

FRIENDSHIP

A. READING

Before you read



Work in pairs. Practise reciting the poem on the next page and discuss the question: "What do you think of the friend in the poem?"

You've got a friend!

When you're down and troubled
And you need a helping hand,
And nothing, no, nothing's going right
Close your eyes and think of me
And soon I will be there
To brighten up even your darkest night;
You just call out my name
And you know, wherever I am,
I'll come running, to see you again
Winter, Spring, Summer or Fall,
All you've got to do is call,
And I'll be there, yes I will,
You've got a friend!

While you read

Read the passage and then do the tasks that follow.

Everyone has a number of acquaintances, but no one has many friends, for true friendship is not common, and there are many people who seem to be incapable of it. For a friendship to be close and lasting, both the friends must have some very special qualities.

The first quality is unselfishness. A person who is concerned only with his own interests and feelings cannot be a true friend. Friendship is a two-sided affair; it lives by give-and-take, and no friendship can last long which is all give on one side and all take on the other.

Constancy is the second quality. Some people do not seem to be constant. They take up an interest with enthusiasm, but they are soon tired of it and feel the attraction of some new object. Such changeable and uncertain people are incapable of a lifelong friendship.

Loyalty is the third quality. Two friends must be loyal to each other, and they must know each other so well that there can be no suspicions between them. We do not think much of people who readily believe rumours and gossip about their friends. Those who are easily influenced by rumours can never be good friends.

Trust is perhaps the fourth quality. There must be mutual trust between friends, so that each can feel safe when telling the other his or her secrets. There are people who cannot keep a secret, either of their own or of others'. Such people will never keep a friend long.

Lastly, there must be a perfect sympathy between friends - sympathy with each other's aims, likes, joys, sorrows, pursuits and pleasures. Where such mutual sympathy does not exist, friendship is impossible.

Task 1. Fill each blank with a suitable word/phrase.

		mutual unselfish	give-and-take friend	The state of the s	
1. Good	friendsh	ip should be bas	ed on	understanding.	
2. The o		seem to be	W	orking quietly by	
		own benefit.	an. He always he	lps people without	
				knows, and a(n) ne has a deeper	
5. You ca	an't alw	ays insist on yo	ur own way - the	ere has to be some	
	 Despite many changes in his life, he remained his working principles. 				
		get for many times		d him that she had	
Task 2. V	Which of	f the choices A	B C or D most a	dequately sums un	

- Task 2. Which of the choices A, B, C, or D most adequately sums up the ideas of the whole passage?
 - A. A friend in need is a friend indeed
 - B. Conditions of true friendship
 - C. Features of a good friend
 - D. Friends and acquaintances

Task 3. Answer the questions.

- 1. What is the first quality for true friendship and what does it tell you?
- 2. Why are changeable and uncertain people incapable of true friendship?
- 3. What is the third quality for true friendship and what does it tell you?
- 4. Why must there be a mutual trust between friends?
- 5. Why can't people who talk too much keep a friend long?
- 6. What is the last quality for true friendship and what does it tell you?

After you read

Work in pairs. Discuss the question: "Why do we need to have friends?" Then report the results of your discussion to the class.

B. SPEAKING

Task 1. Work in pairs. Look at the people below and describe their physical characteristics.



Useful language:

height

tall, medium, short,...

face

square, large, oval,...

forehead

broad, high...

nose

straight, crooked,...

hair

black, grey,...

appearance

handsome, beautiful, good-looking,...

Example:

A: Can you describe the man in the picture?

B: The man is tall. He has got a square face, a crooked nose...

Task 2. Work in groups. Discuss and number the following personalities in order of importance in friendship. Report your results to the class.

caring

sincere

helpful

hospitable

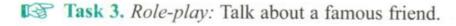
generous

understanding -

modest

honest

pleasant



Journalist	Interviewee		
You are interviewing the interviewee about a friend of his or hers who has just won the first international prize in Mathematics.	You have a friend whom you admire greatly. She/He has just won the first international prize in Mathematics. You are being interviewed by a journalist about him or her.		

