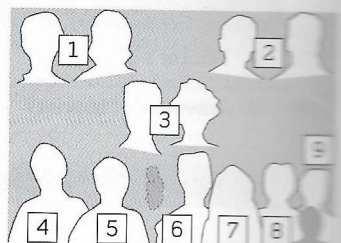
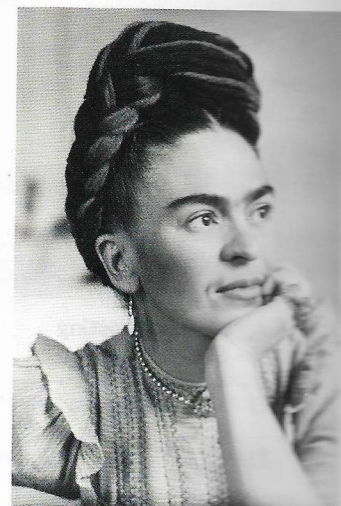


G have: auxiliary or main verb?
V personality
P using a dictionary

“ People are pretty forgiving when it comes to other people’s families. The only family that ever horrifies you is your own.”

Douglas Coupland,
 Canadian author

1A Self-portrait



1 LISTENING

a Look at a painting by Frida Kahlo and answer the questions with a partner, giving your reasons.

- 1 Do you know anything about Frida Kahlo? Which person do you think is her in the painting?
- 2 Do you think the painting is finished? Why (not)?
- 3 Who do you think the people in the ‘cloud’ are, and why do you think they are arranged in that way?
- 4 What do you think the unborn child in the middle represents?
- 5 Who do you think the three people with blank faces in the bottom right-hand corner might be?

b **1 2**) Listen to an audio guide about the painting and check your answers to **a**. Then match the people below to numbers 1–9 in the diagram.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Frida | <input type="checkbox"/> her niece Isolda |
| <input type="checkbox"/> her maternal grandparents Antonio and Isabel | <input type="checkbox"/> her nephew Antonio |
| <input type="checkbox"/> her parents Matilde and Guillermo | <input type="checkbox"/> her sister Matilde |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> her paternal grandparents | <input type="checkbox"/> her sister Adriana |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> her sister Cristina |

c **1 3**) Listen to **Part 1** again, about Frida. Complete Frida’s biography.

Frida Kahlo

She was born in ¹ _____ in ² _____. She was the ³ _____ of ⁴ _____ daughters. She caught ⁵ _____ as a child, and when she was ⁶ _____ years old, she was in a terrible accident when a ⁷ _____ crashed into a ⁸ _____. She had previously wanted to study ⁹ _____, but after the accident she decided to ¹⁰ _____ instead. Frida started work on this painting in ¹¹ _____, but never ¹² _____ it. She died in ¹³ _____ at the age of ¹⁴ _____.

d **1 4**) Listen to **Part 2** again, about the painting. Answer the questions.

- 1 What is the significance of the position of the unborn child?
- 2 Where were her father’s family from?
- 3 Where were her mother’s family from?
- 4 What do we learn from the painting about her parents’ marriage?
- 5 What was Frida’s relationship like with her sister Cristina?

- e Talk to a partner.
- 1 What do you think of the painting?
 - 2 Do you have any photos of your family that you particularly like or dislike? Why?
 - 3 Imagine that your family has been painted in the same way. Draw a quick sketch and tell your partner about the people.

2 SPEAKING

- a Work in small groups. Choose one of the sets of questions below and answer them.

- Do you have any ancestors from a different country? Who were they? Where did they come from? When did they come to live in your country?

- Who are you closest to in your family? Why do you get on well? Is there anyone you don't get on with?

- Who are you most like in your family? Are there any family traits (appearance or personality) that members of your family share?

- b You are going to discuss the statements below. First decide individually if you agree (A), half-agree (HA), or disagree (D) with the statements. Think of reasons and examples to support your opinion.

You have to love your family, but you don't have to like them.

Your 'family' are the people who care about you, not necessarily your blood relatives.

It's better to be an only child than to have brothers and sisters.

Your parents brought you up, so it's your responsibility to take care of them when they're old.

When children are young it's better for one parent not to work and to look after them.

The only person who should be allowed to criticize your family is you.

You should always defend members of your family against the police, even if they have done something wrong.

- c 1.5)) Listen to the expressions in the box. Which words carry extra stress for emphasis? Listen again and repeat the phrases, copying the rhythm and intonation.

