

MSU B2
TEST 1

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Text 1

Read the text and do the exercises on the following pages.

Why does one like to skydive or ski off cliffs while someone else is happy reading a book? After studying mouse behavior, scientists now have a clue into a certain gene that may be a factor and may control whether or not someone is a risk taker. The gene called *neurod2* helps in the formation of a part of the brain called the amygdale.

The amygdale is important in the process of thrill-seeking because it is the part of the brain central to your emotions and your ability to sense danger. It's designed to keep us out of dangerous situations by helping us store in our long-term memory moments that are especially frightening or emotionally stressful. In this way if we don't like such experiences, we learn to avoid them.

Mice were used in experiments to see how the *neurod2* gene works. Mice normally have two copies of the *neurod2* gene but they were modified to have either just one copy or no copy of the gene. The mice's behavior was studied as compared with normal mice.

Since normal mice that have two copies of the gene like to hide in dark places, the scientists used two tests. In the first, the mice were placed in the center of an elevated metal platform. Two arms had high rails to let the mice hide. The other two had no rails. A normal mouse will go into the arms of the platform where they have walls where they can be protected. The mice that lack *neurod2*, particularly the ones who lack both copies of *neurod2*, will go out just as often into the platforms that don't have any protection. In a second test the mice were placed in a box with two sections, one covered and dark, the other clear and light. Normal mice prefer the dark, but like the previous test, the mice without the normal number of *neurod2* genes, spent additional time exposed in the light side of the box. These modified mice allowed the scientists to pick them up – they didn't have the normal fear responses.

It's not likely that you'll find people without the *neurod2* gene. In people the order of genes is different and this is where we find differences in human behavior – why some people are fearless and other people hate risk of any kind. It's like one person is wired differently than another.

1. Vocabulary

Underline the words you don't know and try to match the words from the text to the meanings below:

Column A - Vocabulary from reading text:

1. skydive (ελεύθερη πτώση)
2. cliffs (γκρεμοί)
3. clue (στοιχείο)
4. gene (γονίδιο)
5. factor (παράγοντας)

6. risk-taker (όποιος παίρνει ρίσκα)
7. formation (σχηματισμός)
8. process (διαδικασία)
9. thrill-seeking
10. emotions (συναίσθημα)
11. sense (διαίσθηση)
12. store (αποθηκεύω)
13. long-term memory (μακροπρόθεσμη μνήμη)
14. modified (διαμορφωμένος)
15. elevated (ανυψωμένος)
16. metal (μεταλλικό, μέταλλο)
17. rails (κουπαστή)
18. protected (προστατευμένος)
19. additional (επιπρόσθετα)
20. exposed (εκτεθειμένος)
21. fear (φόβος)
22. responses (αντιδράσεις)
23. wired (καλωδιωμένος)

Column B – Meaning:

- a. not protected, not covered or hidden
- b. feelings of love, fear, hate, etc.
- c. searching for excitement and danger
- d. to know about something without being told
- e. the part of the memory which remembers things from long ago
- f. feeling of being frightened
- g. changed, adjusted, improved
- h. hard substance like iron, gold, silver, etc.
- i. the steep side of an area of high land
- j. connected, made
- k. the process during which something is made
- l. metal or wooden bar to hold on to
- m. a piece of information, an idea
- n. guarded, shielded
- o. information in a cell which gives characteristics
- p. reactions
- q. extra, more
- r. to jump out of a plane with a parachute
- s. keep in a safe place
- t. person who likes to face danger
- u. something that influences an event
- v. series of things that happen, method
- w. raised, higher than the surrounding area

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Choose vocabulary from Column A to fill in the blanks.

1. We don't all have the same emotions because we're all _____ differently.
2. The coach put the basketball players in a _____ which they were not used to.
3. As soon as I saw her, I could _____ that something was wrong.
4. The sign says no jumping into the water, off the high _____.
5. In order to sew the dress properly, you must follow a _____.
6. When you go up or down the stairs, hold on to the _____.
7. The baby got a cold because his ears were _____ to the cold wind.
8. Because she has taken cough syrup, her _____ are very slow.
9. One _____ that the doctor was not aware of, was that he drank heavily.
10. The police are looking for _____ to help them solve the murder.
11. Make sure you _____ the furniture in a dry place and not in the basement.

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12. I look like my father, so, I must have more of his _____ than from my mother.
13. He scares me because he is a _____ and doesn't think of the danger.
14. It may look like any other car, but, it has been _____ and it goes very fast.
15. The living room is _____ from the rest of the house, by three steps.

2. Grammar

Without looking back at the passage, fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions.

Since normal mice that have two copies of the gene like _____ hide _____ dark places, the scientists used two tests. _____ the first, the mice were placed _____ the center _____ an elevated metal platform. Two arms had high rails _____ let the mice hide. The other two had no rails. A normal mouse will go _____ the arms _____ the platform where they have walls where they can be protected. The mice that lack neurod2, particularly the ones who lack both copies _____ neurod2, will go _____ just as often _____ the platforms that don't have any protection. _____ a second test the mice were placed _____ a box _____ two sections, one covered and dark, the other clear and light. Normal mice prefer the dark, but like the previous test, the mice _____ the normal number _____ neurod2 genes, spent additional time exposed _____ the light side _____ the box. These modified mice allowed the scientists _____ pick them _____ – they didn't have the normal fear responses.

