

## Unit 5

### Making friends



**There are no strangers in this world.**  
**only friends**  
**you haven't met yet!**

## Reading

### 1) Read the two text and do the tasks below:

**A:** A new study into how the internet is changing the nature of friendship has found that social networking sites like Facebook and Myspace don't help people make more close friends. Although people (especially young people) using these sites claim to have thousands of friends, this research suggests that face-to face contact is usually needed to form genuine relationships.

Many previous studies of friendship have established that the maximum number of people in a standard friendship group is 150, with about five of these regarded as close friends. This new study has found that these figures remain roughly the same for online friends. What's more, the five closest friends of regular Internet users are likely to be people they have actually met.

'To form close friendships, we need to be able to trust the other person,' explains Dr Samuel Holiday, one of the report's co-authors, 'and with people that you only know through the Internet, you can't even be sure they are who they say they are.'

**B:** As someone who has made a lot of friends via the internet, I'm tired of hearing that they are not real friends. The argument seems to be that you can never really know someone unless you've actually met them. The fact is that meeting someone is no guarantee that they are who they say they are. I've met lots of people whose real character and intentions turned out to be different from those first presented. In fact, I regard some people I've met online as my closest friends. We actually have many interests in common which is why we got together in the first place. The things I'm interested in are perhaps a bit unusual and there's little chance of meeting others with the same interest without the internet.

### 1: Answer the following questions :

1: Text A talks about a new study . Find out

- What is the study about ?

How the internet is changing the nature of friendship

- What is the result of the study?

Social networking sites like Facebook and Myspace don't help people make more close friends

- What does the study recommend to form real friendships ?

Face-to face contact is usually needed

2: What common idea does the writer of Text ( B ) complain about ?

He is tired of hearing that on line friends aren't real friends

3: What makes friends get together , according to the writer of text B ?

They have many interests in common

4: How can the writer have a better chance of meeting people with the same interests?

Via the internet

### 2: Complete the following from the text :

1-According to Samuel Holiday, it is difficult to trust people who **you only know through the internet**

2-The writer of text B considers some of his online friends as closest friends because **they have many interests in common**

3-As the writer's interests are a bit unusual , **there's a little chance of meeting others with the same interest without the internet**

**3: Decide which of the two writers would agree with the following opinions:**

1. You should meet people if you want to know their real character. (A / B)
2. People can't make real friends through social networking sites. (A / B)
3. Online friends are not less real than those you have actually met. (A / B)
4. Social media sites help you find people with similar interests. (A / B)

**1. Write what the following pronouns refer to:**

1. *these* ( line 6 ) **150 people in standard friendship group**
2. *they* ( line 8 ) **regular internet users**
3. *they* ( 12 ) **friends via the internet**
4. *those* ( line 15 ) **real character and intention**
5. *which* ( line 16 ) **having many interests in common**

**2) Read the text and do the tasks below:**

**B** Everyone has acquaintances- people we know, but who aren't (yet) friends. To take your friendship further than just discussing the weather, you need to show an interest in **their** lives. Ask them questions (but don't get too personal at first). Even more importantly, listen to their answers and remember the information for the next time you meet.

**C** May be you made a joke that annoyed your new friend, or forgot to call when you promised. It's almost inevitable that something will go wrong at some point, but it's how you react to the situation that may be more important than the initial error. An honest apology and making the effort not to let it happen again are usually all that's needed.

**E** When making arrangements, there are two possible ways of behaving that can harm a friendship. The first is forcing the other person to make all the decisions by saying things like 'I don't mind , you choose or 'Whatever you want'. The other is being particular or inflexible about what you want to happen, or where, or when. Try to find a middle way between the two extremes.

**D** It's understandable that you want to impress a new friend and make them aware of your good points, but don't go too far. Research shows that most of us tend to like people who don't boast about achievements or take **themselves** too seriously.

**A** If someone tells you something 'in confidence', it means just that – **they** are confident that you won't tell anyone else. In other words, they trust you. If you then pass on this information to another person, that trust is broken. Even if your friend doesn't find out what you have done, **this kind of behavior** can easily destroy a friendship over time.

**1- Match the titles with the paragraphs above:**

- |                             |                                |   |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| A: Keep secrets to yourself | B: Be interested               | C: Don't let one mistake get in the way |
| D: Don't try too hard       | E: Be clear, but not demanding |   |

**2-Answer the questions :**

1-What do you need to do to show interest in a friend's life?

- A **Ask them questions**      B **Listen to their answers**  
C **Remember the information for the next time you meet**

2-What things can you do that may annoy your new friend?

