

- › **Goal:** summarise an argument
- › **Language focus:** forming adjectives
- › **Vocabulary:** arguments



Reading and vocabulary

1 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 Look at the pictures. What's happening? Have you ever been in these situations?
- 2 Who do you argue with most and what about?
- 3 When was the last time you argued with someone who was not a friend or family member? What happened?

2 a Read the texts. What caused each disagreement? Match 1–3 with the words in the box. There are two extra words you don't need.

age food housework respect work

b Read the texts again. Work in pairs and discuss who is in the right in each situation.

Was it really worth it?

When was the last time you had a minor disagreement with someone you know, or a stranger? The chances are it was not that long ago. But was it really worth it? Surely life is too short to worry about the small things! We asked three readers to tell us about their experiences.

- 1** I was already a vegetarian when I first met my future mother-in-law and straightaway we **didn't see eye to eye**. She told me she thought vegetarianism was childish and ridiculous. I was brought up not to **contradict** my elders, but I really **had an issue with** what she said. I told her vegetarianism was sensible and ethical and that she should try it. Instead, she tried to tempt me with all sorts of tasty meat dishes from her part of the country. I refused to eat any of them.



- 2** A couple of years ago, I **clashed with** my co-workers. It was a tricky situation because I was only an intern, but they gave me loads of photocopying to do from the start. After a week I told them I wasn't going to do any more because I wasn't learning anything. This caused a big argument of course, and some of my co-workers **ganged up on** me and said I was being disrespectful. But in the end my boss **intervened** and they **backed down**. Strangely I got a wonderful card from them when I left.



- 3** My flatmate **picks a fight** with me every time I cook because she says I make a big mess. Actually, I do clear up but not always immediately. Usually I want to enjoy my meal first and relax. Why should I be apologetic about that? It's not exactly the crime of the century! We should probably try to **find a compromise**, but that's difficult because the **underlying issue** is that she's a hopeless control freak and I'm not.



3 Replace the underlined phrases in the sentences with a word or phrase in bold from the texts in Exercise 2a.

- I had a disagreement or a fight with them.
clashed with
- They realised they were wrong and stopped arguing.
- We should probably agree on a solution that's acceptable to both of us.
- You're not supposed to say the opposite of what your elders say.
- My boss got involved in the argument to find a solution.
- We didn't have the same opinion.
- She often starts an argument with me.
- The basic problem is that she's a control freak.
- I really found it difficult to accept what she said.
- My co-workers formed a group against me.

4 Work in pairs. Close your books and take turns retelling the stories. Try to include the words in bold.

She was a vegetarian and she didn't see eye to eye with her mother-in-law ...



Go to your app for more practice.

Language focus

5 a Read the language focus box. Complete the adjectives with a suffix. You may need to change some letters in the word.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 child _____ | 5 trick _____ |
| 2 ridicule _____ | 6 disrespect _____ |
| 3 sense _____ | 7 apologise _____ |
| 4 ethics _____ | 8 hope _____ |

Forming adjectives

Often nouns or verbs can be turned into adjectives with a suffix (letters that go at the end of the word). Here are some of the common suffixes that form adjectives.

-al	<i>traditional, logical</i>
-ful	<i>colourful, successful</i>
-ic	<i>allergic, historic</i>
-ish	<i>foolish, nightmarish</i>
-less	<i>useless, pointless</i>
-ous	<i>poisonous, dangerous</i>
-able/-ible	<i>acceptable, doable</i>
-y	<i>meaty, scary</i>

Sometimes the adjective form has a slightly different meaning from the verb or noun.

child - *childish* (being silly (negative))

trick - *tricky* (difficult to get right)

Some nouns/verbs have two adjective forms, each with a different meaning.

an economical car *an economic policy*

a classic dress *classical music*

a historic moment *a historical novel*

- b Check your answers to Exercise 5a in the texts in Exercise 2a. Does each word have a positive (+) or negative (-) meaning or neither (n)?