Without looking back at the passage, fill in the blanks with the correct *adjectives* or *adverbs* in parenthesis.

The amygdale is important in the process of thrill-seeking because it is the part of the brain _____ (centrally/central) to your emotions and your ability to sense danger. It's designed to keep us out of _____ (dangerously/dangerous) situations by helping us store in our long-term memory moments that are _____ (special/especially) _____ (frighteningly/frightening) or _____ (emotionally/emotional) _____ (stressfully/stressful). In this way if we don't like such experiences, we learn to avoid them. It's not _____ (likely/like) that you'll find people without the neurod2 gene. In people the order of genes is _____ (differently/different) and this is where we find differences in human behavior – why some people are _____ (fearlessly/fearless) and other people hate risk of any kind. It's like one person is wired _____ (differently/different) than another.

Without looking back at the passage, fill in the blanks with the following conjunctions/connectors:
either ... or, as compared with, but.

Mice were used in experiments to see how the neurod2 gene works. Mice normally have two copies of the neurod2 gene _____ they were modified to have _____ just one copy _____ no copy of the gene. The mice's behavior was studied _____ normal mice.

3. Speaking

- Description:
- *What is the most dangerous thing you've ever done?
What emotions did you feel?
Are you a risk-taker?
Do you admire people that take risks? Why/why not?*
 - *Which extreme sport would you like to try?
Why does this sport appeal to you?
What exactly do you need to take part?
Do you know anyone who does this sport?*
 - *Are your parents overprotective?
What is the best advice they ever gave you?
How would they react if you wanted to do extreme sports?
Are they risk-takers?*

Narration:
Talk about:

- *A time your parents were frightened by something you did. What happened that day? Where were you? How did they react?*

- *A time you did something you really didn't want to do. Who pressured you to do it? What was it you did? Would you do it again? Why did you do it that time?*

-
- Supported Opinion:
- *Why do you think people like extreme sports?*
 - *Do you believe you are a thrill-seeker? Why/why not?*
 - *What type of person does it take to do extreme sports?*
-

4. Writing

**On the actual examination you only do ONE writing task.
Here two tasks are given for extra practice**

Discuss these topics to generate ideas for the writing tasks.

- *What is the topic of the reading comprehension text?*
- *Do you think it is healthy to be a thrill-seeker? Why/why not?*
- *Are any of your friends thrill-seekers?*
- *How big a part does peer-pressure play in seeking thrills?*

Topic One

Peer-pressure can be a threat when people are pushed to do things that they would not generally do, just to prove that they are as capable as the next person. Which do you believe is a better policy, to take the dare and face the danger, or to just walk away and let people think whatever they want about you? Be sure to support your answer with examples, reasons and explanations. Express your point of view.

You could write about:

- *not easy to deal with peer-pressure*
- *must be mature to make right decision*
- *best way to deal with peer-pressure is to show it doesn't influence you*
- *don't push yourself to be who or what you aren't*

When you are young and want to be accepted by your peers, it's hard to know how to react when you are dared to do something you would not normally do. Acting out of character is never easy, especially if you are normally not a person who likes danger and thrill-seeking.

The key is to think it out clearly and act maturely. Why should anyone have to prove himself to others? The best way to deal with peer-pressure is to ignore it and show that it doesn't influence or have any effect on you. You shouldn't have to put yourself in danger, to satisfy the wishes of anyone.

Each one of us is different. Some people are good in one thing, while others excel in something else. Being different is unique and if your peers can't accept this, they aren't really your friends. Don't push yourself to be who or what you aren't.

Topic Two

Many people enjoy taking part in extreme sports like mountain climbing, paragliding, skydiving, etc. They like to test themselves and see how far they can go. They like to test their limits. Do you think this is a good or bad thing? Be sure to support your answer with examples, reasons and explanations. Express your point of view.

You could write about:

- *how this is a very personal thing*
- *if you have the neurod2 gene you can't help it*
- *it's not for everyone to do extreme sports*
- *try to take the proper safety measures and equipment*

Doing extreme sports and being a thrill-seeker is certainly not for everyone. I'm not saying it's a bad thing; it's just something I personally would not do. People have choices and this is what it's all about. You can choose to do or not to do extreme sports. It's something totally personal and for each individual to decide on.

On the other hand, if you have the neurod2 gene, then it's in your DNA and you can't help it. Whereas someone without this gene would lead a quiet or safer life, someone with it needs the adrenalin rush and the thrill of extreme sports and the danger they involve. That's fine, but the point is, not to take unnecessary risks, and to make sure that you are properly prepared to face any risks that may arise.

If you are going to put yourself in danger, make sure you follow the correct procedures. Be sure to take the proper safety measures and use the proper equipment so there are no accidents.

Text 2

Read the text and do the exercises on the following pages.

1

When parents satisfy a child's every wish, the result is a spoiled child. Such a child has behavioral problems from being **overindulged** by his or her parents. Spoiled children are characterized by **excessive**, **self-centered**, and **immature** behavior. This includes lack of **consideration** for other people, **recurrent temper tantrums**, demands for having one's own way, and **manipulation**. This is attributed to the failure of parents to **enforce consistent**, age-appropriate limits.