- A: **You made a joke**      B: **Forget to call when you promised**

3-What two ways that could harm a friendship when making arrangements?

A forcing the other person to make all the decisions by saying things like 'I don't mind , you choose or 'Whatever you want'

B being particular or inflexible about what you want to happen, or where, or when

4-What makes someone tell you something ' in confidence ''?

they are confident that you won't tell anyone else. In other words, they trust you

**2- Write suitable tips for the following people, using ideas from the text above:**

A: 'Should I always accept my friend's decision or I have to be the one to decide?'

You need to find a middle way ,say what you want but don't be inflexible

B: ' I really want her to be my close friend, but I don't know how to get further'

Show her that you're interested in her life by asking her questions ,listen to her answers and remember information for the next time

C: ' My friend tells me everything about his life. It seems he trusts me a lot'.

You shouldn't tell anyone about his secrets

D: 'Should I tell people about my expensive car and big house?'

It's ok to tell people but don't boast because nobody likes that

E: I didn't expect that my friend will get annoyed by my joke .

Give an honest apology and not to let it happen again

**4-Say what the following refer to :**

1-their acquaintances 2- themselves people

3-them someone 4- this kind of behavior when you pass on information to another person

**3) Read the text and do the tasks below: :(External)**

Friendship is a valuable gift, but good friends are often hard to find. Acquiring friends is an overwhelming task. But with a little effort you can easily make friends.

A This is a great way to find other people who have common interests. You don't necessarily need to have a lot of common interests with people in order to make friends with them. This doesn't of course mean friends don't have interests in common at all.

C Keep the 30% talking/70% listening ratio in mind during small talk when possible. Keep in mind that this is only a general rule, and **it** can change from situation to situation as needed. People enjoy talking about themselves. So, listening more than you talk will make you seem like a desirable friend.

B You've probably heard of fair-weather friends. They're the ones who are happy to be around you when things are going well, but are nowhere to be found when you really need **them**. Being a loyal friend will attract other people to you who value **that quality**.

**1- Match the titles with the suitable paragraphs:**

A: Join an organization or a club

B: Be loyal to a friend

C: Make small talk

**2- Complete the following:**

1. The text describes friendship as a valuable gift

2. A good way to find people with common interests is to join an organization or a club

3. To be a desirable friend, you have to listen more than you talk

**3- Choose the correct answer:**

1. According to the text, making friends is a task that:

a) needs some efforts

b) is very difficult to achieve

2. Keep the 30% talking and 70% listening. This is a general rule that:

a) is always true

b) can change from a situation to another

3. Fair- weather friends are

a) unreal friends

b) loyal friends

**3. Write what the following pronouns might refer to:**

1. it ( line 7 ) **general rule / ( keep 30 % talking and 70 % listening )**
2. them ( line 11 ) **fair- weather friends**
3. that quality ( line 12) **loyalty 'being a loyal friend '**

**4. Write suitable advice for the person below, using ideas from the text:**

1. I sometimes get bored when my friend talks about herself.

**Learn to listen more than you talk.**

2. I don't have many friends because my interests are rather unusual.

**Join an organization or a club**

**4) Read the text and do the tasks below: (External)**

While you can't substitute face-to-face interaction with your friends for likes and comments on a site like Facebook, our online pals can be very beneficial to our emotional well-being. Online pals can be a source of feedback and support in a different way than your real-life friends can.

**C** Online friends can be a wealth of support during the rough times in life. Your online friends are probably there to cheer you on when you have just lost your job or are dealing with a health concern, for example. What's more, if you have some unique concerns, online friends from a specialized group can provide empathy from their own first-hand knowledge of what you're going through. Sometimes our offline friends can tell us they are sorry we are dealing with a certain problem (divorce, loss of job), but they don't know what we are feeling personally.

**A** One recent study said that 57% of teens have met new friends online through things like social media and playing online games. Most of these friendships stayed online, and they could very well have helped the teens build confidence to interact more fully with people in real life. However, in-person friendships are still superior when it comes to our overall emotional and physical health. For example, while your online friends can send an email when you're sick, an offline friend can look you in the eye, tell you that it's going to be okay, and give you a hug. These are irreplaceable when it comes to healing and moving forward .

**B** When you're up in the middle of the night worrying about bills or your teenager, you might be tempted to call your best friend up for a chat, but do that once too often and you'll put a strain on your relationship. That's where online friends come in. You can reach out to them anytime of the day or night, even when they aren't immediately available. Just being able to pour your heart out in an email or send them an instant message will give you the emotional boost you need. .