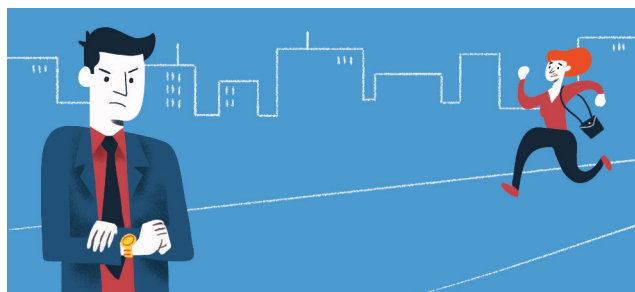
6 a Say the groups of words out loud. Which word is the odd one out in each group?

- poisonous dangerous outrageous curious
- advisable acceptable comfortable adaptable
- colourful delightful respectful successful
- accidental confidential traditional universal

b 3.8 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat.

7 Complete the text. Use the words in brackets with the correct suffix. You may need to change some letters in the word.

Recently, I had an issue with a friend of mine, who was always late. In general, he's really ¹_____ (like) and ²_____ (sense), but in terms of time-keeping, he's ³_____ (hope). He seemed to think it was ⁴_____ (accept) to always arrive twenty minutes late. I found this really ⁵_____ (disrespect), especially because he wasn't at all ⁶_____ (apologise). And it was ⁷_____ (point) trying to talk to him about it. He just said I was being ⁸_____ (ridicule) and not very ⁹_____ (reason). Still, I didn't want to back down. I really found it ¹⁰_____ (outrage) that he made me wait, so I started turning up 30 minutes late. The funny thing is, he doesn't seem to mind at all. I guess I'm just more of a control freak than he is!



Go to page 140 or your app for more information and practice.

Speak

PREPARE

- 8 Work in pairs. Student A: Turn to page 33. Student B: Turn to page 34.

SPEAK

- Roleplay the situation. Try to express how you feel but also try to find a compromise.
- Work with a new partner and tell him/her what happened. Include details about what you said, what your partner said and the compromise (if you found one).

I clashed with my flatmate over the tidying up. She thought the kitchen was far too messy and ...

Develop
your
reading
page 100

Communication bank

Lesson 3C

8 Student A

Prepare for a roleplay with Student B. Read the information, then turn back to page 27, Exercise 9.

You cooked a big meal for yourself. While you were eating, your flatmate came home. You hadn't had time to clear up. Your flatmate seems very angry, but it was your intention to tidy up after you had eaten. Your flatmate always seems to be stressed and that's becoming a problem for you.



Communication bank

Lesson 3C

8 Student B

Prepare for a roleplay with Student A. Read the information, then turn back to page 27, Exercise 9.

You came home from a long day at work and your flatmate had been cooking. The kitchen was a total mess. There was food and dirty dishes all over the work surfaces. This is not the first time this has happened and it makes it impossible for you to use the kitchen. Your flatmate's untidiness is becoming a problem for you.



LANGUAGE

3C Forming adjectives

You can form adjectives from some nouns or verbs by adding a suffix, e.g. *-al*, *-ful*, *-ic*, *-ish*, *-less*, *-ous*, *-able/-ible* and *-y*. Some words add the suffix directly to the end of the word: **childish**, **dangerous**, but others change spelling. Words ending in *-e* or *-y* drop the *-e/-y* before adding the suffix: *allergic* (from *allergy*), *sensible* (from *sense*). Some change completely: *apologetic* (from *apologise*), *curious* (from *curiosity*).

Most suffixes have a particular meaning that they give to the adjective, e.g. *-ful* (= containing): *colourful*, *respectful*, *-able* (= possible to do): *acceptable*, *reasonable*, *workable*

The adjective can sometimes have a slightly different meaning from the noun or verb it comes from, and from similar adjectives. For example, if something is *helpful* it means it can help you, but if someone is *helpless*, it means they can't help themselves.

Some adjectives have two forms with different meanings, in particular those ending in *-ic* and *-ical*. For example, *historic* = important in history, but *historical* = about history.

