

Vocabulary pg. 26, 28*Character adjectives***Exercise 1**

Courageous - not deterred by danger or pain; brave.

Determined - having made a firm decision and being resolved not to change it

Meticulous - showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise.

Generous - showing a readiness to give more of something, especially money, than is strictly necessary or expected.

Trusting - showing or tending to have a belief in a person's honesty or sincerity; not suspicious.

Thrifty - using money and other resources carefully and not wastefully.

Confident - feeling or showing confidence in oneself or one's abilities or qualities.

Spontaneous - performed or occurring as a result of a sudden impulse or inclination and without premeditation or external stimulus.

Cautious - (of a person) careful to avoid potential problems or dangers.

- *Two character adjectives can describe very similar traits and they may seem synonymous, however, they can also have different connotation as the table below shows.*

Connotation: positive and negative character adjectives (pg. 27,28)

NEGATIVE	POSITIVE
Arrogant	Confident
Reckless	Courageous
Tight-fisted	Thrifty
Finicky	Meticulous
Extravagant	Generous
Gullible	Trusting
Obstinate	Determined
Impetuous	Spontaneous
Timid	Cautious

Word meaning: pg. 124

Homework: (workbook, pg. 14) ex. 1,2,3.

Born to Lose (pg. 26, 27) ---->Homework: (pg. 26) ex.3b**Exercise 3a**

1. **Self-awareness** – (n) conscious knowledge of one's own character and feelings.
2. **A triumph** – (n) a great victory or achievement.
3. **Distress** – (n) extreme anxiety, sorrow, or pain.
4. **To dominate** – (v) have power and influence over.

Read the text and complete the vocabulary list

_____ – (n) a continuous or prolonged dull pain in a part of one's body; an emotion experienced with painful or bittersweet intensity. – (v) to suffer from a continuous or prolonged dull pain; to feel intense sadness or compassion; to feel an intense desire for.

_____ – (n) a feeling of excitement, happiness, or elation.

Elation _____ – (n) great happiness

_____ – (n) an award or privilege granted as a special honour or as an acknowledgement of merit; excellence, goodness

Merit _____ – (n) the quality of being particularly good or worthy; (v) deserve or be worthy of; deserve

_____ – (phrase) to deal effectively with something difficult.

_____ – (v) produce or create.

_____ – (n) a person whose occupation is making fitted clothes such as suits, trousers, and jackets to fit individual customers. – (v) make or adapt for a particular purpose or person.

Tailor-made _____ – (adj) (of clothes) made by a tailor for a particular customer.

GRAMMAR

Introductory it (pg. 27, 125)

Homework: (student's book, pg. 27) ex. 6a,b, 7, 8a; (workbook, pg. 15) all exercises.

INTRODUCTORY IT AS SUBJECT

It is unusual to have an infinitive or a that-clause as the subject of a sentence in English. As an alternative we use 'introductory it' as the subject and put the infinitive or that-clause later. If the subject of the verb is a long and grammatically complex structure, we often put it at the end of the clause/sentence and use *it* as the subject of the verb at the beginning of the clause/sentence. We do not use introductory it if the subject of the verb is a noun.

Common expressions with introductory it:

It's no good getting...

It's no use asking...

It's no wonder that he...

It's no coincidence that...

It is true/not true that...

It is likely/unlikely that...

It is essential to...

It is probable that...

It is better/best to...

Forms (subject):

1. it + verb + adjective + (that)—[**it's clear that...**]
2. it + verb + (not) + noun + (that)—[**it's not an aspect...**]
3. it + verb + adjective + to infinitive – [**it's difficult to know...**]
4. it + verb + that clause – [**it follows that not winning is stressful...**]
(Other verbs we use with this structure include: appear, transpire.)
5. it + verb + object + to infinitive + that—[**it surprised him to discover that...**]

Examples:

It is often said that you should wear what suits you not what is fashionable.

It has been announced that the company will cease operations in Europe.

It is a common-held belief that social networks allow us to express our opinion.

It is more entertaining to watch movies than to read books.

It is of crucial importance to understand the mass media in today's society.

INTRODUCTORY IT AS OBJECT

We use *it* as an object of a verb where *it* refers to a clause later in the sentence.

Forms (object):

1. Verb + it + when—We all **hate it when** we lose.

(other verbs we use this structure with include: *can't bear, can't stand, dislike, enjoy, like, love, prefer, resent, understand.*)

2. verb + it + adjective + to infinitive— He **finds it difficult to cope** with losing.