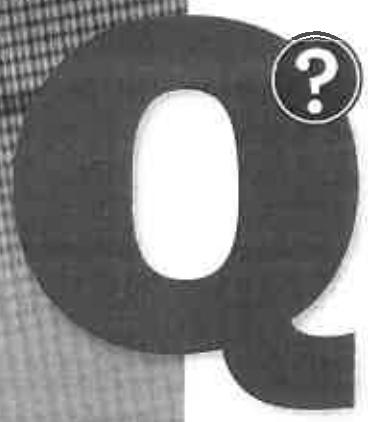
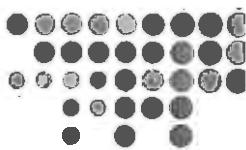


LEARNING OUTCOME

Write complete sentences about three friends using descriptive adjectives.



Unit QUESTION

Who are your friends?

PREVIEW THE UNIT

A Different friends have different personalities. Write notes about one friend in the chart below. Then describe your friend to a partner.

My friend's name is _____.

Appearance	Personality	Interests

B Look at the picture. What does the number show?

C Discuss the Unit Question above with your classmates.

Listen to *The Q Classroom*, Track 4, to hear other answers.

READING | Different Kinds of Friends

VOCABULARY

A. Here are some words from the Reading. Read the sentences. Then write each bold word next to the correct definition.

1. Here's my **advice**: Buy the blue jacket, not the black one.
Blue looks nice on you.
2. Lee: The bus is late!
Tom: Try to be **patient**. It's coming soon.
3. My older brother is very **thoughtful**. He is very nice to other people.
4. My teachers **encourage** me to work hard. They say I am a good student.
5. David is very **honest**. He never tells lies.
6. The boys' appearances are **similar**. They look like brothers, but they aren't.
7. Mika: This is a good book. What do you think?
James: I **agree**. It's a very good book.
8. We always **fight** about money. John wants to spend it and I want to save it.

a. _____ **advice** _____ (noun) a helpful opinion or suggestion

b. _____ **similar** _____ (adjective) almost the same

c. _____ **argue** _____ (verb) to argue

d. _____ **thoughtful** _____ (adjective) truthful

e. _____ **agree** _____ (verb) to have the same opinion

f. _____ **patient** _____ (adjective) not in a hurry; can stay calm and not get angry

g. _____ **honest** _____ (verb) to tell someone, "You can do it!"

h. _____ **encourage** _____ (adjective) kind and helpful to others

B. Complete the sentences. Use names of your friends and family members. Then read and explain your sentences to a partner.

1. My friend _____ is very thoughtful.
2. I usually agree with _____.
3. I sometimes fight with _____.
4. _____ always gives me good advice.
5. _____ and I have similar interests.
6. _____ is a very honest person.
7. _____ is very patient.
8. _____ encourages me in my school work.

Tip for Success

Photographs and art can help you understand an article. When you preview an article, look carefully at the photographs and art.

PREVIEW THE READING

This article is about different kinds of friends. Work with a partner. Look at the five pictures and the words in bold. Can you say one thing about each picture?

The Listener is a thoughtful friend.



Read the article.

Different Kinds of Friends

1 Friends are important for our happiness and our health. There are many different kinds of friends. First, everyone has acquaintances. An acquaintance is a classmate, a neighbor, a co-worker, or a teammate. You say hello to an acquaintance. You sometimes talk a little. But you don't talk about your problems with an acquaintance. Second, you have good friends. A good friend knows you well and understands you. You like to do things together, and you have a good time. Finally, you have one or two best friends. A best friend knows you very well. A best friend listens to your problems and gives **advice**.

2 Every person needs a variety¹ of friends. Different friends help us in different ways. Do you have these kinds of friends?

¹ variety: different kinds of things



The Listener

3 A good listener is **patient** and **thoughtful**. This friend understands you well. A listener doesn't talk a lot and doesn't give a lot of advice.



The Listener

The Cheerleader

4 A cheerleader **encourages** you and has a positive attitude². This friend is very talkative and outgoing. A cheerleader always says, "You are fantastic."