Expressions for agreeing and disagreeing

agreeing

- 1 I totally agree.
- 2 That's just what I think, too.
- 3 Absolutely!

half-agreeing

- 4 I see your point, but...
- 5 I see what you mean, but...
- 6 I agree up to a point, but...

disagreeing

- 7 I'm not sure I agree with you.
- 8 I'm afraid I don't really agree.
- 9 I don't really think you're right.

British people tend not to use strong expressions of disagreement, e.g. *I completely disagree*, but try to soften the fact that they disagree by half-agreeing, or by using expressions like 7–9 above.

- d Have a short discussion about the topics in b. Use language from c to agree, half-agree, or disagree with the other people in your group, and say why.

3 GRAMMAR *have*: auxiliary or main verb?

- a With a partner, look at the groups of sentences 1–4. Answer the three questions for each group.

- Are all the options possible?
- Is there any difference in meaning or register?
- Is *have* a main verb or an auxiliary verb?

1 I **haven't got** time | I **don't have** time | I **haven't** time | to see my family often.

2 I've **been making** loads of food. | I've **made** loads of food. | We're having a family dinner tonight.

3 **Have we got to** | **Do we have to** | dress up for the party, or is it just family?

4 I've **had** a portrait **painted** | I've **painted** a portrait | of our children.

- b ► p.140 Grammar Bank 1A. Learn more about *have*, and practise it.

- c With a partner, for each of the sentences below say if it's true for you or not, and why.

- I can't stand having my photo taken, and I'd hate to have my portrait painted.
- I've got lots of friends online, but I only have a few close friends that I see regularly face-to-face.
- I've never wanted to leave home. I really like living with my family.
- I'm the most competitive person in my family. Whenever I play a sport or game, I always have to win.
- I've got to try to get out more. I think I spend too much time at home.
- I have a few possessions that are really important to me and that I would hate to lose.
- I've been arguing a lot with my family recently.

4 VOCABULARY personality

- a Look at the adjectives that describe personality below. With a partner, say if you consider them to be positive or negative qualities, and why. Would you use any of them to describe yourself?

affectionate assertive bossy curious easy-going
loyal moody outgoing rebellious reliable sensible
sensitive stubborn

- b ➤ p.160 Vocabulary Bank Personality.

5 PRONUNCIATION using a dictionary

- a Underline the stressed syllable in the words below.

1 con|sci|en|tious 4 ea|sy|-go|ing
2 de|ter|mined 5 stea|dy
3 tho|rough 6 spon|ta|ne|ous

- b Look at the pink letters in each word. Match them to the sound pictures below.



- c 19)) Listen and check your answers to a and b.



Checking pronunciation in a dictionary

All good dictionaries, whether paper or online, give the pronunciation of a word in phonetics, with a stress mark (ˈ) to show the stressed syllable. Online dictionaries also have an icon you can click on to hear the words, many giving both British and American pronunciation.

needy adjective

/ˈniːdi/ BrE ; /ˈniːdi/ NAmE

(of people) not confident, and needing a lot of love and emotional support from other people

◆ She is shy and needy.

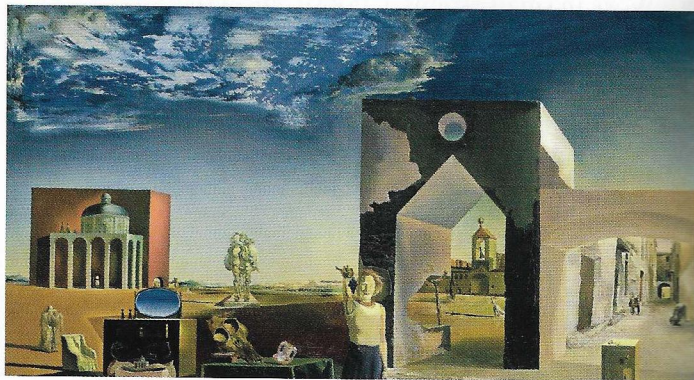
- d Look at the phonetics for some more adjectives of personality. With a partner, work out how they are pronounced and spelt, and say what they mean if you know. Check with a dictionary.

1 /ˈæŋkjəs/ 2 /ˈlaɪvli/ 3 /ˈnəʊzi/ 4 /ˈsəʊʃəbl/ 5 /ˈstɪndʒi/

- e Do you normally use a paper dictionary or an online one? What do you think are its main advantages?