The temperament of the child is also a factor. The most important characteristic which labels a child spoiled is that his or her temper tantrums are recurrent. Experts claim all children may have occasional temper tantrums without falling under the title of "spoiled". A spoiled child, in contrast, will have frequent temper tantrums, physical **aggression**, **defiance**, **destructive** behavior, and the refusal to comply with even the simple demands of the parents.

Experts claim that such behavior is due to various reasons, the most common of which is the failure of the parents to impose limits. A child must have a clear picture of what is and what is not allowed. Also, children should not be shielded from everyday **frustrations** by their parents. They must be allowed to solve their own everyday problems. Another way of spoiling a child is by offering it too many material gifts, even when the child has not been well-behaved. Such parents who are overindulgent provide **improper** role models.

Doctors can **counsel** parents in the proper ways to deal with their children to prevent spoiling. Specialists say that up to the age of six months, a parent need not worry that **confronting** a crying child will result in spoiling, but after that time they should encourage children to comfort themselves, in case they begin to associate crying with a **ritual**. Parents should prepare themselves for children being obstructive and attempting to test limits between the ages of 18 months and 3 years. They should set firm and clear limits, provide choices for the children during tantrums, and should not become **aggravated** or feel guilty about doing this. They should also be aware that trying to **reason** does not work at those ages, since children do not develop the concept of adult **morality** until they are around 6 or 7 years old.

Spoiling in early childhood tends to create characteristic reactions that continue into later life. These can cause significant social problems. Spoiled children may have difficulty coping with situations such as teachers refusing to **grant extensions** on homework assignments, playmates refusing to allow them to play with their toys and playmates refusing to play with them, a loss in friends, failure in employment and failure with personal relationships. As adults, spoiled children may experience problems with anger management, professionalism, and personal relationships.

1. Vocabulary

Underline the words you don't know and try to match the words from the text to the meanings below:

1

Column A - Vocabulary from reading text:

1. overindulge (ασχολούμαι υπερβολικά)
2. excessive (υπερβολικός)
3. self-centered (εγωκεντρικός)
4. immature (ανώριμος)
5. consideration ((λαμβάνω υπόψη)
6. recurrent (επαναλαμβανόμενο)
7. temper tantrums (νευρικά ξεσπάσματα)
8. manipulation (χειραγώγηση)

9. enforce (επιβάλλω)
10. consistent (με συνοχή)
11. aggression (επιθετικότητα)
12. defiance (περιφρόνηση)
13. destructive (καταστρεπτικός)
14. frustrations (αναστάτωση)
15. improper (απρεπής)
16. counsel (συμβουλεύω)
17. confront (αντιμετωπίζω)
18. ritual (γίνεται συνήθεια)
19. aggravated (εξοργίζομαι)
20. reason (να λογκέψω)
21. morality (ηθική)
22. grant extensions (δίνω παρατάσεις)

Column B – Meaning:

- a. happening again and again
- b. sudden, short period of uncontrolled anger
- c. violence, feeling of wanting to attack
- d. annoyed, upset, angry
- e. try to make someone understand
- f. put into effect, make sure a rule is obeyed
- g. not correct, not suitable, not accepted
- h. annoyed or impatient feeling when you can't do what you want
- i. thinking about the feelings of others, thought
- j. advise, help with problems
- k. too much, more than necessary
- l. deal with a difficult situation
- m. something done regularly in the same way, habit
- n. not grown up, acting like a child
- o. give more time
- p. abuse, misuse, controlling or using someone
- q. causing damage or harm
- r. allow someone to do or have whatever he wants
- s. refusal to obey a person or rule
- t. not changing in behavior, developing steadily
- u. egotistical, caring only for oneself
- v. principles of right or wrong behavior

Choose vocabulary from Column A to fill in the blanks.

1. If anyone is _____, it is only human to become spoilt and unbearable.
2. According to research, rules and regulations must be _____ by parents.
3. I've been putting it off but it's time to _____ Jack, about his drinking.
4. When a child has a _____, don't interfere or feel worried. He'll eventually stop.
5. Children are excellent at _____ and know how to get what they want.
6. He bought an _____ amount of food for 5 people, so we couldn't eat it all.
7. _____ should not be allowed. Children must obey their parents.
8. It is _____ to dress in red for a sad occasion like a funeral.
9. I tried to _____ with her, about being so mean, but she wouldn't listen.
10. If you ask your teacher for more time, she may _____.
11. She is _____ and only thinks of herself and what she wants.

12. I believe it is _____ which separates humans from animals.
13. Act your age and stop being _____.
14. He's very good with people and shows his _____, by doing volunteer work, with old people, and the homeless.

2. Grammar

Match the *Phrasal Verbs* or *Idiomatic Expressions* in Column A to the meaning in Column B.

Column A:

1. lack of
2. attributed to
3. in contrast
4. comply with
5. due to
6. feel guilty about
7. tend to
8. cope with

Column B:

- a. is caused by
- b. deal with, comply with, manage, do something
- c. be inclined to
- d. feel responsible for
- e. not enough of something
- f. because of
- g. manage, deal with
- h. very different from

Fill in the blanks with the *Phrasal Verbs* or *Idiomatic Expressions* in Column A.