**1- Match the headings with the suitable paragraphs:**

- A: Online pals give confidence to trust offline friends
- B: Reach out when In- person communication is difficult
- C: Online friends give support

**2- Choose the correct answer:**

1. The writer's attitude towards online friends is  
**a. mostly positive**                      b. mostly negative                      c. half and a half
2. The writer suggests that  
a. Online friendships can replace In-person communication  
b. Online friends don't help people to interact with people in real life.  
**c. Online pals give emotional support, but can't substitute real- life friends.**

**3- According to the text, what differences might occur between online pals and offline friends in the following situations**

1. When you have some unique concern:

Online friends : **can provide empathy from their own first-hand knowledge of what you're going through.**

Offline friends: **can tell us they are sorry we are dealing with a certain problem (divorce, loss of job) , but they don't know what we are feeling personally.**

2. When you are sick:

Online friends: **can send an email**

Offline friends: **can look you in the eye, tell you that it's going to be okay, and give you a hug.**

3. You are worried about something in the middle of the night

Online friends **You can reach out to them anytime of the day or night, even when they aren't immediately available.**

Offline friends **you might be tempted to call your best friend up for a chat ( you can't reach them whenever you want )**

#### **4- Complete the following:**

1. Online friends can give us support in rough times like **losing your job** and **health concern**

2- A new study has shown that a lot of teens have made friendships through **social media** and **playing online games**

3- When it comes to health and moving forward, **offline friends** are irreplaceable.

#### **5- Write what the following pronouns might refer to:**

a. than your real-life friends **can** : **be a source of feedback and support**

b. and **they** could very well have helped the teens: **online friends**

### **Vocabulary**

#### **1- Match the words and phrases in the box with their definitions below:**

**acquaintance – happened to – inflexible – extremes**

1. opposite ends **extremes**
2. someone you know (but not very well) **acquaintance**
3. not wanting to change **inflexible**
4. didn't plan or arrange **happened to**

**in confidence -initial – boast -impress**

1- first **initial**

2- show how good you are **impress**

3- secretly **in confidence**

4- be too proud **boast**

#### **3- Replace the underlined parts of these sentences with words or phrases from the box :**

**roughly      regarded as      genuine      claim      the nature of**

1. It's hard to describe what friendship is really like. **the nature of**
2. Some people say that they are your friends, but aren't really friends at all. **claim**
3. He's just pretending to be friendly. His feelings aren't real. **genuine**
4. 150 is considered to be the largest number of friends most people can have. **regarded as**
5. All my friends are approximately the same age. **roughly**

#### **4- Replace the underlined parts of these sentences with words or phrases from the box :**

**guarantee      via      in common      happened to**

1. It was a long journey because we had to get to London by going through Paris. **via**
2. There is no way to be sure that what he says is true. **guarantee**
3. My brother and I have a lot of ideas and opinions that we share. **in common**
4. We didn't plan or arrange to arrive at the same time. **happened to**

#### **5- Use the words in the box to complete the sentences below**

**initial      boast      in confidence      extremes      impress**

1. Please remember that what I've told you is **in confidence**, so don't tell anyone.
2. My **initial** idea was that he wasn't very nice, but now I know him better.
3. It's not polite to **boast** about how clever or rich you are.
4. Tell the interviewers about your exam results. That will **impress** them.
5. He seems to change between two **extremes** sometimes he can't stop talking, but sometimes he doesn't say anything at all.

#### **6 Use the words in the box to complete the sentences below**



**inflexible      guarantee      extremes      in confidence      lasting**

1. The temperature in the desert ranges between **extremes** of heat and cold.
2. His true words left a **lasting** impression on me.
3. I'm telling you this **in confidence**, so don't tell anyone else.
4. Our new manager is **inflexible**, he doesn't listen to any suggestion.
5. Being rich is no **guarantee** that you will have a happy life.

**7. Complete the sentences with a suitable phrasal verb from the box :**

**pass on      stand out      carried on      find out      work out**

1. The thief couldn't **find out** the place of the treasure though he brought a map.
2. New words should be in yellow to make them **stand out** from the rest of the text.
3. Even after the teacher had entered the class, the students **carried on** talking.
4. The question is really difficult, I can't **work it out**.
5. Don't **pass on** friend's secrets. that will harm friendship.

**8. Complete the sentences with a suitable phrasal verb from the box :**

**find out      carry on      came out      pass on**

1. He intends to **carry on** studying after the course has finished.
2. I couldn't **find out** the place of the treasure though I brought a map .
3. Never **pass on** secrets to another person.
4. After her death, it **came out** that she'd lied about her poverty.

