

Inglés B2

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EDITORIAL ELEARNING

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UD 1

Never judge a book by its cover

OVERVIEW

In Unit 1, we are going to learn how:

- 🔄 To read an application form.
- 🔄 To describe people's personality and appearance.
- 🔄 To use compound adjectives of personality.
- 🔄 To pronounce compound adjectives with the right stress.
- 🔄 To link sentences by using the correct relative word.
- 🔄 To listen to and understand a TV show.
- 🔄 To make deductions about the past, the present and the future.
- 🔄 To write an informal email.



idiomas

READING

1. Read the following application form of someone who has recently joined *My Lobster Co* in order to find their Mr/Ms Right.



Personal details:

My name's Ken Highsmith. I'm in my mid-forties. I'm divorced with three lovely kids, aged 4, 6 and 7, who I see every fortnight. I work as a legal adviser in the mornings so I'm available in the afternoons to have blind dates arranged.



What I'm like:

Concerning my appearance, I'm 1,70 metres tall, a bit chubby but really good-looking. I'm a blue-eyed guy and my hair is fair. My face is oval and slightly pale.

Referring to my personality, my strengths are: helpful, smart, well-mannered and easy-going. On the contrary, my weaknesses are: absent-minded and I have to admit that I don't usually waste any money.

At the moment, I'm in the habit of hiking in the mountains. I joined a club called *Free Backpackers* two years ago, which frequently organize outings.

What I'd love the other person to be like:

The only trait of personality that I really expect my soulmate to have is self-assurance. However, what I can't stand in others is intolerance.

Please, don't hesitate to email me on:

kenhighsmith@mylobster.co.uk

2. Which words/phrases used in the application form describe personality and appearance? Put them in the right box.



PERSONALITY	APPEARANCE

VOCABULARY

PERSONALITY

3. Match the compound adjectives in the first column to the adjectives in the second one. Decide if they are positive (+) or negative (-).

A

self-assured
 laid-back
 down-to-earth
 absent-minded
 two-faced
 stand-offish
 warm-hearted
 bad-tempered
 self-centred
 level-headed
 easy-going
 big-headed
 open-minded
 stuck-up
 quick-witted
 fun-loving
 tight-fisted

B

unpretentious
 sensible
 arrogant
 selfish
 confident
 intelligent
 sociable/outgoing
 unfriendly
 forgetful
 snobbish
 mean
 kind
 hypocritical
 calm
 tolerant
 moody
 relaxed



4. Put the adjectives of exercise 3 into one of the two categories: *Best...* or *Undesirable...*

BEST TEACHER	UNDESIRABLE TEACHER

BEST SOULMATE	UNDESIRABLE SOULMATE

BEST PARENTS	UNDESIRABLE PARENTS

PRONUNCIATION REFERENCE

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

- ↪ Compound adjectives which consist of "noun + past participle" have the main stress on the first part: *TONGUE-tied*.
- ↪ Compound adjectives which consist of "adjective or adverb + past participle" have the main stress on the second part: *red-HANDED*.

5. Listen to the adjectives and underline the main stress. (Track 1)



gift-wrapped self-centred far-fetched fun-loving
middle-aged tight-fisted colour-coded quick-witted

6. Listen again and repeat. (Track 1)



SPEAKING



7. Name somebody (relative, friend or acquaintance) who is... and explain why.

quick-witted stuck-up narrow-minded

8. Talk about a time when you behaved as if you were...

tight-fisted laid-back career-oriented

VOCABULARY



APPEARANCE

9. Put the words in the right box.

gorgeous stocky long pale slanted square
highlighted tanned stunning bald dyed tanned
wavy skynny hideous almond-shaped well-built bad-looking

EYES	FACE	HAIR	BODY	GENERAL



GRAMMAR REFERENCE

RELATIVE CLAUSES

↻ DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

The information included in the relative clause is essential to the meaning of the whole sentence.

Commas are not used to separate the clauses.

Who and *which* can be replaced by *that*.

The police have found the man who stole my mobile phone.

The relative pronoun can be omitted when it is not the subject of the relative clause.

↻ NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

The information in the relative clause gives us extra information. This clause can be removed without affecting the central meaning of the whole sentence.

Commas are used at the beginning and the end of the relative clause unless it is the end of the sentence.

Who and *which* cannot be replaced by *that*.

The audience voted out Steve Morgan, who couldn't help being tearful.

↻ The relative pronoun *whom* is used:

↳ After a preposition.

↳ As a more formal alternative to *who* when it refers to a personal object.

↻ The relative pronoun *whose* is used for possession.

Mark Twain, whose novels were highly popular in the nineteenth century, was born in the USA.

↻ When a multi-word verb is used in the relative clause, the particle:

↳ Can be placed before the relative pronoun (formal):

The job for which you applied is still open.

↳ Can be placed at the end of the relative clause (informal):

The job which you applied for is still open.

