friendship means. Indeed, I would have you discuss everything with a friend; but first of all discuss the man himself. When friendship is settled, you must trust; before friendship is formed, you must pass judgment. Those persons indeed put last first and confound their duties, who judge a man after they have made him their friend, instead of making him their friend after they have judged him. Ponder for a long time whether you shall admit a given person to your friendship; but when you have decided to admit him, welcome him with all your heart and soul. Speak as boldly with him as with yourself.

**3.** As to yourself, although you should live in such a way that you trust your own self with nothing which you could not entrust even to your enemy, yet, since certain matters occur which convention keeps secret, you should share with a friend at least all your worries and reflections. Regard him as loyal, and you will make him loyal. Some, for example, fearing to be deceived, have taught men to deceive; by their suspicions they have given their friend the right to do wrong. Why need I keep back any words in the presence of my friend? Why should I not regard myself as alone when in his company?

**4.** There is a class of men who communicate, to anyone whom they meet, matters which should be revealed to friends alone, and unload upon the chance listener whatever irks them. Others, again, fear to confide in their closest intimates; and if it were possible, they would not trust even themselves, burying their secrets deep in their hearts. But we should do neither. It is equally faulty to trust everyone and to trust no one. Yet the former fault is, I should say, the more ingenuous, the latter the more safe.

**5.** In like manner you should rebuke these two kinds of men, – both those who always lack repose, and those who are always in repose. For love of bustle is not industry, – it is only the restlessness of a hunted mind.

**6.** Therefore, you should note the following saying, "Some men shrink into dark corners, to such a degree that they see darkly by day." No, men should combine these tendencies, and he who reposes should act and he who acts should take repose. Discuss the problem with Nature; she will tell you that she has created both day and night.

Farewell.

| Grammar  you have sent a letter to me through the hand of a "friend" of yours, as you call him. | Why is the word “friend” in quotation marks (line X)? | * The writer does not know the friend’s name * It is speech * **The writer is quoting someone else** * It is exaggeration |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Vocabulary  you yourself are not accustomed to do this | What does “accustomed” (line X) mean? | * Accrued * **Familiar** * Permitted * Ordered |
| Understanding of context  you have in the same letter affirmed and denied that he is your friend.  you are mightily mistaken and you do not sufficiently understand what true friendship means | Which best describes how the writer feels about the recipient’s actions? | * Vulnerable * Infuriated * **Disappointed** * Denial |
| Vocabulary  with the salutation "my | What word would best replace “salutation” in line X? | * **Greeting** * Saying * Response * Replacement |
| vocabulay  When friendship is settled, you must trust; before friendship is formed, you must pass judgment. | From the use of the words, what is the difference between when friendship is “settled” (line X) and “formed” (line X)? | * Formed is when you meet. Settled is when you are friends. * **Formed is when you judge someone and their character. Settled is when you trust someone.** * Formed is when the friendship is being made. Settled is when the friendship is finally made. * There is no difference. |
| Summarising information  before friendship is formed, you must pass judgment.  When friendship is settled, you must trust  making him their friend after they have judged him.  Ponder for a long time whether you shall admit a given person to your friendship | What order of tasks does the writer suggest one should do before making friends?   1. Call them a friend 2. Understand the person 3. Think about if you would trust that person 4. Meet the person | * D, B, A * **B, C, A** * A, B, C * D, B, A |
| Unnderstanddinb  , you should share with a friend at least all your worries and reflections.  Why need I keep back any words in the presence of my friend? | How many secrets does the writer recommend you share with a friend? | * None at all * Some of them * Most of them * **All of them** |
| Understanding  fearing to be deceived, have taught men to deceive; by their suspicions they have given their friend the right to do wrong | According to the text, if your friend shares your secret to someone else, whose fault is it and why? | * Your own fault because you judged them wrongly * **You own fault because you did not trust them enough** * Their fault because they should have been loyal * Their fault because they did not regard you as a friend |
| Phrases  you should live in such a way that you trust your own self with nothing which you could not entrust even to your enemy | “You should live in such a way that you trust your own self with nothing which you could not entrust even to your enemy”  What does this phrase mean? | * You should not trust yourself with anything you trust with your enemies * You should live while only trusting yourself and not your enemies * **You should not trust yourself with anything you wouldn’t trust with your enemies** * You should live with trust for yourself and for your enemies |
| Grammar  Why need I keep back any words in the presence of my friend? | “Why need I keep back any words in the presence of my friend?”  What language device is used here? | * Extended metaphor * Emotional Language * **Rhetorical question** * Hypothetical question |
| Vocabulary in context  There is a class of men who communicate, to anyone whom they meet, matters which should be revealed to friends alone, and unload upon the chance listener whatever irks them.  the former fault is, I should say, the more ingenuous | The author describes the first type of men to be “ingenuous” (line X), what does this mean from the way it’s been used? | * Deceitful * **Inexperienced** * Dangerous * Troubled |
| Phrases  For love of bustle is not industry, – it is only the restlessness of a hunted mind. | “For love of bustle is not industry”  What does the writer mean by this? | * Enjoying excitement is not natural * Enjoying excitement is not taught * **Enjoying commotion is not hard work** * Enjoying commotion is not taught |
|  |  |  |
| Grammar  For love of bustle is not industry, – it is only the restlessness of a hunted mind. | What type of word is “hunted” (line X)? | * Metaphor * **Adjective** * Adverb * Verb |
| Understanding  No, men should combine these tendencies, and he who reposes should act and he who acts should take repose.  Discuss the problem with Nature; she will tell you that she has created both day and night. | “Discuss the problem with Nature; she will tell you that she has created both day and night.”  According to the text, what does the writer suggest is the reason Nature created both day and night? | * So that she can have both but at different times * **So she can have a good balance between the two** * Because blending the two would be a bad idea * Because it is important to do one thing at a time |