1. Though I try hard to remember, I _____ forget where I put things.
2. The discovery of the telephone is _____ Alexander Graham Bell.
3. He's not a good person. He shows _____ consideration for other people.
4. It's not going to be easy but I'll try to _____ her smoking addiction.
5. You acted improperly. You should _____ the way you treated him.
6. _____ to her wild sister, Mary is very quiet and sweet.
7. _____ the terrible economic situation, many businesses have closed.
8. Everyone must _____ the laws and regulations of his country.

Passive Voice

Note the use of *Passive Voice* in the following sentences:

Change the sentences from *Passive* to *Active*.

1. Spoiled children ***are characterized*** by excessive, self-centered and immature behavior.

2. This ***is attributed to*** the failure of parents to enforce consistent age-appropriate limits.

3. Also, children ***should not be shielded*** from everyday frustrations by their parents.

4. They must ***be allowed*** to solve their own, everyday problems.

Study this Formation of Passive Voice

1

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	She makes bread.	Bread is made by her.
Present Continuous	She is making bread.	Bread is being made by her.
Simple Past	She made bread	Bread was made by her.
Past Continuous	She was making bread.	Bread was being made by her.
Present Perfect	She has made bread.	Bread has been made by her.
Past Perfect	She had made bread.	Bread had been made by her.
Simple Future	She will make bread.	Bread will be made by her.
"Going to" Future	She is going to make bread.	Bread is going to be made by her.
Future Perfect	She will have made bread.	Bread will have been made by her.

3. Speaking

Description:

- *Who is the one person you consider to be spoilt?
How does this person act? How does this make you feel?
Do you ever act in such a way? Why/why not?*
- *How do grandparents spoil children? Did yours spoil you?
What kind of gifts did your grandparents bring you?
Do you want your parents to raise your children? Why/why not?*
- *What do grandparents offer a child?
How important is it to grow up among grandparents?
Which grandparent do you think you most resemble?
Who was your favorite grandparent? Why?*

Narration:

- *A time you acted very badly and were punished.*

Talk about:

- *A time you had to watch over a younger child and the problems you had.*
- *The best gift you ever got.*

Supported Opinion:

- *Should children be punished for aggression and defiance and how?*
- *Do you believe that some people are born bad? Why/why not?*
- *What type of person do you think you are? Why?*

4. Writing

Discuss these topics to generate ideas for the writing tasks.

- *Do you think you will be a good parent? Why/why not?*
- *Whose job is it to teach a child how to behave?*
- *Should children have lots of freedom to do as they want?*
- *Whose job is it to punish a child?*

Topic One

You often see children in restaurants or other public places running around causing a disturbance. Whose job do you think it is to teach children proper behavior, the school's or the home's? Be sure to support your answer with examples, reasons and explanations. Express your point of view.

You could write about:

- *both should play their part*
- *home is the first society a child has contact with*
- *parents spend more time with the child*
- *the school should teach morality also*

Though I believe that both the home environment and the school are a child's learning grounds, the home should play the major role. From birth, the home is the first small community that the child is placed in. Here, he or she learns the first lessons in morality, proper and improper behavior and about following rules and regulations.

It is up to the parent to set the rules of what is allowed and what isn't. The only problem is that today, both parents work so children are often raised by grandparents or by someone hired to do the job. These persons are also responsible for giving the child life lessons. They must know what they are doing and be able to apply the correct methods of child-raising.

When the child is ready to go to school, he or she already knows the rules of behavior but, it's harder to communicate and act properly among so many others. The child is no longer the center of attention at school. He must share the teacher's attention with many other children and this takes some adjustment.

If a child has been overindulged and spoilt at home, he will have problems at school, where he must learn to share things, and get along with other children. So, it seems that it is clearly first the home environment and then the school's job to teach behavior.

Topic Two

Being a parent is a full-time, demanding job. What do you think makes a good parent? Be sure to support your answer with examples, reasons and explanations. Express your point of view.

You could write about:

- *how no one is taught to be a parent*
- *the amount of time and energy needed*
- *most parents both work*
- *both parents should agree and both enforce rules*

Being a parent is certainly a demanding, exhausting but rewarding, full-time job. Unfortunately, no one teaches us how to be parents. We must learn through the process of making mistakes, trying to find out what works and what doesn't, with both parents enforcing rules.

An ideal parent would be one who is home all the time, plays with the child, teaches it the difference between right and wrong, what is acceptable and what isn't. Most of all, what a parent must give, is endless love and understanding.

The problem today is that both parents work so they do not have endless time to be with their child. This makes them feel guilty. They overindulge the child to make up for the time they don't have, because they are too tired, or not at home very much, because of work. This will definitely have negative results. They will raise a spoilt human being.

Children should not be given too many things, but rather more attention and quality time with parents, at least on the weekends. And most of all, lots of love. We all need to feel loved and protected.

Text 3

Read the article and do the exercises on the following pages.