10. Complete the following sentences using a relative pronoun and then decide whether



- A. commas are required or not
 - B. *that* can be used instead of the pronoun you have chosen
 - C. the relative pronoun can be omitted
-
1. Sue decided to show me the brand new game _____ she had bought in the States.
 2. The person _____ you were talking to is Mina _____ is a computer engineer.
 3. The staff members _____ sang in the Christmas show gave a wonderful performance _____ was praised by their manager.
 4. My pen pal _____ paid me a visit last week has a flat in Plymouth _____ she goes every winter.
 5. Matthew said something _____ she couldn't hear clearly.
 6. He boasted about his collection of tin soldiers _____ he had collected in the previous five years.
 7. The Master's course _____ I took in 2008 is no longer taught at Durham University.
 8. The language assistant _____ was recovering from the operation had to make up for the two missing lessons.
 9. The Prime Minister talked about the plans for labour reform _____ he will reveal next week.
 10. The General Practitioner _____ Rebecca went to see was level-headed and warm-hearted.



11. Join the following sentences using relative clauses. Indicate whether relatives can be omitted by placing them in brackets. There may be more than one way to join the sentences. Add commas where necessary.

1. Robert and Tony are Italians. They run a little restaurant on Hoopoe Street.

2. Property prices are rising throughout Asia. This means many young couples cannot afford to buy their own home.

3. Mr. Penn has had to plan all his agenda. His secretary quit two days ago.

4. Lisa was greatly influenced by her elder sister. She adored her.

5. Liam read a novel. The main character in it was kidnapped by a terrorist group.

6. I gave Simon a memory stick as a birthday present. He is a teacher.

7. Pete is a bus driver. His wife has just given birth to triplets.

8. Jason has neither brothers nor sisters. His parents spoilt him when he was a child.

9. These drugs have been withdrawn from sale. They are used to treat sleep disorders.

10. Children do better in tests. Their diets do not contain high levels of sugar.

LISTENING



12. Listen to a TV show called *Love at First Sound* and answer the questions. (Track 2)

1. Why can't Cynthia see her suitors?

2. What is Leo's marital status?

3. What is Benjamin's favourite pastime?

4. How is Cynthia feeling?

5. Which adjectives does Cynthia use to describe Leo's and Benjamin's personality?

13. Listen again and fill in the gaps in the following sentences. Decide if the sentences refer to the past (P) or the present (PR). (Track 2)

1. You _____ have worked really hard on the farm to be that wealthy.

2. I guess you _____ be really nervous. _____
3. I'm pretty sure he _____ be laid-back and that he _____
have had nasty relationships. _____ / _____
4. He _____ be self-assured. _____
5. They _____ be feeling quite excited. _____



GRAMMAR REFERENCE

DEDUCTION: PRESENT AND PAST

↪ When you are **CERTAIN** about something (based on some kind of evidence):

1. In the present, use *must* + infinitive without *to*.
Allan must be Japanese because of his slanting eyes.
2. In the past, use *must* + *have* + past participle.
He must have been sleepy as he was yawning all the way back.

↪ When you think something is **POSSIBLE**:

1. In the present, use *might* or *may* + infinitive without *to*.
She might be at work now but I'm not sure at all.
2. In the past, use *might* or *may* or *could* + *have* + past participle.
He may have phoned when we were out.

↪ When you think something is **NOT POSSIBLE**:

1. In the present, use *can't* + infinitive without *to*.
It can't be her because the person we are waiting for is a man.
2. In the past, we use *can't* or *couldn't* + *have* + past participle.
She can't have married Serge, she was already married to John.

- 14.** Rewrite the following sentences so that the meaning remains the same. Use the word given.



Example: Clearly I was looking at the wrong route. **MUST**

I must have been looking at the wrong route

1. You'd better take a bottle of sunblock with you in case it is too sunny. **MIGHT**

2. Probably, Mary picked up French in Lyon. **MAY**

3. Surely you haven't torn both trousers! **CAN'T**

4. I expect they were having fun, because they were laughing and singing. **MUST**

5. Historians are certain Cleopatra was a very attractive woman. **MUST**

6. Paul had the chance to set up his own firm but he got cold feet. **COULD**

7. Perhaps Carla's having too many late nights after she had twins. **MIGHT**

- 15.** Look at these sentences and write deductions. There is more than one possible answer.



Example: *Brian is sweating, he looks exhausted – He must have been jogging.*

1. The kids are covered in mud.

2. Vicky dropped off on the tram home from work.

3. Stella is going to a shop that sells wedding dresses.

4. Mike didn't send his sister-in law a birthday card.

5. Kate's got four voicemail messages from Dave.

- 16.** Complete the following sentences for yourself.



1. Right now, I'm pretty positive my colleague must _____

2. At this moment, my best friend can't _____

3. When I was a child, (possibly) I _____
4. I could _____
but I didn't.
5. When I finish this book I might _____

SPEAKING



- 17.** Look at these people, describe their appearance and try to guess their personality.



- 18.** Make deductions about their present and past life: job, childhood, family, studies...

WRITING



AN INFORMAL E-MAIL

- 19.** Write an email to someone you are interested in meeting through. Give your personal details and a fully detailed description of your personality. Use the application form of this unit as a guideline.

WRITING TIPS

How to write an informal email:

Tip 1:

Organize the email in paragraphs:

Paragraph 1: introduction with personal details

Paragraph 2: appearance

Paragraph 3: personality

Tip 2:

Start your email with: *Hello/Hi* or *Dear*

Finish your email with: *Hope to see you soon* or *Best wishes*

Tip 3:

Use contractions

Tip 4:

Use the vocabulary and the grammar you have learnt in this unit



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