

# Unit 1 Relationships

Lesson

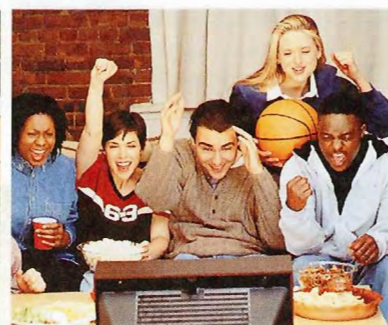
A

## The best of friends

### The nature of friendship

starting  
point

**A** Read these statements about friendship. Can you explain what they mean? What other statements can you add to the list?



1. A friend is someone who accepts me as I am.
2. A friend is someone you look up to in some way and yet you can be critical of.
3. A friend is someone who walks in when the rest of the world walks out.
4. In prosperity, our friends know us; in adversity, we know our friends.
5. A friend is someone who knows you and loves you just the same.
6. A friend is someone who cheers you up when you're feeling down.
7. True friends don't drift apart even after many years of separation.
8. Good friends are hard to find, harder to leave, and impossible to forget.

*What the first statement means to me is that a real friend doesn't try to change me into something I'm not.*

**B Group work** Consider the statements above and any you've added to the list. What are the three most essential elements of friendship?

*Complete acceptance is one of the most important elements, as far as I'm concerned. You really need to be able to...*

#### Expressing opinions

As far as I'm concerned, . . .  
In my opinion, . . .  
From my experience, . . .

### Friendship among men vs. friendship among women

listening

**A** Listen to a professor talk about the ideas of best-selling author Deborah Tannen. In her opinion, what is the main difference between friendship among men and friendship among women?

**B Group work** Do you agree with Tannen's ideas?

## Phrasal verbs

A phrasal verb is a verb plus a particle, such as up, down, off, and along. Phrasal verbs follow several patterns.

**Separable:** Some phrasal verbs can take objects before or after the particle. Pronouns, however, always appear before the particle.

I tell jokes to **cheer up my friends** (**cheer my friends up**).  
My jokes almost always **cheer them up**.

**Inseparable:** With some phrasal verbs, the object always appears after the particle.

I just **ran into an old friend**. I **ran into her** at the mall.  
I always **stand by my friends**, and they always **stand by me**.

**Three-word verbs:** Some phrasal verbs have a particle and a preposition.

If I have an argument at work, my friend Jason always **sticks up for** me.  
Because Jason is so loyal, I basically **put up with** almost anything he does.

**Intransitive:** Some phrasal verbs take no object.

After my friend John **moved away**, we **drifted apart**.  
Although my friend Sarah and I are different, we **get along** very well.  
Once we had an argument, but then we **made up**.

Some of these verbs can add a preposition, however, and take an object.

I **get along with** Sarah. I **made up with** Sarah.



**Pair work** Complete these questions with the phrasal verbs below. Compare your answers. Then discuss each question together.

cheer (someone) up	let (someone) down	stick up for
drift apart	make up	talk (something) over
get along	put up with	
get over (something/someone)	run into (someone)	

- Which of your friends do you get along with the best? Why?
- When you're feeling down, do you have a special friend who can always \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?
- If you're in a situation where other people are criticizing you, do you have a good friend who generally \_\_\_\_\_ you?
- Have you ever had a bad argument with a friend? Did it take you a long time to \_\_\_\_\_ your anger? Do you ever find it impossible to \_\_\_\_\_ with someone and resume your friendship?
- Have you ever lost touch with a friend and stopped seeing each other? What are some things that cause friends to \_\_\_\_\_?
- Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ a friend that you hadn't seen in a long time? If so, did you make plans to see each other again?
- Has a friend ever disappointed you, that is, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in some way? In those situations, is it a good idea to \_\_\_\_\_ your feelings \_\_\_\_\_ with the friend? Or is it better not to let your friend know how you feel?
- Are there limits to what you must tolerate in a friendship? What are some things that you would never \_\_\_\_\_?



## What should friends have in common?

### discussion

**A** How similar do people need to be to become good friends? Do you agree with the statements in this list? Add two statements of your own.