1

Hi Danny,

I'm writing you because I really need your help. You're the only person who knows me well enough to give me a **reference**, for a course I want to do. After all, you were always my **mentor** when it came to writing.

I saw an **advertisement** in a newspaper recently offering a free writing course to successful **applicants**. I sent in the short story I wrote for the student newspaper, you know, the one about our classmates. Anyway, they really liked it, but as there are only five places they want a reference as well. I haven't given them your name yet, as I expected this would be the first reference you've been asked to give. Is it okay if I send them your phone number? I think they want to phone so they can have a **proper** conversation with you and really check me out.

I know it's **been a while** but if you could do it, it would really help me out. I've got a new phone number, 7234563, so you can get me on that, and my address is still the same.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Regards,
Marion

Hi Marion,

It was great to hear from you. It really has been a while. Let's try not to lose touch again. Of course I'll give you a letter of recommendation. After all, didn't I always say that you were a **budding** young writer **in the making**? Who would know this better than your student newspaper **editor**? Tell them to call me at any time and I'll **set them straight** as to what good writing is. I'll use my assistant editor title, at the Boston Tribune, to impress them and make you look good. I won't have any problem **pulling it off for** you. It is now in my **willing** and expert hands. **Rest assured** that one of those places has your name on it.

Call me as soon as you get news of your acceptance so we can get together and go out to **celebrate**.

Don't forget!

See you soon,
Danny

1. Vocabulary

Underline the words you don't know and try to match the words from the text to the meanings below:

Column A - Vocabulary from reading text:

1. reference (συστατική επιστολή)
2. course (μάθημα)
3. mentor (μέντορας)
4. advertisement (διαφημιστικό)
5. applicants (υποψήφιοι)
6. proper (καθώς πρέπει)
7. been a while (πάει καιρός)
8. budding (εκκολαπτόμενος)
9. in the making (στα σκαριά)
10. editor (συντάκτης)
11. set them straight (τους διασαφηνίζω)
12. pulling it off (καταφέρνω)
13. willing (πρόθυμος)
14. rest assured (μείνε ήσυχος)
15. celebrate (γιορτάζω)

Column B – Meaning:

- a. having the desire to do something
- b. at the beginning of a career
- c. correct, acceptable
- d. be sure something will happen
- e. manage something, make something happen
- f. on the way to achieve something
- g. someone who applies for a job, school, etc.
- h. to do something enjoyable on a special event
- i. time has passed since the last time
- j. show someone how something is done
- k. series of lessons
- l. person in charge of a newspaper/magazine
- m. a letter from someone who knows you
- n. commercial, something that persuades people to act a certain way
- o. someone with experience who teaches you things at work

1

Choose vocabulary from Column A to fill in the blanks.

1. Judy _____ that smoking was not allowed in her house.
2. All _____ must write a letter explaining why they should get the job.
3. Please _____ that your suitcases will be found, and delivered for you.
4. She is a _____ young musician with lots of talent.
5. She has been my _____ since she hired me for my first job.
6. He is the _____ of the biggest fashion magazine, in the world.
7. This year I want to really _____ my birthday.
8. None of us are _____ to go wherever you want anymore.
9. Make sure the _____ you write for me, is very positive.
10. It's _____ since we last saw Jane and her husband.
11. I don't think he'll be able to _____ and get here on time.
12. She is a famous pop star _____.
13. I never liked a single math's _____ when I was a student.
14. He always knows the _____ thing to say, to get out of trouble.
15. I didn't like the _____ they made, for their new soap products.

2. Grammar

1

Without looking back at the passage, fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets using the *Gerund* or *Infinitive* formation.

I'm writing you because I really need your help. You're the only person who knows me well enough _____ (give) me a reference, for a course I want _____ (do). After all, you were always my mentor when it came _____ (write).

I saw an advertisement in a newspaper recently offering a free writing course to successful applicants. I sent in the short story I wrote for the student newspaper, you know, the one about our classmates. Anyway, they really liked it, but as there are only five places they want a reference as well. I haven't given them your name yet, as I expected this would be the first reference you've been asked _____ (give). Is it okay if I send them your phone number? I think they want _____ (phone) so they can _____ (have) a proper conversation with you and really check me out.

I know it's been a while but if you could _____ (do) it, it would really _____ (help) me out. I've got a new phone number, 7234563, so you can _____ (get) me on that, and my address is still the same.

Without looking back at the passage, fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions.

It was great _____ hear _____ you. It really has been a while. Let's try not _____ lose touch again. Of course I'll give you a letter _____ recommendation. _____ all, didn't I always say that you were a budding young writer _____ the making? Who would know this better than your student newspaper editor? Tell them _____ call me _____ any time and I'll set them straight as _____ what good writing is. I'll use my assistant editor title, _____ the Boston Tribune, _____ impress them and make you look good. I won't have any problem pulling it _____ you. It is now *in* my willing and expert hands. Rest assured that one _____ those places has your name _____ it.

Call me as soon as you get news _____ your acceptance so we can get together and go _____ celebrate.