Before you start, agree upon the basic profile of the friend. Use the following suggestions to ask and answer questions:

his/her name

why he/she is interested in Maths

date of birth

how much time he/she spends

• his/her physical characteristics on Maths every day

his/her hobbies

· what makes him/her a good friend

his/her personalities

what made him/her successful

what he/she does in his/her free time

Useful language:

His or her personalities:

friendly, humorous, quick-witted, good-natured, helpful, honest, pleasant, caring

How he or she won the prize:

studious, intelligent, keenly interested in Mathematics, eager to learn, patient, calm

C. LISTENING

Before you listen

- Work in pairs. Ask and answer the following questions.
- 1. Who is your best friend?
- 2. How did you happen to meet him or her?
- 3. How long have you known each other?
- 4. What qualities do you admire in your best friend?
- Listen and repeat.

apartment building

guitarist

motorbike

sense of humour

favourite

around

While you listen

You will hear Lan and Long talk about their best friends. Listen to their talks and then do the tasks that follow.

B	Task 1. Listen and decide whether the statements are true (T) or fals	e (F).
	Lan's Talk	T F
	Ha and Lan shared an apartment in Nguyen Cong Tru Residential Area in Hanoi.	
	2. Lan thinks that Haiphong people are unfriendly.	
	3. Lan spent two days in Do Son.	
	4. Ha took Lan to Do Son on her motorbike.	
	5. Ha introduced Lan to a number of her friends there.	
	6. Ha and Lan have become friends since Lan's trip to Do Son.	
	Long's Talk	
	1. Minh and Long have been friends since school.	
	2. Long was a guitarist.	
7	3. Long loves Minh's sense of humour.	Y .
	4. They have a lot of things in common.	
	5. Minh always helped Long out of difficulties.	

Task 2. Listen again and note down the ideas in the table below.

	How and where they met	What they like about their friends
Lan		
Long		

After you listen

Work in pairs. Take turns to talk about how Ha has been Lan's best friend and how Minh has been Long's best friend.

D. WRITING

Write about a friend, real or imaginary, following these guidelines.

- give your friend's name, age, sex and home address, when and where you met him or her
- describe his/her physical characteristics (height, hair, eyes, face, clothes,...) and his/her personalities (helpful, sincere,...)
- say what you like about him or her

E. LANGUAGE FOCUS

• Pronunciation: / d3 / - / ts /

• Grammar:

1. Infinitive with to

2. Infinitive without to

Pronunciation

• Listen and repeat.

jam dangerous children mutual joke passenger changeable church January village cheese which

- Practise reading aloud these sentences.
- 1. Just outside the village, there's a bridge.
- 2. Jane always enjoys George's jokes.
- 3. Two jeeps went over the edge of the bridge.
- 4. Which picture do you think the child wants to change?
- 5. Mix the mushrooms, chilli and cheese.
- 6. Do you like French salad and fish and chips?

Grammar

Exercise 1. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences, writing the main verb in the present simple and making the other an infinitive with to.

Examples:

- train catch she a have
 She has a train to catch.
- lot of a housework there be do
 There is a lot of housework to do.

1. who something eat want?		7.		
2. letters I write some have.				
3. delighted hear I be the news.	32			
4. my shopping some mother do have.				
5. always much talk have you too about.			5	
6. lovely see it again you be.	9	5) P		
7. out cold it go too be.				
8. passed exams know happy I be that yo	ou have	the.		

Exercise 2. Rewrite the sentences, using the words given in brackets. Examples: - They arrived home late. (He saw) He saw them arrive home late. - She didn't want to stay there for the weekend. (They made her) They made her stay there for the weekend. 1. They got out of the car. (The police watched) 2. They allowed him to write a letter to his wife. (They let) 3. They talked in the next room. (I heard) 4. The customs officer told him to open the briefcase. (The customs officer made) 5. The cat jumped through the window. (The boy saw) 6. Maybe the company will ask him to pay some extra money. (Do you think the company will make) 7. The animal moved towards me, I felt it. (I felt) 8. She wants to go for a picnic. (Do you think her parents will let)