PRACTICE

3C 1 Complete the second sentence with the adjective form of the word in bold in the first sentence.

- 1 Colleagues should use common **sense** to solve disputes in the workplace. They should find _____ solutions.
- 2 It's amazing how reasonable people can act like **fools** sometimes. They can be really _____.
- 3 So many arguments have no **point** whatsoever. They're totally _____.
- 4 Our manager commands **respect** as she's so hardworking and fair. We all try to be _____ towards her.
- 5 A lack of **curiosity** is not a good thing for a writer. You need to be _____ to write about people.
- 6 I don't want to hear the **history** of the dispute. _____ reasons rarely help us solve things.
- 7 Bringing **logic** to problem-solving is essential. So we need people with _____ minds.
- 8 I know that they don't say these things to **scare** us. But I do find them _____.

Vocabulary

Arguments

1 Match the sentence halves.

- 1 Neither of us agree so we have to find
 - 2 I love your idea but I have
 - 3 I know you're trying to pick
 - 4 None of my family see eye
 - 5 Eduardo will often back
 - 6 There's clearly an underlying
 - 7 My friend Anne and I clash
 - 8 If I say *black*, my boyfriend will immediately
- a a fight with me but I won't argue with you.
 b an issue with some of the details.
 c contradict me and say *white*. It's infuriating!
 d down if you give him good reasons why you disagree with him.
 e issue as to why the Brown brothers fight all the time.
 f to eye on politics.
 g with each other on parenting issues all the time.
 h a compromise.

2 Complete the conversation with sentences a–g.

Lucy
No sorry. Going to get an early night.

Emma
Are you coming out tonight?

Lucy
I know, but Ivan will be there. ¹

Emma
You had an early night last night!

Lucy
²

Emma
He doesn't. He likes you.

Lucy
No, he doesn't! ³

Emma
Because he likes talking to you!

Lucy
Are you sure about that? He gets so annoyed with me and he's so stubborn. ⁵

Emma
He enjoys a good argument. ⁴

Lucy
Alright, I'll come. ⁷

Emma
I honestly think he just likes a good argument. ⁶ Besides, there'll be plenty of us there so you won't need to speak to him.

- a That's why he contradicts you.
 b He seems to have an issue with me.
 c We clash on almost every subject.
 d He never backs down.
 e But he picks a fight with me every time I see him.
 f But promise me you'll intervene if he starts a fight!
 g There's no underlying issue there.

Language focus

Forming adjectives

3 Complete the table with the correct form of the words in the box. Some words go in more than one section.

accept adapt allergy colour ethics fool
 history logic meat nightmare outrage point
 ridicule scare use

-al	-ful	-ic	-ish
-less	-ous	-able/-ible	-y

4 Complete the adjectives in the sentences.

- 1 Fixing this won't be easy but it's do
- 2 Today's crossword is really trick
- 3 So, what's a tradition meal in your country?
- 4 I love this film. It's a class
- 5 Everyone loves Vera. She's just so like
- 6 You don't think that snake's poison, do you?
- 7 The way Tom calls his dad 'Sir' is so respect
- 8 Please remember that this information is confident

5 Complete the text with the correct form of the words in the box.

accident apology delight disrespect night
 point reason sense

We had an issue with one of our neighbours. It was our fault at first. We put some weedkiller on our drive and unfortunately her cat ate some and got sick. Luckily, the cat got better. We were really ¹ and, after paying for the vet's bills, we thought that would be the end of it. After all, our neighbour had always seemed entirely ² We were wrong.

The next month, we came home to find that someone had driven across our front garden and over our ³ rose bushes. We thought it was ⁴ at first, but when it happened again and again, we knew someone was doing it on purpose. Eventually, someone saw our neighbour doing it. We tried to have a ⁵ conversation with her about it several times but she was just completely ⁶ to us. In the end, it was ⁷

We lived with this for over a year before we moved away because of work. We weren't sorry to say goodbye. The whole situation had been ⁸