6 READING

- a To what extent do you think the following are good ways of predicting personality types?
- online quizzes
 - your handwriting
 - personality tests
 - your star sign
- b You are going to do a well-known personality test. Before you start, look at the following painting for 30 seconds. Write down what you see. You will need this when you do the test.



LEXIS IN CONTEXT



Looking up phrasal verbs and idioms in a dictionary

Phrasal verbs PHR V

Phrasal verbs are listed in alphabetical order after the entry for the verbs.

If the object (sb or sth) is shown **between** the two parts, e.g. *put sth off*, this means the phrasal verb is separable, and the object can go between the verb and the particle **or** after the particle. If the object is shown **after** the particle, e.g. *look for sth*, it means the verb and the particle cannot be separated.

Idioms IDM

You can usually find the definition of an idiom under one of its 'main' words (nouns, verbs, adverbs, or adjectives, but NOT prepositions and articles), e.g. the definition of *catch your eye* will be given under *catch* or *eye*.

After some very common verbs, e.g. *be*, *get*, and adjectives, e.g. *good*, *bad*, the idioms are usually under the entries for the next 'main' word, e.g. *be a good sport* comes under *sport*.

- c With a partner, look at the test *What's your personality?* Read the questions and possible answers. Try to work out the meaning of the **highlighted** phrasal verbs and idioms, but don't look them up yet.
- d Use a dictionary to check the meaning of the **highlighted** phrases.
- e Now do the test. For each question, decide which answer best describes you and **circle** it.



WHAT'S YOUR PERSONALITY?

A PLANNER OR SPONTANEOUS

1 Are you...?

- a a perfectionist who hates leaving things unfinished
- b someone who hates being under pressure and tends to over-prepare
- c a bit disorganized and forgetful
- d someone who puts things off until the last minute

2 Imagine you have bought a piece of furniture that requires assembly (e.g. a wardrobe or a cupboard). Which of these are you more likely to do?

- a Check that you have all the items and the tools you need before you start.
- b Carefully read the instructions and follow them to the letter.
- c Quickly read through the instructions to get the basic idea of what you have to do.
- d Start assembling it right away. Check the instructions only if you get stuck.

3 Before you go on holiday, which of these do you do?

- a Plan every detail of your holiday.
- b Put together a rough itinerary, but make sure you leave yourself plenty of free time.
- c Get an idea of what kinds of things you can do, but not make a decision until you get there.
- d Book the holiday at the last minute and plan hardly anything in advance.

B FACTS OR IDEAS

4 Which option best describes what you wrote about the painting in b on page 6?

- a It's basically a list of what appears in the painting.
- b It tells the story of what's happening in the painting.
- c It tries to explain what the painting means.
- d It's a lot of ideas that the painting made you think of.

5 You need to give a friend directions to your house in the country. Do you...?

- a write down a list of detailed directions
- b give them the postcode and expect them to use a satnav
- c give rough directions
- d draw a simple map showing only the basic directions

6 When you go shopping at the supermarket, do you...?

- a always go down the same aisles in the same order
- b carefully check prices and compare products
- c buy whatever catches your eye
- d go round a different way each time, according to what you want to buy

C HEAD OR HEART

7 If an argument starts when you are with friends, do you...?

- a face it head-on and say what you think
- b try to find a solution yourself
- c try to keep everyone happy
- d do anything to avoid hurting people's feelings

8 Imagine you had the choice between two flats to rent. Would you...?

- a write down what your ideal flat would be like and then see which one was the most similar
- b make a list of the pros and cons of each one
- c just go with your gut feeling
- d consider carefully how each flat would suit the other people living with you

9 Imagine a friend of yours started going out with someone new, and they asked you for your opinion. If you really didn't like the person, would you...?

- a tell them exactly what you thought
- b be honest, but as tactful as possible
- c try to avoid answering the question directly
- d tell a white lie

D INTROVERT OR EXTROVERT

10 You are out with a group of friends. Do you...?

- a say hardly anything
- b say a little less than most people
- c talk a lot
- d do nearly all the talking

11 When you meet a new group of people, do you...?

- a try to stay with people you already know
- b have to think hard about how to keep the conversation going
- c try to get to know as many people as possible
- d just enjoy yourself

12 If your phone rings while you are in the middle of something, do you...?

- a ignore it and continue with what you're doing
- b answer it quickly, but say you'll call back
- c have a conversation, but make sure you keep it short
- d welcome the interruption and enjoy a nice long chat

From www.bbc.co.uk/science

f Now find out which type you are for each section.