Below is a list of very common verbs followed by *Gerund*

admit	like
allow	love
appreciate	mind
avoid	miss
can't help	practice
can't stand	recommend
consider	remember
delay	resent
deny	risk
dislike	stop
enjoy	suggest
finish	

Common *Phrasal Verbs* followed by *Gerund*

afraid of	look forward to
approve of	insist on
argue about	keep on
believe in	object to
charged with	plan on
complain about	rely on
concentrate on	succeed in
depend on	think of/about
decide on	worry about
feel up to (feel like)	to be worth
forget about	
give up	

Common verbs followed by the <i>Full Infinitive</i>	
agree	need
attempt	offer
decide	plan
demand	prepare
expect	pretend
happen	promise
hesitate	refuse
hope	remember
intend	seem
learn	used
manage	want
mean	wish

Verbs followed by either the <i>Full Infinitive</i> or <i>Gerund</i> with no change in meaning			
begin	like	dislike	prefer
continue	love	hate	start

Common <i>Adjectives</i> followed by the <i>Full Infinitive</i>			
afraid	happy	eager	qualified
ashamed	lucky	easy	ready
considerate	pleased	foolish	sorry
disappointed	prepared	fortunate	surprised
difficult	proud		

Modal verbs are followed by *Bare Infinitive*
 Example: should **go**
 have to **finish**

Most phrasal verbs are followed by the *Gerund*
 Example: afraid **of**

3. Speaking

Description:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Which was the best composition you ever wrote? Which was the worst? Are you generally a good writer? Why do you like/dislike writing?</i> • <i>Who would ask you for a reference letter? Why? What qualities do you have that could go in a reference letter? List your good and bad characteristics</i> • <i>Who would you say is your mentor in life? Why? What special qualities does this person have? Do you want to be like him/her when you are older? What is one characteristic this person has that you don't like?</i>
Narration: Talk about:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A time you had a serious problem you couldn't handle alone. Who did you go to for help? Would you do it again? Why/why not? Why did you do it that time?</i> • <i>A time you didn't take your parent's advice. Where you right or wrong not to listen to them? Do you usually take their advice? Why/why not?</i>
Supported Opinion:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Why do you think many young people usually ask their peers for advice?</i> • <i>Do people your own age have the experience to deal with serious problems?</i> • <i>Do you believe people your age give their parents the chance, to prove how helpful they can be to you?</i>

4. Writing

1

Discuss these topics to generate ideas for the writing tasks.

- What is the topic of the reading comprehension text?
- Have you ever needed a letter of reference for anything?
- Have you ever applied for any type of job, course, school, etc.?
- Who would you ask for advice in such matters?

Topic One	You could write about:
<p>Most often, when young people face a problem they turn to someone their own age to help them come up with a solution. Is this what you do in difficult times? Why do you think this is the case? Be sure to support your answer with examples, reasons and explanations. Express your point of view.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • everyone has problems to deal with • usually ask friends for help • afraid to tell parents – don't think they understand you • friends not mature enough to handle all situations
<p><i>It's very common, no matter what age you are, to have problems to deal with. It may be a case of bullying, or bad grades, relationship problems, etc. The question here is, who does one turn to for help?</i></p> <p><i>Most young people would turn to peers – their friends. It's very logical to do this because you're all about the same age, so you probably all face similar situations. But, are friends mature enough and do they have the experience to deal with a more serious issue? Most importantly, can they always be trusted to keep your problem a secret?</i></p> <p><i>It's sad that many young people are afraid to go to their parents either because they feel their parents don't understand, or because they are too strict. You may be very surprised at the result, if you trust them to help you.</i></p> <p><i>Although your peers may want to help and can be trusted, they usually aren't experienced enough. Parents on the other hand, are and will always be willing, to do what they can, to help. You might want to give them a chance.</i></p>	

Topic Two	You could write about:
<p>Hardly anyone today writes letters anymore. People communicate through emails or by texting. Researchers claim that young people, growing up with technology, have forgotten how to write correctly. Do you think this is the case? Be sure to support your answer with examples, reasons and explanations. Express your point of view.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • this is true to some extent • short forms of words are used to make communication easier • writing is still needed in school for essays, exams, etc. • some students use short forms in school essays – habit
<p><i>Though I believe what researchers say is true, I do not think that people will forget how to write. It's a fact that young people do text all the time and they also use short forms of words, but this doesn't mean that writing correctly is going out of use. One problem that exists is that, they may use short forms in their essays at school.</i></p> <p><i>If it were not for schools, then this might have been the case, but all children go to school and schools teach writing. It's very important to know how to write, to compose essays and take examinations. The same is true in university. Writing is very necessary.</i></p> <p><i>Because people don't write by hand but use emails doesn't mean they aren't using the language. They are. Though young people are growing up with using technology all the time, they still know how to write. The difference is, they don't write by hand. They use the computer to send emails instead.</i></p>	

Text 4

Read the text and do the exercises on the following pages.

1

Career planning is a lifelong **process**, which includes choosing an **occupation**, getting a job, growing in the job, possibly changing careers, and eventually **retiring**. Career choice and the process one goes through in **selecting** an occupation is not an easy process. This may happen once in our lifetime, but it is more likely to happen several times as we first define and then redefine ourselves and our **goals**.

Many people think they know the right way to go about **picking** an occupation, but they often wind up choosing a career that is unsatisfying. It is important to make an informed decision.