The Cheerleader

The Wise Friend

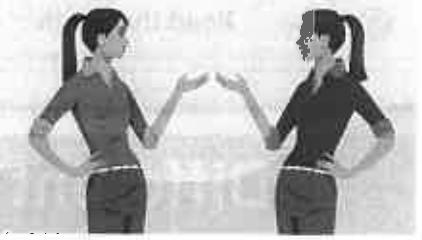
5 A wise friend is **honest** with you. Sometimes a wise friend gives you advice, and you don't like it. But usually, your wise friend is right.



The Wise Friend

The Twin

6 You and your twin are the same in almost every way. You like **similar** things. You always have a lot to talk about. You and your twin **agree** about everything. You don't **fight** with your twin.



The Twin

The Opposite Friend

7 You are different from this person in many ways, but you are friends. Maybe you don't have the same interests. Maybe you aren't the same age. But you enjoy your friendship.



The Opposite Friend

8 Our friends help us in many different ways. It's good to have different kinds of friends, from acquaintances to best friends.

²positive attitude: an encouraging way of acting

Remember: The topic answers the question, “What is the reading about?” The **topic** is one or two words. The **main idea** of the reading is the most important idea. The main idea is a sentence. Review the Reading Skill box in Unit 1, page 9.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

A. Answer the questions. Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the topic of this article?
 - a. acquaintances
 - b. appearance
 - c. friends
 - d. personalities
2. What is the main idea of the article?
 - a. Sometimes it's hard to make friends.
 - b. It's good to have friends.
 - c. A wise friend gives good advice.
 - d. There are several different kinds of friends.
3. What are the three kinds of friends in paragraph 1?
 - a. acquaintances, good friends, and best friends
 - b. classmates, neighbors, and co-workers
 - c. a good friend and two best friends
 - d. the listener, the wise friend, and the twin
4. What is not in this article?
 - a. ways to make new friends
 - b. friends that listen well
 - c. best friends
 - d. friends that are different from you

B. Read the sentences. Write the kind of friend.

the cheerleader	the listener	the opposite friend
the twin	the wise friend	

1. "You and I like the same clothing styles. We have similar haircuts.

We like the same kinds of movies." _____ **the twin** _____

2. "I think you're very smart. You will get a good grade on the test!" _____

3. "Why are you so unhappy? Tell me about your problem." _____

4. "Think very carefully about your future plans. Plan your school work and your career." _____

5. "I am 20 years older than you. We are different in many ways, but we both love photography." _____

Building Vocabulary

Word families



Word families are groups of similar words. Word families include nouns, verbs, and adjectives. When you learn one word in the family, it is easy to learn other words in the family.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
help	help	helpful
friend		friendly
encouragement	encourage	encouraging

When you learn a new word, learn the **part of speech**. Is it a noun, adjective, or verb?

Do you need some help? (noun)

I can help you tomorrow. (verb)

My best friend is very helpful. (adjective)

A. Label the underlined words. Write *n* for noun, *v* for verb, and *adj* for adjective. Then circle the words that are new for you.



My brother is helpful.

1. Mika is a kind person. She is very friendly. adj adj
2. My brother helps me with my homework. He's helpful.
3. Carlos is very honest. He always tells the truth.
4. I don't need any encouragement to study hard. I want to do well.
5. Her advice to me is clear—practice an hour a day.
6. Sarah wears beautiful clothes. She is very fashionable.
7. My uncle thinks about other people's feelings. He is very thoughtful.
8. My grandfather gives me money for books. He's a generous person.
9. I talk on the phone a lot. I'm a very talkative person.
10. My friends and I have fun at the mall.

B. Complete the chart. Look back at Activity A. (An X means that a word doesn't exist or that you don't need to know it.)

	Noun	Verb	Adjective
1.	friend	X	friendly
2.		X	funny
3.	kindness	X	
4.	happiness	X	
5.	helpfulness		
6.		encourage	encouraging
7.	thought	think	
8.	honesty	X	
9.	fashion	X	
10.		X	talkative

Tip Critical Thinking

In activity B, you classify words by the part of speech. Classifying information helps you see patterns so you can understand information better. For example, nouns can end in *-ness*: *kindness, happiness, helpfulness*

C. Complete the sentences. Use words from Activity B.

1. The children have new bicycles. The children are very _____.
2. My neighbor is not _____. She doesn't say hello.
3. I usually _____ my younger brother with his homework.
4. I don't speak very much English. I'm not _____ in English class.
5. Emma likes clothes and shoes. She likes _____.
6. This is a good dictionary. It's very _____ for students.
7. We have a very _____ baseball coach. She thinks we are great.
8. _____ is very important in business. This store has honest employees.