A more a and b = **PLANNER**
more c and d = **SPONTANEOUS**

B more a and b = **FACTS**
more c and d = **IDEAS**

C more a and b = **HEAD**
more c and d = **HEART**

D more a and b = **INTROVERT**
more c and d = **EXTROVERT**

g ► **Communication** What's your personality? p.104.
Find out which category you fit into and read the description of your personality. Compare with your partner. How accurate were the descriptions of your personalities?

have as a main verb

- We **have** a large extended family.
Do you **have** any money on you?
She **has** a really bad cold at the moment.
- He **doesn't have** lunch at home.
I'm **having** problems with my Wi-fi.
- Do we really **have to** spend Christmas with your parents again?
- We're going to **have** the kitchen **repainted** next week.
I **had** my eyes **tested** when I got my new glasses.
Where do you **have** your hair **cut**?

When *have* is a **main verb**, we use auxiliary verbs, e.g. *be* or *do*, to make questions and negatives. We don't usually contract *have* when it is a main verb.

- We use *have* as a main verb for possession.
have with this meaning is a stative (non-action) verb and is not used in continuous tenses.
 - have* is also a stative verb when used to talk about relationships or illnesses.
- We use *have* + object as a main verb for actions and experiences, e.g. *have a bath, a drink, a chat, a problem*, etc.
have with this meaning is a dynamic (action) verb and can be used in continuous tenses.
- We use *have to* as a main verb to express obligation, especially obligation imposed by others, and rules and regulations.
- We use *have* as a main verb + object + past participle to say that you ask or pay another person to do something for you.

have as an auxiliary verb

- How many children **have** you **got**? I've **got** three, two boys and a girl.
They **haven't got** much money.
- I **haven't** the time to go to the bank.
- I've **got to** go now – I'm meeting my girlfriend for lunch.
- They've **been** married for 15 years.
How long **has** Anna **been going** out with James?
- She'll **have** finished lunch in a few minutes so you can phone her then.
I want to **have** started a family by the time I'm 30.
If I **hadn't** taken a taxi, I wouldn't **have** arrived in time.

When *have* is an auxiliary verb, we make questions by inverting *have* and the subject, and negatives with *haven't* / *hasn't*. *have* as an auxiliary verb is often contracted to 've / 's; *had* is contracted to 'd.

- We often use *have got* for possession. The meaning is exactly the same as *have*.
 - have* here is an auxiliary verb.
 - have got* has a present meaning. We normally use *had* for the past, not *had got*.
 - have got* is very common in informal English.
- In negative sentences, we occasionally leave out *got*, especially in fixed expressions like *I haven't time*, *I haven't a clue*.
- We use *have got to* to express obligation, especially in informal English.
 - have got to* is normally used for a specific obligation rather than a general or repeated obligation. Compare:
I've got to make a quick phone call. (= specific)
I have to wear a suit to work. (= general)
- We use *have* as an auxiliary verb to form the present perfect simple and continuous.
- We also use *have* for other perfect forms, e.g. the future perfect, the perfect infinitive, the past perfect, etc.

- a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.
- You look exhausted.
 - Yes, I've been looking after my sister's kids all day. ✓
 - I don't think you should drive until you've had your brakes fixed.
 - A Why don't you want to come?
B I haven't got any money.
 - Has your husband to work tomorrow or is he taking the day off?
 - The staff don't have to dress formally in this company – they can wear what they like.
 - How long have you been having your flat in London?
 - What time are we having dinner tonight?
 - My parents had got a lot of problems with my sister when she was a teenager.
 - I don't have a holiday for 18 months. I really need a break.
 - Have we got to do this exercise now, or can we do it later for homework?

- b Rewrite the sentences using a form of *have* or *have got*.
- Her brother moved to Canada in 2011 and he still lives there.
Her brother's *been living in Canada since 2011*.
- She's an only child.
She _____.
 - We used to pay someone to take a family photograph every year.
We used _____.
 - Buying car insurance is obligatory for all drivers.
All _____.
 - He last saw his father in 2009.
He _____.
 - He lacks the right qualifications for this job.
He _____.
 - It's not necessary for us to do it now; we can do it later.
We _____.
 - The sea was amazingly clear and warm – we swam every morning.
The sea was amazingly clear and warm – we _____.
 - When did you start to get on badly?
How long _____ badly?
 - I need someone to fix the central heating. I think the thermostat is broken.
I need _____ . I think the thermostat is broken.