Career planning is a multi-step process that involves learning enough about yourself and the occupations which you are considering in order to make an informed decision.

A career **counselor**, or any other career development professional, can't tell you what career is best for you. He or she can provide you with **guidance** in choosing a career and can help **facilitate** your decision.

Keep your hobbies in mind when choosing a career. It **makes perfect sense** to choose one that is related to what you enjoy doing in your **spare** time. In addition, people tend to become very skilled in their hobbies, even though most of the skill is **gained informally**.

You should choose a career from a "Best Careers" list. Every year, there are **numerous** articles and books that list what "the experts" **predict** will be "hot jobs". It can't hurt to look at those lists to see if any of the careers on it **appeal** to you, but you shouldn't use the list to **dictate** your choice. While the predictions are often based on validated data, sometimes things change. **Way too often** what is hot this year won't be hot in a few years from now. In addition, you need to take into account your interests, **values**, and skills when choosing a career. Just because the **outlook** for an occupation is good, it doesn't mean that occupation is right for you.

Will making a lot of money make me happy? While salary is important, it isn't the only factor you should look at when choosing a career. **Countless** surveys have shown that money doesn't necessarily lead to job satisfaction. For many people enjoying what they do at work is much more important. However, you should consider **earnings**, among other things, while **evaluating** an occupation.

Will I be stuck in my career forever? Not true. If you are unsatisfied in your career for any reason, you can always change it. You'll be in good company. Many people change career several times over the course of their lifetimes.

If I change careers my skills go to waste. Your skills are yours to keep. You can take them from one job to another. You may not use them in the exact same way, but they won't go to waste.

1. Vocabulary

Underline the words you don't know and try to match the words from the text to the meanings below:

1

Column A - Vocabulary from reading text:

1. occupation (απασχόληση, επάγγελμα)
2. retiring (βγαίνω στη σύνταξη)
3. select (επιλέγω)
4. goals (στόχοι)
5. pick (διαλέγω)
6. counselor (σύμβουλος)
7. guidance (καθοδήγηση)
8. facilitate (διευκολύνω)
9. makes perfect sense (βγάζει νόημα)
10. spare (επιπλέον, ελεύθερο)
11. gained (κερδίζεται)
12. informally (ανεπίσημα)
13. predict (προβλέπω)
14. appeal (με ελκύει)
15. dictate (υπαγορεύω, διατάζω)
16. values (αξίες)
17. outlook (άποψη)
18. countless (αμέτρητα)
19. earnings (κέρδη)
20. evaluate (αξιολόγηση)

Column B – Meaning:

- a. general attitude about something
- b. give advice, counsel
- c. select, choose
- d. very many, great in number
- e. the money you make, salary
- f. free, extra
- g. think carefully before deciding
- h. stop work because of age limit
- i. a quality something has that makes you like it
- j. job, career
- k. not by being taught, not formally
- l. principles and benefits
- m. choose, pick out
- n. someone who advises you
- o. aims, targets
- p. make easier, help, give aid
- q. foretell, know before it happens
- r. can be understood, is correct
- s. order someone to do something
- t. acquired, gotten

Choose vocabulary from Column A to fill in the blanks.

1. I _____ a lot of experience working during the summers.
2. My _____ is to find a job I'm happy doing.
3. It _____ to want to live outside the busy city center.
4. The weather channel _____ heavy rains, for the coming weekend.
5. It's important to have _____ and live your life according to them.
6. _____ furniture for my new apartment was so much fun but tiring.
7. I can't let you stay with me because I don't have a _____ room.
8. He's very bossy and likes to _____ what everyone should do.
9. Your students are _____ you in class every day.
10. Mr. Jones is _____ next month, at the age of 65 years.
11. Your counselor should _____ your job of choosing a career.
12. The idea of going away this summer doesn't _____ to me.
13. Her _____ on life is generally a positive one.
14. Everyone may need some _____ when facing a difficult period in their lives.

2. Grammar

Adjectives and adverbs are words which modify *nouns* and *verbs*.

Example: He is a **clear** thinker. He thinks **clearly**.
adjective *verb* *adverb*

We can usually make the **adverb** from the **adjective** form by adding the suffix **-ly** without a change in spelling. The **adverb** often answers the question **how** something is done.

Adjective	Adverb
My children like quiet games.	My children play quietly .
The film had a strange ending.	The film ended strangely .
He is a handsome man.	He dresses handsomely .
He gave a quick reply.	He replied quickly .
She makes beautiful jewelry.	Her jewelry is beautifully made.
The fairytale had a happy end.	The fairytale ended happily .
The adjective comes before the noun.	The adverb follows the verb.

Fill in the blanks with the following adverbs: *eventually, first, likely, often, possibly, then*

Career planning is a lifelong process, which includes choosing an occupation, getting a job, growing in the job, _____ changing careers, and _____ retiring. Career choice and the process one goes through in selecting an occupation is not an easy process. This may happen once in our lifetime, but it is more _____ to happen several times as we _____ define and _____ redefine ourselves and our goals.

Many people think they know the right way to go about picking an occupation, but they _____ wind up choosing a career that is unsatisfying. It is important to make an informed decision.

Match the Idiomatic Expressions and Phrasal Verbs in Column A to the meaning in Column B.