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

A. What kinds of friends do you have? Write sentences about four friends. Use ideas from the Reading.

Liz is a wise friend. She gives me advice about my job.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

B. Describe your friends to a partner.

Liz is a wise friend. She lives in my apartment building. I talk with her about my job. She gives me advice.



WRITING

Grammar

Simple present



The simple present describes habits, facts, or feelings

Affirmative statements

subject	verb	
I - You - We - They	talk	about school.
He - She	talks	about work.

- Use the base verb + *-s* or *-es* after *he*, *she*, and *it*.

Negative statements

subject	do/does + not	verb	
I - You - We - They	do not don't		about school.
He - She	does not doesn't	talk	about work.

- Use *do* with *I*, *we*, *you*, and *they*.
- Use *does* with *he*, *she*, and *it*.

Yes/No questions

do/does	subject	verb		Short answers
Do	you	study	hard?	yes Yes, I do. no No, I don't.
Does	she	have	many friends?	yes Yes, she does. no No, she doesn't.

Information questions

wh-word	do/does	subject	verb		Answers
What	do	you	talk	about?	We talk about school.
Where	does	he	live?		He lives in Oman.
When	does	she	call	you?	She calls me after dinner.

A. Write questions with *Do* or *Does*. Answer the questions. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.

1. you and your friends / study together

Do you and your friends study together? No, we don't.



2. you / send text messages to your friends

3. you and your friends / use cell phones a lot

4. your best friend / have an outgoing personality

5. your classmates / encourage you

6. your teacher / give you advice about college

B. Read about Dan. There are six mistakes in the paragraph. Correct the mistakes.

Do you ~~has~~^{have} a busy social life? Many people are always busy, but I'm not. I have a quiet social life. I have a lot of acquaintances at school. I ~~likes~~^{like} my classmates. We ~~has~~^{have} a good time in class. We have lunch together in the cafeteria. I have three good friends. We ~~doesn't~~^{don't} see each other very often. My friends and I are very busy at school. I also have a best friend. He ~~live~~^{lives} in Davis, about one hour from my town. I visit him about once a month. He ~~play~~^{plays} soccer and I do, too.



Dan

C. Write questions. Then answer the questions.

1. How many acquaintances / Dan / have ?

How many acquaintances does Dan have?

He has a lot of acquaintances.

2. Where / Dan and his classmates / eat lunch ?

3. Where / Dan's best friend / live ?

4. How often / Dan / visit / his best friend ?

5. What sport / Dan / play ?

Writing Skill

Editing for capitalization and punctuation



After you write, edit for correct capitalization and punctuation.

Capitalization Rules

1. Capitalize the first word in a statement or a question.

Friendships are important to me.

Does your friend live near you?

2. Capitalize proper nouns: the names of people, places, or things.

My last name is Wong. I'm from Taiwan. I work at City Computers.

3. Capitalize the days of the week and the months of the year.

Classes start on Monday, October 12.

Punctuation Rules

1. End every sentence with a period (.).
 My sister is my best friend.
2. End every question with a question mark (?).
 Do you have any advice for me?

A. Correct the capitalization mistakes. Add punctuation.



a large family

1. do you have a large family
2. my brother's birthday is february 3
3. the movie is at 5 p.m. on saturday
4. my roommate is from italy
5. my childhood friend lives in caracas, venezuela
6. don't fight with your brother
7. do you study in the library or at home
8. my cousin goes to hong kong university
9. tomas and anna both speak spanish
10. i work at super shoes

B. Read the paragraph. Seventeen words need capitalization. There are seven mistakes in punctuation. Correct the mistakes.

My
my brother is my best friend. his name is adam, and he is one year
older than I am. we are very different, so he is my opposite friend. he
is very quiet and shy he is thoughtful and kind. adam is an excellent
student he goes to washington community college. why are we opposites
I am very outgoing and talkative sometimes i don't think about other
people we have similar interests we both like swimming and sports we
do many things together.