**9 -Complete the sentences with words from the box:**

**initial - impress - lasting - acquaintance**

1. My **initial** reaction was to refuse his offer, but then I changed my mind.
2. You can **impress** others by your honest behavior.
3. She's not a close friend of mine, just an **acquaintance**
4. It is not difficult to turn someone you know into a **lasting** close friend.

**10- Complete the sentences with (verb+ on / out) in the boxes:**

**work - carry - stand - come - hand**

**on      out**

1. It's a very difficult sum. Can you help me **work it out**?
2. If someone tells you something in confidence, you shouldn't let it **come out**.
3. Take your copy and **hand** the others **on** to the next person.
4. I'm sorry for interrupting. Please **carry on**.
5. Mary likes to **stand out** from her other colleagues, so she wears special clothes.

**11-Complete the sentences with suitable prepositions from the box:**

**in      out      on**

1. I like my friend Sarah because we have many interests **in** common.
2. Never pass **on** secrets to other people.
3. When I met Bill, it turned **out** that he's quite different from what I imagined.
4. What I told you is **in** confidence, so don't tell anyone else.
5. After long arguments with my friend, I found **out** that she was right.

**12 - Use prepositions in the box to complete the following sentences**

**to      in (x4)      about      out**

1. When he was abroad he kept **in** contact his family by email.
2. My friends and I have a lot of ideas and opinions **in** common.
3. If someone tells you something **in** confidence, you shouldn't tell others.
4. To make your friendship stronger, show an interest **in** your friends' lives.

5. People tend to like people who don't boast **about** their achievements.
6. People's real character sometimes turned **out** to be different from what they claim.
7. Friendships made online are just as real as the ones we made face **to** face

### Language

#### **1-Complete the sentences with the –ing or past participle form of verbs in brackets:**

1. She is a very **caring** person who always thinks of others. (care)
- 1 **frozen** vegetables are not as good as fresh ones. (freeze)
2. **imported** goods from the Far East often destroy local industries. (import)
3. It's a very **moving** story. It made me very sad. (move)
4. I arrived at the park at the **agreed** time, but I didn't find anyone. (agree)
5. God made of water all **living** things. (live)
6. You should be clear, but don't be a **demanding** person. (demand)
7. It was quite expensive to repair the **broken** windows. (break)
8. Fuad is a **convincing** Man . All the members agreed on his plan. (convince)
9. She went to the police station to ask about her **lost** bag. (lose)
10. All what you have done is **disappointing** . Everyone got angry. (disappoint)
11. We usually try to buy local products instead of **imported** ones. (import)
12. The film is a **moving** story about a young boy's fight against cancer. (move)
13. We can't go out in such a **freezing** weather. We had better stay at home. (freeze)
14. Are you really **convinced** with his excuse? I don't believe him. (convince)
15. **written** language is usually more formal than **spoken** language. (write / speak)
16. The program was suddenly stopped by the **breaking** news about the plane crash. (break)
- 17- I don't understand chess . The rules are very **confusing** . (confuse)
- 18- Thinking that friendships just happen is a **mistaken** idea . (mistake)

#### **2-Choose the correct verb forms to complete the sentences :**

1. The room was full of the sound of **crying** babies. (cried/crying)
2. I have a **lasting** relationship with some of my old school friends. (lasted /lasting)
3. After being arrested, the thief returned back the **stolen** jewelry. ((stolen -stealing)
4. The **increasing** numbers of unemployed people is a real problem. (increased- increasing)
5. I was surprised that my letter didn't get the **intended** response. (intended – intending)
6. His parents were angry for his **disappointing** (disappointed – disappointing) results.
- 7- All what he has done is really **disappointing** (disappointed -disappointing ). Everyone is really annoyed .
- 8- I was **amazed** ( amazed – amazing )when she told me that she'd failed in the exam
- 9- You need to provide a **convincing** (convincing – convinced ) argument about changing the system.
10. They live in a **charming** (charmed – charming ) old house .
11. Scientists are worried about **rising** (rising / risen) sea temperatures.
12. Could you help me search for my **lost** (losing / lost )wallet?
13. We only offer replacement for the **returned** ( returning/ returned) items.
14. I hope she's successful in her **chosen** ( choosing/ chosen) career.
15. I was really **disappointed** ( disappointed/ disappointing )when I heard the news.
16. Although I told her my excuse, she wasn't really **convinced** (convinced/ convincing).
17. I think you'll find this quite a **demanding** ( demanded/ demanding) job.
18. My parents were rather **annoyed** (annoying – annoyed )because I hadn't told them about the accident.
- 19- It was really a **terrifying**(terrifying – terrified )experience . Everybody was shocked .
- 20- We were all **horrified** (horrifying – horrified ) when we heard about the disaster.
- 21- The manager's response to our demands was **disappointing**( disappointed- disappointing )



- 22-The teacher gave us very **confusing** (confusing – confused)instructions for her competition .  
23.The sailors felt a bit worried about the **threatening** (threatening – threatened) clouds on the horizon .