Friends ...	Agree	Disagree
1. should be close in age.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. should have a similar social background.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. should have similar ideas about religion.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. should come from similar kinds of families.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. should have the same educational background.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. should have similar values.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. should enjoy doing the same kinds of things.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. should have similar personalities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. _____		
10. _____		

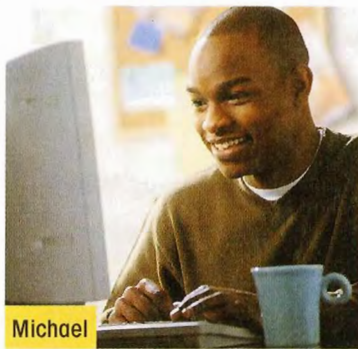
**B Pair work** What are the three most important things for friends to have in common? Discuss with a partner.



## How can you make new friends?

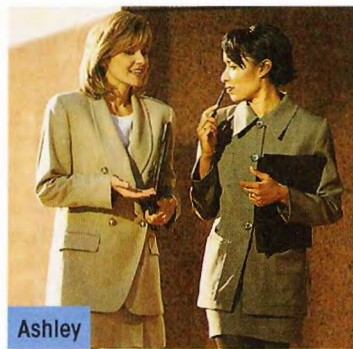
### discussion

**Group work** Read what these people say about meeting new friends, and discuss the questions below.



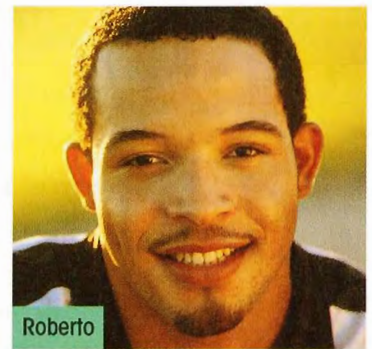
Michael

"You can meet more people and make more friends on the Internet because it puts you in touch with the whole world."



Ashley

"I hang out mostly with people from work. When you're with people all day, you really get to know what they're like and how easy they are to get along with."



Roberto

"I've made some really good friends at the gym I go to. People there are very friendly. Talking to them as you work out is a good way to get to know them."

1. Do you think these are good ways to meet potential friends? Why or why not?
2. What are some other good ways to make friends?
3. How did you meet your friends?
4. What advice would you give someone who wanted to make more friends?

A: For me, the Internet is not a good way to meet friends. I need some personal contact, not just a faceless message on the screen.

B: Oh, I don't really agree. I think you can get to know people very well just by corresponding with them. . . .

## writing

The first paragraph of a composition contains a thesis statement, which presents the main idea. Each of the following paragraphs has a single focus, expressed in a topic sentence, that develops the thesis statement.

**A** Read the composition. Underline the thesis statement in the first paragraph. Then match each of the other paragraphs with the phrase below that best summarizes its focus.

- why we have a close friendship
- what we have in common
- how we are different

- ① *My best friend, Ada, and I are different in many ways, but we have one important thing in common. Whenever I have the urge to go somewhere new, I can always count on Ada to go with me. Our friendship shows that people who are very different can still be good friends.*
- ② *The differences between Ada and me are significant. Ada is an artist who loves to take photographs and draw pictures of the interesting things she sees. I am a sales representative for a pharmaceutical company, and I spend most of my time talking to doctors. Ada is a very organized person, but I'm very impulsive. She's very quiet, but I'm a very talkative person who enjoys telling stories.*
- ③ *Still, Ada and I both love exploring new places. We discovered this shortly after we met several years ago. One day we were talking about vacations, and we found we had both traveled to many of the same places. Right then, we made a plan to visit a nearby historical city the following weekend.*
- ④ *Although our personalities are quite different, Ada and I have become close over the years, and we now have a very special friendship. Every time we meet, we're always full of news, and it's always a pleasure. I think the main reason for this is that we respect and enjoy each other's personality and interests.*

**B** Write a composition about a close friend. Then exchange your composition with a partner, and answer these questions.

1. What is the thesis statement? Underline it.
2. Does each paragraph have a single focus? Write the focus for each in the margin of the paper.
3. What else would you like to know about your partner's friend? Ask at least two questions.