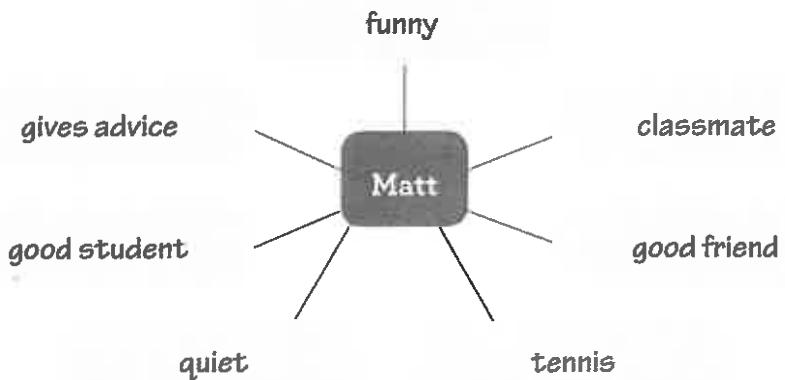
③ In this assignment, you write sentences to describe three friends. Think about the Unit Question, "Who are your friends?" and use the Self-Assessment checklist on page 33.

Tip for Success

Idea maps and charts are graphic organizers. They can help you think of ideas for writing. Use a graphic organizer when you brainstorm.

A. BRAINSTORM Follow these steps.

1. In your notebook, draw three idea maps like the one below. Write the name of one of your friends in each of the center circles.



2. Write words about each friend in the outer circles. You can use words from the box below.

Adjectives	Nouns	Verbs
best, curious, fashionable, friendly, funny, good, happy, helpful, honest, kind, outgoing, quiet, serious, silly, similar, talkative, thoughtful	acquaintance, advice, classmate, co-worker, family member, friend, fun, interests, neighbor	agree, be, encourage, enjoy, fight, have, help, listen, live, talk, send (text messages, email), visit

B. WRITE In your notebook, write sentences about your friends in Activity A. Write five or more sentences about each friend. Answer some of these questions.

My friend's name is ...

What's your friend like?

- How old is your friend?
- Describe your friend's personality.
- What interests does your friend have?
- What do you do together?
- Do you see each other every day?
- Do you talk every day?
- Do you always agree about things?

C. REVISE Revise your sentences. Follow these steps.

1. Read your sentences. Can you add adjectives to your descriptions?
2. Add another sentence to give more information about one of your friends.
3. Read all of your sentences again. Make any necessary changes.

Tip for Writing

Revising your writing

When you **revise**, you improve the ideas in your writing. You can add adjectives to your descriptions.

Original: My best friend is a student.

Revised: My best friend is an excellent student.

You can add **more information** (details) to your writing.

Original: She is from Florida.

Revised: She is from Miami, Florida.

D. EDIT Review your sentences and complete the Self-Assessment checklist. Make any final changes. Be prepared to hand in your work or discuss it in class.

SELF-ASSESSMENT			
Yes	No		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Does every sentence have a subject and a verb?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Does every sentence start with a capital letter?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Are proper nouns capitalized?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Does every sentence end with a period?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Does every question end with a question mark?	

Track Your Success

Circle the words you learned in this unit.

Nouns

advice 
encouragement
fashion 
fun 
happiness 
helpfulness
honesty
ideas 
kindness 
opposite 
thought 

Verbs

agree 
encourage 
fight 
help 
talk 
think 
wise

Adjectives

encouraging
fashionable 
happy 
honest 
patient 
similar  AWL
talkative
thoughtful

 Oxford 2000 keywords

AWL Academic Word List

Check (✓) the skills you learned. If you need more work on a skill, refer to the page(s) in parentheses.

READING I can identify topics and main ideas. (p. 23)

VOCABULARY I can identify word families. (p. 24)

GRAMMAR I can use the simple present. (p. 27)

WRITING I can edit my writing for capitalization and punctuation. (p. 29)

LEARNING OUTCOME I can write complete sentences about three things using describing adjectives. (p. 20-21)