Column A:

1. go through
2. go about
3. wind up
4. in order to
5. tend to
6. can't hurt to
7. based on
8. way too often
9. to take in account
10. is right for someone
11. be in good company
12. over the course of time
13. go to waste

Column B:

- a. happen too often (έχω τάση να)
- b. recommend doing something (δεν βλέπεται)
- c. remains unused (χάνεται άδικα)
- d. suits you (σου ταιριάζει, σου κάνει)
- e. be in the same condition as others (μια από τα ίδια)
- f. consider, think about (λαμβάνω υπόψη)
- g. finish up, end (καταλήγω)
- h. to undergo, to experience (αντιμετωπίζω, περνάω)
- i. with time, as time passes (με τον καιρό)
- j. dependent on, depending on (βασίζομαι)
- k. to get on with, begin to deal with (χειρίζομαι)
- l. very, very frequently (πάρα πολύ συχνά)
- m. therefore, with the purpose of (ούτως ώστε)

Fill in the blanks with one of the expressions in Column A (you may have to make some slight change in tense).

1

1. Don't be so rude. It _____ to be nice to people.
2. Her parents are worried that Daniel may not _____ Emily.
3. His family was very poor and Zoe has _____ some very hard times.
4. Please _____ that you have only one hour to write both essays.
5. _____ be on time, we must leave at 5:00 am.
6. Don't buy too much food because I hate to see food _____.
7. The movie is _____ the book written by a woman in the 19th century.
8. Don't waste any time. Just _____ your work as if nothing happened.
9. You won't realize it now, but over _____, you'll see that your parents were right.
10. If you don't find a job, you'll _____ sleeping in the streets.
11. He's not the only one who's unemployed. He _____ with thousands of other young people.
12. You come to work late _____ for my liking.
13. She is a very happy person and _____ affect those around her positively.

3. Speaking

- Description:
- *What do parents usually want their children to become? Why do you think they prefer such careers? Do you agree with this? Why/why not?*
 - *Which jobs around the house do you do? What do you hate doing the most? Why? Are you responsible for keeping your room clean?*
 - *Which careers are considered more suitable for men and which for women? Should this be the case? Why/why not?*
-
- Narration:
Talk about:
- *A time your mother asked you to do something around the house and you didn't do it. What was it you had to do? What happened? Why didn't you do it?*
 - *A time you went looking for a summer/part-time job. Did you find one? What type of work was it? Did you enjoy it? Were you good at it?*
-
- Supported Opinion:
- *Which jobs do you consider glamorous? Why?*
 - *Which career involves the most danger?*
 - *Do you think people in certain jobs are overpaid? Which ones?*
-

4. Writing

Discuss these topics to generate ideas for the writing tasks.

- *What is the topic of the reading comprehension text?*
- *Which job do you think you're best suited for?*
- *Are you talented in a particular field or area?*
- *Which are your best subjects at school? Which are your worst?*

Topic One

Choosing a career is a very important and difficult decision and you must take into consideration what is most important to you. Are you concerned with making money, or being happy, at your job? Be sure to support your answer with examples, reasons and explanations. Express your point of view.

You could write about:

- *both important – money and job satisfaction*
- *difficult to decide*
- *work minimum 40 hours per week – don't want to do something you don't like*
- *need money, especially when you have a family*

It is very important to think carefully when deciding what it is you want to do, for the rest of your life. You want to be happy at your job but you also need money to survive, especially if you have a family to feed.

Job satisfaction is very important. You work for at least 1/3 of your day so it's necessary to like what you do. You don't want to be miserable at work because it will affect how you feel, the rest of your day. You will not be a happy person, which means you won't be fun to be around and will make everyone else miserable too.

On the other hand, if you don't make enough money to be able to survive and keep your family fed and clothed, again you will be miserable. It seems that both job satisfaction and making a decent salary are quite equally important.

This is why choosing a career is one of the most important things, you will have to do. Think about what you are good at, and what you like to do, and start from there. At least you will be guaranteed job satisfaction. Then try to combine this with finding a job which at least feeds you.

Topic Two

Not all people are suited to all types of work no matter how much money a particular job pays, or how much prestige it has. What is one job you could never do? Be sure to support your answer with examples, reasons and explanations. Express your point of view.

You could write about:

- *how you hate seeing pain and suffering*
- *how the sight of blood makes you sick*
- *how doctors may have to give people bad news*
- *how doctors can't have quiet family lives*

I think that I am the sort of person who adapts and learns things easily, so that I can learn to do anything, when I want to. But, there is one thing I could never do. I could never be a doctor.

I don't have the stomach for it. I can't bear to see people in pain or suffering from an illness, I would get too involved and this would not be good for me, my family or my patients. I would bring my work home with me every night and I would suffer greatly. In addition, the sight of blood makes me sick. That's not a good characteristic for a doctor to have.

In many cases, doctors must give patients bad news about their condition. I would probably break down and cry more than the patient and would not be very useful to my patients, under such circumstances. I would not have a family life of my own because doctors must be available to their patients around the clock.

For all the above reasons, I think it would be better for everyone if I became anything but a doctor. I'm entirely not suited to a medical career.