**3-Correct the mistakes in the sentences :**

- 1-Some freezing food nowadays is almost as good as fresh food .**frozen**  
2-I'll be disappointed if I am not accepting. **accepted**  
3-I don't understand the rule of the game . It's confused . **confusing**  
4-His explanation to the problem isn't convinced . **convincing**  
5-You need to send a writing application with your CV. **written**  
6-Try to be here at the agreeing time . **agreed**

**4- Rewrite the following using reduced relative clauses: (active form)**

- 1.Studentswho answer this question will be rewarded.  
.....**answering** .....  
2.The place was full of ambulances which took the casualties.  
.....**taking** .....  
3.The number of people who use the internet is increasing everywhere.  
.....**using** .....

**5- Rewrite the following using reduced relative clauses: ( passive form)**

- 1.The people who were hurt in the accident were taken to hospital.  
.....**hurt** .....  
2.The trees which have been planted in the garden should be watered regularly.  
.....**planted** .....  
3.Applicationswhich are received after the closing date will not be considered.  
.....**received** .....

**6- Rewrite the following using reduced relative clauses: ( mixed forms)**

- 1.The people who watched the match enjoyed it a lot.  
.....**watching** .....  
2.Bookswhich have been borrowed from the library should be returned soon.  
.....**borrowed** .....  
3.All the babies who were born in this hospital yesterday are males.  
.....**born** .....  
4.Anyonewho finds my lost bag will get a reward.  
.....**finding** .....  
5. The lady who stood there lost her son in a car accident.  
.....**standing** .....  
6.The gate which was painted brown is theirs.  
.....**painted** .....  
7. The students who study at our school come from all over the world.  
.....**studying** .....  
8. The road which was constructed between the two cities is very narrow.  
.....**constructed** .....  
9. People who have been waiting for the next flight should be ready.  
.....**waiting** .....  
10.Thingswhich are used for decoration are expensive.  
.....**used** .....  
11.The city center was full of cars which blocked the road.  
.....**blocking** .....  
12.Passengerswho were hurt in the accident were taken to hospital.  
.....**hurt** .....

**7- Rewrite the following using reduced relative clauses: ( mixed forms)**

1. Students who intend to apply for this course should have some work experience.  
.....intending.....
  2. It's a busy road. Look at all those cars that are parked by the side of the road.  
.....parked.....
  3. He was surprised to get a letter which offered him a job.  
.....offering.....
  4. There have been several natural disasters which were caused by climate change.  
.....caused.....
  5. The boy who was injured in the accident was taken to the hospital .  
.....injured.....
  6. I live in a pleasant room which is overlooking the garden .  
.....overlooking.....
  - 7- The survey which was constructed by the government didn't indicate true public opinion .  
.....constructed.....
  - 8- The participant who won the competition came from Italy .  
.....winning.....
  8. Most people prefer the food that's cooked at home .  
.....cooked.....
  - 9- I tried to recognize the man who has been standing alone for a long time .  
.....standing.....
  - 10- The number of books which have been translated into Arabic is five .  
.....translated.....
  - 11- We stood on the bridge which connects the two halves of the city .  
.....connecting.....
  - 12- Students who hand on their essays late will be punished .  
.....handing.....
- 8- Rewrite the following using reduced relative clauses: ( mixed forms)**
- 1- Students who will be selected tomorrow will be offered a scholarship.  
.....selected.....
  - 2- People who sat at the back couldn't hear the speaker's voice.  
.....sitting.....
  - 3- The road which joins the two villages is very narrow .  
.....joining.....
  - 4- Do you know the woman who has been cleaning the house ?  
.....cleaning.....
  - 5- I read a novel that was written by Jules Verne.  
.....written.....
  - 6- Do you know the man who has a book in his hand ?  
.....having.....
  - 7- Trees which fell in the storm have resulted in several accidents .  
.....falling.....
  - 8- The boy who was knocked off his bicycle broke his leg .  
.....knocked.....
  - 9- Pupils who talk during the lesson will have to leave the class.  
.....talking.....
  - 10- The number of people who have been considered as close friends is about ten.  
.....considered.....

